

THE MEDFORD MAIL

Published Every Friday Morning.

A. S. BLITON.

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MAN WAS BORN TO HUSTLE.
He is of few days; but quite a plenty.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR

Entered in the Postoffice at Medford, Oregon
as Second-Class Mail Matter.

ACCORDING to the Sunday Oregonian of the 5th, Oregon now has a population close to 510,000, and it is estimated that the gain for the past fifteen months has been 44,000. The gain as apportioned to the different counties ranges from 50 in Wheeler and Curry, to 16,000 in Multnomah. Clackamas comes next to Multnomah with a 2500 gain. The fifteen Oregon counties are credited with a growth of 9,100. This added to the gain of 16,000 in Multnomah makes 25,100, leaving 18,700 to be divided among the counties west of the mountains. Jackson county is credited with a growth of 1,000 in population, which we believe is somewhat below the real figures, while Josephine is figured at 2,000. We do not think there has been that much difference between the increase in population in the counties. Probably if the 3,000 gain credited the two counties was divided equally between them it would be very close to the actual facts.

THE average American is inclined rather to sympathize with men who go on a strike for the purpose of bettering their conditions, but when a strike is ordered by a "walking delegate," whose principal business seems to be to keep men from working—when the wages and hours are satisfactory to the men, simply because there are men employed who are not members of the union from which he gets his salary, that sympathy is lost, hence the action of Rear Admiral Rodgers in ordering a walking delegate to be escorted from the Brooklyn navy yard by an escort of marines and warned not to return, for inciting a strike among the workmen employed on the battleship Connecticut, will meet with universal approval. The people want their ships built, and as the government always pays the top wages, there is no excuse for trying to delay the work by getting up a strike among the men.

MORE and more in the future we must occupy a preponderant position in the waters and along the coasts in the region south of us. We are winning headship among the nations of the world. The present phenomenal prosperity has been won under a tariff which was made in accordance with certain principles, the most important of which is an avowed determination to protect the interests of the American producer, business man, wage worker and farmer alike. It is almost as necessary that our policy should be stable as that it should be wise. Our aim should be to preserve the policy of a protective tariff, and yet, wherever and whenever necessary, to change the duties as matters of legislative detail. No change in tariff duties can have any substantial effect in solving the so-called trust problem.—[President Roosevelt at Minneapolis, April 4.]

THE tobacco raisers of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana are going to form a trust. This may make it necessary to depend upon Wisconsin and Connecticut for our real Havana.

YOUNG Mr. Rockefeller had his assessment reduced from \$500,000 to \$30,000. No wonder he believes in kind words.

WHY not "anywhere"? should not the people who own the language be allowed to add to it anyhow and anywhere they choose?

FROM all accounts the Mormon Church is enough to make other political organizations look like the proverbial thirty cents.

Trusts—Are They Criminal?

The just man does not pronounce anybody a scoundrel until he has first proven him such.

He who steals one or a hundred dollars is equally a thief, but the second does more damage and hence gets more punishment.

Just as soon as shaggy, prehistoric man learned how to exchange a banana for an orange he at once began to attempt to get more for his own and to buy the other's more cheaply.

This was the start of all merchandizing, commerce and manufactures.

In all ages good government has labored to facilitate that trade which would benefit its own citizens. Men do not term trade or labor a crime.

The only object of "business," in any shape, is to get profits.

For long centuries individual men have labored to acquire wealth and opportunity in order to crush all opposition or competition.

For ages the average of the crushed has been nine-tenths of all who venture.

In later days wisdom has invented a way to combine all those capitals and activities, and so not only save money, plants and men, but, indeed, found "strength in union," and so marched on to immensely greater success.

The petroleum industry originally was a mass of small operators, who gradually bankrupted and gave neither good nor cheap oil to commerce.

