

A Paper Of, By and For the People!

VOL. IV.

MEDFORD: OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1892.

NO. 32.

SOCIETIES OF MEDFORD.

- K. of P.—Talisman lodge, No. 31, meets Monday evening at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers always welcome. W. H. SKEEL, C. C. 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. MRS. D. S. YOUNG, W. M. G. F. MERRILLAN, Recorder.
- I. O. O. F.—Lodge No. 53, meets in I. O. O. F. hall every Saturday at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers always welcome. D. S. YOUNG, W. G. A. C. NICHOLSON, Rec. Sec.
- I. O. O. F.—Rogue River Encampment, Lodge No. 39, meets in I. O. O. F. hall the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m. B. S. WEBB, Scribe.
- Oliver Rebekah Lodge No. 23, 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.
- 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 in each month at 7:30 p. m. J. H. PARR, Adju.
- F. A. & I. U.—L. L. Polk lodge No. 255, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. G. S. BUNICK, Pres.
- Egworth League meets each Sunday evening at 8:30. D. T. Lawton, president, Julia Wilda, secretary.
- Young People's Library meets Friday evening of each week, under the auspices of the Egworth League.
- W. C. T. U.—Meets at Christian church every Monday evening at 7 p. m. Mrs. A. A. KELLOGG, Pres. Mrs. E. P. HANCOCK, Sec'y.
- Y. M. C. A.—Meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at M. E. church. W. S. HALL, Pres. M. E. RUBY, 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 8 p. m. Thursday. 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.
- 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. E., 9:15 p. m. Baptist Church is at present without a pastor. Praying meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Further notice given as soon as pastor is secured.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

- E. B. PICKEL, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
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- J. B. WAIT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Medford, Oregon.
Office: In Childers' Block.
- E. P. GEARY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Medford, Oregon.
Office: Cor. C and 7th sts.
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PRINCIPLES OR PARTY

WHICH DO YOU STAND FOR, NOW THAT YOU ARE ON TRIAL?

What Right Have You to Support a Party Which Opposes the Principles You Indorse—You Are Not an Honest Reformer if You Do Not Vote as You Think and Talk.

Looking over the situation now and hearing the party bosses crying, "Don't desert the party; stay inside the party lines," brings very forcibly to my mind this question: "Which shall we stand for, success of principles or success of party?"

The two old parties have met in their national conventions, and have put forth their declaration of principles and nominated candidates.

What are their principles and who are their candidates? Never before have the two old parties bowed so low at the feet of the money and corporation kings. Never before were their platforms more identical. So near are they alike in principle of the leading issues that only a partisan politician can tell the difference.

We see them both bowing at the feet of Mammon, its willing tools, ever ready to do its bidding. But we can see them off from their gallant band, their banners floating in the breeze, and on them we can read these words: "Rights to everyone; special privileges to none." Their platform contains declarations of principles of justice and equity—principles we have put forth from our councils; principles that would build up and foster all legitimate industries; that would rob money of the power to oppress and elevate labor; that would break up trusts and combine that are robbing industry of the fruits of her labor. We have put forth these principles. They have stood the test of the most rigid discussions of friends and foes. They have stood the most relentless abuses and criticisms of the party politicians and the partisan press. They have been indorsed from sea to sea and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico; indorsed in sub. county, state and national Alliances, indorsed in precinct, county and state conventions, and yet both Republicans and Democrats have spurned them.

We have pressed our principles in the halls of congress, and have been denied them there.

We have passed resolutions time after time that we would support no one for public office who would not advocate these principles. We have published these resolutions to the world. And now are we going to desert these principles, and show by our actions that we were just trying to scare somebody and that these resolutions were nothing but wind? Are we going to cringe at the crack of the party lash and vote for our enemies, and vote ourselves into eternal servitude? Or will we stand for our principles and vote for liberty and justice? The die is cast. The fight is on, and he that is not with us is against us. If you have faith in our principles show your faith by your works (votes). The man who will talk reform and vote for his enemies is either a hypocrite, a traitor or a fool.

But then you know "our party," our much loved and honored party. If we vote for these principles, we will defeat the grand old party.

Now, in all fairness, if a party don't represent the principles that we believe are founded on justice, of what use is that party to us?

But we are told that if we leave our party the other party—the horrible wolfish party—will capture the country, and we will be at their mercy. So keep on in our noble party and keep out the wolf that will devour our industries, and just give us a chance and all will be well. So please, boys, be reassured we are your friends. Yes, vote out the wolf and vote in the lion. Which is the worst? True, the lion can make the most noise, but both alike are beasts of prey.

Which shall we vote for—the wolf, the lion or for equal rights to all?

