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A Paper Of, By and For the People!

VOL. IV. MEDFORD: OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1892. NO. 16.

STATE PLATFORM

Adopted by the People's Party, at Oregon City, On March 16, 1892.

PLATFORM

Preamble: "AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL."

1. We demand a national currency, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, be distributed direct to the people at not to exceed two per cent tax, as set forth in the sub-treasury of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, and at the St. Louis conference, and land loans, or SOME BETTER SYSTEM; also by payments in discharge of the government's obligations for public improvements.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and we denounce the practice of the government buying and storing bullion.

That the medium of exchange or currency be based upon the wealth and law making power of the country, and that we demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchanges.

2. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculation purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and that any settlers who may have acquired lands of such corporations be protected in their rights to their homes and in the sums paid to such corporations.

3. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interests of the people; and until such ownership can be acquired, we demand the abolition of the railroad commission and the establishment of a maximum rate law within the state, and that the present rates be reduced one-third.

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned by the government in the interest of the people.

We demand that all moneys asked and appropriated for the improvement of the Columbia river be spent in building and operating a railroad parallel with the river, said road to be owned by the government and run at cost.

We demand that all national revenue shall be raised by a 2 per cent tax on money loaned by the government, and a graduated property tax. No exemption for indebtedness should be allowed, unless the person claiming such exemption, should give in a corresponding taxable credit.

5. WHEREAS, The working people are entirely under subjection to the plutocracy, which compels one portion of them to work too many hours, and thereby increasing the army of the unemployed; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we demand that our legislature pass a law defining eight hours as a legal day's work in factories, mines, shops and public works. And also that we recognize the Knights of Labor in their controversy with the Rochester Clothing Company.

That we are unalterably opposed to the Pinkertons, or like organizations, ever entering our state.

That alcohol, in any form, shall be sold only by state agents, said goods to be pure and sold at cost, without profit to the agents, and shall not be drunk within the building nor within sixty feet of the place where delivered nor in any place of resort of gaming, thus abolishing license, the saloon in society and the saloon in politics. That the national government shall not license the sale of any alcoholic substance in any states legally prohibiting the sales thereof, nor shall it in any way interdict or interfere with such prohibitory laws.

7. RESOLVED, That we affirm our unqualified adherence to the doctrine of equal rights to all, special privileges to none, and that we will never cease our efforts till every citizen shall stand before the law equal in intellectual, moral and civil privileges.

8. We demand the passage of a law which will prevent the immigration of Chinese to the United States.

9 We demand that the state publish the school books and sell the same to the people at cost.

10. That county officials be paid a stipulated salary.

11. We object to the government having anything to do with the Nicaraugua canal, unless it owns and operates the same at cost.

12. RESOLVED, That we are in favor of electing all officers by a direct vote of the people.

13. We demand that the government issue legal tender notes and pay the union soldiers between the price of the depreciated money in which he was paid in gold.

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THE NOMINEES.

A Short Sketch of the Different Nominees of the County Ticket.

HOW THEY STAND.

Read the List and Say This is Not Good Timber.

SHERIFF.

W. H. Bradshaw, nominee for sheriff, is a resident of Brownseoro and has been a citizen of Oregon for six years. He was born in Kentucky forty-seven years ago and has been in the farming and cattle business all his life, in which latter business he is at present engaged. In his nomination the People's Party have selected a man true to the principles of reform and one whose worth is keenly felt, and deplored by both democrats and republicans. His fight will tell.

CLERK.

E. E. Deming, nominee for county clerk, was born on the 21st day of March, 1859, in Jefferson county, Northern New York, on a farm four miles from Watertown, the county seat, where he passed thirteen years of his life. His parents moved from Jefferson county in the fall of 1868 and settled in Tenton, Genesee county, Mich., whither he accompanied them. Here he attended the grammar school and the Fenton high school till February 1875, in which he was persueing the Latin Scientific course, but owing to impaired vision—the result of measles—he was compelled to forsake school and live an out door life, working at gardening and on his father's farm, which had been bought soon after their settlement in Fenton. He then began teaching district school winters and spending his summers in various out of door employments. In March, 1886, after completing his eighth term of school he was taken with typhoid pneumonia, which caused him to come to this coast with the double purpose of seeing his older brother and regaining his health After spending two years in California he was persuaded by a prominent Ashlander, whom he met, to come to Oregon, where he arrived June 27, 1888, since which time he has been a resident of Ashland with the exception of six months, which were spent in Douglas county and thanks tn the genial mild climate of Southern Oregon, he has been restored to his usual weight and vigor.