Wisdom proposed a general combination, which developed gigantic strength and sufficient appliances to make the best and cheapest. All dealers benefited and the masses profited. We ourselves talked with a stubborn operator who desired independence, who said: "I loved to run my own plant, but the combine made both better and cheaper. I went broke."

These giant aggregations do not weigh out fourteen ounces for a pound or seven pints for a gallon. Such wrong would be, by common consent, called crime, and ought to be punished.

All uprightness consents that they shall reap profit from price. How universal it be to "surface" grain, fruit, roots and berries and to increase weights of larger commodities by deceptive aids!

We call such by an appropriate epithet and penalties attach by law. All right law and universal custom concedes the privilege of any price to secure profits.

In 1884 wheat was a poor crop in this region, but because outside it was much cheaper, flour was kept down to 60 and 65 cents a sack, in spite of a "bull" effort by producers to raise their grain to what it was not intrinsically worth. They lost sale. The "mill trust" benefited our masses.

Now, 1903, with the best crop for fifteen years, the producer "trust" is bulging up grain to 75 cents, when outside is 55 cents, and consumers (the masses) must pay \$1.05 for flour.

Here is a nice chance to compare and to apply some of the appropriate terms and to ask Congress to "pass" a whole lot of law.

But, by all the usages of the race of trading people, they are only profiting by the market, even if they did make the condition. A big J. P. Morgan can do no more.

Newspapers in this territory, by their own acts, are dearer than in some other places. For the price of one copy here one can get an armload of a huge metropolitan "Sunday."

One is a bull, the other a bear, by a recognized right as old as newspaperdom.

The woodyards of Medford and Ashland charge enormously for fuel. Does it heat any more? No. Did it cost any more? Not at all.

Oceans of timber everywhere. J. D. Rockefeller does only that. Mechanics, and even unskilled workmen, plan to raise wages, manipulate the market, get few hours, Russell Sage or Vanderbilt might use larger plants, but they could not do a more effective job. All are in the same category, guilty or justified. But "business is business."

Once in Greece, about 2400 years ago, rulers tried to regulate houses, equipage, clothing, food, prices, trade, mechanics, laborers and much else. This sumptuary legislation so degraded Attica that its citizens became a by word for meanness.

Legislation cannot advise men how to succeed; each must work out his own salvation.

Government should protect all trade in every channel. It should aim to aid men in business rather than to heap upon them burdens of intolerable oppression.

We shall welcome the day when the United States shall relieve all branches from the grim terrorism of irresponsible outbursts, no matter what their appellations.

ARPIE KAY.

This Man Wants to Know.

O. B. Rostel, some two months ago, saw an article in an eastern paper stating that Southern Oregon was a good place to stay away from. Mr. Rostel is a firm believer in the resources and future greatness of this country and that article naturally made him a little hot. He sat down and wrote a postal card to the editor of that paper, telling him of his error and offering to furnish gratis information about Southern Oregon to all persons inquiring, who would send stamps for reply. The card was published once in the paper and Mr. Rostel has since been flooded with correspondence. He has received and answered some fifty letters from all classes and conditions of people, who are anxious to make a change from the rigorous climate of the east to the mild and genial climate of the Pacific slope. The questions asked cover almost everything from the price of "apud" and the number of pounds raised to the acre to how many Indians there are to the square mile, and show how little is known in the east concerning this country and how useful judicious advertising and the amount of good it would do. About the most comprehensive list of questions comes from Albert G. Larson, of Oakland, Nebraska. After stating that he wanted the "truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," he fires a list of nearly thirty questions at Mr. Rostel, which the latter conscientiously and fully answered. Following is the list:

