# HOT SHOT.

**Culled from Our Exchanges for the Readers of the Mail.**

Fillore, Ill., is soon to have a new People's Party paper.

Hunt county, Texas, will cast five thousand votes for the People's Party.

Only 56,500,00 acres of public land are left in this country undisposed of.

The Rocky Mountain News puts Weaver's majority at 25,000 in Colorado.

Arkansas will vote September 5th. Politics is hot down there.

The junior Vanderbilt is building a mansion, the basement walls of which are twelve to fifteen feet thick. Getting ready for a siege when the insanity of hunger comes.

The amount of sweet satisfaction the Bourbons are getting out of the election in Alabama is not of the effervescent, bubbling over kind.

The way the People's Party is punishing the fight in the South is striking consternation into the very hearts of the Bourbons.

Marion county, Kansas, had a big real estate deal recently. Thirty-five farms were sold by the sheriff.

There are 500,000 tramps in the country. What a procession they would make and how appropriate it would be to see each one bearing an old party torch!

The Kansas People's State Committee offers a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of any one offering or taking a bribe for votes. That's business.

Men who have voted forty, fifty and even sixty years straight Democratic tickets in the South, are found in the front rank of the People's movement.

At People's Party barbacues in Tennessee as high as twenty-eight beeves have been slaughtered at some of them, and people travel fifty and sixty miles to attend the picnics.

Georgia Republicans have decided not to place a state ticket in the field. Their votes will be cast for the People's Party ticket in October.

"We are not in favor of the Force bill, but we are going to see that every vote put in box is counted."—Gen. Field, People's Party candidate for vice-president.

At Denver, General Weaver was presented with a silver pen with which to sign the silver bill as the next president. Colorado has enrolled a sufficient number of names to place the electoral vote of that state in the People's Party column.

"A man's labor," says Secretary Lovejoy of the Carnegie company, "is worth just what he can get for it." That is the plutocratic idea exactly. But plutocracy will get a different idea of it in time.

The sub-treasury may be "foolish," and "unfeasible," and impracticable, but the very quintescence of foolishness and unfeasibleness, and impracticability is for men to try to raise produce and give it away at less than cost of production, and think they and their children can live on "constitution."

Workingmen, do not be deceived, it is not friendship for you that actuates the Democrats who wipe away crocodile tears over your misfortunes. I grant you they are right when they tell you the Republican party is not your friend, but they tell only half the truth. If they told the whole truth, they would finish the sentence by saying "and we are just as bad as the Republicans."—T. V. Powderly.

The People's Party managers claim that at the very lowest calculation they will have 100 members in the next House in addition to a number of Republicans and Democrats who will be pledged to the Alliance or People's Party principles. They expect to dictate the selection of the next speaker and direct the policy of the House.

Republicans in New Hampshire would call that state safe for them if it were not for the labor agitators, who are going into the People's party. The Tacoma News says that Oregon would go Democratic if it were not for the "fool farmers" that support the new party. The laborer and farmer do make a strong team.—New Nation.

**He is Calmly Confident.**

ST LOUIS, Aug. 24.—General James Weaver, the people's party presidential candidate, arrived here this morning from an extensive tour through several of the Northwestern and Pacific Coast states, and will leave tonight for Arkansas, where he will make a number of speeches. The general says the prospects for the success of the people's party are very bright throughout the West, and he gives it as his deliberate judgement, from having visited the localities and made careful observations, that Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming will go for the people's party nominees. He would not discuss the situation in the other states, but expressed freely his ideas about the status of the republican party in the fight.

**An Appeal to the People of Oregon.**

It is now conceded by all impartial and observing minds that the farmers, the mechanics, the wage-workers and the labor organizations that constitute the bone and sinew of the "Great Common People," are in sympathy with the People's party and desire the triumph of its principles. Then it follows as a conceded consequence that the State of Oregon will cast her vote for Weaver and Fields in the forth-coming election; if these facts are demonstrated to the people by voting the People's Party ticket they will not "lose their votes." But in order to demonstrate these facts so as to reach and satisfy the whole people it is absolutely necessary that the people raise some funds to defray the legitimate expenses of the campaign.

