

A Paper Of, By and For the People!

VOL. IV.

MEDFORD: OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1892.

NO. 39.

SOCIETIES OF MEDFORD.

K. of P.—Talisman lodge No. 31, meets Monday evening at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers always welcome. M. W. SKELI, 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 brothers invited to attend. G. F. MERRIMAN, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.—Lodge No. 83, meets in I. O. O. F. hall every Saturday at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers always welcome. D. S. YOUNG, N. G. A. C. NICHOLSON, Rec. Sec.

I. O. F.—Rogue River Encampment, Lodge No. 33, meets in A. O. U. W. hall the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 8 p. m. B. S. WASS, Scribe.

Olive Rebekah Lodge No. 38, meets in I. O. O. F. hall first and third Tuesdays of each month. Visiting sisters invited to attend. Mrs. D. S. YOUNG, 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. NARRAGAN, 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 8 p. m. G. C. DOBLE, Com. J. H. FAIR, Adj.

F. A. & I. U.—L. L. Polk lodge No. 965, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. G. R. BRINGS, Pres.

Epworth League meets each Sunday evening at 6:30. D. T. LAWSON, president, Julia Falde, 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. E. P. HAMMOND, Sec.

Y. M. C. A.—Meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at M. E. church. W. S. HALL, Pres. M. E. HIGBY, 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 notes.

CHURCHES OF MEDFORD.

Methodist Episcopal Church—E. E. Filpuz, 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., Tuesdays. Class meetings every Sunday at close of morning service.

Christian Church—No pastor at present. 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. Sun. day school at 10 a. m. Y. P. S. C. M., 6:15 p. m.

Baptist Church—T. H. Stephens, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

The pastors of the different churches are requested to attend to corrections.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Office: In Childers' Block.

E. P. GEARY,
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Medford, Oregon.
Office: I. O. O. F. Building.

A CLEAR SILVER BELL

ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY A PEOPLE'S PARTY CANDIDATE.

Effects of Silver's Betrayal—India's Exports Increased at Our Expense—Great Britain Juggles Silver and Controls the Price of Wheat.

Hon. John C. Dell, People's party candidate for congress from the Second congressional district of Colorado, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Montrose, Colo., on the aims and demands of the party. His treatment of the silver question was masterly and clear, and the portion given in the following extract is commended to the careful consideration of those looking for light upon this important subject:

To get out of a political party which has given consolation and pleasure to its members in the past, and to get into a new party which is to be a step toward the realization of the people's demands, is a task of no small magnitude. It is a task which requires the cooperation of all who are sincerely interested in the welfare of the people. It is a task which requires the cooperation of all who are sincerely interested in the welfare of the people. It is a task which requires the cooperation of all who are sincerely interested in the welfare of the people.

Every party has its leader, and he is entitled to the loyalty of his followers. It is the duty of every citizen to support the leader of the party which he believes to be the best for the country. It is the duty of every citizen to support the leader of the party which he believes to be the best for the country.

Every party has its platform, and it is the duty of every citizen to support the platform of the party which he believes to be the best for the country. It is the duty of every citizen to support the platform of the party which he believes to be the best for the country.

Every party has its principles, and it is the duty of every citizen to support the principles of the party which he believes to be the best for the country. It is the duty of every citizen to support the principles of the party which he believes to be the best for the country.

Every party has its history, and it is the duty of every citizen to support the history of the party which he believes to be the best for the country. It is the duty of every citizen to support the history of the party which he believes to be the best for the country.

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HISTORY OF PARTIES

A True and Concise History Up To The Present.

SHOT AND SHELL.

This Extract is Taken From T. A. Bland's Book.

During the American Revolution the people were divided into two parties, "Whig" and "Tory." The Whigs believed in the right of revolution, and the Tories believed in the right of independence was their platform of political principles. The Tories held to the old doctrine of the divine rights of kings to rule the people. The Whigs triumphed. A Republic was organized, and a government of the people, by the people and for the people was instituted.

The Tories disbanded as a party but the Whigs maintained their party organization for some years. A new party arose, which took the name "Federalist." The Tories, as a class, went into the new party, and the conservative Whigs also joined the new party.

The Whigs were radical. They believed in the doctrine of "Inalienable Rights" for all, and in a liberal construction of the Constitution. The Federalists were conservative. They did not believe in the doctrine of equal rights, hence they regarded the new government as an elective monarchy, rather than a republic.

