

VALLEY RECORD.

ASHLAND, Ore., Thursday, June 18, 1891

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Its Origin, Aims and Objects Set Forth by a Local Writer.

EDITOR VALLEY RECORD:

The birthplace of the farmers' alliance was in the state of Texas about the year 1879, the direct object of the organization being to oppose speculation in the public lands of that state. Bodies of speculators were gathering up these lands of that state for the purpose of getting a monopoly on nature, for creating an artificial scarcity of land and consequently enriching the private citizen at the expense of the public by the increase in their value. The farmers objected to the wholesale plundering of the public domain. The alliance grew rapidly, so that in 1882 the state alliance was represented by eighty-two counties. A meeting was held in the city of Waco on the 17th of January, 1887. Delegates from another organization of the state of Louisiana, known as the farmers' union were present and the two bodies united under the name of "Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America." W. McCune was president. At this meeting it was decided to extend the organization into other states. Lecturers and organizers were sent out and in a short time we hear of Missouri, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi infected with the alliance "craze." A good many "good enough alone" people call it. Another organization known as the "Agricultural Wheel" was operating in some of the Southern states. In October, 1887, at a meeting held in Shreveport, Louisiana, the "agricultural wheel" was merged in the Farmers' alliance. Delegates from Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina and Kansas were present. This new organization was named "Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America." The next meeting, in December, 1889, delegates from all the different farmers' and laborers' unions of the country were present. Conference committees were appointed and a union for political purposes was effected. The object of this union was to influence legislation in the interest of the farmer and laborer. The new body was called the "Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union," and Jackson county is represented in this order by six local and one county alliance.

The alliance is not partisan, but it is intensely political. Primarily it is social, but necessity has introduced a political feature and in that lies the hope of our country. This is a secret order with grips and pass words, and as already stated, not partisan. When an applicant for membership in the alliance takes his obligation the secretary will administer to him states in plain language, that the obligation will not interfere with his "freedom in political and religious views." He is expected to respect obligations to keep his secrets, but he is at perfect liberty to vote as he pleases. The following declaration of principles will certainly give you a good insight into earth peace and good will to man.

1st.—To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government, in a strictly non-partisan spirit, and to bring about a more perfect union of said classes.

2d.—That we demand equal rights to all and special favors to none.

3d.—To indorse the motto: "In all things essential, unity; and in all things, charity."

4th.—To consistently strive to secure harmony and good will to all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.

5th.—To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudice, all unhelpful rivalry and selfish ambition.

In another part of the declaration of purposes we find "Its laws are reason and equity, its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life. These may be regarded as the fundamental principles of the farmers' alliance."

The political cyclone of 1890 in Kansas and other western states gave to the alliance a new impetus. The result of the combination of the different reform elements in Kansas gave to the "People's Party" one state officer, attorney-general, five of seven congressmen, ninety-three of one hundred and twenty-five members of the lower house of the legislature, and one United States senator. The form which caused the political revolution is about as follows:

"We affirm that earth is the common heritage of the people; every person born into the world is entitled equally with all others to a place to live and earn a living, and any system of government that does not maintain and protect this inalienable right, is wrong and should be changed or abolished."

"We affirm that labor is the beginning of progress and the foundation of wealth; that the laborer is entitled to a good living and a fair share of the profits resulting from his labor; that by the introduction of labor-saving machinery the hours of labor be shortened, so that the employed as well as the employer are benefited by it."

"The means of communication and transportation should be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, the same as the postal system."

"National banks be abolished; that treasury notes take the place of bank notes; that the currency volume should be expanded to satisfy the needs of business and that money issued by the government should be legal tender in the payment of all debts, both public and private."

"Free coinage of silver; alien ownership of land opposed; option dealing denounced; just taxation favored."

"We believe justice demands the depreciation of currency in which the soldiers were paid should be made good, and as complete faith should be kept with the soldier as with the bondholder."

Perhaps the readers of the VALLEY RECORD do not all know that the soldiers were paid in a depreciated currency, and by what means this deplorable state was carried out. The following circular, written in 1862 and known as the Hazard circular, to the American bankers, will explain the rascally practice by certain honorable men.

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery will be destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care for the laborer; while the European plan, led by England, is: Capital control of labor by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money. The great debt that capitalists must see to it is made out of the war, must be made as the means to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking business. We are now waiting to get the secretary of the treasury to make his recommendation to congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money for any length of time, for we cannot control them, but we can control the bonds and through them the bank issue."