The finances of the "Great Common People" as a general rule, are in a very depressed condition; they can do but little as individuals, but can effect wonders if they will co-operate together, each contributing his or her mite. We have no millionaires, bankers, bondholders, land barons, railroad magnates, money lords or salaried officials to pour out their treasures to help our cause, but we have the farmers, mechanics, and the day laborers to rely upon in this emergency, who it is true are poor in purse, but rich in patriotism and love of justice. Therefore we confidently appeal to them for the necessary means in this hour of need to assure a triumphant victory for the People's Party November next.

The official count shows that the People's Party cast over 13,000 votes at the last election and we believe we are entitled to a much larger number; but the official count, as it is, would enable us to raise over $3,200 for a campaign fund if each voter will contribute but twenty-five cents. And we do not believe that there is one who voted the People's Party ticket but that can and will give twenty-five cents to the People's Party campaign fund, if he is satisfied that it will be honestly and judiciously used in the interest of the People's cause. And as a guarantee that it will be so used we order that one thousand or more copies of this appeal be printed and that the Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the People's Party, send to each County Chairman twenty-five or more copies for distribution to proper persons in every neighborhood in his county, and each week in each neighborhood, the money collected shall be sent to the county chairman, who shall report all the money received to the Treasurer of the State Executive Committee of the People's Party, remitting one-half of the money each week to said Treasurer of the State Executive Committee, and the other half to the Treasurer of the County Executive Committee, to be used as a county campaign fund of the People's Party.

In view of the momentous issues involved and the great victory that awaits us, we have every reason to expect the conditions of this call to be promptly complied with by the "Great Common People of Oregon."

W. H. GALVIN, Chairman.
J. F. HENDRIX, Secretary.
NATAAN PIERCE, Treasurer.
W. H. SPAUGH.
JOHN C. LUCE.
State Executive Committee of the People's Party of Oregon.

# ALL SORTS.

Hon. J. S. Cooper, a banker of Independence, Polk county, says the hop yield will run all the way from 1500 to 2000 pounds per acre, with prices close on to 40 cents per pound.

Late news from New York says that Jim Hill is there for the purpose of conducting a deal by which he will gain control of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and thus make Portland the terminus of the Great Northern system.

Figures on South Dakota's prospective wheat yield gives estimates of fifty to sixty million bushels of wheat besides an immense quantity of other grain.

A fine model of the battle ship Oregon has been prepared at Washington navy yard under supervision of National Construction Hichborn who is now in charge of the bureau of construction and repairs in absence of Chief Constructor Wilson. This model will be sent to the coming exposition at Portland.

Rev. J. A. Smith, the evangelist, who pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses, has been sentenced to two years in San Quentin.

The big drive wheel which is to run the machinery of the Riddle nickel mines has arrived and was taken down to Roseburg Sunday to be weighed on the car scales there. It is fourteen feet in diameter, and weighs over 38,000.

The English markets are flooded with California fruit. The Teutonic's cargo brought good figures and will mostly be consumed in London. It is doubful, however, if the next consignment will fare as well in the matter of prices.

Chas. A. Pillsbury, the great miller of Minneapolis, thinks that the wheat crop of the United States will not exceed 500,000,000 bushels as against 612,000,000 bushels last year.

## PARTY DISCIPLINE.

**It Is Needed, but Must Not Be Corrupt, as with the Demo-Republicans.**

One of the important elements in all successful undertakings lies in a continuity of purpose. This factor is developed and kept an active force through discipline more easily than by any other means. To be successful politically, practical politics must of necessity be brought into constant service. Honesty of purpose and purity of motives will count for nothing if misdirected, and the beautiful theory of ultimate triumph of truth fades like the morning dew when confronted with hard headed business politics. The People's party in respect to discipline have scarcely learned the rudiments, and many of its members have much to endure before they will become efficient and trustworthy. If it be true that there is "policy in war," how much greater is the necessity for policy in politics?

This term policy has a double meaning; one of which is a settled and distinctive purpose, the other, wisdom sufficient to avoid needless and profitless entanglements. In order to make this term of any practical benefit in politics it must be backed up by a discipline that will force members to work not only in the face of defeat, but many times against their own individual judgment. It is all epitomized in the single act of submitting quietly and loyally to the dictates of the majority. The People's party must be thoroughly organized, then thoroughly drilled, and then it will march on to victory, providing it stands for the rights of the people and does not forget its origin or original purpose.

