

SOCIETIES OF MEDFORD.

K. of P.—Tallman lodge No. 31, meets Monday evening at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers always welcome. M. W. SAKER, C. C. J. A. WHITMAN, K. of H. S. S.
A. O. U. W.—Lodge No. 28, 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. 83, meets in I. O. O. F. hall every Sunday at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers always welcome. S. YOUNG, N. G. A. C. NICHOLSON, Rec. Sec.
I. O. O. F.—Boque River Encampment, Lodge No. 30, meets in I. O. O. F. hall the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 8 p. m. B. S. WEBB, Scribe. W. I. VANTER, C. P.
Olive Rebekah Lodge No. 28, meets in I. O. O. F. hall first and third Tuesdays of each month. Visiting sisters invited to attend. Mrs. D. S. YOUNG, N. G. A. C. NICHOLSON, Sec.
F. & A. M.—Meets first Friday on or before full moon at 7 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 Thursdays in each month at 8 p. m. G. C. NOBLE, Com. J. H. PARRIS, Adj.
F. A. & L. U.—L. L. Polk lodge No. 958, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. G. S. BRIGGS, Pres.
Epworth League meets each Sunday evening at 8:30. D. T. LAWTON, president, Julia Fildes, secretary.
Young People's Literary meets Friday evening of each week, under the auspices of the Epworth League.
W. C. T. U.—Meets at Christian church every Monday evening at 7 p. m. Mrs. A. K. KELLOGG, Pres. Mrs. E. P. HAMMOND, Sec'y.
Y. M. C. A.—Meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at M. E. church. W. S. HALL, Pres. M. E. RIGBY, Sec.

CHURCHES OF MEDFORD.

Methodist Episcopal Church—E. E. Thompson, pastor. Services the second and fourth Sabbaths, morning, 11 a. m., evening, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting at 3 p. m. Tuesday. Sunday school each Sunday at 10 a. m. A. E. JOHNSON, superintendent.
Christian Church—P. R. Burnett, pastor. Preaching first and third Sundays in month, morning and evening. Worship every Sunday morning. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening.
Presbyterian Church—F. J. Edmunds, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Y. P. S. C. K. 6:15 p. m.
Baptist Church at present without a pastor. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Further notice given as soon as pastor is secured.
The pastors of the different churches are requested to attend to corrections.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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LIVING THOUGHTS

Learned Men Discuss the Great Question of the Hour.

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

Senator Peffer and John Davis, of Kansas, in the Pulpit at Washington, D. C.

Ob, sometimes gleams upon our sight, Through present wrong, the eternal right! And step by step since time began, We see the steady gain of man.
So sang a large congregation which assembled in the place of worship of the People's church. The large hall was well filled, it having been announced that the "Homestead Tragedy" would be discussed by Senator Peffer, Representative Davis, of Kansas, and by the pastor, Rev. Alex. Kent. The singing of the "Quaker Poet's" beautiful words was followed by an earnest prayer by the pastor.
In introducing the orators of the occasion, Mr. Kent said: "I need not apologize to the congregation for bringing forward speakers upon whom ordaining hands have not been laid. The best and truest ordination was a life consecrated to the service of humanity. If the church had any mission upon earth it was to aid in effecting a righteous adjustment of human relations, and in no other case were these so sadly disjointed as between capital and labor."
SENATOR PEFFER'S ADDRESS.
The senator was warmly applauded as he ascended the platform, and his remarks were made with an earnestness which had no inconsiderable effect upon his hearers. He prefaced his remarks with the reflection that there had been for a long time, and was now, a deep repugnance in the minds of the people of this country to a union of church and state. It sprang from the love of the Anglo-Saxon for general liberty and for the liberty of the church. But if there was any good in the Christian religion there would be no harm to mingle it in public affairs.
"In some of the newspapers the occurrences of last week at Homestead have been referred to as the Homestead riots. No, no," exclaimed the senator, "they were not. What was done there by the laboring man was only the assertion of human rights. The rights of labor," he said, "included the rights of labor organized. If capital has the right to exist (and it has), so has labor those rights. And when hired assassins—hard words, but proper ones—sought to operate organized labor they did it at their own peril."
THE WORKINGMAN MUST BE RESPECTED.
"The workingman and the working woman must be respected," continued the senator. "When you and I, my friends, were boys and girls, north and south, east and west, there were little mechanical establishments scattered here and there. Every one of the mechanics who provided over or worked in those little shops owned his little home, and they were happy and contented. But in course of time the great manufacturer came along, and now where once stood the little shops stand gigantic workshops and manufacturing plants, employing thousands of men in a single one.
"Instead of being scattered among the people, as in the years passed, the working people are now massed to themselves. They have become organized, as has capital. And thus it was that thousands of organized workmen are found at Homestead to-day. But where is the owner of Homestead? Not where he should be, at home; but 4,000 miles away—out of sight of the wretchedness of his workingmen, the men who made him—where only the telegraphic message of his partner can reach him, and that message as cold and pitiless as the electric current itself. And yet we are told these men should not organize for their own protection."
"All men," continued the speaker, "had the right to run their business to suit themselves, provided it was a legitimate and lawful business. It had been contended that people had the right to run any business they saw fit, but out in this State they had said differently, and the people of that State had maintained what they said. He had referred to the liquor business. The liquor men had said the enforcement would cause them great financial loss, and the people re-

STILL THEY COME

More Good Reading from a Well Known Pen.