Washington was elected president without opposition. His administration, while non-partisan, was in fact, a Federalist administration. Alexander Hamilton, the head of the Federal party, was a member of Washington's cabinet, and the controlling spirit in it. He was the secretary of the treasury, and under his influence the old monarchical monetary system was adopted by this republic. In 1791, a bill was adopted by congress, and signed by President Washington, establishing a National bank, modeled after the Bank of England. Thomas Jefferson led the opposition to this anti-republican institution.

He said: "This bank corporation will come to control the government in its own self interest, and menace, if it does not destroy, the liberties of the people."

Under the leadership of Jefferson the anti-bank men organized the original Republican party, and in 1800 this party elected Jefferson president, over John Adams, Federalist.

Jefferson was re-elected in 1804, and in 1808 James Madison was elected as a Republican.

The bank was chartered for 20 years, hence its charter expired in 1811. Then was fulfilled Jefferson's prediction that the bank would come to control the government for it was able to secure, and did secure, a new charter from a Republican administration.

There was now no vital difference between the two parties, Federal and Republican, hence the campaigns were conducted on personal rather than political grounds, till 1828. The bank would soon need a new charter. The anti-bank Republicans took the more popular party name, Democrat, and elected Andrew Jackson president. In 1831 congress passed a bill granting the bank a third charter for 20 years. But President Jackson vetoed it. He declared that under our constitution congress has no power to authorize a bank corporation to issue money, but that the currency of the country should consist of gold and silver coins and treasury notes.

The Federal party, on being defeated in 1828, reorganized under the name of the Whig party, and in 1840, it elected Gen. Harrison president, and John Tyler as vice president. Harrison died within a month of his inauguration and Tyler became president. Congress passed a bill to charter a national bank, but Tyler vetoed it, as Jackson had ten years before.

In 1844 Polk was elected president, as a Democrat, the chief issue being the annexation of Texas. Texas was a slave-holding country, and her annexation to the U. S. was a pro-slavery measure, and in becoming the champion of that measure the Democratic party became the pro-slavery party.

In 1854 at the demand of the slave oligarchy, the Democratic party then in power, repealed the Missouri Compromise act, thus opening the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to slavery. In 1856, the Free Soil element of the two parties organized the present Republican party, and nominated John C.

Freemont for president. The Republican party was born in the Philadelphia, on the 17th of June, 1856. There were three candidates for president that year: Buchanan, Democrat; Fillmore, American and Fremont, Republican. The Republican candidate received no votes in the South, yet in the Electoral College he was defeated by only 59 votes, including the eight given to Fillmore. Yet people will say that the People's party has no show for electing its candidate this year, though it was organized a year ago last May, and though it has more than half the voters in the country pledged to its support and an electoral ticket in every state in the Union. If precedent is worth anything, the People's party stands in a most hopeful relation to the other parties in the race for president this year.

This review of the history of parties is necessary to an understanding of the attitude of the three parties now asking the suffrage of the people.

It is seen that the Democratic party was the legitimate child of the old Republican party; that in its beginning it was anti-bank, and that under Jackson it was re-christened and took away the oath of allegiance to the interest of the people as against the arrogance and selfishness of bankers.

It is seen that it fell into the slave oligarchy, thus ceasing to be Democratic.

We learn from this history that the Republican party was born of the spirit of freedom and was the champion of liberty in its early years.

Following the history of these two great parties we see them uniting together in 1863, against the people and in the interest of bankers, foisting upon the country a national banking system, with an aggregate capital almost fifty times as great as that of the first United States bank, and with power far greater than was possessed by that first bank.

We see these old parties burdening the country with a fictitious war debt in the interests of these bankers, and continuing that policy of unjust special legislation until the present day. Now we see them both, with an impudence unparalleled, an affront perfectly astounding, asking the people for their suffrage on platforms, not democratic, not Republican, but Monopolistic and Plutocratic.

So much alike are these old parties that no man could discover any material difference between the administration of Cleveland and that of Arthur, or between the administration of Harrison and that of Cleveland.

The People's Party was formed by the industrial classes who produce the wealth of the country, and its platform is in line with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the doctrines of Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln.

The People's Party stands for the abolition of the national bank system, the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and the issue of treasury notes sufficient, with the gold and silver coin, to do the business of the country upon a liberal basis.

