THE MAIL
IS THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND PEOPLE'S PARTY OF SOUTHERN OREGON.

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ADVERTISERS
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A Paper Of, By and For the People!

VOL. IV. MEDFORD: OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1892. NO. 27.

SOCIETIES OF MEDFORD.

K. of P.—Talisman lodge No. 31, meets Monday evening at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers always welcome. C. I. HUTCHISON, C. C.
J. 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 orothers invited to attend.
I. A. WEBB, M. W.
B. S. WEBB, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Lodge No. 83, meets in I. O. O. F. hall every Saturday at at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers 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 fourth Wednesdays of each month at 8 p. m.
W. I. VAWTER, C. P.
B. S. WEBB, Scribe.

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. YOUNGS, N.G.
A. C. NICHOLSON, Sec.

A. F. & A. M.—Meets first Friday on or before 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 month at 7:30 p. M.
G. C. NOBLE, Com.
J. H. FARIS, Adjt.

F. A. & I. U.—L. L. Polk lodge No. 263, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m.
J. W. MILLER, Pres.
G. S. BRIGGS, Sec.

Epworth League meets each Sunday evening at 6:30. D. T. Lawton, president, Julia Fulde, 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. A. 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. HALLY, Pres.
M. E. RIGBY, Sec.

Secretaries of above lodges will please attend to corrections. Any society wishing to have a place in this directory will please hand in necessary data.

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. Thursday. Sunday school each Sunday as 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. E., 6:15 p. m.

Baptist Church is 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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PEOPLE'S TICKET

Weaver and Field Named on the First Ballot.

VERY STRONG PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Knights of Labor Resolution---Gresham Declines---Good Feeling Throughout.

OMAHA, July 5.—The afternoon session of the people's national convention yesterday did not settle down to business until nearly 3 o'clock. The first business was the report of the committee on platform. The committee submitted the following, which was adopted:

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government; a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without banking corporations; a just, equitable and sufficient distribution to the people; a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the farmers' alliance, or a better system; also by payment in the discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

(a) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

(b) We demand the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

(c) We demand a graduated income tax.

(d) We believe the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence demand all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

(e) We demand postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being the means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interests of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people.

Land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by the 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.

After the adoption of the platform, a message was received from W. Q. Gresham absolutely declining the nomination for president. After discussion of the situation, the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the first actual business was the reading of the following addition to the platform, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Other questions having been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the people's party, but as a resolution expressive of the sentiment of this convention: We demand a free ballot and fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention, through the adoption by states of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system. The revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of the country. We pledge support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-union soldiers and sailors. We condemn protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage earners, and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand a further restriction of undesirable immigration. We cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten their hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government works, and ask a penalty clause be added to said law. We regard the maintenance of the large standing armies of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we condemn the recent invasion of the territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officers. We commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum. We favor a constitutional provision limiting the offices of president and vice-president to one term, and providing for the election of senators for the United States by the direct vote of the people. We oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

Hugh Cavanaugh, of Ohio, then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester, and declares it the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase goods made by said manufacturers, or to patronize any merchant who sells such goods.

After adopting the resolution, a roll of states was called for the presentation of candidates for the presidency. When Alabama was called Delegate Manning placed in nomination General Jas. B. Weaver, of Iowa. Colorado yielded to S. F. Norton, of Illinois, who placed Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, in nomination.

Stephen H. Bashar, of Illinois, nominated Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska.

It was midnight when the balloting began. The result was as follows:

Weaver	995
Kyle	275
Scattering	4

Morton of Illinois, moved to make the nomination unanimous, and Schilling, of Wisconsin, seconded the nomination. It was carried with a hurrah and loud cheering, ending with calls for Weaver. The general was not present, and a committee was appointed to escort him to the hall.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

With little delay the roll of states was called for nomination for vice-president.

General F. Gaither, of Alabama, presented the name of Ben Terrell, of Texas, for the honor.

Delegate Reverely, of Arkansas, nominated General James G. Field, of Virginia, and the nomination was seconded by a Colorado man.

Finally balloting was begun, and the first ballot resulted: Field, 753; Terrell, 554.

Weaver and Field each made spirited addresses, and at 3 a. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

The Situation.

Editor Southern Oregon Mail:

It is so hard to persuade the average voter of the magnitude of the crisis that is upon us as a nation. This is not so much the want of intelligence as an innate desire of inaction; the dread to launch out into new seas and to traverse the unexplored.

That the majority of the People's Party have the impending crisis not only in their heads, but also in their hearts, is now a demonstrated fact, and never before in our history, not even in the old slave days, have principles been studied and comprehended that relate to our nation's welfare and existence as a republic as now. Never before have a people more keenly felt that there is but two ways before them—victory soon at the polls, or republican death with all that means.