This conspiracy against the liberty of a people brought the country almost to a ruin. The law of congress to control the currency in 1866 and the report of Secretary McCulloch that he counted and retired \$11,000,000 of the people's money, shows how faithfully they lived up to the spirit of the Hazard circular. Secretary Boutwell reported that he had cancelled by burning \$100,000,000. This contraction brought on the panic of 1873, which lasted till congress made laws to prohibit the further retirement of U. S. notes and provided for the coinage of silver and the issue of silver certificates. In 1875 another circular was sent by the bankers' association to the banks, known as the Bull circular:

"It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain all such daily and prominent weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money."

and that you will also withhold patronage or favor from all who will not oppose the government issue of money. Let the banks issue the paper money of the country, for their worth, and let us protect each other. To repeal the law creating national bank notes, or to restore to circulation the government issue of money, will be to provide the people with money, and will therefore seriously affect your individual profits as bankers and loaners. See your member of congress at once and engage him to support your interest, that we may control legislation."

Farmers' and laborers' union, known as the farmers' union were present and the two bodies united under the name of "Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America."

J. M. Bassett, in the early days editor of the Yreka Union and of late years in the employ of the Southern Pacific at San Francisco, has in company with several gentlemen with photographic instruments, been making a very thorough inspection of the Klamath section and keeping his object to himself. The work they are doing shows clearly that it is a railroad route they are viewing. The Star thinks they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

A route from the railroad through Linkville to Williamson river and Klamath marsh, thence on to Antelope, is said to be very practicable. The first difficulty is between the railroad and Keno, but they are looking for a route through Eastern Oregon to the Dalles on the Columbia. It says:

ABOUT ADVERTISING.

Look for an Invitation.

Keep your eye on the newspaper, and see which of the merchants want your custom and are sufficiently courteous to invite you to call. There is much more in advertising than you may think. It is not only to tell of his goods that a man advertises, but it is to invite the people who read—the thinking, the intelligent—to pay him a visit, and judge for themselves as to the quality and price of what he offers for sale. People read the advertisements. Don't make any mistake about that. They are just as much interested in knowing where to buy to an advantage as the advertiser is in selling his goods.

Qualifications for a Salesman.

John Wamamaker addressed the Travelers' Club in Philadelphia recently. "You want to be successful and you can. I don't believe that God ever ordained that one man should be successful and another not, but it lies with the man himself. One comes stumbling into your store, does not shut the door, and his breath smells of whisky. You want nothing to do with him. Right after him comes another bright, smart fellow. He walks briskly, shuts the door behind him and is cleanly attired, a dirty man can't be a salesman. The fellow makes an impression and sells his goods."

There is a great deal in writing an attractive advertisement. Do you give your advertisements your best attention? If you expect to do a large business on the fact that you know so many people you will get left. The ones you don't know are greatly in the majority. How are you to reach them in the most favorable manner at the least expense? By placing an attractive advertisement in the newspaper.—Lincoln (Neb.) Courier.

Advertising is a tax on him who so regards it. Only when he has learned to look upon it as an investment, and treat it as such, giving it his time and thought, will it develop into a thing that pays. Newspaper advertising space, like most other kinds of property, has two values; to wit, what it costs the advertiser and what it is worth to him. Therefore, in buying it, he should consider its character as well as its price.—The Roller Mill.

A Boon to Man. The newspaper advertising columns are a boon to the community. They are the only means by which the truth is being spread, and we have reason to suspect that it has been selected.

The magical effects of Wisdom's Robertine for the hair, and the many testimonials to him states in plain language, that the obligation will not interfere with his "freedom in political and religious views." He is expected to respect obligations to keep his secrets, but he is at perfect liberty to vote as he pleases. The following declaration of principles will certainly give you a good insight into earth peace and good will to man.

1st.—To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government, in a strictly non-partisan spirit, and to bring about a more perfect union of said classes.

2d.—That we demand equal rights to all and special favors to none.

3d.—To indorse the motto: "In all things essential, unity; and in all things, charity."

4th.—To consistently strive to secure harmony and good will to all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.

5th.—To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudice, all unhelpful rivalry and selfish ambition.

In another part of the declaration of purposes we find "Its laws are reason and equity, its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life. These may be regarded as the fundamental principles of the farmers' alliance."