EDUCATE YOURSELVES.

Keep the Good Word Alive—Two Good Articles.

More Light.

Editor Southern Oregon Mail:
It is useless to ask a man to vote the "People's Party" ticket until you can convince him that there is or (ought to be) something in politics besides the spoils of office. True, not much blame can attach to our younger men for such an idea, for such has been the kernel of political thought and action for twenty-five years, (pardon for calling this politics, but it goes by that name,) for principles are ideas, such as the masses could understand and apply has not been advocated. When on Mason and Dixon line hung a bloody shirt at every clothes pin, the people could understand the purport of difference between the principles of two old parties, but since the bloody shirt has been by the rank and file of both parties buried out of sight, (and only resurrected by some "political hack," as a possible path to office.) No issue has arisen between the old parties of sufficient merit to command the interest and attention of the people. True the tariff idea has been trotted out before the people every four years groomed and carried down for the people's inspection. But it is safe to say that not one person in 500 either knows or cares anything about it, nor do the majority of the professed leaders in either of the old parties care half as much about it as they do the office, and perhaps know less. The McKinley and Mills bills are but twins of the same mother, nor can any man say just where the practical difference lies between the bills, (they ought not have been both named "bills," then we might have had a difference at least,) nor can any man say just how extensive is the difference what might be true of either "bill" in any given year; also the beneficial results or otherwise, all depends upon the amount of the article consumed in a given year and whether said article be a necessity or a luxury. This year we eat a large amount of sugar because it is cheap. Next year under a protective tariff it doubles in price. We use much less, and for it a substitute because the substitute is cheaper. Now seeing we use a substitute because it is cheap; Shylock proceeds to revenue it (raise the price) then we use less and perhaps more sugar again. Thus all calculations upon the benefits or even the results of the tariff system must ever be misleading, for the poor man is compelled to find, if possible, substitutes for high priced food and to economize is the greatest study of the poor of our land. And this is in an unmitigated evil, for as the people economize the rich take advantage of his economic system and cut his wages accordingly. When will this end? When I speak of the common people I do not mean the drunkard or the shiftless or vagrant (though they are too common,) but of the industrious laboring man. Hence, no difference is appreciable in the old parties, except one says: "Whereas I am in office. The other one resolves that, 'I will get there.'" So let us keep our educational work going until we, the people, shall learn that the science of applied self movement is something besides being in office, and when that something shall be understood and applied labor strikes will be a thing of the past and only remembered as waymarks to a higher civilization.
IRA WAKEFIELD.

THE TRUE GOVERNMENT.

Editor Southern Oregon Mail:
We are often asked, do you expect to benefit the shiftless and improvident of our country? We answer—no. There is but one remedy for them: A thorough reformation of life and character through the atonement of Jesus Christ.
Now we ask, is there no other class of our people to be benefitted? The bone and sinew of our country, the men on whom we most rely. They that tower above all others is the yeomanry of our republic, the freeholders and tillers of the soil, the mechanic, the miner and the merchant. These are the ones who

THE FLOOD IN DRY GULCH.

The northwestern states have prospered and repudiated the Republican party. The south is preparing to repudiate and desert the Democratic party. Astute politicians will no longer reason that the south is going to remain steadfast to the Democratic party, just because it always has, when the people have every reason for abandoning the party. Nor will smart politicians longer reason that the northwest will continue to vote the Republican ticket with the very best of reason for voting against it, simply because the south has voted the Democrat ticket. Strange things happen in politics.
Out in Colorado there is a dry gulch that had never been moistened by a drop of water according to mountain tradition, but one day it rained and a flood of cold water came down the gulch and drowned several families who were camping there. The politicians are calculating that they will be undisturbed in the dry gulch camp because they never have yet been seriously disturbed, but they are going to be sadly disappointed. This fall there is going to be a flood of votes into new places, and before the old party politicians realize what has happened to them they will be irretrievably lost.—North Dakota Independent.

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Wholesale Robbery.
In a speech delivered in the senate Jan. 13, 1874, Senator Beck made use of the following table and vouched for its correctness.
Up to 1869 there had been sold the following amounts of bonds—payable in lawful money:

	Bonds.	Cost in gold.
1862.....	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000
1863.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
1864.....	800,000	800,000
1865.....	270,000	270,000
1866.....	12,000,000	24,000,000
1867.....	47,000,000	94,000,000
1868.....	43,443,000	86,886,000
Six per cent sold.....	19,129,000	38,258,000
Total.....	\$82,000,000	\$164,000,000

Net profit..... \$82,000,000
Premium on bonds bought by government about..... 60,000,000
Total profit..... \$142,000,000
Interest paid to date on bonds..... 2,543,738,000
Grand total..... \$3,743,738,000
The annals of history cannot produce another similar example of wholesale robbery under forms of law. This table alone is enough to condemn both the old parties.