The same forces are at work this day in our nation that have destroyed every nation of history, except those destroyed by subjugation and the speed with which we have approached this crisis has never before been equaled, because of the prolific soil in which and by which it has been propagated and nourished.

Vice has always been the subject of legislative restraints, but in this country vice, in a borrowed garment, has legislated unto itself powers which belong only to virtue and instead of being legislated against most all legislation for the past 25 years has been in favor of vice, double distilled and as pernicious as the "baleful dews" of Charon's dreary lake, and unless speedily restrained our republic will be destroyed.

We are told that "the People's Party will soon be a thing of the past." If so, then will also our republic be a thing of the past; they live or die together.

Just how the plutocratic forces will strengthen their forces, in the few days more of respite granted them, will depend much upon the degree of moral degredation to which they have arrived. The proverbial straw that broke the camel's back they have now in their power of use; will they lay it on or will self preservation (and with whom perhaps no higher motive can possibly weigh) cause them to refrain? To delay is a possible escape with their ill gotten gains. To lay it on forces an issue we dread. To even think of the results which cannot be less than their political and financial death and must be much more, which of the two ways all things considered is the better we opine not. Thirty millions of people are under the power and control of capital. Will they continue to submit and pass the unremedied evils down to coming generations, or for the good of their children and the honor of a patriot's name, bid defiance now to plutocratic rule? Stand up and be counted as men on the side of equal right to all and special privileges to none. As for myself I still have faith in the humanity of man. When once we get the people to see and understand, then will come the victory. Oh Lord hasten the day.

IRA WAKEFIELD.

Powderly Will Be There.

There is a great work ahead: a platform is erected; it is a massive piece of workmanship, and is so constructed that to strengthen the nation it should be placed in Washington, where our lawmakers should stand on it. Neither the Democratic nor Republican parties will help transport it to Washington, for they have refused to give it transportation on their railroads, and the people are leaving their work in field and shop to help push this platform on to Washington. The sidewalks are too narrow, and to land it at the capital we must all walk in the middle of the road. When the candidates for president and vice president are nominated on the St. Louis platform, I expect to be found just behind them and right in the middle of the road.—T. V. Powderly in Knights of Labor Journal.

PREAMBLE

To the Peoples Party Platform. A Masterly Effort. Read and Remember.

"Assembled upon the 116th anniversary of the declaration of independence, the People's party, invoking the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth in the name of the people of the country the following preamble and declaration of principles:

We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislature, congress, and even touches the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. Newspapers are subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; lands concentrating in the hands of capitalists; urban workmen denied the right of organization for self protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by law, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into the European condition; the fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of government injustice we breed two great classes, tramps and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; the vast public debt, payable in legal tender, has been funded into gold bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people. Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold, by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of the currency is purposely abridged to fatten the usurer, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on the two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forebodes a terrible social convulsion, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggle of two great political parties for power and plunder, while gravious wrongs have been inflicted upon a suffering people. We charge the controlling influences, dominating both of these parties, have permitted existing decayed condition to develop without a serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown out the cries of the plundered people with an uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalistic corporations, national bank rings, trusts, watered stocks, demonetization of silver and the oppression of all usurers may be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of mammon, to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds for millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the nation, and filled with the spirit of our grandfathers, who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the "plain people," with whom it originated. We assert our purpose to be to for a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for a common defense, promote general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and posterity. We declare this republic can only endure as a free government upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be planted to either by the bayonet; that the civil war is over, and every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact as we are in name, one united brotherhood of freemen. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our agricultural productions amounts to billions of dollars, which must in a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of commodities consumed in their production. The existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings and the impoverishment of the producing class.

We pledge ourselves, if given power, to labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation. We believe the powers of the government shall be expanded, as in the cause of the postal service, rapidly, and so far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land. While our sympaties, as a party of reform, are naturally upon every side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions, as important as they are, subordinate to great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depend, and we ask all men first to help us determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ, as to conditions upon which it is to be administered. Believing that the forces of reform, this day set in motion, will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied and equal privileges securely established for all men and women, we declare therefore:

First—That the union of the labor forces of the United States, this date consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who created it, and every dollar taken from industry, without equivalent, is robbery. "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labors are the same; their enemies identical.

Third—We believe the time has come when railroad corporations must either own the people or the people the corporations, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any, or all, railroads, we should favor an amendment of the constitution that all employes upon such roads shall, for the time being, forego the exercise of their right of suffrage, in accordance with the precedent established by the constitution as to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia.

THE MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

In Memory of Colonel Polk and Dr. Delamater.

