

# THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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RENSSELAER, FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1894.

The Republican party is forever taking to itself the credit of saving the country, of putting down the rebellion, etc. Now, these great things were not done by a party; men did not go into the war as partisans, but as patriots. As to the politics of the men who died to save this union, a majority of them really were Democrats. Of course the Republican party furnished its share of brave men, but this party, though in power, was a minority party, its victory at the polls had been won through Democratic dissension. The majority vote of this country, at that time, was in the two opposing wings of the great Democratic party. With the capture of Fort Sumpter party lines vanished, Democrats and Republicans combined for the support of the government, so our histories tell us. In the great Democratic city of New York, whole regiments were raised that had not a man in them that had ever voted the Republican ticket. Kentucky and Tennessee furnished a hundred Democratic soldiers to one Republican, and even the Democratic state of Missouri, it is said, furnished more Union soldiers than Lincoln's whole vote. If the Republican party furnished the soldiers how came it that the Democrats were so largely in the minority, at home, when election days came round? How silly and useless it is at this day for a party to take unto itself all the credit of doing noble deeds thirty years ago. However much our people may differ on political and religious questions, no one party or church has a monopoly of the intelligence, bravery and patriotism of this country.

We take the following from the State Sentinel, the Democratic organ of that party in this state: "Before the era of demonization of silver, the product of gold and silver combined was reasonably proportionate to the increase of the world's business. In the last twenty years we have demonized more silver than we have produced gold, and have also cut off the annual relief of increased silver production. It is practically certain that there is less irredeemable money, less money of ultimate payment, in the world to-day than there was in 1873. In other words the world's stock of gold to-day is less than its joint stock of gold and silver was in 1873. This is the prime cause of the business troubles of the world, and the most serious question of the future is not whether there is or will be gold enough for the world's needs, but whether if silver were remonetized universally there would be enough gold and silver for the world's needs."

"The earth do move." When bankers in the east began to call the Populist senators in conference on the financial situation there is some hope for the people yet. A great many of the bankers who are now getting squeezed are finding out what is the true cause of the panic.

In spite of all the efforts of both Democratic and Republican protectionists many manufacturing establishments, started up with the beginning of the New Year. It is the policy of the whole Republican party, assisted by protectionist Democrats, to prolong the hard times, to keep factories closed and labor unemployed and then charge it all up to prospective free trade. It matters not how much misery this course may entail, if only the Republican party can gain a little advantage. Never was a sweeter morsel rolled under Republican tongues than "these Democratic free trade hard times." Every means in their power will Republicans use to prolong these hard times, every trick and trap will they spring to prolong the tariff fight in congress. They have no hope of preventing tariff legislation, they really have no desire to make any improvements in the Wilson bill. If Republicans thought the new tariff bill was half as objectionable as they pretend to think it is, they would only be too glad to hasten the day of its taking effect. What are Republicans in congress for, but to oppose Democrats? Indeed, for the last ten years what has been the work of the minority, but to help the majority to do evil, and to prevent it from doing good? Less concern for party and more work for a suffering people is the demand of the times.

SECRETARY CARLISLE speaks of the "unwise policy" of the government in keeping its own notes outstanding, circulating as currency. Was it not Mr. Carlisle's party that passed the act requiring \$346,000,000 greenbacks to be kept in circulation? We believe this is really the only commendable financial act that has passed a Democratic congress in thirty years. If this policy is unwise the Democratic party is surely responsible for originating and keeping it in practice. We pray that this party may originate and keep in practice some more just such unwise policies.

SEC. CARLISLE wants to issue \$200,000,000 in bonds, ostensibly, to meet a probable deficit in the revenues for the next few years, yet he has in the vaults of the treasury enough silver bullion, which, if coined would knock the deficiency into the middle of the next administration. If an individual should conduct his affairs on the same business principles, he would be called a lunatic. For a nation, however, that is good financiering—for the bond holder.

It is really funny to note the efforts of the plutocratic organs to divert the attention of the people from the money question. They cry Tar-iff! Tar-iff!! Tar-iff-reef!!! till they grow black in the face and then change off to a while to Hawaii! HA-WA-I-I! HA-A-A-Wai-I. For God's sake look at Hawaii.

CONGRESS has the power to make money, and has all the materials and facilities for doing so. Then where is the sense or justice in borrowing and paying interest just because a few married men demand it. The people on whom the burden of paying the debt will fall ought to have some rights in the matter.

TABOR can't have it—the Republican nomination for commissioner from the 3rd district.

The persistent cough which usually follows an attack of the grip can be permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. W. A. McGuire, of McKay, O., says: "La grippe left me with a severe cough. After using several different medicines without relief, I tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which effected a permanent cure. I have also found it to be without an equal for children, when troubled with colds or croup. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F. B. Meyer, druggist."