It is simple folly to expect that a common bond of union, brought about, though it may be, through common suffering, will hold the People's party intact. It cannot, and to depend on it will court disaster. It is not necessary to imitate the corrupt and despicable methods of the old parties. No, indeed! But it is necessary to have a concert of action, a unity of purpose and a general consent to abide by the decree of the majority. In fact the idea of considering a just cause sufficient reason for its triumph is an "iridescent dream" that ends with the awakening.

The People's party will be similar to the old parties in many respects if it ever succeeds. It will have an organization intact and complete. It will be disciplined and taught its duties. It will take advantage of the mistakes of its opponents and make the most of all favorable opportunities. It will care for its own and defend each other. But it must differ also in many essentials.

Instead of seeking to deceive and mislead it must be truthful, candid and outspoken. Instead of appealing to the baser passions and prejudices, it must call for careful, intelligent investigation and an unbiased judgment. Instead of working for the spoils and emoluments of office, let the good of the whole people and happier conditions for the race be the chief object. Instead of making the law creating power an engine of economic destruction, let it be made a medium for better and more equitable legislation, and instead of having congress a den of thieves, speculators and boodlers make it a home for the servants of the people in all that this term implies. In these and in other respects this new party must and will differ from the old, if it would live and grow in the future.

There is one other matter in connection with this that is of the utmost importance. It has always been the rule for those who took an active part in reform movements to pauperize themselves in their efforts. This has become so universal that the credit of every one is materially injured by taking a prominent position in these reforms, or even associating with reformers. Never, until this condition is changed, and those who cannot do this work are willing to contribute reasonable remuneration for such services, will the cause of reform prosper. This unfair condition must be changed, and those who labor must receive an equitable reward. Taken as a whole, there are many things for the People's party to learn that only comes through discipline, and the sooner this fact is recognized, the sooner a new and better system of laws will bless the nation.—National Watchman.

**Help the Cause with Coin.**

The following appeal, which explains itself, has been issued by the national executive committee of the People's party:

**To the Reform Workers Throughout the United States:**

The national committee of the People's party makes this appeal to you for an immediate contribution for campaign funds. The event of the past few days and the advices received from every part of the Union render it certain that a political crisis is upon us, and we must be supplied with funds immediately to enable the committee to do the work that has been thrust upon it. Civil liberty and public order are at stake. Do not delay a moment. Take up collections at once and forward by money order, postal note or draft, to M. C. Rankin, treasurer of the committee, at Terre Haute, Ind. Let every patriotic man and woman send in at least one dollar each without delay. This money is needed to meet the legitimate and indispensable expenses of the campaign. This is the people's fight, and the people must support it. "Quit ye like men; be strong." Each individual will consider himself a committee of one to forward a dollar; in addition, the chairman of each club and each speaker will read the address to his club or audience and take up a collection, urging each person to contribute at least one dollar and forward the same without delay.

H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman.
M. C. RANKIN, Treasurer.
LAWRENCE MCFARLIN,
J. H. TURNER, Secretaries.

**Look at the Black Picture.**

In New York city 10,000 of the 2,000,000 inhabitants own nearly the whole city and only 13,000 own any real estate.

In Chicago — population, 1,200,000— less than 2½ per cent. own all the real estate.

The total number of mortgages in this country, according to Census Superintendent Porter, is 9,000,000, or one to every seventh inhabitant.

Total number of millionaires, 80,000. Total number of people out of work, over 1,000,000. Tramps number nearly 500,000. Ex-Union soldiers in poorhouses, 60,000; bondholders, none.

It is estimated that 10,000 children die annually in this country from lack of food. In 1880 there were 57,000 homeless children in the United States.

In New York 40,000 women are so poorly paid that they must accept charity, sell their bodies or starve. In one precinct 27 murdered babies were picked up, 6 in vaults.

New York has 1,000 millionaires.—Cleveland Citizen.

# PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM

**A Terse and Comprehensive Declaration of Vital Principles.**

The People's party assembled in national convention at Omaha on July 4, 1892, nominated James Baird Weaver, of Iowa, and James Gaven Fields, of Virginia, for president and vice president of the United States respectively, and adopted as its preamble and platform the following:

Assembled upon the 116th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth, in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions surrounding us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, 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 the governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, 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 currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurpers, bankrupt enterprises 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 terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted on the suffering poor. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all 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 from the millionaire.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with which class it originated.