It demands that all the great lines of transportation shall be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people and not by private corporations for their sole benefit.

It demands that the United States postoffice shall have a complete telegraph system and that the public lands of the country shall be held for actual settlers only, and not for private corporations and non-resident speculators.

The platform of the People's party is based upon the scientific principles of a sound political economy. It is in line with the doctrines of the American Economic Association, comprising over seven hundred of the leading thinkers and scholars of the United States.

LOUISIANA ALL RIGHT

Hon. J. G. Field, of Virginia, addressed the largest assembly of ladies and gentlemen ever assembled in the town of Minden, Webster parish, Louisiana, on the night of the 8th inst. When he spoke of the third party having accomplished more in the last year to unite the North and the South than had been done by both old parties in thirty years, and now the blue and the gray were no more enemies, but brethren now fighting a more deadly enemy than they did from '61 to '65, then it was that the old rebel yell was absolutely deafening. At times during his speech clapping of hands and cheering became so deafening that the ladies often put their hands to their ears, but at the same time they would stamp with the men and make the large hall tremble. On the 8th Gen. Weaver in the morning addressed fully 4,000 persons.

LAKE LINDNER IS THE BOMBER PARTY

Lake Lindner is the bomber party even in all Michigan. All its city and township officers, except the mayor, are Populists, and he was elected by their votes. There is an assembly of the K. of L. numbering nearly 1,000 members, and they meet business. Every week they distribute hundreds of copies of reform papers in all languages at the expense of the assembly, and the result is a walkover for the bomber party at the election. And they are blessed with a number of members who know how to hustle.—Robert Schilling in Milwaukee Advance.

BETTER CONCEDE THEIR DEMANDS

What is the remedy? A desperate remedy doth afflict the people. What is the remedy for all these woes? There is no use disguising the fact that the people want and must have more money—gold, silver and paper. They must have cheaper transportation. They demand an equal chance to till the earth and dig in the mines which the great God has given us. You can talk to them until you grow old and weary, and all arguments will be of no avail. These three principles of land, transportation and money are engrafted into their being, and there it will stick until they get their demands. It would be wise and prudent for all to concede their rights and adjust the great differences between capital and the wage earners. The Enquirer looks for a happy issue out of this storm and foreboding. Blessed be the Missouri shall lead the people.—Del Norte (Colo.) Enquirer.

WHAT THE POPULIST KNOWS

The Democrats enjoy pointing to Homestead as a glowing example of the bonities of McKinley and Carnegie combined.

The Pennsylvania Republicans make very faces and fling back, "You're another," while pointing to the miners' war in Tennessee.

The Populist raises his warning hand and pleads for justice, mercy and peace. The Populist knows no north, no south, no east, no west. He knows no Democrat or Republican party. He knows the economic conditions are out of joint, or there would be no conflict between labor and capital. He asks you to vote the People's party ticket this fall and thus endorse the grandest political sentiment of the present century, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."—Denver Road.

A BOMBER MICHIGAN TOWN

Lake Lindner is the bomber party even in all Michigan. All its city and township officers, except the mayor, are Populists, and he was elected by their votes. There is an assembly of the K. of L. numbering nearly 1,000 members, and they meet business. Every week they distribute hundreds of copies of reform papers in all languages at the expense of the assembly, and the result is a walkover for the bomber party at the election. And they are blessed with a number of members who know how to hustle.—Robert Schilling in Milwaukee Advance.

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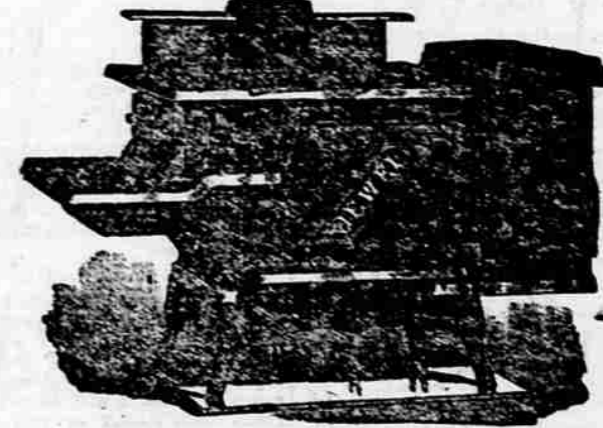
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