## FROM WASHINGTON.

An Interesting Batch of News From the Capitol.  
From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, '94.  
Speaker Crisp is credited with having been instrumental in causing the decision by the majority of the Ways and Means committee in favor of the individual income tax. Five of the eleven Democratic members of that committee were in favor of it and five opposed to it. The vote of Representative Turner, of Georgia, the eleventh man, was in doubt up to the last minute, and it was the personal influence of Speaker Crisp that decided his vote which was cast for the tax. That decision has certainly raised a commotion among the Democrats. President Cleveland, every member of his cabinet and a number of prominent Democratic members of the House are opposed to it, but in spite of that opposition it is not believed that it can be defeated in the House but it will have a hard time getting through the Senate, if it ever does.

It would seem that the importance of the matters to be considered at this session of Congress would have caused every member to have been in his seat, unless kept away by sickness, when the gavel fell on Wednesday, but such was not the case. There was not a quorum present in either House or Senate. It did not make much difference in the Senate, where only routine business was on the programme, but in the House it caused the loss of a day in considering the tariff and needlessly cost a considerable amount of money which was spent in telegraphing for the absentees. If the Democratic managers cannot find some way to make their members, or at least a quorum of them, regularly attend the daily session it will be impossible to carry out the present programme of voting on the tariff bill on the 22nd inst., as the Republicans will not allow the bill to be considered for even an hour unless there is a quorum of Democrats on the floor. Sooner or later—the sooner the better—the rule of no attendance no pay will have to be adopted by Congress.

Double-locked doors and a wide-awake sentinel, in the shape of a messenger, stands between the sub-committee of the Senate committee on foreign relations, which is investigating the Hawaiian matter, and the public, and every witness at the close of his testimony is sworn to secrecy until after the end of the investigation, and the conclusions of the committee are communicated to the Senate. But these precautions have been just as unavailing as those taken to protect the secrets of the executive session. The name of every witness who has testified and the substance of his testimony has been known very soon after the daily adjournment of the committee. All of the testimony taken up to this time has been strongly anti-Queen and anti-Blount, the witnesses being mostly Americans who have become naturalized citizens of Hawaii and have large interests on the island. It is understood that Mr. Blount will appear before the committee shortly. It is considered significant that men close to the administration should be, as they are, predicting that the report of the committee will practically endorse what was done by the last administration, if it does not actually condemn the restoration policy of President Cleveland. The reason for this is that Senator Morgan, who is on record in favor of annexation, holds the balance of power, both in the sub-committee and in the full committee.

The Populists in Congress are pleased with the decision of the Democrats of the Ways and Means committee to attach an amendment to the tariff bill providing for a 2 per cent. tax on all incomes of \$4,000 or more, and it is now probable that they may decide to support the bill. The proposed increase of the tax on cigarettes and whiskey will not have much opposition to contend with; nor will the tax of 2 cents a pack on playing cards. These internal revenue items will not be reported in a separate bill, but will be attached to the tariff bill as amendments.

To-day and to-morrow will be devoted by the House, unless the half-made agreement be upset, to a discussion of the McCready resolution ordering the investi-

gation of the policy of the Harrison administration towards Hawaii. The resolution will be vigorously antagonized by the Republicans and many of the Democrats are lukewarm towards it. It is believed that if the Republicans can muzzle some of their over-zealous party men and leave the discussion to be carried on by men who will not seek to drag party politics into it that the resolution can be amended so as to make the investigation general, or that it can be recommitted pending the result of the investigation now being conducted by the Senate committee on foreign relations. If the party feeling be aroused, the Democrats will, of course, vote for the resolution as it is.

The much talked of Democratic caucus to consider the tariff bill will meet to-night. If it decides to pass on the tariff bill in detail it will have to sit several nights to complete the job, as there will be much talk on both sides of a number of the schedules. It will probably take one entire sitting to dispose of the income tax alone.

### An Open Letter.

TO THE FARMERS OF JASPER COUNTY:

The Farmers' Institute, of Jasper county, will be held at the Court House in Rensselaer, on the 25th and 26th inst., and a very interesting program is prepared for the occasion. Consequently every farmer should be "right in it" from start to finish. The Legislature of this state has made an appropriation of forty dollars to aid each county in the state in carrying on Farmers' Institutes, though at the time the appropriation was made the state had an indebtedness reaching into millions of dollars, and our Legislature was equal to the occasion and found some way not to pay the debt and so keep it drawing interest, so that the farmers should not be hurt. How thankful we should be (?) that they thought of us. Yet, since the appropriation was made farm products have declined in price from fifteen to twenty-five per cent., while taxes have—well, we, as farmers, know how it is.

The first subject to which your attention will be particularly called will be: "The leak on the farm, and how to stop it." That there has and does exist such a thing as a leak on the farm, we have been tolerably well aware of for the past twenty years, and have we not, as a class, been working early and late to stop that leak, while every year it has grown worse? It may be that we do not work just at the right time or in the proper manner. Since our lawmakers have been so considerate in our behalf (?) let us take an interest in it.

