VOL. IV.

MEDFORD: OREGON, FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1892.

SOCIETIES OF MEDFORD.

K. of P.—Talisman lodge No. 31, meets Monday evening at 3 p. m. Visiting brothers always welcome.

J. A. WHITMAN, K. of R. & 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 srothers invited to attend.

J. A. WHITESIDE, W. M. G. F. MERRIMAN, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.—Lodge No. 83, meets in I. O. O. F.
sall every Saturday at at S p. m. Visiting
prothers always Welcome.
D. S. YOUNGS, N. G.
A. C. NICHOLSON, Rec. Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Rogue River Encampment, Lodge No. 30, meets in I. O. O. F. hall the second and ourth Wednesdays of each month at 8 p. m. W. I. VAWIER, C. P.

Olive Rebekah Lodge No. 28, meets in I. O. F. hall first and third Tuesdays of each month. Visiting sisters invited to attend.

MRS. D. S. YOUNGS, N.G.

A. F. & A. M.—Meets first Friday on or be fore full moon at 8 p. m., in A. O. U. W. hall. N. L. NARREGAN, W. M. 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 mouth at 7:30 p. M. G. C. Nobles, Com.

F. A. & I. U.—L. L. Polk lodge No. 265, meetery Tuesday at 8 p. m.
G. S. Briggs, Pres.

Epworth League meets each Sunday even-ing at 6:30, D. T. Lawton, president, Julia Fulde, secretary.

Toung People's Literary meets Friday even ing of each week, under the auspices of the Epworth League.

W. C. T. U.—Meets at Christian church every fonday evening at 7 p. m. Mrs. A. A. Kellogg, Pres. Mrs. E. P. Hamnond, Sec'y.

Y. M. C. A.—Meets every Sunday at 3 p. m at M. E. church. W. S. HALLY, Pres. M. E. RIGBY Sec.

Secretaries of above ledges will please atten-corrections. Any society wishing to have see in this directory will please hand in nec

CHURCHES OF MEDFORD.

Methodist Episcopal Church—E. E. Phipps, pastor. Services every Sabbath; morning, 11 a.m., evening, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Thursday, Sunday school each Sunday at 10 a.m. E. A. Johnson, superintendent. Epworth Literary Society, 7:30 p. m., Fuesdaya. Class meetings every Sunday at 100c of morning service.

Christian Church Vo.

Christian Church—No pastor at present. Preaching first and third Sundays in month, norning and evening. Worship every Sunday morning, Sunday school at 10 a.m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

Presbyterian Churen—F. J. Edmunds, pas-tor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sun-day school at 10 a. m. Y. P. S. C. K., 6:15 p. m. The pasters of the different churches are ruested to attend to corrections.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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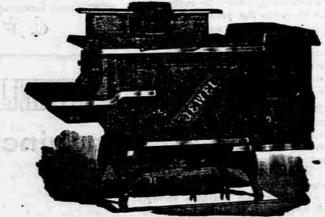
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THE LEADING ISSUES CLEARLY PRESENTED BY A POPULIST

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE. Questions of Finance, Land and Transpo

tation as Viewed by J. H. Turner-How the Producers Are Robbed by the Bar ons-The Tariff Humbug. Mr. J. H. Turner, national secretary

union and also secretary of the national committee of the People's party, has een nominated for congress from the Pourth congressional district of Georgia. He was born and reared in the district. Mr. Turner's letter of acceptance | Rich cattlemen, however, had persuaded is a masterly document, showing that the writer fully understands the causes of and remedies for the present deplora-ble and threatening conditions which obtain in our beloved country, Follow-

ing is a liberal extract from the letter:

If the tariff be the great robber, as pictured by the Democratic party, instead of cutting it down? I per cent, every vestige of it should be blotted out forever. But I have found the great trouble with this party on this subject to lie in the fact that the controlling element of the party, being interested in these protected industries, is just as much in favor of protection as the Republican party itself. There is no perceptible difference, so far as the record goes on this subject, between an eastern Democrat and an eastern Republican. This sham battle over the tariff hrs been going on for more than a half century. The people have been arrayed on either side loyally—and I might say blindly—following their leaders with a devotion unparalleled in political history, while both sides have been systematically robbed by a system purposely kept in the background and aimost entirely knowed as a political issue. I refer to the financial system ing is a liberal extract from the letter: nackground and animost entirely agnored as a political issue. I refer to the financial system which has so ruthlessly snatched away the comfort and happiness of so many of our busi-ness men and brought desolation and ruin to the once happy homes of so many farmers and

mechanics.

