

We are Fighting for
PRINCIPLE
Not Party Men.

THE WEEKLY DAWN.

Expose Fraud and
CORRUPTION
Wherever Found.

OUR MOTTO: KEEP IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.

VOL. I.

ELLENSBURG, WASH., SEPTEMBER 22, 1894.

NO. 8.

OUR NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

A Sketch of His Life and His Letter of Acceptance. Read It.

William Penn Charles Adams, the People's party candidate for the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States is a resident of Whatcom county, Washington, and was born July 23, 1849, at St. Francisville, Missouri. Soon after his birth his parents returned to Iowa, where he grew to manhood, obtaining his education at the public schools of that State. His life has been the uneventful one of the average American mechanic and workman.

He is of Scotch and English descent. His father's people settled in the Colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut early in the seventeenth century. His mother was a Chalfont. Her people were Quakers who came from Chalfont street, Giles, England, and settled in the Quaker Colonies, some in Pennsylvania and some in Virginia.

He was formerly a republican, and believing as Lincoln did that it was better to provide American money for use than to mortgage posterity for a loan from professional creditors in Europe, he became a Greenbacker in 1876 and has been an earnest and consistent advocate of a government of, by and for the people ever since.

HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 29, 1894.
426 Ashland Block.

To the State officials, Executive Committee and Members of the People's Party of the State of Washington.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Official notice advising me of your action at the convention held at North Yakima on June 28, '94, is this day received.

Gentlemen, I appreciate the honors which you have bestowed upon me. I hope that I also realize the responsibility which attaches to this acceptance. A party platform is simply the specifications of a contract entered into between a political party and its candidates for election to office, and should be clear and explicit in its working and positive in its decrees, and should be faithfully complied with by the servants elected.



HON. W. P. C. ADAMS.

Doubt should be impossible and obedience imperative. It is the people, not their servants, who are supposed to be free.

Gentlemen, your terms are clearly stated in your part of the contract, and I will say that I had rather be defeated as the champion of such American principles than to be elected as their opponent.

I am proud to stand on such a platform, along with such colleagues and for such a State and such a people. But gentlemen, a broad scope for usefulness and necessary legislation is left unprovided for in your platform of specifications, and as it is the duty of a public servant to, at all times, endeavor to conserve the best interests and promote the welfare of the whole people, therefore he should not be prohibited from supporting measures introduced by members of opposing political parties for that purpose, and if elected, I reserve that privilege.

The right to employ and the right to serve carries with it the right to discharge and the right to resign, provided that either party to the contract fails to keep faith with the other.

Hence, I hold the imperative mandate to be the natural right of a free and sovereign people, and I hereby submit to its enforcement

by my constituents and will assist them by my resignation, should they at any time express such a desire by that process.

And further more, I will work to secure the possession of this right by the people as a part of the organic law of our government.

In conclusion, I would ask that the assassin of private character which revels in his element during political campaigns be not employed by my friends to assail my opponents.

If our opponents need their services and can afford the price let them employ them.

On these terms I accept the honors conferred and nomination tendered me as your candidate for the Congress of the United States.

Yours Truly,
W. P. C. ADAMS.

DIED—Sept. 14, 1894. K. Skarr, aged about 50 years. He had been complaining for a long time but was able to be around. Smoke was seen coming out of the stove flue about noon. He found dead about 6 p. m., with his clothes on, laying on his bed. He lived alone, his wife and children living in LaCross, Wis., where he formerly lived.

He had no relatives here, had been a resident of this county about 7 years, left but little property. We understand a party has come on from LaCross to look after his affairs here.

OUR CORRUPT JUDICIARY.

Men will be Dishonest as Long as There is a Demand for that Class.

Some are urging an increase in the salaries of our Judges, claiming that we would by that means, command better talent on the bench.

We had better do something that will arouse the people to the danger that surrounds them from some of those who have already donned the Judicial ermine and see if we cannot bring some kind of a pressure to bear on some of our Judges that will cause them to decide causes brought before them according to the law and justice—decide them on their merits.

It is a well known fact that in some of the courts in this State, if a case is brought wherein a bank or corporation or some party of wealth is on one side, the opposing party stands no show of winning the cause.

In the last few months, we have seen the willingness to do the bidding of plutocracy by the Federal Judiciary, shown in the acts of Judges Taft, Rick, Dundy and Hanford.

Judges should know neither friend nor foe. They should decide causes according to the law, and not according to some technical interpretation of what they think the law should be.

It is a lamentable fact, nevertheless true, that there is being built up, in both our State and Federal Courts, a class of judicial legislation, a class of decisions in the interest of the wealthy—the aristocracy—and against the masses.

It is not at all surprising that such is the case, because these same judges owe their positions to the corporations and trusts that placed them there for that purpose, and it is nothing more than natural, they should do the biddings of their masters, and it will continue to be so, just as long as the wage earner is willing to down to monopoly and lick the dust trod by plutocracy.

But whenever the creator of wealth asserts his manhood, then, and not till then, can we hope to have these things corrected—can we hope to have an honest judiciary. Men will be dishonest just as long as there is a demand for that class of persons.