The political cyclone of 1890 in Kansas and other western states gave to the alliance a new impetus. The result of the combination of the different reform elements in Kansas gave to the "People's Party" one state officer, attorney-general, five of seven congressmen, ninety-three of one hundred and twenty-five members of the lower house of the legislature, and one United States senator. The form which caused the political revolution is about as follows:

"We affirm that earth is the common heritage of the people; every person born into the world is entitled equally with all others to a place to live and earn a living, and any system of government that does not maintain and protect this inalienable right, is wrong and should be changed or abolished."

"We affirm that labor is the beginning of progress and the foundation of wealth; that the laborer is entitled to a good living and a fair share of the profits resulting from his labor; that by the introduction of labor-saving machinery the hours of labor be shortened, so that the employed as well as the employer are benefited by it."

"The means of communication and transportation should be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, the same as the postal system."

"National banks be abolished; that treasury notes take the place of bank notes; that the currency volume should be expanded to satisfy the needs of business and that money issued by the government should be legal tender in the payment of all debts, both public and private."

"Free coinage of silver; alien ownership of land opposed; option dealing denounced; just taxation favored."

"We believe justice demands the depreciation of currency in which the soldiers were paid should be made good, and as complete faith should be kept with the soldier as with the bondholder."

Perhaps the readers of the VALLEY RECORD do not all know that the soldiers were paid in a depreciated currency, and by what means this deplorable state was carried out. The following circular, written in 1862 and known as the Hazard circular, to the American bankers, will explain the rascally practice by certain honorable men.

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery will be destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care for the laborer; while the European plan, led by England, is: Capital control of labor by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money. The great debt that capitalists must see to it is made out of the war, must be made as the means to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking business. We are now waiting to get the secretary of the treasury to make his recommendation to congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money for any length of time, for we cannot control them, but we can control the bonds and through them the bank issue."

This conspiracy against the liberty of a people brought the country almost to a ruin. The law of congress to control the currency in 1866 and the report of Secretary McCulloch that he counted and retired \$11,000,000 of the people's money, shows how faithfully they lived up to the spirit of the Hazard circular. Secretary Boutwell reported that he had cancelled by burning \$100,000,000. This contraction brought on the panic of 1873, which lasted till congress made laws to prohibit the further retirement of U. S. notes and provided for the coinage of silver and the issue of silver certificates. In 1875 another circular was sent by the bankers' association to the banks, known as the Bull circular:

"It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain all such daily and prominent weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is a concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Dandelion, and other valuable vegetable remedies, every ingredient being strictly pure, and the best of its kind it is possible to get.

It is prepared by thoroughly competent pharmacists, in the most careful manner, by a peculiar combination, Proportion and Process, giving it its curative power.

Peculiar To Itself

It will cure, when in the power of medicine, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blood Poisoning, Cancerous and all other Humors, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all difficulties with the Liver and Kidneys.

It cures that Tired Feeling, Creates an Appetite, and gives great mental, nerve, bodily, and digestive strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

N. B. If you desire to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced by any other.

100 Doses One Dollar FOR SALE!

One of the Handsomest Residences in the State for Sale or Exchange for Farm Property.

I WILL SELL on long time or exchange for farm, my residence in Ashland with a frontage of 100 feet on Main street, and 100 on Ash street. The grounds are nicely laid out with choice fruit and shrubbery, artificial stone walk, good stable and outbuilding. This cottage was built in the fall of 1888, of the choicest material and by first-class workmen. Newborn Bros., S. F. architects. Will sell or exchange any part of one to four acres all in choice fruit and adjoining said residence. This is the most modern in style, and best constructed cottage in Southern Oregon. Choice location, and can be had at a bargain. Inquire of E. E. Miner, owner, or W. S. Luckey, Real Estate Agent, Ashland, Oregon. m19191

REAL ESTATE. For the Purpose of Selling the Fine Body of Land Known as the MARIA COLVER FARM

I HAVE OPENED a Real Estate office in Odd Fellows' Block, up stairs. Four Hundred Acres best land in Jackson county—fruit or garden—to be sold in tracts to suit. Fifty acre or upward tracts—One half down, balance on time.

For further particulars inquire of T. H. JONES, Real Estate Agent, or W. T. LAIRD, Agent, Ashland, Or. E. J. FARLOW, Agent, Ashland, Or.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

THE BELL ESTATE, containing 160 acres of land in the heart of good cattle range. About 6 miles from Henley, Cal. Also about 50 head of cattle.

For further particulars inquire of T. H. JONES, Real Estate Agent, or W. T. LAIRD, Agent, Ashland, Or. E. J. FARLOW, Agent, Ashland, Or.

