

## THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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RENSSELAER, FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1893.

SAY, farmers, did oats go up,  
or down when the repeal bill  
passed.

SILVER declined a little when  
the repeal bill passed. So did  
farm products.

WHAT a hard time the poor  
Democrats are having trying to  
reduce the tariff to increase the  
revenue.

THE man who says the silver  
dollar is dishonest is either dis-  
honest himself, or else he has  
not studied the question enough  
to know what an honest dollar is.

THE old party strikers keep  
on repeating the old chestnut  
about the People's party being  
"wiped out." They are evident-  
ly trying to convince themselves  
it is so.

BETTER scratch when you  
vote, than to scratch after the  
election for the money with  
which to pay on the bond of the  
absconding defaulter you helped  
into office.

THE difference between the  
national banker and other peo-  
ple is that all other people pay  
interest on their debts, while  
the banker receives interest on  
his debts.

Now the government will be  
asked to issue more bonds, on  
which to pay more interest, so  
that bankers can buy more con-  
gresses, to issue more bonds on  
which etc., etc., ad infinitum.

Now that any further increase  
of the money supply cannot be  
had from silver, the next step  
will be an issue of bonds. In  
truth, that is, in part, what the  
Sherman law was repealed for.

REPUBLICANS tell us that the  
election one year ago brought on  
the hard times. According to  
the same system of logic, the  
recent election caused hogs to  
drop from seven to four cents a  
pound.

THE bullion value of a silver  
dollar is about the same now  
when compared with anything  
else than gold, that it has always  
been. Therefore the silver dol-  
lar is the honest dollar, and gold  
the dishonest. Dishonest, in  
that by making it the only stand-  
ard, every dollar of debt is near-  
ly doubled.

THE present condition of the  
government finances was deliber-  
ately brought about for the ex-  
press purpose of compelling an  
issue of bonds. That is what  
the billion dollar congress meant.  
That is what the McKinley tariff  
meant. That is what the des-  
truction of silver meant.

Why don't the Republican  
give the figures in late election.  
It keeps on asserting that the  
Populists have lost ground.  
They are wiped out. That they  
are not likely ever to cut any  
figure in future elections. Yet  
as a matter of fact it is the only  
party that has gained votes.  
The same ratio of gain all over  
the country would raise Weaver's  
vote from one million to nearly  
two and a half million votes.  
Honesty is the best policy. Mr.  
Republican and falsehood, in the  
end, falls heaviest on its author.

## An Appeal.

RENSSELAER, Ind., Dec. 8, '93.  
Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secre-  
tary of the U. S. Treasury.

DEAR SIR: The farmers of  
this county will hold their fourth  
annual county institute in this  
city, January 25-26, 1894. Your  
presence and counsel are very  
much desired at this meeting.  
We notice that you favored the  
New York bankers with your  
presence and advice, at their re-  
cent meeting, and as all honora-  
ble callings are equal before the  
law in this free country of ours,  
and are also equally entitled to  
the services and attention of the  
high officers of the land, we  
therefore respectfully invite you  
to be with us upon that occasion.

The toast to which you are ex-  
pected to respond is, "How  
farmers can pay taxes, live easy,  
grow fat and die happy, raising  
wheat for 50 cents a bushel."

Please do not forget the date  
and place. Yours for the mon-  
ey there is in it.

FARMERS OF JASPER CO.

HON. WM. WALTER PHELPS,  
Harrison's minister to Ger-  
many, in speaking of the late  
election says, "Scratching has  
come to stay and to grow." Mr.  
Phelps, though an ardent Re-  
publican, thinks scratching is a  
virtue; thinks it the act of an in-  
dependent, patriotic voter. Re-  
publicans of this country have  
always contended that scratch-  
ing is a crime—an unpardonable  
political sin. It is really the  
only bad thing they ever ac-  
knowledged their party guilty  
of, in this country, and the only  
crime on earth they never  
charged against the Democrats.  
The common saying here with  
the dominant party is, "Repub-  
licans will scratch, but Demo-  
crats vote 'er straight." Which  
party did the scratching the 7th  
of November? To scratch is to  
vote independently and intelli-  
gently; to vote "er straight  
every time" is to be the blind  
slave of a party, our country's  
worst enemy.