When Gen. Weaver ran for president he supported him and since then has supported all anti-monopoly moves. In 1890 he supported the Union Labor Party ticket, but never sought a nomination on any ticket.

If elected Mr. Deming will make the most efficient clerk this county ever had, and an honest one, too.

JUDGE.

W. T. Anderson, county judge nominee, is a native of Virginia, and was born in the year 1835, and emigrated to Oregon eight years ago, and is a resident of Phœnix. He is a man of stirling qualities and true to the cause of reform. His name is a vauable acquisition to the ticket, and in his election the county would be well served.

RECORDER.

J. F. Wisner, nominee for county recorder, was born and bred in Michigan until seven years ago when he became a citizen of Oregon. He is an educator of no mean qualities, and is a prominent member of the order of I. O. O. F. His present residence is Kubli, Oregon, where he is teaching in the schools. He has always been a foremost worker in the ranks of political reform, and is honored and trusted by his large circle of friends. Elect him and you have a recorder worthy of his hire.

ASSESSOR.

J. W. Marksberry, nominee for assessor, was born in Kentucky in the year 1848 and emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1857, and remained in that state until 1874, when he moved to Texas and lived there until 1884, then came to Jackson county, Oregon. It is with pleasure that we accord Mr. Marksberry an honorable position in the front ranks of the Farmers' Alliance and People's party. His labors have been untiring to advance the best interests of the cause at all times, and although never seekng office he is well qualified to fill any position accorded him, and will make the county an assessor above reproach.

TREASURER.

Enoch Walker, nominee for county treasurer, is too well and favorably known to need a lengthy sketch. He was born in Kentucky in the year 1814, and emigrated to Oregon in 1853, being one of its pioneers. He was elected to the legislature in 1872 on the republican ticket, but at that session learning of the tricks and corrupt methods of legislation, he immediately left the old party and affiliated with the greenbackers as long as it existed. He has been with every reform party since, and was nominated state treasurer on the Union Labor ticket. The county's funds could not be placed in safer hands than his, and appreciating this, his many friends are sanguine of his election.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

E. E. Smith, nominee for county school superintendent, is an educator of the highest order. He was born December 27, 1859, in Columbia county, Wisconsin. With the exception of two or three years he has always lived in town, his father being a merchant. In the fall of '72 his father's family moved to Oakland, Cal., where they resided one year, the young man attending school. In the autumn of 1873 his father's business compelled him to return to Wisconsin. They took up their residence at Berlin, Green Lake Co., where they remained ten years. Mr. Smith here completed a high school course and then entered the Wisconsin State University, where he studied one year, but on account of failing health was obliged to drop his studies and seek health. He came west to Bozeman, Mont., where he engaged as clerk in a store. In the fall of 1883, his parents came to Montana. They all continued the western journey until they reached Jackson county, Oregon, where they have since resided.

Mr. Smith has been teaching since the spring of 1884, and has taught two and one-fourth years in Central Point previous to his present engagement of five months. He also taught one year in Oakland schools and the remainder of the time in the country. He holds a state diploma. He is a married man and has a family of a boy and girl.

As can be seen by the foregoing, Mr. Smith is well qualified to fill the office of school superintendent of the county, and it is to be hoped he will receive the support of all the best people in the county.

REPRESENTATIVES.

S. M. Nealon, one of the three nominees for representative, was born in Conneticut and is fifty years of age. He was educated in the common school and is an old soldier, having volinteered during the war and served in the army of the Potomac until discharged with the regiment at the close of the war. He moved to Oregon from California and bought a farm in Table Rock precinct and has lived on it nearly nine years. He was postmaster at Table Rock over five years, and is an honest, straightforward farmer, and as a representative he would cause corruption to quail before convincing arguments.

