

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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RENSSELAER, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1893.

How much longer will this monopoly ridden, usury eaten, and rum soaked civilization last, is the uppermost thought in the minds of all true patriots.

Bend your backs, farmers, work yourselves and wives almost to death to produce something, and by the time it is done these fellows that rise at nine o'clock in the morning will have a scheme that will beat you out of it.

All last year grain dealers said, "were it not for the Hatch bill, grain would be much higher." The Hatch bill was killed and grain fell about five cents per bushel. Throw in your hooks, plutes, the waters are alive with gudgeons.

Each day that the sun shines, board of trade thieves estimate the amount of stealing that will come to them out of your hard earnings and they'll get it sure as long as you vote for a cheero at the dictation of some jackleg lawyer or bank thief political roustabout.

If asked to name the four great wrongs in our government, we would say, 1st, the evils found in our monetary system; 2nd, the liquor traffic; 3rd, the granting to corporations for speculative purposes, the exercise of public functions; 4th, the violation of God's law and man's right in our land system. Correct these and you hasten the day of the Lord.

Heretofore the farmer looked to the opening of the lake navigation for a reduction of freights, but in the year of our Lord 1893 Vanderbilt and his English allies step in and buy up the lake tonnage and up goes freights and the farmers with them. That would be sad, indeed, were it not that you got to vote the old party ticket last fall. You can well afford to have your fool heads and necks broken for that glorious privilege.

Say voter, have you done your duty when you received from your father a government of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and delivered to your son, one owned and ruled by monopoly, where the people were systematically plundered by law? What say you, you hidebound party slave, that would sooner enslave your wife and children than forego the pleasure of gratifying party hate.

"I have read your People's Party platform, and it is all right, but—" Stop right there, for we have more patience with almost any one else than the fellow who admits the right and wants to answer us with a "but." We now ask, doesn't the experience of all ages count for something, isn't our grand educational institutions and a free press great help; hasn't every principle formulated by the People's party been successfully carried out by governments, though not all by one government, and as we have done many things that no other people ever did, is it not possible that we may give practical shape to all these ideas and lead the world in these as we have in other matters. So keep your "but" to yourself and give us your vote and let us try what you concede to be the right.

We are now within a couple of weeks of the World's Fair opening and no rate other than the regular one has been made by the railways. Nothing could more completely illustrate how these thoroughfares dominate congress and all our state legislatures than the fact that the capacity of these thieving corporations is not to be disturbed. The truth is, they own our congress and state legislatures, body and boots. And yet when people of brains talk of government ownership and operation of railways, a purchased press and all the flyblown political hacks shout it would be too much power in the hands of the government. Just as though it isn't as much power in the hands of the railroads to own and run the government as it would be for the government to own and run the railroads. Where is the difference in the power? We know where the difference would be in the pay.

It is the belief of many papers and people that senators Voorhees and Vest have changed their positions on the silver question. These two gentlemen have been the strongest champions of silver on the democratic side of the senate, and strange as it may now seem, they stand first in influence with an anti-silver administration. So far, Mr. Voorhees has had but to say to Mr. Cleveland, this man must go here and that man there, and lo! they have gone. Voorhees is chairman of the senate finance committee and so evenly is it divided between gold and silver, that Vest, who is also a member of the committee, holds the decisive and controlling vote; these two men, Voorhees and Vest, can do more for or more against silver than any other two men in the United States. It is said that to win these two senators to his silver plan, the president has given them their own way in the matter of government appointments.

If this be true, it is surely a deal that is not at all creditable to any of the contracting parties. Can we believe that Senator Voorhees would barter away his conviction on so important a question, for political and family advantages? He has always claimed to be a free-silver man. The first speech he made in the U. S. Senate was for the remonetization of silver. When here four years ago, he told us he was a first cousin to the Greenback party. He has ever tried to pose as the friend of, and believer in the increase of currency, and now, when he is in a position to carry his long acknowledged convictions into actual practice, he backs down, sells out, and joins the crowd he has denounced on every stump in the state. Such a political summersault, such a radical and miraculous conversion, Mr. Voorhees, will retire you to private life, a despised and disgraced old man.

Can we believe the president would be so short-sighted, so intriguing and dishonest as to be a party to such a deal as this? If Mr. Cleveland is honest in the financial doctrines he advocates, if he wishes to lead the people to his way of thinking, and thereby make his ideal monetary system the adopted system of his government, he must not trade offices for votes. We trust that this is a wrong idea the press has formed, for we would very much regret to see our president and senators dealing and dickering in such a disgraceful manner.

However much we have differed from Mr. Cleveland, politically, we have never regarded him as a frivolous, narrow-minded, tricky politician, seeking by intrigue, barter, and bluff to carry his ends.