If the Democrat party had the  
desire to do so, it could bring  
about international agreement on  
the silver question by placing a  
reciprocity clause in the forth-  
coming tariff bill, said clause  
granting a limited reciprocity  
with nations willing to use sil-  
ver as money at the old ratio  
and placing a high tariff on the  
products of gold standard na-  
tions. The United States, France,  
Russia, China, Japan  
and the countries south of us,  
could bring the rest of the world  
to time on this line, if so minded.  
These countries all favor bi-met-  
alism, if England and Germany  
would only consent, but that,  
they, with billions of foreign in-  
vestments, will never do unless  
compelled to.

John G. Carlisle in the  
house of representatives in  
1878:

"I know that the world's  
stock of precious metals is  
none too large, and I see no  
reason to apprehend that it  
will ever become so. Man-  
kind will be fortunate, in-  
deed, if the annual produc-  
tion of gold and silver coin  
shall keep pace with the annual  
increase of population, com-  
merce and industries."

ENGLAND cannot get along  
without our products. We pay  
England a fixed rate of interest.  
A contracted currency makes  
our products come low. That  
fixed rate of interest will there-  
fore buy much more of our pro-  
ducts. Hence the argument  
that a contracted currency with  
low products hurts no one is  
false, even if it did not increase  
our indebtedness.

## ACROSS THE DEEP.

Things to be Seen in Old Edin-  
burgh.

HALLE A. S., Nov. 10, '93

I suppose without doubt the  
writer of these letters derives  
more genuine interest in review-  
ing the many pleasant scenes  
and places that are here so inade-  
quately chronicled, than the  
reader, (if there chance to be  
any). It is, however, natural,  
that to live again in contempla-  
tion of places once visited is a  
trait of mind which the visitor is  
liable to use as a weapon on the  
patience of others without due  
regard for their feeling. So if  
these letters bear the stamp of  
the uninteresting it will doubt-  
less be due to the inability of the  
writer to see and be interested in  
the same things that others  
might be. But we are in the  
midst of the environs of the  
classical city of Scotland where  
all that the Scotchman can do  
to beautify nature you will find.  
By early knowledge of the geo-  
graphical situation of Edinburgh  
was somewhat distributed to find  
that it was not on the river Forth  
or the sea shore, but some little  
distance from either. It is an  
other interesting instance, which  
repeat themselves often in  
Europe, of the site of a city be-  
ing located and determined by  
the natural situation with refer-  
ence to the ability to defend it.  
The city is really divided into  
two distinct parts—the old and  
new city. The old city is to-day  
to be seen in the old and curious  
streets and houses that have sur-  
vived the destruction of the past.  
This old city was wedged be-  
tween two large and rather steep  
ridges on the east, one of which  
the famous castle, of Edinburgh,  
was and is now situated. This  
part of the city is interesting as  
the place of the rich historic  
past that it contains. The new  
Edinburgh contains all the beau-  
ty for which the city is  
known to the world abroad.

Our day in Edinburgh was a  
very busy one. We were fortune-  
ate in getting night accommodations  
with a lady who had  
spent considerable of her time in  
America. In order to see a city  
with an economy of time, which  
means in traveling an economy  
of many other things, one must  
have before him a careful list of  
the places he desires to visit be-  
sides a plan of the city and then  
arrange his visits with the least  
friction of time and place. As  
we have been accustomed to see-  
ing new things all our life it is  
very natural for us to turn our  
attention to the city of historic  
Edinburgh, rich in the associations  
of the past in almost every realm  
of human activity. Much of this  
old section is given up to fac-  
tories and various establish-  
ments. The railroads all center  
in this part of the city.