In proof of the above statement as regards
the business men of the country I submit the
following from Bradstreet's Commercial Bulletin: "In 1855 there were 500 failures, with
liabilities of \$17,625,000. In 1875, after silver had been demonstrated and the currency of the country had been contracted from \$52.01 per capita in 1806 to \$14.04 in 1875, there were 7.740 failures, with liabilities of \$201,000,000, and in 1889 number of failures 13,277, with liabilities of \$312,496,742"

of \$312,007,02."

Let us now examine into the condition of the farmers and working people of the country. We find from the census bulletins of 1890 that there were 9,000,000 mortgages recorded between 1890 and 1800 on the homes of the people. From statistics already given out estimates fairly made show that from \$9,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 yet remain unpaid. This sum at 8 per cent. Interest would amount to \$720,000,000 that must be paid from the products of labor annually into the coffers of the usurer. Allowing \$0,000,000 bales of cotton for an average crop, it would take three entire crops of cotton to pay this interest alone. How long will the farmers and business men of the country continue to vote to continue in power political parties that propose to continue present conditions?

ent conditions?

Of the lands of the United States, aliens own outside of railroad grants, 51,300,000 acres, railroad corporations own 191,442,385 acres which, added to the amount owned by alions, makes 200,342,385 acres, a sufficient amount, if makes 200,342,285 acres, a sufficient amount, if reclaimed by the government, to provide a comfortable home for every man, woman and child in the United States who is today with-out a home. It is the home owner that devel-ops the resources of a country, defends its laws, builds its schools and makes society con-tented and happy. The history of all coun-tries and times teaches us that when the lands of a country drift into the hands of the few and the many are made leavests. sider these facts:

bloodshed and revolution have been the in-variable results.

Are the people of this country to stand idly by and permit their houses to be absorbed by allens and corporations, simply because the political boss says that it would be commun-ism to offer a protest? If the people would not see their children the tenants of allen land-lords, let them put their protests in the ballot box, which is the only remedy left except the musket. Both the old political parties are so completely dominated by these corporations completely dominated by these corporations that they dare not open their mouths on the land question. Examine their platforms and

The transportation question is one of the most vital that is now engaging the attention of the American people. Railroad corporations have become so exacting that almost every state in the Union has been compelled to create a railroad commission and the national government an interstate commission, in order to ernment an interstate commission, in order to protect the people, and they are still unprotected, as everyone knows who has endeavored to investigate the matter. According to the price the people are receiving for their products, the railroads are charging more today for passenger and freight traffic than they ever did since there was a railroad in the country. It will take twice as many pounds of cotton or bushels of wheat to carry a passenger 100 miles or a carload of freight 100 miles than it did twenty years are. For example, it would did twenty years are. miles or a carload of freight 100 miles than it did twenty years ago. For example, it would then cost five cents per mile, or five dollars to ride 100 miles. The five dollars would cost twenty-five pounds of cotton at twenty cents per pound. Now it will cost only three cents per mile or three dollars for 100 miles. The three dollars will cost fifty pounds of cotton at six cents per pound.

Railroad control as now practiced is a sham and a fraud, and the experience of some of the wisest railroad men in this country and the old country teaches us that the only way to con-

wisest railroad usen in this country and the old country teaches us that the only way to con-trol railroads is for the government to abso-lutely own and operate them in the interest of the people. "Poor's Manual" for 1892 is just out, and is recognized authority on railroad statistics all over the world. It gives the num-ber of miles of railroad in the United States to be 170,601; actual cost, \$4,809,176,631; watered stock, \$5,956,449,300; total valuation, \$10,765,-620,041. By ficitious or watered stock they are 826,041. By fictitious or watered stock they are compelling the people to pay more than twice as much for service as they should pay in order that they may reap dividends upon fraudulent

investments.

I find in the same manual that the gross carnings of the roads are \$1,735,625,439. Cotton at six cents per pound, it would take \$2,149,054 bales, or about five entire crops, to pay this enormous sum. Wheat at sixty cents per sushel, it would take 1,826,707,431 bushels to pay it. The net earnings are \$355,300,880. At the present price of cotton it would take 13,192,958 bales, or about 1½ crops to pay these net earnings.

The annual earnings of the four principal classes of corporations in this country are as follows:

Total \$573,874,346

This vast sum paid in cotton at the present price would require 21,235,036 bales of cotton, or about 2½ crops.

The wheat crop for 1801 was in round numbers 400,000,000 at sixty cents per bushel; the price that the farmer is now rectaring would amount to \$240,000,000.

price that the farmer is now receiving would amount to \$240,000,000.