If he is actually in the deal as some of his party papers represent him, he is not the man we have always taken him to be,

Mr. Cleveland is surely smart enough to know that his party can not be strengthened, nor his financial principles be applied in national affairs, by such a dishonest course: we are not yet ready to say that the president is "swapping" offices for votes or that he is a party to this silly, wicked deal.

The New Road Law.

Goodland Herald.

The new road law as passed by the last general assembly is substantially as follows: Upon petition of at least fifty voters in any township or townships contiguous to each other, including therein any incorporated town or city of less than 3,000 population, a vote may be taken upon the construction of free gravel, stone or macadamized roads at the next spring or fall elections called for the purpose. Twenty days' notice must be given in the newspapers or by posting notices. If a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the building of the road the commissioners shall proceed to the building, but not otherwise.

The construction must be awarded to the lowest bidder, and the bidders shall file a bond in twice the sum of their bids. For the raising of funds the commissioners shall issue the bonds of the county for the full amount of the contract in bonds of not less than \$200, payable in one, two, three, four and five years, with interest at not more than 6 per cent. The bonds shall be sold at not less than face value, and the proceeds to be set aside for use in the construction of the particular road for which they were issued. A special tax shall be levied to liquidate the maturing bonds and to pay the interest on the unmatured bonds. If any money be left after the construction of the road it shall be kept for the purpose of keeping the road in repair.

Inhabitants of the "White City."

It is said that the army of employees connected with the World's Fair will be so large that ordinarily it would of itself overwhelm Chicago, not to say anything about the visitors to the Fair. It is estimated that those permanently employed on the grounds will not be less than 10,000. The numbers of waiters in the restaurants will run into the thousands. The pop-corn will have 1,000 and soda water man 500, the peanut man 100, California fruits 1,500, Florida fruits 500, sedan and wheeled chairs 2,000, intra-mural boats 300, large boats 750, while the employees in charge of the exhibits will number somewhere in the neighborhood of 60,000 to 70,000 and there will be besides a great force of engineers, janitors, etc. Most of these employees will come from outside the city, and must be cared for somewhere. When it is remembered that the visitors will out number those regularly employed on the grounds many times, some idea can be formed of the task Chicago has on its hands in entertaining all these people. The various conventions and congresses to be held during the Fair will, of course, swell the crowd of visitors to larger numbers than it would otherwise attain.

ELECTRIC BITTERS.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c and \$1 per bottle at Meyer's drug store.

Lodging for the World's Fair.

I am fitting rooms for the accommodation of visitors to the World's Fair with lodgings at 1216, 61st street, near the corner of 61st and May; 2½ miles direct west of World's Fair grounds and within 3 blocks of street car line and ½ mile west of Englewood, take 63rd street car at Fair and run to May and walk two blocks north. Can get meals handy, can buy a 21 meal ticket for \$4, and I solicit all of my old friends and others to call,

43 W. N. JONES.

Real Estate Transfers, for the Week Ending April 13, 1893.

Marion W. Hilton to Sarah E. Fish, March 11, 1892, pt se cor n^o se sw 16-30-6, \$150.

Mary E. Culp to G. H. Brown, Jr., Feb. 18, und 1-6 s^o sw, und ½ ne sw 33-30-5, \$835.

Lewis Day to W. A. Huff, March 15, 1, bl 14, Rensselaer, \$400.

J. F. Warren to Jane Wishart, March 30, lt 5, bl 40, Weston's second add., Rensselaer, \$260.

James C. Weston to M. L. Spitler, March 30, lts 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, bl 5, lts 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, bl 6, bl 16, lts 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, bl 1, lts 1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, bl 10, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, bl 14, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, bl 17, Weston's second add., Rensselaer, \$2,000.

John A. Kent to Abigail Johnson, March 24, lts 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, bl 6, Fair Oaks, \$50.

L. F. Van Dusen to Henry A. Sparling, Feb. 16, n^o nw 1-31-7, 77 acres, \$1,450.

John A. Smithers to Maatje Blick, April 1, n^o se 26-32-7, 80 acres, \$1,300.

Aud. Jas. Co. to John Maeker, April 4, w^o n^o nw 24-37-7, tax title deed, \$13.

Jeremiah B. Hatch to Thomas Thompson, April 4, nw ne 21-31-5, 40 acres, \$150.

Amanda W. Warren to M. L. Warren et ux, April 3, lt 6, bl 3, Benjamin's add., Rensselaer, \$150.

David Nowels to Whitsel Lewis, April 4, lt 1, bl 8, McDonald's add., DeMotte, \$175.