Edinburgh is the seat of the ad-  
ministrative and judicial authori-  
ties of Scotland and is renowned  
for its university and schools.  
It is often best to begin a city by  
a general view from some steep  
lookout. This is to be had from  
the castle or Scott's monument.  
The history of Edinburgh begins,  
so far as authentic records go,  
with the erection of a fortress on  
the castle rock in 617 by King  
Edwin, and became known as  
"Edwin's Burgh," which has  
been shortened into present  
form. Its long and varied history  
is almost the same as the  
history of Scotland.

One street in this old section is  
familiar to all who are in any  
way familiar with the city. It  
is known as Canongate street.  
It connects the two castles,  
Holyrood and the Edinburgh.  
Commencing at Holyrood  
which is situated down in the  
lower part of the city the  
street of Canongate gradually  
ascends to the old castle. It is  
in this street that one finds so  
many things of interest. In the  
first place the street is typically  
one of those curiosities which we  
can only find in an old town or  
city. Its buildings are very old  
of a curious and interesting  
architecture. Many of these old  
relics of the abode of the early  
inhabitant has been removed.  
But many remain. Here you  
will find much of the poverty of  
the city. As one walks up the  
street he is led aside to enter  
one of the narrow side alleys as  
we call them, but which the  
Scotch call "wynds." Here one  
observes something of what  
poverty means in large cities.  
And striking it was too that im-  
mediately across from the one we  
visited in the churchyard of an  
old and unassuming church lies  
the remains of the man who laid  
the foundation of the principles  
of the science which has and will  
do so much to alleviate the in-  
equalities of human life.

The science of political econ-

omy and the founder Adam  
Smith—the greatest philosopher  
that has ever studied the affairs  
of men and in whose teaching  
are found the germs of the  
thought that has revolutionized  
human society. In this same  
churchyard lies the philosopher,  
Dugald Stewart. This church  
takes its name from the street.  
Close to this church is the old  
prison known as "Old Gal-  
booth," but more familiar known  
to American readers, as the  
"Heart of Midlothian," one of  
Scott's strongest novels. The  
old prison is torn away, but its  
site is preserved by a large heart  
in the stone pavement in memory  
of the name of Scott. The  
street, as is often in these old  
cities suddenly assumes another  
name without any tangible rea-  
son. So with Canongate and we  
must know it as Hight street.  
We pass on wondering over the  
curious and interesting instance  
of a modern people attempting  
to fit themselves to an environ-  
ment of the past. We do not go  
far when we are attracted by an  
old building which projects out  
in the street. A flight of wood-  
en stairs leading from the street  
to the upper story. This was  
home of the famous Scotch  
preacher, John Knox, for twelve  
years. An unassuming old  
structure to contain the spirit of  
such a dauntless and spirited re-  
former. He was about the only  
person whom Queen Mary, of  
Scott, thoroughly feared. Before  
his masterly denunciation of  
her crime she was known to  
tremble. We pass rapidly on  
till we reach St. Giles' church,  
in whose immediate vicinity we  
find many of the old government  
buildings, of Scotland. To the  
south of the church is an open  
place which was formerly the  
old churchyard, and near is a  
stone which bears the inscription  
"J. K. 1572" and is supposed to  
mark the grave of John Knox.  
Near also stands the Parliament  
House, the meeting place of the  
Scottish Parliament, until 1707  
when it was removed to London.  
The library of this court num-  
ber 300,000 volumes. It con-  
tains a copy of the first printed  
edition of the bible and the  
original manuscript of Sir Wal-  
ter Scott's novel, "Waverley".  
Also the confessions of faith  
signed by James, V., 1590.