The carnings of these corporations paid in wheat would require \$55,62,913 bushels, or two and one-fourth crops. If an entire cotton and wheat crop should be applied to the payment of the earnings of these corporations it would lack \$117,574,345 of paying it. I give these facts to show how the products of the country are being consumed. It accounts for the thousands of failures among business men and the universal bankruptcy among the farmers. Both of the old political parties claim that it would be unconstitutional for the government to lay its hands upon these corporations, and have entirely ignored these issues in their platforms; therefore I scorpt your nomination piedged, if elected, to do all in my power to remedy these sylis and rescue the government from the hands of these corporations and restore it to the people, if the constitution has to be changed to do it.

COURAGE AND FIDELITY.

How General Weaver Obstracted Con gress and Got a Bill Passed. Two incidents stand out prominently in the congressional career of James B. Weaver. How he fought for three months to secure recognition from Speaker Randall for the purpose of introducing an antigold bug-resolution, and wen has been freemently told. and won, has been frequently told. Here are the particulars of the other great fight made by this indomitable of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial champion of the people. It took place during his last term in congress, and the account is taken from the columns of a

New York daily paper:

What is now the territory of Oklahoma was then an Indian reservation. the Indians to let them occupy the country for grazing purposes without giving the Indians any reasonable compensa-tion. General Weaver believed the land ought to be thrown open to citizens for settlement. He introduced a bill to ac complish that end. Immediately the rich cattlemen took steps to prevent its being considered by the house. It is well known that if the bill could be brought up for consideration it would be passed. The only thing necessary to defeat it would be to keep it from being liscussed. Time and time again General Weaver tried to force its considera tion, but each day he failed. Then he made up his mind that he would block the business of the house and prevent congress from doing anything at all, no matter how important or unimportant. His purpose was to weary the mem-

bers out and so fatigue them that they would be glad to surrender to him. He began by demanding a roll call upon a trivial motion. He continued by making dilatory motions hour after hour, until whole weeks were consumed and no public business had been transacted. He drew to himself the wrath of both great parties. Newspapers criticised and denounced him, but he held to his line of battle and proved that as an obstructionist the house of representatives would never have his equal. Finally the members yielded. They saw that under no circumstances would be ever give way, and fearful that their own measures would be jeopardized, and knowing that the plan to open Oklahoma to public settlement was wise and only opposed practically by the rich cattlemen, they surrendered.

A day was set for the consideration of the Oklahoma bill and it was adopted. It was a great and magnificent victory for Weaver, and some of the very men some of the very newspapers that had criticised him, now turned around and complimented him for his audacity, his pluck and his persistency.

It strikes me as a very singular fact that New York journals of all parties have totally ignored the gross mi ments in the president's letter and other Republican documents in regard to farm values and farm produce prices. Possibly I exaggerate its importance because I am a western man, and as the

greater than at any time since 1843, and with possibly three exceptions everything produced by tillers of the soil from Manitoba to Mexico is from 5 to 35 per cent. cheaper than on Oct. 1, 1890, when the McKinley bill became a law. What do you suppose wheat is selling for at the railroad stations in Indiana and Illinois? About 65 to 68 cents; oats, possibly 25 cents; wool, 23 cents a pound, and so on all around the board. In Springfield, Ills., in 1865, the finest all wool suit a tailor could make to order could be bought with 100 pounds of wool or 40 bushels of wheat. Today the same suit costs 175 pounds of wool

The depression in agriculture today is

or 60 bushels of wheat. In the face of these facts Harrison deiberately writes that farm products are 20 odd per cent. higher by reason of the McKinley bill, and "cereals 33 per cent.

And the New York editors do not eem to know that he is wild. Nay, the national Republican committee is sending documents by the million into Inhighest prices of 1891 are quoted as still

revailing.

You affect to wonder at the growth of the Populists in the west. I beg you to believe that western men are not all natural born, infernal fools. When the Indiana farmer goes to his market town and sells his No. 2 red wheat for sixtyfive cents, whereas he sold it in October, 1890, for eighty-seven cents, he certainly does know the difference. The wayfaring man, though a protectionist, cannot err therein .- "Wabash Valley" in New York Post.

"Cyclone" J. H. Davis, of Texas, is stumping Georgia in the interest of the People's party. He followed General Weaver, and at first there was a disposition to treat him as the general had

been treated, but it soon disappeared. Mr. Davis said in an interview: "At one place a lawyer blustered up to the platform, interrupted my remarks and began a tirade against our party. After quiet had been restored in a measure informed the gentlemen that I was from Texas, and that when a gentleman in sulted another gentleman in that state a funeral invariably followed. He then subsided, and I was not again inter-

Coming to Business. The New York Sun, discussing the ho campaign in Georgia, says:

One of the results is that the Democratic party of Georgia has had to throw away its sockades and come to business. The scademic or classic style is not suited for confuting tranks or cowhides, and it is natural enough that there should be "a set of young bright sampaigners who are making fun and fight." Yes, instead of "cockades" the "bright campaigners" are using rotten eggs in 'heir "business" this year—notten eggs which they hurl into the faces of good women. This is how logic and patriotsm are met by the Democratic machine

LINCOLN AND WEAVER.