OMAHA, July 3.—The vast assemblage which attended the memorial exercises of the late Colonel Polk afforded a striking proof of the respect in which he was held by the supporters of the movement of which he was instrumental in founding. The session was devoted exclusively to the delivery of addresses eulogistic of the dead companion of reform, and expressive of the reverence in which his name is held. After prayer by Chaplain Diffenbacher, the opening address was delivered by R. L. Luks, of South Dakota, who has been selected as permanent chairman of the convention. One of the sentiments which broke the painful stillness of the gathering, was the declaration, that the people of the new movement looked to Polk as the "Lincoln" of the era of freedom. Editor McCune followed, and Mrs. Todd, of Michigan, then paid a touching tribute to the deceased leader. General Weaver was the next speaker. He summed up briefly, in well-chosen and pathetic words, the public life and deeds of Colonel Polk. A speech, every word of which was marked with solemnity and earnestness, was delivered by Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, and followed by the most eloquent eulogy of the day, that of Ignatius Donnelly. In closing, he said: "A fitting epitaph over the tomb of the departed leader would be the lines of the Quaker poet of New England."

Large brained, cleared eye—Such as he
Shall Freedom's young apostles be.

Delegate Gillette, of Iowa, spoke of Mr. Delamater, and Dunning, of Washington, D. C., added to the tributes of Colonel Polk. T. V. Powderly also added his expression of regret and praise, speaking of the leader as well as Delamater.

A SUBSCRIPTION OPENED.

Delegate Dean, of New York, proposed a resolution to the fact that collection boxes be placed in every alliance hall throughout the country for the purpose of receiving 5 cent subscriptions to form a fund out of which the family of Colonel Polk should be protected and a monument erected to his memory on the family farm in North Carolina. The resolution was seconded by Ignatius Donnelly and carried by acclamation. Tomorrow the resolution will be formally presented to the convention, and the late Dr. Delamater will probably be included. With the singing of "The Sweet Bye-and-Bye" the gathering dispersed.

The Prohibition Party.

The Indianapolis Nonconformist has an editorial on the Indiana state convention of the Prohibition party, in which it says:

The platform adopted is one that we can commend, and, other things being satisfactory, we could indorse it. If in this campaign any contest must ensue between us and them it will not be directed against their platform. The reason we cannot go with that party is a belief that it does not comprehend the real conditions and that it does not present the most efficient remedies in proper order. The traffic in intoxicating liquors should be fought politically from the economic side. Any other presentation will prove fruitless at this time, and we cannot subordinate the tremendous interests of the people who are suffering from hydra headed monopoly to this one line of attack. Chairman Dickey says that his party must keep its skirts clear from any union with the People's party, and it looks like he will be successful. It has the appearance of foolishness, but there is perhaps this consolation, that more voters will be whittled off from the present dominant parties by this method, and so bring on the final collapse sooner.

The Lobbyist and His Fee.

Most lobbyists get their pay promptly, but one well known man, who had been promised $10,000 for a job, collected it only after using strategy. The parties for whom he worked claimed there was no visible evidence that he was doing anything for them, and he had been unable to convince them that he had been of any service. So he went to Senators Plumb and Ingalls and said he was coming in to see them with the interested people. He was going to bluster around and lay the law down in a way that would make his employers stare. The two senators agreed to the joke, and the lobbyist appeared before each of the Kansas senators. He stormed to Ingalls and gave orders to Plumb about what he wanted done. His employers stared in fear and surprise. Both Kansans entered into the spirit of the thing and apparently submitted ingloriously. The strangers were convinced that their man was a regular Mogul, and inside of a few hours the lobbyist had his money.—Kate Field's Washington.

This Is the Year.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is very much exercised because it fears the People's party and Democrats will fuse this fall in several western states and thus completely knock out the Republicans. To discourage such a step it assures the Democrats that the "Alliance men" are ever so much weaker, politically, this year than last, and that while "they may recover some of their old potency in 1893 or 1894, they are powerless to boom this year." Leaving fusion out of the question altogether. The Globe-Democrat may discover that this is the year of special potency on the part of the independents.

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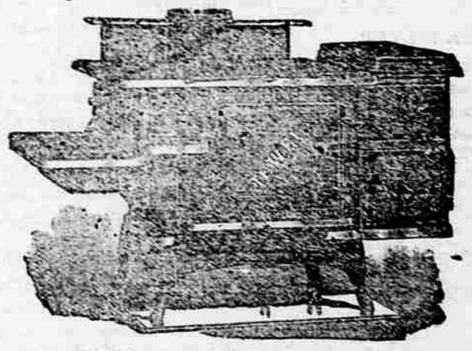

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