"What climate has the valley there at Medford, Jackson county? How many degrees does it average in summer and in winter? Is the ocean influence felt there any? Is it level, hilly or mountainous? What is the soil like, is it rich or poor? Is the soil just the same way down deep as it is on top? Is it the same on the mountains, what they call of a volcanic origin, the same through deep? What is the country most adapted to? Is it a great fruit country? What kind of fruit grow there to perfection? Does vegetables grow fine? How about potatoes? Can grain grow there and corn? How are the seasons, is it very wet and cloudy and how long seasons? What is the average rainfall there, if any? What is the average sunny days there? Can you tell me anything about the government lands there? Where is the government land situated? Is it good land, hilly, level or mountainous? Is it productive soils? How are the Indians there? Are they very numerous? Are they hostile or friendly, all of them? How are the chances for a poor man out there? How are the wages paid out there for different kinds of work, by the day and month? What are lands sold for by the acre? Can you tell me anything about Josephine county next west? Is it a good productive county? How about the coast counties? I should think that for a good fruit country it ought to average eighty degrees for eight months out of the year. Please, can you inform me if there is a dollar a year daily paper published in 'Portland' or 'Astoria,' Oregon."

SELLING TOBACCO TO MINORS.

The attention of THE MAIL has of late been called to the fact that some of the local merchants have been violating the law regarding the sale of tobacco to minors, and at the request of one of our citizens, whose son of less than thirteen years of age has been furnished tobacco by local dealers, we publish the following extracts from the Oregon law bearing on that subject:

Section 1.—It shall be unlawful to sell, barter, trade, give or in any manner furnish to a minor under the age of eighteen years, any tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes in any form or any compound in which tobacco is a component part, without the written consent or order of such minor's parent or guardian; and when such minor has no parent or guardian, then in that case consent may be given by the County Court sitting for the transaction of County business, upon proper application in the County in which said minor may have resided.

Section 2.—Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Section 3.—It shall be unlawful for any minor under the age of eighteen years to smoke, or in any way use any cigar, cigarette, or tobacco in any form whatsoever in any public highway, street, place, square or resort.

Section 4.—Any minor violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than one nor more than ten dollars, or by imprisonment at the option of the Court, two days for each offense.

Every day upon the streets of Medford can be seen violations of section 3 of the above, in fact, so common has become the sight of youths of tender age smoking in public that people have ceased to notice it particularly. It would be rather a difficult matter to enforce the 3d section of the law, but the first can be enforced and we are informed that this will be done if dealers are not more careful to whom they sell tobacco and cigarettes.

Wanted.

Two first-class stone masons. Address DR. C. R. RAY, Tolo, Ore.

WELCOMED BY INDIANS

Sioux Chiefs Give President the Pipe of Peace.

BISMARCK, N. D. April 7.—Standing in the private office of Governor White at the State Capitol this afternoon, President Roosevelt received the assurance of the friendship and support of the great Sioux Indian tribe and similar assurances from the chiefs of the Mandans and Grosventres. Twenty of the most distinguished chieftains of the tribes had come from their agencies to see the Great Father and assure him of their support and good will. There were many famous Indians in the assemblage.

John Grass, the orator and Chief Justice of the Sioux, made the presentation of the pipe which had been agreed upon in council of the chiefs. At the same time Grass presented to the President a peace pipe of beautifully carved pipestone, in token of the good will and friendship of the Indians. Among the chiefs were Red Tomahawk, the Indian who killed Sitting Bull at the time of the uprising in the early '90s; Red Fish, one of the hereditary leaders of the Sioux; Black Bull, Standing Bear, Crow Ghost, Cross Bear and other Sioux chiefs.

"We have been treated well by the 'Great Father,'" said Grass, "and we hope he will again be 'Great Father.'"

The war chief of the Mandan Indians also presented written assurances of the good will of his people.

"Tell him," said the President, through the interpreter, "that I am glad to see him. The Mandan Indians have always done well."

Then the wrinkled old chieftains grasped the President's hand and solemnly granted their approval.

MEETS COWBOY FRIENDS.