REDUCED 20 PER CENT Great Come-down in Prices on Universal Combination Fencing!

Table with 4 columns: Footage, Wire, Net, Pickets. Prices range from \$1.00 to \$1.14.

The best stock, hog, rabbit and chicken fence.

Five Double Strands Galvanized Bessemer Steel Wire Continuous Twist of the Wire. Any kind and size Pickets.

Cheaper than a Rail Fence, More Durable than Boards, and Stronger than Barb Wire Fence. Handsome LAMEN FENCES to Order.

Ashland Fence Works!

H. S. EMERY, Proprietor.

PLAZA DRUG STORE.

J. C. BARRETT & CO., (Successors to Chitwood Bros.) Main St., Opposite Flagstaff

Full Line of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, TOILET ARTICLES, STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

And everything kept in stock by a first-class Druggist.

REDLAND NURSERIES.

SIX MILES SOUTH OF Grants Pass, Oregon. 200,000 TREES FOR SALE

CONSISTING OF: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Prune, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Almond, Walnut, Chestnut, Shade and Ornamental trees.

ALSO: Strawberry Plants, Blackberry Plants and Raspberries.

OUR NURSERY IS GROWN ON—Red Hill Land, WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

WE DO NOT handle, cultivate, or attempt to PROPAGATE any varieties or kinds of FRUIT, until satisfied that they are well ADAPTED to the soil and climate peculiar to SOUTHERN OREGON. Write for terms to A. H. CARSON & SON.

GRANTS PASS, OREGON. Or W. B. COLTON, Agent, Ashland, Or.

R. STRAIT, Practical Gunsmith, MEDFORD, OREGON.

I wish to announce to the public that I am ready to take orders for any kind of gunsmith work, repairing sewing machines, filing saws, sharpening knives and scissors, etc.

Office on Front street, in building with John B. Wristler, the real estate agent. 24



BEATS ANYTHING THE WORLD Has Ever Seen!

New Store! - New Triumphs!

Mechanics and Farmers, you can get a complete outfit for \$12, consisting of the following:

- 1 tailor made dress suit.....\$9 00
1 suit of underwear..... 1 00
1 dress shirt..... 75
1 working shirt..... 50
1 pair of suspenders..... 25
Socks, handkerchiefs, etc..... 50
Grand Total.....\$12 00

---A. GARRICK,--- MERCHANT TAILOR, M'CALL'S BLOCK.

SALARY \$25 PER WEEK.

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS to sell our general line of merchandise. No peddling. Above salary will be paid to "live" agents.

For further information, address: CHICAGO GENERAL SUPPLY CO., 178 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE. For the Purpose of Selling the Fine Body of Land Known as the MARIA COLVER FARM

I HAVE OPENED a Real Estate office in Odd Fellows' Block, up stairs. Four Hundred Acres best land in Jackson county—fruit or garden—to be sold in tracts to suit. Fifty acre or upward tracts—One half down, balance on time.

For further particulars inquire of T. H. JONES, Real Estate Agent, or W. T. LAIRD, Agent, Ashland, Or. E. J. FARLOW, Agent, Ashland, Or.

REDUCED 20 PER CENT Great Come-down in Prices on Universal Combination Fencing!

Table with 4 columns: Footage, Wire, Net, Pickets. Prices range from \$1.00 to \$1.14.

The best stock, hog, rabbit and chicken fence.

Five Double Strands Galvanized Bessemer Steel Wire Continuous Twist of the Wire. Any kind and size Pickets.

Cheaper than a Rail Fence, More Durable than Boards, and Stronger than Barb Wire Fence. Handsome LAMEN FENCES to Order.

Ashland Fence Works!

H. S. EMERY, Proprietor.

PLAZA DRUG STORE.

J. C. BARRETT & CO., (Successors to Chitwood Bros.) Main St., Opposite Flagstaff

Full Line of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, TOILET ARTICLES, STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

And everything kept in stock by a first-class Druggist.

REDLAND NURSERIES.

SIX MILES SOUTH OF Grants Pass, Oregon. 200,000 TREES FOR SALE

CONSISTING OF: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Prune, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Almond, Walnut, Chestnut, Shade and Ornamental trees.

ALSO: Strawberry Plants, Blackberry Plants and Raspberries.

OUR NURSERY IS GROWN ON—Red Hill Land, WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

WE DO NOT handle, cultivate, or attempt to PROPAGATE any varieties or kinds of FRUIT, until