F. V. Gray to Chas. E. and Amelia B. Gray, March 29, w^o lts 4, 5, 6, bl 7, Chambers & Morgan's add., Remington, \$100.

Ephriam Sayers to Emma F. Sayers, April 3, lt 2, bl 3, Hogan, \$400.

Julius C. Burgoyne to Cornelius Bierma, April 3, sw 15-32-7, qcd, \$1.

E. H. Tabler to A. H. Hopkins, April 4, e^o se 29-32-6, qcd, \$1.

C. G. Austin to C. A. Tarman, March 1, pt nw 26-27-7, pt w side of pt nw 25-27-7, pt ne 26-27-7, 132 acres, \$14,300.

A. H. Hopkins to E. H. Tabler, April 4, e^o se 29-32-6, qcd, \$1.

S. B. Jenkins to Aaron Wilson, April 6, e^o nw sw 17-36-6, \$500.

Andrew Minikus to R. W. Sprigg, et ux, March 25, lt 2, bl 42, Weston's second add., Rensselaer, \$650.

John Makeever to Sarah P. Flynn, April 6, lt 6, bl 16, Rensselaer, \$250.

Edward O'Connor to Richard Butler, April 3, lts 1, 4, bl 9, Leopold's add., Rensselaer, \$750.

Penelope Wilkinson to Francis Phelps, Jan. 5, und ½ ne 18-27-7, \$1,866.

John F. Avery, adm., to Francis Phelps, Jan. 17, und ½ ne 18-27-7, adm. deed, \$3,733.

M. F. Chilcote, adm., to Randolph Wright, e^o nw, ne nw 21-27-7, adm. deed, \$2,405.

Eliza A. Lancaster to Randolph Wright, Dec. 23, e^o nw, ne sw 31-27-7, qcd, \$500.

B. F. Ferguson to Cyrus A. Ball, April 5, lts 16, 17, bl 30, Weston's second add., Rensselaer, \$900.

Wm. W. Murray to T. J. Richardson, Nov. 5, pt w^o sw 2-29-6, 5 acres, \$255.

Chas. J. Dean to F. R. Otis, April 1, n^o se 10-31-7, 80 acres, \$600.

W. G. Porter et al to R. B. Porter, March 21, und 6-27 e^o se 35-29-6, und 6-27 pt e side nw ne 2-28-6, \$600.

John A. Kent to F. M. Burns, March 24, lt 20, bl 12, Fair Oaks, \$10.

Abraham Leopold to Lydia Potts, Oct. 18, lt 10, bl 4, Leopold's add., Rensselaer, \$100.

P. E. Lindsey to John McLaughlin, March 24, ne ne 1-31-5, 40 acres, qcd, \$25.

M. H. Hemphill to Nelson Randle, April 8, Rensselaer, pt nw 30-29-6, \$55.75.

Nelson Randle to David B. Nowels, April 8, Rensselaer, pt nw 30-29-6, \$24.36.

J. H. Leatherman to D. B. Nowels, April 8, Rensselaer, pt nw 30-29-6, \$98.59.

John Greve to Austin & Co., April 5, lts 2, 3, bl 14, Leopold's add., Rensselaer, \$300.

M. L. Spitler, com., to M. F. Chilcote et al, April 3, 1893, se ne 17-30-7, 40 acres, com's deed, \$1.

M. L. Spitler to Henry Grow, April 8, lts 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, bl 6, Weston's add., Rensselaer, \$500.

G. H. Brown to B. J. Gifford, April 8, e^o ne 26-30-6, nw, n^o sw

25-30-6, 320 acres, \$5,000.

Mary Kierckby to S. B. Jenkins, April 11, lts. 11, 12, 13, 14, bl 4, Fair Oaks, \$150.

Elwood Spriggs to B. J. Gifford, April 8, ne se 25-31-6, 40 acres, \$350.

Jonathan Peacock to Helen M. Peacock, April 10, lts 7, 10, bl 10, Rensselaer, Leopold's add., \$800.

J. C. Paxton to C. W. Coen, Feb. 25, und ½ lts 12, 13, 14, 15, bl 24, Weston's second add., Rensselaer, \$120.

Hiram Day to Town of Rensselaer, March 16, pt lt 4, bl 44, Weston's second add., Rensselaer, \$2.

Caroline Paul to Lue West, April 7, s^o ne 23-31-5, \$2,000.

Charles Jouenat to John A. Sigler, April 5, n^o nw 28-32-7, 80 acres, \$900.

J. H. Paxton to C. W. Coen, Feb. 25, und ½ lts 12, 13, 14, 15, bl 24, Weston's second add., Rensselaer, \$120.

Hiram Day to Town of Rensselaer, March 16, pt lt 4, bl 44, Weston's second add., Rensselaer, \$2.

Caroline Paul to Lue West, April 7, s^{o</sup}