The President's train reached the Capitol City of the state on time and the President and party were immediately taken through lavishly decorated streets to the State Capitol. Three immense portraits of the President were arranged on three sides of the station, representing the President at the ranch, at San Juan and at the White House. At the Capitol a brief reception was held in the private office of Governor White, where the President met and shook hands with many of the friends of his Western days. Following the reception, he delivered a brief address from the balcony of the Capitol to a crowd of several thousand people assembled from all parts of the Missouri slope.

"I am an old settler of this state," said the President. "I lived here 20 years ago and feel that I am an old-timer."

Continuing, he expressed his gratification at seeing so many friends of his Western days, and saying he expected to see more of his old friends as he continued westward. He paid a special compliment to the veterans of the Civil and Philippine Wars who were present to greet him.

"I know the people of the West well," he said. "There are two ways to know a man—by working with him or by fighting with him, and on the range there are men with whom I have worked and with whom I have fought."

Continuing, the President laid stress upon personal responsibilities and personal effort as the essentials in all well doing and public life.

BIG EXCURSION TO CRATER LAKE

The Portland Evening Telegram.

"The Southern Pacific has issued a folder announcing an excursion to Crater Lake Park from August 4 to 18, which will be one of the events of the Summer. An elaborate itinerary has been arranged as follows:"

"Tuesday, August 4—Leave Portland 8:30 P. M.

"Wednesday, August 5—Arrive Medford, 11:10 A. M.; dinner at Eagle Point at 6 P. M.—15 miles from Medford.

"Thursday, August 6—Camp Summer Retreat, J. H. Stewart.

"Friday, August 7—Camp Union Creek.

"Saturday, August 8—Dinner in afternoon on walls of Crater Lake.

"Sunday August 9, to Thursday, August 13—Side trips to various points of interest.

"Friday, August 14, to Sunday, August 16—Land of Indian baskets—Fort Klamath, Klamath Indian Agency and Pelican Bay; Saturday afternoon (15) and Sunday (16) will be spent at Pelican Bay; ideal fishing.

"Monday, August 17—Leave for return trip.

"Tuesday, August 18—Arrive Ashland and depart for Portland on northbound train at 4:25 P. M.

"Wednesday, August 19—Arrive at Portland at 7:45 A. M.

"Among the incidents of the trip will be the visit to the Klamath Indian Reservation, at which time it is expected that the Indians will give an old-time war dance for the entertainment of the party. These exercises have been popular for the last few years, and a great number of people have expressed a desire to visit the great wonder with this party.

"The following instructions are given to those who desire to go:

"On a mountain trip of this magnitude only actual necessities should be carried. The days will be warm, but the nights at Crater Lake are liable to be cool, for which wraps and plenty of blankets should be provided.

"Excursionists must thoroughly understand that they will be compelled to rely upon themselves for bedding.

"Canteens are a necessity, and every person should be provided with one.

"Two pairs of shoes should be taken, one of which should have heavy soles.

"Clothing should be loose enough for free action of the body, and strong enough to stand the rough usage of mountain travel.

"A handy garment to have is a sweater. It may often be worn instead of a coat or waist, and is useful to sleep in if

1903 SPRING 1903 ANNOUNCEMENT

Yes, good, old Spring is here again, which is joy and pleasure to each neat and nobby dresser, and wearer of good clothing. To those of this style is extended an invitation to visit our store and inspect our new and up-to-date line of

Men's Fine Suits, Men's New Spring Hats, Men's New Spring Neckwear

We carry the best and latest makes in Dress Shirts

All sold under our own guarantee, and at prices that will please the closest buyer

We want your trade

Call and see us before buying

NYE'S RACKET STORE

Trimmed Hats, Pattern Hats, Easter Hats

All Kinds of Hats now on display at the Millinery Parlors of SEARS & GORWIN

The Democratic Convention.