Choose you this day whom you will serve—justice and equity or Mammon. Will you stand up for the rights of the down-trodden and oppressed people?

If you proclaim to the world where you stand, if you are on the side of the money power and conscientiously believe you are right, you have a perfect right to be there. But you have no right to vote for principles not consistent with your belief. Neither has any man a right to claim to be a reformer and cast his vote for a party who opposes reform.

If your love for party is above your love of liberty and justice, then, by the eternal vote for your party, and vote yourself into a life of servitude, compared to which the days of the chattel slave would be a paradise. This is the decisive conflict. We must proclaim to the world as did our Revolutionary forefathers of old, that we are a free and independent people, or else we must bow in meek submission and accept the state we are so rapidly approaching—a class of serfs and money kings.

Which shall it be?—B. H. T. in Cotton Plant.

Don't Fool with Kansas.
The Advocate gave the warning last week that this state was being colonized for the purpose of defeating the will of our citizens at the coming election. Wichita has received an installment from Tennessee. Watch these fellows. They have been brought here for corrupt purposes. No former resident of another state can gain a residence that will entitle him to vote at the coming election. Challenge every devil of them and see that they do not vote.—Topeka Advocate.

Started Right.
The People's party has started right. At its first national convention it finds a bill of indictment against the political powers that be, and it proposes radical and statesmanlike remedies.—New Nation.

CLEVELAND AND SILVER.

The Democratic Candidate is an Uncompromising Enemy of the People's Dollar.

For the last time before the vote the Democrats of the south and west who want to secure a fair show for their honest respecting the coinage of silver should glance at the silver platform on which Grover Cleveland will stand if nominated tomorrow.

He will stand upon this declaration, contained in a letter written on Feb. 24, 1885, after he had been elected as president and at a time when he had no immediate need of Democratic votes:

"I hope that you concur with me and with the great majority of my fellow citizens in deeming it most desirable the present juncture to maintain and continue to use the mass of our gold coin as well as the mass of silver ready coined. This is possible by a present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver. I am not aware that by any other method it is possible. It is of immaterial importance to prevent at the two metals from parting company to prevent the increasing displacement of gold by silver, to prevent the rise in the custom houses of the United States in the daily business of the people to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. Such a financial crisis as these events would certainly precipitate, were it now to follow upon so long a period of commercial depression, would be a ruin to the people of every city and every state in the Union in a prolonged and disastrous trouble.

The revival of business enterprise and prosperity, so ardently desired and apparently near, would be hopelessly postponed. Gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding places and an unproductive hoard. The circulation of our currency would speedily take place. Suffered of all, in every workshop, mill, factory, store and on every railroad and farm, the wages of labor, already depressed, would suffer still further depression by a scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid in full for the goods. These impending calamities it is surely a most patriotic and grateful duty of the representatives of the people to deliver them.

He will stand upon this further declaration, contained in his letter of Feb. 10, 1891, to the Mugwump chairman of a meeting held in the Cooper union in this town to denounce the free coinage of silver:

DEAR SIR—I have this afternoon received your most interesting letter of the 6th evening of the meeting called for the purpose of voicing the position of the business men of our city as to the free coinage of silver in the United States.

I shall not be able to attend and address the meeting as you request, but I am glad that the business interests of New York are at last to be heard on this subject. It surely cannot be necessary for me to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the greatest peril to the silver interests is the adoption of the scheme embraced in the measure now pending in congress for the unlimited coinage of silver by the government.

If we have developed an unexpected capacity for the accumulation of a largely increased volume of this currency, and even if we have demonstrated the fact that in its increase, other conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster, if in the present situation we enter upon the silver question, we are in peril of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage. Yours very truly,
Grover Cleveland.

This is Grover Cleveland's platform on the silver question. It is on this platform that he asks the votes of the silver Democrats of the south and west. It will make no difference to him what plank these Democrats succeed in inserting in the platform of the convention in case he should be nominated. He will stand and he will act on his own platform, not on the platform of the convention of the Democratic party. In his crusade against the silver interests he will repudiate the convention's platform as to silver, just as he repudiated the platform of the convention of 1884, when he began his crusade for free trade.

For Grover Cleveland feels and understands that he is greater, wiser and better than the Democratic party.—New York Sun, June 20.

Politics Out of Joint.
Parties in Colorado are fearfully demoralized. The Weaver combination seems to be the only thing of the kind that is not out of joint. All of our candidates are resting uneasily, for fear they will miss their crowns. The conditions are not right as yet for materializing in the office line. We appreciate the bewildering environment of some of our intimate friends at present, and hope the skies may clear for them before the dog days are gone. Of all the harrowing tortures, this thing of suspense is the most excruciating to a man who longs to serve his country.—Aspen (Colo.) Leader.