St. Giles is the oldest parish  
church in Edinburgh and erected  
in the 12th century on the site  
of a much earlier edifice. It  
was partially destroyed by fire  
and rebuilt in 1460 at the time of  
the reformation. The interior of  
the church was defaced and  
robbed of its artistic adornments,  
after which it was divided into  
four separate churches. In this  
condition it remained until 1871-  
83, when it was restored to its origi-  
nal form. Much of the fierce re-  
ligious disputes of Scotland cluster  
around this church. A very  
amusing incident occurred in the  
church which indicates the spirit  
of the manner of much of the ar-  
gument of the time. While  
Dean Hanna was delivering one  
of his cutting sermons, a hearer  
in the person of Jenny Geddes,  
threw her stool at the Dean as  
her part of the argument. This  
stool is still to be seen in the  
museum. The Solemn League  
and Covenant was signed here in  
1643. John Knox often preached  
in the church. Close to this  
part of the town stands the free  
library presented to the city by  
Andrew Carnegie. Near also  
stands the Bank of Scotland, a  
beautiful building where we  
learned that Scotch paper money  
was not good in all England but  
must be discounted for collection.  
This is a fact which I could not  
well understand that a nation  
which has thought over the  
problem of finance as the British  
should have a system of currency  
which was not tender in all parts  
of the Empire. But the paper  
money of Scotland is about the  
same as the notes of private in-  
dividuals or firms. For instance  
the paper we used was the pri-  
vate paper of the firm of the  
"Draper Linen Company." The  
firms are legalized by law.  
On presentation of these notes  
in England we had to cash them  
as a draft. They do not cir-  
culate in England. Ever since  
the John Law Mississippi  
scheme, Scotland has had a ten-  
dency to "Wild Cat" banking  
and it seems with perfect securi-  
ty and success. The Bank of  
Scotland is at the source of all  
paper issue and its principles  
are known to be sound.

We have reached the ascent  
that leads up toward the old  
castle of Edinburgh and are pre-  
paring to enter the esplanade  
when we observe sentinels run-  
ning thither and thither and we  
are soon informed that the High-  
land guard to Princess Louise is  
on the point of morning parade.  
We will wait to see it.

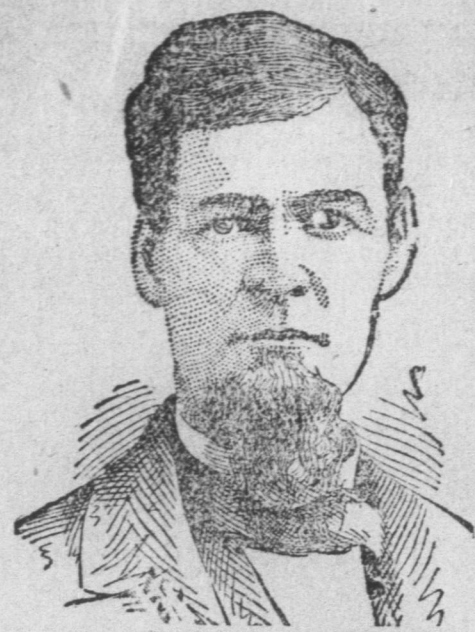
## IN OKLAHOMA.

A Former Jasperite in the Ind-  
ian Country.

Special Correspondence to the Pilot.

McKINLEY, Nov. 20, 1893.

