

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 dishonest 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 evidently 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 people 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 congresses, 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 In truth, that is, in part, what the Sherman law was repealed for.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 bulton 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 dollar is the honest dollar, and gold the dishonest. Dishonest, in that by making it the only standard, every dollar of debt is nearly doubled.

THE present condition of the government finances was deliberately brought about for the express 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 destruction 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, Secretary
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 recent meeting, and as all honorable 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 expected 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 money there is in it.

FARMERS OF JASPER CO.

HON. WM. WALTER PHELPS, Harrison's minister to Germany, in speaking of the late election says, "Scratching has come to stay and to grow." Mr. Phelps, though an ardent Republican, thinks scratching is a virtue; thinks it the act of an independent, patriotic voter. Republicans of this country have always contended that scratching is a crime—an unpardonable political sin. It is really the only bad thing they ever acknowledged 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, "Republicans will scratch, but Democrats vote 'er straight." Which party did the scratching the 7th of November? To scratch is to vote independently and intelligently; 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 forthcoming tariff bill, said clause granting a limited reciprocity with nations willing to use silver as money at the old ratio and placing a high tariff on the products of gold standard nations. 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 bimetallism, if England and Germany would only consent, but that, they, with billions of foreign investments, 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. Mankind will be fortunate, indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce 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 therefore buy much more of our products. 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 Edinburgh.

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

I suppose without doubt the writer of these letters derives more genuine interest in reviewing the many pleasant scenes and places that are here so inadequately chronicled, than the reader, (if there chance to be any). It is, however, natural, that to live again in contemplation 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 doubtless 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 geographical situation of Edinburgh was somewhat disturbed to find that it was not on the river Forth or the sea shore, but some little distance from either. It is another interesting instance, which repeat themselves often in Europe, of the site of a city being located and determined by the natural situation with reference 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 survived the destruction of the past. This old city was wedged between 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 beauty for which the city is known to the world abroad.

Our day in Edinburgh was a very busy one. We were fortunate 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 besides a plan of the city and then arrange his visits with the least friction of time and place. As we have been accustomed to seeing 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 factories and various establishments. The railroads all center in this part of the city.

Edinburgh is the seat of the administrative and judicial authorities 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 immediately across from 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 inequalities 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 Gaolbooth," but more familiar known to American readers as "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 reason. 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 environment 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 wooden stairs leading from the street to the upper story. This was once of the famous Scotch preacher, John Knox, for twelve years. An unassuming old structure to contain the spirit of such a dauntless and spirited reformer. 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 governmental 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 number 300,000 volumes. It contains a copy of the first printed edition of the bible and the original manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Waverly." 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 1873, when it was restored to its original form. Much of the fierce religious 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 argument 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 individuals or firms. For instance the paper we used was the private 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 circulate in England. Ever since the John Law Mississippi scheme, Scotland has had a tendency to "Wild Cat" banking and it seems with perfect security 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 preparing to enter the esplanade when we observe sentinels running thither and thither and we are soon informed that the Highland guard to Princess Louise is on the point of morning parade. We will wait to see it.

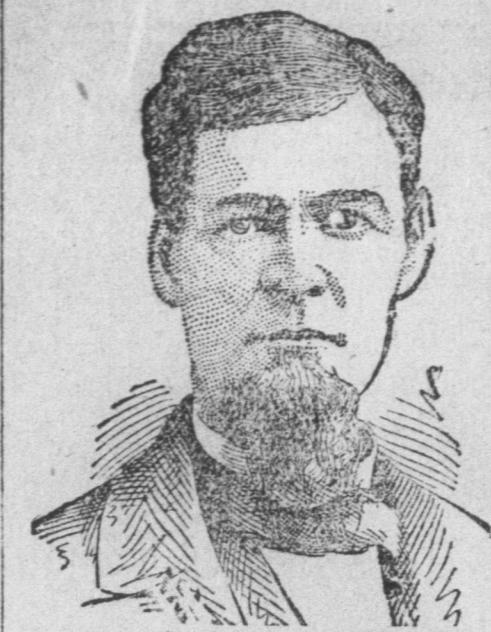
IN OKLAHOMA.

A Former Jasper in the Indian 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 14 miles south and bade the states good bye. We struck the Indian nation and, by the way, some of the finest prairie land ever the sun shone on. This land belongs 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 Arkansas 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 interrogated us very much, till we left her believing she was Dal Marion'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 Indians. The next day we separated, 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 traveling 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 improvements and have no tax to pay. By the way, hundreds of renters are coming into the Indian 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 county. He invited us to come up to his house and unload, so we accepted 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 storing goods 40 or 50 days. We got our goods, took a view of the building of Guy Bros., in it



DE. J. L. CARMEE.
Stricken Down with Heart Disease.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I feel my duty, as well as the pleasure of your inquiry, to inform you of the benefit received from Dr. Miles' RESTORATIVE REMEDIES. I was stricken down with Heart Disease and its complications, a rapid pulse varying from 90 to 140 beats per minute, a choking or burning sensation in the wind pipe, in the chest,

THOUSANDS much pain

in the region of the heart and below lower rib, pain in the arms, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, loss of appetite 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 weak that I could not hold my head up. I have been under the treatment of eminent physicians, and have taken gallons of Patent Medicines without the least benefit. A friend recommended your product and I was cured by Dr. Miles' remedies. I have taken three bottles of your New Heart Cure and two bottles of Dr. Miles' Restorative. My pulse is now normal, I have no more violent throbbing of the heart, I am a well man. I sincerely recommend every one to take Dr. Miles' Remedy for Heart Disease to take Dr. Miles' Restorative and be cured.

Guthrie, Kans. L. L. CARMEE.

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 morning we took a view of the town from the high elevation on which we camped, after which continued our journey homeward. 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 Kickapoo line, that is to be opened for settlement in early spring. The surveyors have been at work for several weeks, making allotments of these fine lands. We live in old Oklahoma. Claims run from \$25 to \$500, and all of them are improved to some extent. 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 indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery 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 guaranteed 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 Populist 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 parties is as it should be. A platform embodying free coinage of gold and silver at the old ratio, government issue of all the paper money, postal saving banks, a postal telegraph system, and government control of transportation 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 repairs and a reasonable profit on actual investment for construction and equipment. It is the profit on the water in the stock that hurts.

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