Pinkertons a Legitimate Product.
The practice of having Pinkerton detectives to shoot down laboring men has grown very unpopular of late. Even the monopoly organs, perceiving the unpopularity of the Pinks, turn in and aid in their denunciation. It is folly to abuse the Pinkertons. They are the natural result of our brutal system, as much so as the strikes and riots resulting therefrom. They are one of the symptoms of our industrial disease. They are creatures of the system merely. If we had a just and humane system we should have no strikes and no Pinkertons.—North Dakota Independent.

Weaver and Field in the San Juan.
Both The Times and Leader, of Aspen, are supporting the People's party, and bets are offered in this prosperous mining camp that Weaver will carry the state by a handsome majority. Unless Harrison has a chance and signs the silver bill he will be smoked under so far as Colorado is concerned. The Herald ventures the prediction that if the election were to take place tomorrow Weaver would have 5,000 majority in the San Juan country.—Durango Herald.

Politics Old and New.
During the prosperous days of our country the people stated their principles and all applicants for public office yielded obedience to them. In modern politics the official despots not only map out their own course of action, but frame a political creed from a firm belief in the dogmas of which no partisan dare waver.—Kendallville (Ind.) Hoosier Tidings.

The campaign of the People's party has opened in earnest in old Virginia, and General Field, the Beverly and other champions are making things red hot for the old party bosses.

THE SITUATION.

Facts and Conclusions Concerning the Selection of the Next President.

It requires 233 electoral votes for either of the old party nominees to win in November. Facing these, Mr. Harrison steps into well merited oblivion, for in the house he has not the shadow of a chance. It is practically conceded that he cannot deliver for himself these 233 votes. Neither can Mr. Cleveland, in which case the contest goes to congress under conditions unrivaled for interest and result in the history of this country, because the money power and the people would be face to face—with the former at bay. The constitution provides:

If no such person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members of two-thirds of the states and a majority of the whole number of electors shall choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. The person winning the greatest number of votes as vice president shall be vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

As there are forty-four states it will require twenty-three votes to elect a president, and he must be one of the three having the highest number of votes in the electoral college. In the Fifty-second house the Democrats control Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin—30. The Republicans control California, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming—12. The People's party control Kansas and Nebraska—2. Should the Republicans and the People's party combine to prevent a quorum, it would require every vote of the thirty Democratic states to be present to make a quorum, and should a quorum be present it would require twenty-three Democratic states to elect Cleveland.

With the south and west in revolt against his record and platform, and warning echoes of the battle waging ring in their ears, will he get these votes for his representatives? Will he consent to the bidding of party dictators, personal political suicide for the elevation of a proven intriguer? These are questions for the future to answer. Should the election be blocked in the house the secretary of state, under provisions of the law, is acting president; but said secretary's term of office expires March 4, 1893, as does that of the remainder of the cabinet, and the spectacle presented is that of an irresolute force encountered by an invincible body, and chaos come again. This contingency is remote, yet existent.

The senate would choose from the two highest for vice president in the electoral college. It requires the presence of sixty senators to act, so that either the Republican or Democratic party could prevent a quorum if they should choose to do so. Should the senate proceed to vote it would require forty-two votes to elect. There are at present forty-seven Republican senators, but it would not be possible to get them all to vote for Whitelaw Reid as the gold bug candidate of the Republican party. Neither could forty-five votes be secured for Mr. Stevenson on the Wall street Democratic platform.

Should three silver senators refuse to indorse Reid he could not be elected. Stevenson has no show in the upper house (it being Republican, as shown by Harrison in the lower.—National Economist.

Colorado All One Way.
If the Democratic and Republican state conventions, to be held this year in Colorado, shall be representative bodies and fairly reflect the sentiments of their respective constituencies, they will repudiate both Cleveland and Harrison and adopt the People's party electoral ticket. The proof of this is found in the attitude sustained by the state conventions, held a few weeks ago to choose delegates for Chicago and Minneapolis. A test of the Republican convention called for that purpose showed only one vote in favor of indorsing Harrison, and Cleveland would have fared no better in the Democratic convention had any member possessed the nerve to propose a commendatory vote.—Rocky Mountain News.

They Buried the Shirt.
The brethren in Kansas have buried the bloody shirt too deep for resurrection by the ghosts of the old party. When a state such as Kansas, which formerly had the voters were Union soldiers and nearly all former Republicans, nominate for congress an ex-confederate colonel it is time for us of the south to stop the mouths of our own bloody shirt wavers and meet our Kansas brethren in the middle of the road.