As I promised you a few lines  
when I had arrived, I now take  
the opportunity. We were on  
the road 45 days, but arrived  
with our five cows and team all  
in good shape. We had good  
roads and plenty of grass for  
our cows. In these days of good  
roads and telephones from one  
county seat to another a man can  
travel and ask but few questions.  
All the main streams are bridged.  
We struck Kansas at Minder,  
having crossed the Mississippi  
at Alton, Ill. We went up the  
right bank of the Missouri to  
Jefferson City, where we crossed  
the Missouri river and started  
for the Kansas line. Leaving  
Minder we started out south on  
the state line road. After two  
days' drive, we came to where  
Cherokee county, Kansas, and  
Jasper county, Mo., meet. We  
traveled one day south and  
turned west to Baxter Springs,  
Kansas. From here we went 1½  
miles south and bade the states  
good bye. We struck the Ind-  
ian nation and, by the way, some  
of the finest prairie land ever  
the sun shone on. This land be-  
longed to the Peoria tribe. We  
next came to the Miami tribe;  
next to the Delaware, and next  
to the Pawpaw tribe, and then to  
the Creek nation, and then the  
Cherokees. We crossed the Ar-  
kansas river at Tulsa. The  
water being very low, we forded  
it and set out for Red Fork,  
Reaching there at 4 o'clock p. m.  
We camped at 8 o'clock. The  
company was made up of five  
wagons. We started early next  
morning, with old man Toothman  
in the lead. He said, "Boys,  
bid good bye to civilization for  
three days, at least." So we  
started out for Cushing, a town  
85 miles ahead, across the desert.  
We went into the timber and  
traveled till noon, camped, got  
our dinner and started on. We  
proceeded until 5 p. m., and  
drew up at the Sand Spring, the  
first water since morning. We  
were on the road early next  
morning, traveled hard till 1  
p. m., came to a spring and  
three dwelling houses—one  
empty. Here one lady interro-  
gated us very much, till we left  
her believing she was Dal Mar-  
ion's sister. Near the Ridge  
they had a nice large farm and  
good buildings. We were soon  
on the road and just at dark we  
came to Tiger creek, where we  
camped. Mr. Toothman said,  
"Boys, an early start in the  
morning will bring us on the  
top of Spur Mountain." We  
were all early in line and all that  
day was spent in the woods,  
without a face of any kind to be  
seen except our own crowd. At  
2 o'clock we arrived at the top  
of the Spur Mountain. From  
there we could see out over the  
West and South with nothing to  
obstruct our view. We went on  
to Tiger creek and camped on  
the Creek allotment. Here was  
quite a settlement of white men,  
who had rented land of the In-  
dians. The next day we separ-  
ated, for Mr. Toothman was an  
old freighter and was loaded  
with potatoes, which he was  
hauling from Arkansas to the  
east end of the lately opened  
strip. We spent all day travel-  
ing in the Creek allotment.  
These lands are leased by white  
men from the Indians. They  
get all they raise for ten or  
twenty years for making im-  
provements and have no tax to  
pay. By the way, hundreds of  
renters are coming into the In-  
dian country and renting their  
land. After leaving Tar creek  
eight miles south of Baxter  
Springs, Kansas, we were 13  
days in the timber. We arrived  
at McKinley, going four miles  
southeast, we met our genial  
old friend, Mr. Jacob Owens, an  
old time resident of Jasper coun-  
ty. He invited us to come up to  
his house and unload, so we ac-  
cepted the invitation. Mr.  
Owens said, "Now, you take  
charge of this property till  
spring," for he was batching,  
"and I will spend the winter  
with my sons at Guthrie." So  
we agreed to hold the claim till  
spring. While unloading, our  
friend, Mr. Caldwell, rode up.  
We knew Mr. Caldwell several  
years ago in Indianapolis. He  
was appointed here as Indian  
trader. Next morning we set  
out for Guthrie, a distance of 21  
miles, arriving there at 3 p. m.  
We handed out our bill of lading  
asking what our bill was for  
storage the large hearted agent  
informed us that the Santa Fe  
railroad didn't charge for stor-  
ing goods 40 or 50 days. We  
got our goods, took a view of  
the building of Guy Bros., in it



