

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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J. A. McFARLAND...Vice Pres.
DAVID W. SHIELDS...Secretary
MARION L. ADAMS...Treasurer.

LESLIE CLARK, - Local Editor and Manager.

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT is the official organ of the Indiana and Newton County Alliances, and is published every Friday at the office.

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RENSSELAER, FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1883.

ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.

Officers of the Indiana State Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

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Vice President—Mrs. Lou Snider, Mt. Summit.
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Lecturer—B. F. Ham, Michiganian.
Chaplain—W. Noland, Rensselaer.
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President—D. H. Yeoman, Rensselaer.
Vice President—Reuben Dickerson, Rensselaer.
Secretary—Frank Welsh, Rensselaer.
Treasurer—Wm. Coover, Rensselaer.
Chaplain—J. W. Noland, Rensselaer.
Lecturer—Lee E. Glazebrook, Rensselaer.

Executive Committee.

Wm. Washburn, Rensselaer.

Walter Ponsler, Rensselaer.

Thomas McMurray, Remington.

The regular meetings of the County Alliances are on the First Saturday of each month. A full attendance is very much desired at each meeting.

More money and less bonds.

No doubt but Tabor is the man and that wisdom will perish with him.

If Oliver Perry Tabor's abilities equaled his pretensions, wouldn't he be a stunner?

The People's party alone stands demanding that silver shall be treated as money and not as a commodity.

Not a corporation thief in the nation has or will be disturbed by the transfer of power from the Republicans to Democrats.

The Democratic reform legislature, of Indiana, began its reform movement by wasting nine thousand dollars on needy, but worthless Democrats.

Forty thousand children go to school breakfastless in London. If our Democratic friends were over there they would remedy that by reducing the tariff.

Jim Flippin, the sonorous member of the Indiana legislature from the "coon belt" got his son appointed a page. That means more drinks for Jim.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. How about spending nine thousand dollars in creating unnecessary places for deadbeat Democratic heelers?

Republicans complain because Senator Moon got all his relatives in positions and some more places for the rest of mankind. Pshaw, the stupid fellows, don't they know that a moon must always be full before it will change.

Tabor didn't say much.—Republcan.

How thankful we all ought to be that this boanerges was mostly silent, and thereby a cataclysm was avoided. We like Tabor the silent so much better than Tabor the garrulous.

A celebrated divine of Chicago, says: There are 500,000 heathens in that city. Add to that the same number of rascals that profess to be christians, and you will have a field that requires all the missionary labor of all the churches.

"The world do move," for Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, in his inaugural address, recommends that cities own and operate their own waterworks, gas plants, electric light plants and street railways. This is People's party doctrine, pure and simple. What we have accomplished is not measured by the vote we cast, great as that was.

When Governor Altgeld urged the legislature of Illinois to make a just apportionment, he should have gone a step further and warned them if they didn't that he would veto the measure. This gerrymander business has become a national disgrace.

Money lenders, manufacturers of wheeled wares, and lawyers are schemers for new road laws. The money mongers want new investments, the manufacturers increased sales and the lawyers new fields of litigation. Against the whole scheme the People's party presents a solid front. No more bonds, no more debt but more money and better prices.

The threat of young Republicans, that mossback cussedness must take a back seat, is not bearing the promised fruit to any great extent. Quay, the unsavory, Stockbridge, the spawn of protracted lumber interests and Davis, the national bank pet, have all been re-elected as members of the society of associated money bags. Come, young Republicans, better work than that.

As the county treasurer has made no change in his notice of tax levies we understand there was no misprint and that it is really 3 cents on the \$100 for gravel road repair. White county, with 48 miles of gravel road, is only taxed 3 cents, just the same as we pay on 6 miles. Perhaps we should not complain so long as we are only taxed six or eight times higher than our neighbors.

We publish the following as a sample of that detestable flunkism that characterizes the plutocratic press and pulpit.

"Whether oil is as cheap as it can be, or whether it might be made lower in price if a thousand manufacturers were at work in place of one; whether small dealers have failed through the success of one great one; whether John D. Rockefeller may or may not be what they call a 'bloated monopolist,' he spends his money like a philanthropist, and a royal one at that. He seems to believe with Andrew Carnegie, that 'the man who dies rich is disgraced.'—Rev. John N. Mills.

Of all contemptible, inconsistent, dyed-in-the-wool partisan sheets that we have access to, the Chicago Evening Post is the most detestable. It supports Democracy all the time, constantly in an unfair way opposes the People's party, and yet favors municipal ownership and operation of all public necessities—People's party principles, even goes further and demands the same national necessities, goes further and demands shorter hours of labor that all may be employed, and if that don't cure our political ills it demands co-operation under national control.

Roman civilization was destroyed by Germanic nations. They were barbarians, but they had well developed bodies and sound minds and therefore were susceptible of civilizing influences. But the barbarians that we are breeding in the slums of cities to destroy our civilization, are of a different type. Raised in poverty and half fed, they are not capacitated mentally or physically for improvement. Add to this the most vicious surroundings from infancy up and you can form some idea of the material out of which your civilization, when once destroyed, is to be rebuilt. Stop, men, and think.