And we are going to do it. Any man who waves the bloody shirt north or south ought to be hissed of the stump.—Southern Alliance Farmer.

What "Calamity" Does.
Keep this before the people: When the "calamity party" captured the state in 1880 the average rate of interest on farm loans was 10 per cent, per annum, and with "calamity" the rate of interest is down to 6 per cent, and money goes begging for takers at that. Moral—Keep up the howling and it will soon come down to where it ought to be—2 per cent.—Concord (Kan.) Blade.

A REVOLT AT HAND.

The Old Party Leaders Have Become Mad and Will Be Destroyed.

The old Greek truism that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" is being strangely exemplified in the present national campaign. The two old parties have entered the campaign under the domination of the money power as represented by Wall street. Relying on that feeling of partisanship that they have so long and so actively generated and trusting again to party loyalty, both of the great national organizations have entered the campaign ignoring the really live issues before the people of the country, while to the power that controlled both national conventions it is a matter of indifference which wins. Wall street in either event will have prolonged its reign. Subservience to the money power alone controlled the Minneapolis and Chicago conventions.

The Omaha convention, which inaugurated a third party movement, has been laughed at by the old politicians. Not always the weatherwise, however, are correct in their predictions. The cloud not bigger than a man's hand when first seen sometimes envelops the whole heavens. Events now in progress indicate that Weaver and Field are certain to prove more formidable candidates than the old time political prophets are willing to admit. Partisanship is not retaining its usual hold on the people, and the People's party is likely to gather to it the votes of all the dissatisfied elements of the people. A landslide, as is said in politics, may be the result.

In the mining states the repudiation of silver by both the old parties will influence the people to vote for Weaver and against Harrison or Cleveland. In the south and the agricultural states of the middle west the farmers are up in arms against both the old parties. The labor nations everywhere are against the men and the parties whose laws permit Pinkerton detectives to shoot down workingmen whose only crime is a demand for sufficient wages with which to feed and clothe their families. The defeat of the silver bill, the cattle barons' raid into Wyoming, the Homestead affair, the Idaho trouble are all certain to bear fruit at the polls next November. In any issue in this country in which it is a contest between money and ballots it is a certain thing that the ballots will ultimately win.

In turning a deaf ear to the just demands of the silver miners, to the just claims of labor—to the prevailing dissatisfaction with existing conditions among all classes of producers—the Republican and Democratic parties have both committed a serious blunder, which is certain to make large throngs into their ranks. When parties cease to stand for the people and place themselves under the domination of the money power, when Democratic success or Republican success has but one real meaning, the continued rule of Wall street, then indeed it is time for a revolt of the masses. That revolt is coming; it is even now at hand.—Rocky Mountain News.

An Incident at Omaha.

When the platform was adopted, such cheers greeted that act that it was nearly an hour and a quarter before business could be resumed. The audience rose as one man and cheered and cheered and cheered again, the state banners were waved aloft and carried to the chairman's platform and grouped together a drum corps struck up a march, and round and round that great hall they marched. An old Union soldier and confederate were marching arm in arm, when, passing the Texas delegation where an old gray headed colored delegate was seated, one said, "Here is one of the rascals we were fighting over" when they seized him and, seating him on their shoulders, marched around the hall amid the storm of cheers that greeted them.—Oberlin Herald.

Lending Their Debts.

The last report of the secretary of the treasury shows that the national banks alone are lending nearly \$2,000,000,000, or about double the highest amount that any one estimates there is in all forms in the treasury. The amount lent in other ways cannot be less than ten times as much as the banks lend—probably it is many times ten—but at the lowest estimate it would take more money than is in existence to pay a per cent, interest on the loans. The result is the owners of the little money in existence are quietly absorbing all the property in the country as compensation for the use of their credit. They are hoarding their cash and lending their debts.—Colorado Farmer.

A Government Pawnshop.

The bankers object to the land loan and subreasury methods of getting money into circulation among the people on the grounds that it is making a pawnshop of the government to secure the loans. Let's see. When the national banker wants money he goes to the government and pawns his bonds for nine-tenths their face value. He receives the money and leaves the bonds in pawn. Is this not making a pawnshop out of the government? "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," or ought to be.—National Reformer.

They Saved the Country.

Weaver, the presidential candidate, is being denounced for "greenbackism." As there was no loyalty enough on Wall street to furnish the government a small loan at the breaking out of the war, greenbacks became a necessity. Those who gave up their lives and services in behalf of our country took them at their face value, and as they virtually saved the country we are still firm in the belief that greenbacks are an improvement upon the present national banking system of holding up the populace.—Durango (Colo.) Daily Muldoon.

Eight Republican papers in Idaho, one a daily, have come out for Weaver and Field.

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