NO 42.

Peculiar Similarity of the Campaigns of 1940 and 1958.

During the early part of September, 1860, the outlook for the election of Abraham Lincoln by the Republican party was 186 fewerable as for the People's party to elect their candidate for president in the coming election. Those who proposed to yote for Lincoln were who proposed to vote for Lincoln were assured that the contest was between Breckenridge and Douglas, and that to vote for Lincoln was to insure the election of Breckenridge. The October elections gave evidence that the people were in earnest in their desire for a change in administering the affairs of the government, and a desperate situa-

tion presented itself to the leaders of the organized political forces. Instead of its being an issue between the northern and southern spings of the Democratic party the lines were drawn between the Republican party and all others. In order to defeat the will of the people fusion became the order of the day, and every possible combination was entered into for the purpose of defeating the "rail splitter" and "ignorant boor" of the parties. The "Know Noth-ing" party, headed by Bell, was making its last effort under the banner "Americans to Rule America," and the Douglas party derived its greatest strength from the foreign vote, which was concentrated under the Donglas lead for the purpose of opposing and defeating the Bell party, yet the situation became so desperate that the Douglas and Bell united forces as a last resort to defeat Lincoln in some doubtful states. This served to show the success of the people's movement, and with renewed hope the Lincoln cohorts marched on to vic-

tory.
So persistent had been theory or Lincoln's incapacity, ignerance and unfit-ness to administer the affairs of the government that many opposed him in the bonest belief that his election would be a disgrace to the nation and that the government by the people would cease with his inauguration. A parallel is presented in this opposition to the election of General Weaver, and the supporters of the old and found wanting parties are working the same old scheme to prejudice the people, and with about the same result. Every election and and cancus held since the nomination of General Weaver gives evidence of a growing popularity of the People's ticket, and the few who came out of the old ranks because they believed the interests of the nation demanded a change find themselves almost crowded out of the ranks by the efforts of raw recruits

in their zeal to get to the front. Sofar as is possible the People's move-ment is ignored by the eastern press, yet evidence of their alurm of the result from the uprising of the people is not wanting. In the western states the cry of neither protective tariff nor tariff reform catches the ear, and in the mining states the bugaboo of the repeal of the lead tax fails to mislead the people. Listening to the appeal of the cians while taking the toboggan for a ticed by the people to the extent it has been in the past, and the dulcet tones of the alarmed officeholder are not being responded to by the measured tread of the heretofore slaves of the old parties.

People's Party in the East The People's party in the east is not asleep and, though as a matter of course the greater interest is centered in the west and south, eastern members of the national committee have not been inactive in the stronghold of the gold bugs. There are Reople's electoral tick-ets in each of the Atlantic and New England states, and in most of them full

state and congressional tickets. The state committees in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut are hopeful of securing a good vote for Weaver and Field, and claims are made that a congressman or two will be elected in New York and New

A Little Bit of Record. It is thought by some that this plan (the subtressury) conflicts with the constitution of the United States, because they affirm that "the government has no money except what it obtained from the people by taxation." To this we reply: Did the government obtain by taxation the \$5,000,000 treasury notes issued in 1812, the \$10,000,000 issued in 1813, the

\$35,000,000 issued in 1814, the \$25,000,000

issued in 1815, the issues of 1839, 1840, 1842, 1843, 1846, 1847, 1857, 1866, 1861, 1862 and 1833? Did not the government

issue these amounts simply by fiat, at

no expense whatever to the people!-Southern Mercury.

The Vote in Arkansas The Populist vote in Arkansas proves to be 81,177 instead of 15,000, as the dispatches have said. The new party carried three counties and elected seven members to the legislature. The Populist vote is heaviest in the northwestern part of the state, where there are comparatively few colored men. This is ar indication that the majority of the white voters in this and several other southern states have broken away from the Democratic party.-New Nation.

There'll Be Gnashing of Teeth "What a gathering that will be" when the People's party reinforcements stand up to be counted in the Fifty-third congress. Coming from the west and the south to sit down in the seats of national power they will take Abraham, Isaac and Jacob of the effete east, and the golden calf of Wall street and threst them into outer darkness where there will be weeping and wailing and gnash-ing of teeth.—Nonconformist.

Think of Murat Halstead as an adviser of the People's presidential nominee! In a recent article in the New York Herald Halstead suggests that "Weaver can get even with the Macon egg thrower" by withdrawing from the contest and assisting to defeat Cleve-land. This looks like Halstead has read Harrison's doom. Others have read