The following is from a letter in the State Sentinel written by Gilbert H. Hendren, of Bloomfield, Green county, upon the expensiveness and lack of uniformity of fees in our election machinery. "For illustration," says the writer, "in this county members of the election board in the north precinct of Beech Creek township got \$35.00, in which there were 225 votes cast.

The members in the South precinct, of the same township, with 148 votes, got \$54.35. In Washington township, West precinct, 283 votes cast, \$34.50, and East precinct, same township, 191 votes cast, \$52.85. Richland township, South precinct, 203 votes, \$59.85, and West precinct, same township, 264 votes, \$46.90.

Fifty thousand dollars per year could be saved by a uniform and equitable system of fees for members of the election boards. The total election expenses in this county in 1888 was \$616.65, and for 1892 it was \$2,209.18, being \$1,592.53 more than in 1888, and counting this an average county it would cost the state \$146,512.76 more than it was in 1888. The plan of voting is right, I would not change a letter, but the red tape should be cut off. Repeal the section requiring the publication of sample ballot in newspapers, which will save about \$75,000 each election, and establish a uniform, economical and equitable system for the same fees for the same work of members of election boards and \$50,000 more will be saved, and by so doing the election in a presidential year in Indiana will not cost to exceed \$25,000 more than under the old law. No one would then complain of the best system of voting on the face of the earth."

We think here is something calling loudly for reform. The Sentinel is opposed to any changes being made to correct these irregularities, or to lessen these unnecessary expenses. It says to its Green county correspondent "let's talk tariff; your county pays, by reason of the tariff, annually, \$680,000 government tax."

Green county taken as an average shows election expenses exceedingly high, but if Jasper is taken as an average, they will appear much higher, for when it comes to high priced elections, Jasper lays Green in the shade by about \$10 to the precinct.

Not Surprising.

Rev. Martin, of Chicago, says there are five hundred thousand heathens in that city. A heathen is one who has no knowledge of God. Chicago is full of ministers who pretend to preach of God and his ways. What is that unholy influence that drives men, women and children from where they may learn of God and His ways. Greed, everlasting greed, that greed that eats up the substance of the poor. Men won't go to a church that will accept gifts from such a thief as Rockefeller and we honor them for it.

When Chicago's preachers and professors of religion preach and practice the religion of the Nazarine then will Chicago have less heathens.

Honest Dollar.

Among other mean things that Tom Scott did was to take one McPherson from the occupation of bullwhacker and transfer him to the United States senate. Said McPherson in the supposed discharge of his duty aired his views of "honest" money. We suppose it was the first time, either in theory or practice, that he had come in contact with the word honest. Indeed what we have heard of his doings we should have disliked to be present when he attempted its use, fearing it might have choked him. What use is now made of the phrase "honest money?" President and ex-president use it, villainous senators who ought to be doing their states service in their penitentiaries, use it, and that without fully comprehending their traitorous utterances. That is money which the whole people in their governmental capacity declare to be money and he who defies, annuls or derides the laws of his country, is as much a traitor as that braver men who fires upon his country's flag.

Honest money! Every dollar ever stamped with the full authority of this government, be it a paper, silver or gold dollar, has always been an honest dollar and equal to any and all other dollars and Ben and Grover both know it, and wore they as loyal to their country and their country's authority as presidents and ex-presidents ought to be they would not thus speak contemptuously of their country's sovereignty. Could some of these traitors that prate about honest and dishonest money, be impeached and forever disbarred from holding any office of honor, trust or profit, it would have a wholesome effect.

Off All Around.

The PILOT repeats the old lie that we had a larger volume of money at the close of the war than at any time since, about fifty dollars per capita or for each man, woman and child. In 1881 there was \$13.85 per capita.

"1885 " " \$20.57 "

"1870 " " \$18.10 "

"1889 " " \$19.41 "

"1883 " " \$24.41 "

The above is from the reports of the secretary of the treasury as to the amount of money.—*

The PILOT has said and reaffirms that we had over \$50 per capita at the close of the war, and now says, that either the writer of the above or the party that furnished the figures falsified the record. The whole dispute is over the eight hundred and thirty millions of treasury notes known as Seven Thirties. We affirmed that they formed a part of the currency, and the opposition denied it. Now for the record. Secretary of the Treasury, Fessenden, in one of his reports during the war, said that at one time he paid twenty millions of them to the soldiers and sailors. Again, Francis E. Spinner, United States treasurer during and after the war, when appealed to in 1877, when opposition first put in a denial, said, "that the Seven Thirty United States treasury notes were authorized, issued and paid out as currency." Again, John J. Knox, long comptroller of the currency, author of the History of the Treasury Note and one of the best informed men in the nation on currency matters, in a speech before the Banker's Association in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 12th and 13th, 1887, said:

"About four years after the war had commenced, in August, 1865, the public debt amounted to \$2,845,907,426, and included in this huge mountain of indebtedness, there were \$1,540,000,000 of treasury notes (not bonds—Ed) either payable on demand or bearing interest, of which more than 1,500 millions was a legal tender. If temporary loans payable in thirty days, and certificates of indebtedness, payable one year after date, should be included with treasury notes, the whole would amount to considerably more than three-fifths of the 2,846 millions of the debt of the country."—Proceedings of the Convention, pages 20 and 21.