The Democratic convention at Jacksonville on Saturday was a harmonious one, exceedingly so for a Democratic convention, which are usually rather strenuous. The idea seemed to be the selection of a delegation favorable to Hon. E. A. Reames for the congressional nomination. To that end a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Reames for the purpose of securing his views concerning who should be selected as delegates. Mr. Reames declined to assume the responsibility and the committee presented to the convention the following names: C. L. Reames, J. A. Perry, G. R. Hammarly, D. H. Miller, H. C. McWilliams, J. D. O'Neil, J. A. Whitman, J. H. Beeman, E. A. Sherwin, recommending their election.

Several members of the convention objected to the adoption of the report of the committee and the motion to adopt the report was lost. Thereafter the gentleman above named were nominated as delegates to the congressional convention at Albany and elected.

Thus the traditions of Democracy were preserved and peace and harmony reigned in the camp of the "uterrified."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of the limited expenses of Jackson County for the six months ending March 1, 1903:

County Court and commissioners' salaries, etc.	\$710.00
Circuit court expenses.	84.10
Justices' Court expenses.	125.42
County clerk's office.	2,977.63
Clerk's office.	1,541.65
Recorder's office.	582.00
Treasurer's office.	415.00
County School Superintendent's office.	345.10
Assessor's office.	962.68
Tax rebate.	21.82
Current expenses.	796.29
Court House expense.	531.56
Jail expense.	131.60
For care of county poor.	226.11
For relief of indigent soldiers.	31.00
For care and examination of insane.	23.75
For roads and bridges.	3,818.00
For election expenses.	4.00
Scalp bounty.	758.00
Ferries.	75.00
Total for six months.	\$10,503.28

Warrants outstanding October 1, 1902.

1902.	\$97,565.59
Total warrants issued since October 1, 1902.	16,563.98
Total.	\$114,129.57

Total warrants redeemed since October 1, 1902.

1902.	\$14,128.85
Total outstanding warrants.	99,999.02

INTEREST STATEMENT

Interest outstanding October 1, 1902.	\$18,565.42
Interest accrued on \$97,565.59 warrants outstanding since October 1, 1902.	226.11
Interest accrued on warrants protested since October 1, 1902.	322.00
Total interest.	\$18,784.88
Interest on warrants redeemed since October 1, 1902.	\$2,486.50
Total interest outstanding March 1, 1903.	\$11,298.38

RECAPITULATION.

Total warrants outstanding March 1, 1903.	\$99,999.02
Total interest outstanding March 1, 1903.	11,298.38
Total principal and interest March 1, 1903.	\$113,647.60

SUMMARY.

Total principal and interest outstanding March 1, 1903.	\$113,647.60
Funds in hands of treasurer, for redemption of warrants.	7,119.51
Total outstanding debt March 1, 1903.	\$106,528.09

COMPARISON.

Warrants issued in six months ending October 1, 1902.	\$22,226.19
Warrants issued in six months ending March 1, 1903.	16,563.98
Total.	\$38,790.17

This statement shows that the general expenses during the last six months as compared with the preceding six months, have been reduced in the sum of \$4,462.91, and it is also shown that none of the taxes collected on the 1902 assessment are included in the amount applicable to the payment of warrants.

STATE OF OREGON.

I, John S. Orth, County Clerk of the said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement of the limited expenses of Jackson County for the six months ending March 1, 1903, and the statement of the debt of said county on the last day of March, 1903, is a true and correct statement as compiled from the records of said county, being prepared from the records of the county clerk and treasurer of said county.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this 1st day of April, 1903.

JOHN S. ORTH,
County Clerk.

—Wanted—Good girl for general housework. Highest wages paid. Enquire at MAIL office.

BOYD & CONKLIN,

Undertakers and Embalmers Funeral Directors

Mrs. Conklin Assistant in Lady and Children Cases

Calls Promptly Answered at all hours

Phone 503. Residence, Workman place, two blocks west of store

For Rent!

5000 acres of farming and ranch lands

Ranches from 40 to 500 acres.

Alfalfa Lands, Grain Lands, Garden Lands, Fruit Lands and Stock Ranches with unlimited outside range

DR. C. R. RAY, Tolo, Ore