W. H. Breese, also nominee for representative, was born in 1849, at Celle Province, Germany, and is of French-German descent. At the age of 17 his parents immigrated to America and settled in Lincoln county, Missouri. In 1872 he cast his first vote for the Republican party. In the panic of 1873 his parents lost their home and farm on a mortgage and with it went $4,500, the earnings of a lifetime in Germany, and which brought his parents to a premature grave. He then emigrated to Iowa and settled near Warkon, Allamkee county. In 1878 he started in business at Britt, Hancock county, same state. In 1883 he cast his lot with the people of Jackson county, and has resided at Talent ever since. The financial legislation of 1872 and 73 of the g. o. p., which had such a disastrous effect on the country and on the fortunes of his parents, set him to thinking. He felt that he had been directly (in his ignorance) responsible for helping said party in power. He then investigated what is now known as the Greenback movement, and became interested in such literature. He read John Stuart Mills: "Let the volume of money in a nation be doubled and property of all kinds will double in value; let it be reduced one-half and a corresponding shrinkage of values will result therefrom." Since that he knew who was benefited by a contracted currency. In 1878 he voted for Peter Cooper on the Greenback Labor ticket, since when he has often been told by his republican and democratic friends, "You are throwing your vote away." His answer has been, "I would rather be right with the minority than wrong with the majority. His faith in the ultimate redemption of the toilers has never wavered, well knowing that the "mills of the gods grind slowly, but that they grind exceedingly fine," and that it takes a long time to separate the wheat from the chaff in human growth and evolution. He will be the right man in the right place in the legislative hall of Oregon.

Powderly Objects.

Secretary Schelling, of the national executive committee of the People's Party, received a letter from Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, in which he deprecates the hoisting of his name for a presidential candidate by some of the reform papers, and asks Mr. Schelling to use his influence to stop such nonsence. Powderly adds that he will vote for the St. Louis platform, no matter what the name of the party may be. For certain reasons, he says, his name would not draw as well as others, and a large vote is needed to convince the republican and democratic parties that the St. Louis platform and principles must not be ignored, as will be done this year by those parties.

HOW TO VOTE.

The New Ballot Law and How to Use It.

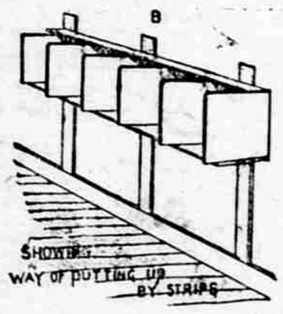
CUTS AND SAMPLE TICKET

The Law Said to be Safe Against Repeaters and Vote Buyers.

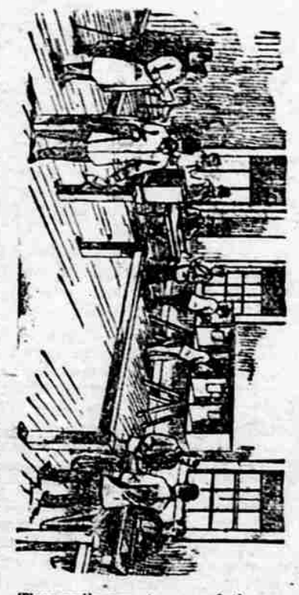
The new Australian ballot law is now in force in this state, and every voter is interested in knowing how to comply with the law in casting his ballot.

A few municipal elections have been conducted under the new plan, and others are yet to be held before the final test of the law is to be made at the fall general election. To assist voters to a proper understanding of the way to do it, we print herewith the full text of the law and illustrations of the voting booths.

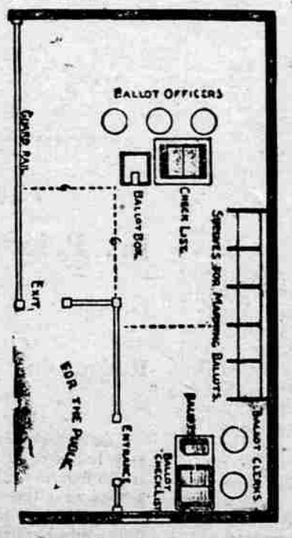
Cut No. 1 shows the boxes or compartments in which the voter prepares his ballot.



Cut No. 2 shows the position of the ballot clerks, voters in the stalls, and the officers of election checking the voters as they deposit the ballots in the box near the exit. Enter with the man to the right of the cut, and get a ballot from the gentleman standing at the end of the table, provided the young man at the desk finds your name properly registered in the great register open before him.



Then walk over to one of the open stalls and mark your ballot in accordance with your wishes, and pass in front of the group at the left, and announce your name to the judges of election. When the young man sitting at the desk finds your name properly registered, you are permitted to deposit the ballot in the box and pass out. That is all there is to it. Cut No. 3 shows the ground plan of Cut No. 2, with the positions of each election officer and voter indicated.