Another subject is: "The advantage (to whom?) of tenantry over hired labor." Well, a few more Giffords and the continuance of the privilege which some men have and exercise of exacting from two to three per cent. a month for money, and that question will be permanently settled in favor of tenantry.

You will also hear something about "The past, present and future of farming in Indiana." Perhaps we can learn the reason why we used to get good prices for our produce, while present prices are below the cost of production. We know something of the "past" and are quite likely to remember "the present," but if the "future" is to continue in the same direction that present is taking us, we will be constrained to ask: "where are we at?" This last subject contains food for thought, and while we have so much leisure, owing to "over production," let us do a little thinking for ourselves. Since our lawmakers take so deep an interest in us farmers, let us turn out to the institute. Seeing you get little or nothing for your labor, the two days will be no great loss to you. There are thousands of men who have nothing to do, while the farmers something to do, but get (next to) nothing for it. As farmers we must take more interest in our calling, and see to it that our interests are cared for in a way that will enable us to retain a reasonable portion of the fruits of our labor. We are the class "who feed the world," and why not take some part in the coming institute?

About the time our Farmers' Institute takes place, congress will be discussing the Wilson tariff bill, with the view to an issue of \$200,000,000 bonds, with the further view to settle the tenantry and hired labor ques-

tion. So let us come out to our institute, for the great question, according to Ben Harrison, is to be, "How shall the poor be made contented (that will be hard to do if they're hungry), and the rich secure? (Looks as though they were tolerably so already). In the language of President Yeoman, "Every farmer should be present." A FARMER.

### List of Patents.

Granted to Indiana inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., solicitors of American and foreign patents, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

J. V. Ashcraft, Dunkirk, pliers; F. Berner, Indianapolis, wood-embossing machine; W. T. Eastes, Muncie, medical case; W. K. Fraley, Lebanon, hoof-trimmer; C. M. Kiler, Indianapolis, station indicator; C. N. Leonard, Indianapolis, continuous tablet for physicians, etc.; G. Philion, Mishawaka, truck; W. H. Spence, Fairmont, blackboard eraser; J. R. Staudt, Indianapolis, flour-bolt; J. Underwood, Sheridan, gas-heating apparatus; S. D. Van Pelt, Anderson, slate dressing machine; J. L. Wagner, Terre Haute, box-car door.

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Dr. MAN-O-WA only uses vegetable medicines, composed of roots, barks, gums and herbs which prepared into a tea, will nourish and build up the blood, purify and heal, by drawing all poison from the system and restoring health, strength and vitality. The doctor has strong endorsements from his many friends in Jasper county and in fact from all over the state.

U. C. Ficus, ex-sheriff of Boone county, Ind.: Our physicians could neither give us any encouragement nor the boy relief. Dr. Man-o-wa made a thorough examination and prepared treatment for him, and through his constant and scientific treatment, our baby boy has been saved to us.

Mrs. Jennie Ashley, Frankfort, Ind.: I was a great sufferer with dyspepsia, neuralgia, catarrh of throat and eyes, nervous debility, and after taking two months' treatment I was completely cured.

Mrs. E. H. Spry, Cyclone, Ind.: I had been a miserable sufferer for years. I had severe catarrh of throat, with complete loss of voice; could only speak in a whisper; was having chills and fever; was also a constant sufferer from diseases peculiar to my sex. After taking four months' treatment I was completely cured.

Mary Hopkins, Frankfort, Ind.: My life was miserable. I was only too anxious to die and get relief. I could only get ease when under the influence of laudanum. After five months' treatment I have been cured of opium habit and am enjoying life as I have not done before for years.

Joseph Culler, Harmony, Ind.: After beginning your treatment I improved wonderfully. I had been told my case was incurable. After three months' treatment I find that I can do as much work as the average man of my age.

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Terms including medicine \$3 to \$5 per month.  
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### Public Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at Public Sale, at my residence in Newton township, Jasper county, Indiana, 8 1/2 miles west of Rensselaer, on  
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1894,  
commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. the following personal property, to-wit: Eighteen head of horses, consisting of 5 brood mares, 3 geldings five years old, 3 fillies five years old, 3 two years old, 3 yearlings colts, 1 spring colt; 8 cows in milk; 1 fresh cow; 100 head of swine; 70 tons mixed hay; 2 wagons; 1 Champion mower; 1 hay rake; 1 fanning mill; 1 corn planter; 2 stubble plows; 1 riding plow; 1 harrow; 1 cultivator; 1 hay ladder, and other articles too numerous to mention.  
Terms of sale: A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over \$5, the purchaser giving bankable note (without interest) paid at maturity, but to draw 5 per cent. interest from date, if not paid when due with approved security. All sums of \$5 and under to be cash in hand.  
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SIMON PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

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On an offer of \$1,500 last spring, running three months, ending June 30, 1893, for clubs of five, each club agent received \$4.58 in cash besides his commissions. That offer was \$500 a month for three months.

We now offer \$1,000 a month for five months, or a total of

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