

A Paper Of, By and For the People!

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NO 43.

SOCIETIES OF MEDFORD. K. of P.—Tullman lodge No. 51, meets Monday evening at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers always welcome. J. A. WHITMAN, K. of R. & S.

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SENATOR DOLPH'S SPEECH. And a Criticism Thereon by Professor James G. Clark. Had Mr. Dolph's sense of humor been equal to that of an owl, he would have laughed to himself at the absurdity of some of the points presented last week at the opera house in his speech to the people of Grants Pass.

I remember when the old Whigs and Democrats were talking in the same way about the young Republican party in 1856. But they changed their minds four years later when the Whig party stepped aside and gave the road to the party of Lincoln and of freedom.

Another funny thing was perpetrated by the unconscious humorist of the senate when he condemned Mrs. Emery's "Seven Financial Conspiracies" as all "false," while admitting that he had "neither read nor seen the book."

Dolph's statement that "free silver coinage means that a man can take 66 cents in silver bullion into the office of the mint and carry away a silver dollar" was another of his transparent jokes.

His tariff talk was the same old story indulged in by all the political dodgers when they attribute all the prosperity characterizing a new and vigorous country, full of cheap lands and rich, undeveloped resources, to "protection," and contrast its young and "booming" vitality with that of worn-out, decaying monarchies.

But when he quoted an English lord to prove that the "tariff" and not slavery was the cause of the civil war, he reached the supernal heights of absurdity, if not insanity. Of course some Confederate ambassador might have urged this pretext to an English minister in order to placate the professional abhorrence of slavery by denying that slavery was—as Alexander H. Stevens officially

declared, "the corner stone of the new Confederacy." A solitary Southern emissary might say this, and possibly, be guilty of lying for a special purpose. But how a man sufficiently intelligent to represent the great state of Oregon in the United States senate, can, merely for the purpose of converting men to the tariff idea, repeat it in the very face of millions of facts to the contrary, is a conundrum whose seal will never be broken.

Some months ago there appeared in the Youth's Companion an article by Senator Geo. F. Hoar on the "awful discretion of the United States Senate" as touching its "constitutional power to impeach even the supreme court." I am glad that it has this awful discretion, as it begins to look as though sometime, when the forty millionaire senators are retired, we may be obliged to take advantage of it.

But in the meantime wrote some other U. S. senator went an essay on the "awful" indiscretion of a senate that sends out men like Dolph to air their emptiness among well informed country people?—James G. Clark, in Rogue River Courier.

COMPARE THEIR RECORDS. Weaver a Patriot and Statesman—What of Harrison and Cleveland? Every fair minded citizen of the country, regardless of party affiliations, has been shocked by the cowardly and brutal treatment General Weaver received at the hands of the hoodlums employed by the plutocratic politicians of Georgia, and considerable interest is shown everywhere as to the charges made against the record Weaver, the soldier, made at Pulaski. It is refreshing in the midst of all the lies told by the enemies of the people to read the following from The Progressive Farmer, the official organ of the Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina:

Some of our money-grabbing exchanges are exhibiting a great deal of enterprise by publishing the facsimile of orders issued by General Weaver at Pulaski, Tenn., in 1862. General Weaver was only a colored man, and if he did anything objectionable to the citizens there it was merely carrying out orders of superior officers. It is evident that the citizens of Pulaski, who are so ready to swear to things, are fair samples of the partisan boobies found in various parts of the country. It is a hotbed of partisan and sectional copperheads, who strike like the blind adder.

General Weaver was a military tyrant, why is it that something is not heard from him at present? He was in the war from first to last. After he left Pulaski he became a general in the army. It looks like he would have been more tyrannical than when a subordinate officer. He must have been on southern soil at least a year of the war. Why didn't he exhibit his "tyranny" at other points? If he was a tyrant, why does he not crop out in his private life? Instead of that you always find him on the side of the weak against the oppression of the strong.