It has been claimed by some that the new law can be beaten, and that vote buying cannot be prevented by the experiment. The following editorial from the San Francisco Examiner seems to state the case about as fairly as it can be done:

"A correspondent of the Examiner warned the California electors of the method by which the Australian ballot system was beaten in Montana. It was a variation of the 'Tasmania dodge,' a voter being bribed to bring out a ballot by substituting a piece of blank paper for the official ballot that was given him on entering the booth. In the 'Tasmania dodge' the voter was supposed to vote the blank paper, in the Montana case to tear it up. The official ballot being brought outside it was filled up by the vote buyer, given to the next voter, who cast the marked ballot and brought out a fresh official ballot. The system was thus made a check on the bribed voter.

"Whether this trick was actually worked or not in the case mentioned, it is amply provided for in the California law. In the first place the voter is forbidden to leave the booth until he has delivered up the ballot he has received on entering. He must give it to the inspector if he wishes to vote it or return it to the ballot clerks in case he does not.

"But a second check, still more valuable, prevents any illicit use of the ballot even if it is taken outside. When the voter enters the booth the ballot clerks mark the check number of his ballot against his name on the printed register. When he marks the ballot he folds it with the counterfoil or tag that bears the number of the ballot exposed, and delivers the ballot to the inspector. The inspector announces the name and number, the ballot clerks verify it from their record, and the inspector tears off the tag and drops the ballot in the box. If the ballot does not bear the same number as the one he received from the ballet clerks he cannot vote.

"The California ballot system cannot be 'beaten' in this manner except by the collusion of the election officers, challengers and watchers of both parties. It is hardly possible to secure so large a number of corrupt men together, or at all events men corrupted by the same side. Whatever vote buying is done under the system will have to be carried out under the 'assistance to illiterates" provision. This will be a possible but dangerous game to play. It will require the collusion of election officers, and will be readily detected by the watchers. The November election will show whether an amendment on this point will be necessary."

The sample ballot given is intended to show how to mark votes. If a straight ticket is voted, an X in the space at the right of the party for which the voter desires to cast his ballot is sufficient. But a split ticket requires an X opposite each name voted for. Only one office is on this ticket. All are arranged in the same manner.

Sample Ballot.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC TICKET (straight).	
REGULAR REPUBLICAN TICKET (straight).	
REGULAR PROHIBITION TICKET (straight).	

To vote for a person, stamp a cross [X] in the square at the right of his name.

Governor.			Vote for One.
1	John Doe	Democrat	
2	S. R. Coe	Republican	
3	R. Roe	Prohibition	

THIRD PARTY NEWS.

Condensed Information from the Centers of Activity.

The People's party in Milwaukee will run a complete municipal ticket in the spring election.

There is a probability that the third party, or Farmer's Alliance, of Minnesota will make a combination with the Democrats for the next election. The basis talked of for fusion is an Alliance man for governor and four out of the nine presidential electors to be Alliance. At the last election in 1890 the Democrats polled 85,844 votes, the Republicans 88,111, and the Alliance 38,514.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says: "The Prohibitionists and People's party in Indiana will probably unite in placing state, congressional, legislative and county tickets in the field. This action was agreed upon in conference by leaders of the parties. The state chairmen will call their committees together to indorse this plan. The two parties claim they will poll 100,000 votes in Indiana."

The People's party of Grand Rapids, Mich., has nominated a full municipal ticket to be voted for at the coming spring election. Overtures from the Democrats looking to a fusion were rejected.

The fusion of the People's and Democratic parties in Kansas is probably thoroughly agreed upon, and there is no likelihood of a change in the terms. The Democrats will support the People's electoral and state tickets. The congressional nominees will be divided, the People's party securing five and the Democrats three. The Republicans, it is claimed, will retaliate upon the Kansas Democrats by fusing with the third party in several southern states.

Here and There.

After a respite of seven years the extremely contagious and highly disastrous foot and mouth disease has, according to an English exchange, again found a foothold on the shores of that country, having been brought by foreign cattle.

The salmon canning on the Pacific coast is a great industry.

Nebraska's contribution to the needy of Russia is 2,000,000 bushels of corn.

English potato growers who experimented with the Bordeaux mixture last season are almost unanimous in its praise.

The Danish investigator Jensen has introduced for smut the method of soaking the wheat in water at a temperature of from 127 to 133 degs. Fahrenheit for five minutes. American experimenters recommend fifteen minutes. Smut is much more common and destructive on oats than on wheat. The same treatment is recommended.

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