Dr. Miles Medical Co. Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty, as well as  
pleasure, to publish, unsolicited, to the world the  
benefit received from Dr. Miles' Restorative  
Pills. I was stricken down with Heart  
Disease and its complications, a rapid pulse vary-  
ing from 90 to 140 beats per minute, a choking or  
burning sensation in the wind pipe, oppression  
in the chest, much pain in the  
region of the heart and below lower ribs, pain in the  
arms, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, weakness  
and general debility. The arteries in my neck  
would throb violently, the throbbing of my heart  
could be heard across a large room and would  
shake my whole body. I was so nervous that I  
could not hold my hand steady. I have been  
under the treatment of eminent physicians,  
and have taken gallons of Patent Medicine  
without the least benefit. A friend recom-  
mended your remedies. She was cured by Dr.  
Miles' remedies. I have taken  
three bottles of your New  
Heart Cure and two bottles  
Nervine. My pulse is normal, I have no more  
violent throbbing of the heart, I am a well man.  
I sincerely recommend every one with symptoms  
of Heart Disease to take Dr. Miles' Resto-  
rative. Come and be cured.

THOUSANDS

Dr. Miles' Restorative  
Pills. I was stricken down with Heart  
Disease and its complications, a rapid pulse vary-  
ing from 90 to 140 beats per minute, a choking or  
burning sensation in the wind pipe, oppression  
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I sincerely recommend every one with symptoms  
of Heart Disease to take Dr. Miles' Resto-  
rative. Come and be cured.

CURED

Sold on a Positive Guarantee,  
OR MONEY RETURNED.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

is the bank of Indian Territory,  
and set out for home, going 3  
miles from town and camping  
for the night. Early next morn-  
ing we took a view of the town  
from the high elevation on  
which we camped, after which  
continued our journey home-  
ward. So far the weather has  
been warm and dry. A man can  
lie down on the ground here and  
take a good night's rest, and get  
up the next morning feeling all  
right, with the assurance that  
he has not taken cold. Here a  
man needs no cumbersome wraps.  
The soil is a cherry red and is  
free from the chilly dampness  
that prevails in the North.  
Clothes dry here, on the line, at  
night as well as daytime. We  
live 7 miles north of the Kicka-  
poo line, that is to be opened for  
settlement in early spring. The  
surveyors have been at work for  
several weeks, making allot-  
ments of these fine lands. We  
live in old Oklahoma. Claims  
run from \$25 to \$500, and all of  
them are improved to some ex-  
tent. Most of those claimants  
want to sell and make a run for  
the Kickapoo. The PILOT  
reaches us regularly and is a  
welcome visitor. More in the  
future. REV. PETER HINDS.

A MILLION FRIENDS.

A friend in need is friend in-  
deed, and not less than one mil-  
lion people have found just such  
a friend in Dr. King's New Dis-  
covery for Consumption, Coughs  
and Colds.—If you have never  
used this Great Cough Medicine,  
one trial will convince you that  
it has wonderful curative powers  
in all diseases of Throat, Chest  
and Lungs. Each bottle is guar-  
anteed to do all that is claimed  
or money will be refunded. Trial  
bottles free at F. B. Meyer's  
Drug Store. Large bottles 50c.  
and \$1.00.

THE Republican rejoices over  
the fact there are fewer Popu-  
lists papers published in the  
State than there were a year ago.  
Circulation is what counts.  
Those that are left have more  
than doubled the circulation of  
one year. The Nonconformist,  
alone, has more subscribers than  
all the Populist paper in the  
State had one year ago. No  
discouragement there.

THE movement to consolidate  
the People's party and the free  
silver element of the other par-  
ties is as it should be. A plat-  
form embodying free coinage of  
gold and silver at the old ratio,  
government issue of all the pa-  
per money, postal saving banks,  
a postal telegraph system, and  
government control of transpor-  
tation is broad enough for all to  
stand on. The American people  
are willing to pay a sufficient  
amount to the railroads to cover  
running expense, to keep up re-  
pairs and a reasonable profit on  
actual investment for construc-  
tion and equipment. It is the  
profit on the water in the stock  
that hurts.

T. P. Wright returned from  
Dwight, Ill., last Tuesday.