General Weaver was a thorough Union man. He opposed southern secession. He left his business, his friends, and fought as like a man for four long years. Even after they whipped our boys General Weaver may have some hard things about us. He does not deny it. When two men fall out it generally takes the best of them more than a few minutes to get over the quarrel. General Weaver had been married four years. He had left his family; exposed his life; encountered all kinds of hardships. It would be too much to expect of a mere human to go home after all that and say: "Oh, it's all right. I fought them four years, but I was wrong; they were right. I'll hire somebody to kick me. He didn't feel that way. No other northern man did. No southern man did."

It was not the best people of the south that caused General Weaver to say hard things about us in a political speech. It was the vapors of the skulls who didn't go to the war, but who began to fight just as soon as the reader was announced and have kept it up ever since. Doubtless he read their anarchistic threats and read of their hallooing and bitter expressions. It was they who exasperated him and made him use language that now sounds so harsh. Let us contrast records. Ex-Confederate soldiers, your attention, please. When compared to the records of Harrison and Cleveland, either soldiers or citizens, Weaver's record shines like a diamond placed beside a sandstone. We see Weaver leave his happy home at the first sound of the tocsin of war; he puts on his uniform and steps in the front ranks to fight for the preservation of the Union. He felt that it was his duty. Not until the last man surrendered did he leave the ranks. Where was Cleveland? Skulking in New York. Call after call was made, but no Cleveland volunteered. Finally there is a crisis. Cleveland does not answer the country's call, but does hire a measly, lousy foreigner and sends him as a substitute to shoot into the ranks of our brave southern boys.

A HIGH AUTHORITY. Proof That the Proposed Tariff Contest Between the Old Parties is a Sham. In proof of the charges made by People's party orators and writers, that the supposed difference between the two old parties on the tariff question is sham, the following from the New York Sun, a leading Democratic paper, is offered: For historical purposes we now place side by side the Republican declaration of 1892 concerning the tariff and the resolution reported at Chicago by the platform committee:

REPUBLICAN. We believe that all articles which cannot taxation be levied be produced in the United States, except kind produced in this country, should be admitted free of duty, between the cost of and that on all imports labor here and abroad, counting into consideration when such differentiation with the products of American labor any possible benefits there should be distributed equitably to the detriment of any domestic industry, but rather to promote its healthy growth.

DEMOCRATIC. When custom house articles which cannot taxation be levied be produced in the United States, except kind produced in this country, should be admitted free of duty, between the cost of and that on all imports labor here and abroad, counting into consideration when such differentiation with the products of American labor any possible benefits there should be distributed equitably to the detriment of any domestic industry, but rather to promote its healthy growth.

The Republican plank and the proposed Democratic plank, it will be observed, amount to about the same thing. The principle of protection is recognized and affirmed in both. For the Democratic resolution recognizing and affirming protection the convention substituted another resolution denouncing "Republican protection" as a fraud and a robbery and declaring that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties "except for the purpose of revenue only."

Nevertheless 322 members of the convention voted for the tariff plank as originally presented by the committee on resolutions, with the approval of Mr. Cleveland's managers, and it is said, with the approval of Mr. Cleveland himself. The proposition to substitute for the resolution looking toward protection a resolution denouncing protection and declaring for a revenue tariff only was resisted by the solid vote of Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. The solid vote of every one of these states was afterward cast for Mr. Cleveland's nomination.

Will anybody but a free trade Mug-wump pretend that the free trade Democrats of New Jersey and Connecticut, for example, are not solid Democrats because they refused to denounce protection and to declare for free trade? A glance over the whole field is full of encouragement to every well wisher of the People's party.

The transmission states are moving with the tread of disciplined veterans. Kansas proposes to keep her well earned reputation of being the advance guard of this great movement. In all the districts and in every school house the people are pushing ahead. The Nebraska campaign is pushed with vigor. The Democrats are practically disorganized. In Minnesota the Alliance forces are all now pulling in harmony and the chances are very strong for carrying the state. The silver states are moving like an avalanche. The action of Senator Stewart of Nevada, in coming out for the People's party has removed the last prop, and they are all coming. It is safe to repeat the assertion that Mr. Harrison will not get a vote west of the Mississippi unless it be in Iowa.—Nonconformist.