We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution—to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity.

We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over, and that 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, the united brotherhood of free men.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world; our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars 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 that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation, in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expended (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as 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 sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual property but the very existence of free institutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to save a republic to administer before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country.

We declare, therefore—

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

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

We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any and all railroads we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution, direct to the people, at 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 some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

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

We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than fifty dollars per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the moneys of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses, economically and honestly administered.

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

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

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

The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative 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 owned by aliens should be reclaimed by by the government and held for actual settlers only.

## THE SENTIMENT OF THE PARTY.

**Important Resolutions Not Included in the Platform.**

When the platform had been adopted at Omaha the committee on resolutions met and unanimously agreed upon the following resolutions, which were adopted by the convention:

Whereas, Other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the People's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention:

Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention through the adoption of the states of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now resting upon the domestic industries of this country.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of 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 the further restriction of undesirable emigration.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight hour law on government work and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition, and we condemn the recent invasion of the territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by federal officials.

Resolved, That we commend to the favorable consideration of the people and to the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the offices of president and vice president to one term and providing for the election of senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

**The National Committee.**

The members of the national committee of the People's party, as reported to the Omaha convention, are as follows:

Alabama, J. B. Ware, J. C. Manning; George F. Gaither; Arkansas, J. W. Dollison, J. M. Pittman, F. G. Ray; California, Jesse Poundstone, George H. Johnson, G. B. Hamilton; Colorado, J. G. Barry, J. A. Wayland, A. Coleman; Connecticut, Robert Pyne, Alfred S. Houghton, Henry C. Baldwin; Florida, S. S. Harvey, P. L. Jenkins, F. H. Lytle; Georgia, George H. Turner, George H. Ellington, James F. Brown; Idaho, A. T. Lane, J. H. Andersen, D. R. Munroe; Illinois, A. G. Taubeneck, Eugene Smith, W. H. Hess; Indiana, M. C. Rankin, C. A. Robinson, Francis Thomas; Iowa, W. H. Calhoun, W. S. Scott, A. J. Westfall; Kansas, S. H. Snyder, W. D. Vincent, J. W. Layton; Kentucky, A. F. Cardin, J. G. Blair, W. L. Scott; Louisiana, G. W. Bruce, B. F. Hardesny, J. W. Burt; Maine, H. S. Hobbs, Henry Betts, C. W. Boynton; Massachusetts, G. F. Washburne, Gerry Brown, I. Peter Gardiner; Michigan, John O. Sable, R. J. Allen, Ed B. Greece; Minnesota, Ignatius Donnelly, K. Halverson, H. D. Martin; Mississippi, G. W. Dwyer, O. T. Millson, N. V. Bradford; Missouri, M. V. Carroll, A. Roselle, G. M. Gooch; Montana, Charles Hanscom, Joseph W. Allen, J. H. Bancher; New Hampshire, L. B. Porter; New Jersey, John Wilson, Joseph R. Buchanan, H. D. Opdyke; New York, L. J. McLartin, H. A. Hicks, L. C. Roberts; North Carolina, W. R. Lindsay, Thomas B. Long, S. Otho Wilson; North Dakota, Walter Muir, W. T. McCulloch, Herman Michaelson; Ohio, Hugh Pryor, J. C. H. Cobb, M. W. Wilkins; Oregon, J. Waldrop, J. W. Marksberry, Charles Fitch; Pennsylvania, V. A. Loterer, J. G. Leslie, Jerome B. Alken; South Dakota, A. Wardell, A. M. Allen, F. Serpp; Tennessee, W. H. Gyrne, L. K. Taylor, W. E. Wilkes; Texas, Thomas Gain, R. W. Coleman, J. H. Davis; Virginia, J. H. Hobson, Main Page, S. L. Newberry; Washington, C. W. Young, M. F. Nook, D. B. Hannah; West Virginia, S. H. Pierson, John G. Staley, N. W. Fitzgerald; Wisconsin, Robert Schilling, C. M. Butt, Henry O'Brien; District of Columbia, Lee Crandall, Annie L. Diggs, F. A. Bland; Oklahoma, P. O. Cassidy, S. D. Decker.