Temporary loans and certificates of indebtedness were paid out for supplies and readily passed from hand to hand, but were not legal tender, but there was over 1,540 millions of treasury notes and more than 1,500 millions were a legal tender, and this statement is made by one of the best informed men in the nation. That only is made a legal tender that is intended for currency, and the Seven Thirties were so made and that should settle the question in the mind of every honest man. This nation never made a bond a legal tender, that fact borne in mind will be of advantage to you, Bro. Marshall. But, this is not all. The Inter Ocean classed the Seven Thirties as currency in 1878, conceded the point, and so did the Topeka Capital two years ago. So according to Knox, three fifths of the national debt (2,846 millions) was currency, 1,707 millions, add to that the state bank and national bank currency, two hundred and fifty millions,

and you have over fifty dollars per capita at the close of the war, just what has been stated and proved time and again, but we suppose the Republican editor will follow Foster and Sherman and repeat the lie that there was not, notwithstanding the records of the country and the best and wisest men of his party contradict him. Now a word as to the secretary's reliability and the amount of money in circulation. We will quote from two eminent men, both United States senators at the time, and Republicans in good standing, and whose statements were not then nor since called in question. Senator Steward, of Nevada, stated on the Senate floor, Jan. 2, 1889, that there was much less per capita circulation than reported by the secretary of the treasury, that his reports were not reliable, and his charge stands uncontradicted to this day. Senator Plumb employed an expert at his own expense, and kept him many months in the treasury department, and Senator Plumb stated in the senate chamber during the summer of 1889 that there was less than ten dollars per capita of circulation, and that statement went unchallenged. And still with all these statements from their ablest men before them, editors, who subsist solely on substance drawn from the people and whose interest they are in honor bound to serve, sell themselves to the devil and shyster and labor year in and year out to distort the facts to please their masters. Bro. Marshall, be considerate, realize that your party is gone, and that you cannot go to the Democratic party, that you ought to be looking for a place to light.

OFFICIAL.

To the County and sub-Alliances of Indiana.

BRETHREN AND SISTERS: At our last meeting of state Alliance a change was made in the constitution requiring the election of county Alliance officers at the regular quarterly meeting of January in each year. As I have seen no official notice from our secretary-treasurer to this effect I will suggest to all county Alliances, including those that have not been meeting regularly, to call a meeting as soon as possible for this purpose, and also at such meeting appoint one or more good energetic organizers with instructions to thoroughly organize the county with new organizations where necessary, also reorganize all dormant Alliances. I admonish county presidents to appoint for organizers persons who have the ability to do the work in an efficient manner, and also have the push and energy and the good of the cause at heart.

Each and every Alliance member should individually help increase the membership in their respective sub-Alliance. At the late state meeting the president was authorized to appoint all organizers but I would much prefer that each county select their organizers, therefore I shall issue very few commissions to organizers until each organized county has an opportunity to push the work. I have already received quite a number of applications for organizers and have sent commissions to some few already but do not wish to interfere with county organizers selected by the county unless such organizers fail to do their duty. I desire very much to hear from every county president, secretary and organizer in the state within the next twenty days.

There has recently been very liberal arrangements made to organizers for reorganizing or reinstating dormant Alliances. Organizers who write me for rules and regulations will please enclose credentials showing when and by whom they were appointed. Brethren and sisters do not hesitate to write me—I will cheerfully give any information that can concerning the order. Please write your names and address plainly. FRATERNALY yours, WILSON CORY, Anderson, Ind. President F. A. & I. U.

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Our dear friend: I take pleasure in informing you of the very beneficial results which have followed the use of Dr. Miles' Remedy during the case of myself and wife. For a year I was subject to a distressing pain at the base of the brain and upper portion of the spinal cord. I could not sleep at night, and was greatly troubled with sleeplessness.

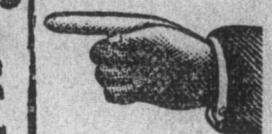
RECOMMENDED to me. Your Nervine was highly recommended to me. My case had been so obstinate and I had no confidence in the efficacy of any medicine. You as a last resource I resorted to give it a trial. Much to my surprise, I experienced marked benefit; my sleeplessness disappeared; my headache was removed; my spirits and general improvement.

ED. I SOON GAINED TWENTY POUNDS. ALL THIS OCCURRED AFTER LEARNED AND WELL KNOWN PHYSICIANS HAD FAILED. MY WIFE IS TAKING THE NERVINE WITH THE BEST OF RESULTS. LOUIS D. VANDERVEER.

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LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Headache and relieve all the effects including Drowsiness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been in curing

SICK

Headache and relieve all the effects including Drowsiness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been in curing

HEAD

Headache and relieve all the effects including Drowsiness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been in curing

ACHE

Headache and relieve all the effects including Drowsiness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side,