

**THE PEOPLE'S PILOT**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE  
PILOT PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited),  
OF  
North Western Indiana.

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THE PEOPLE'S PILOT is the official organ of the Jasper and Newton County Alliances, and is published every Friday at  
**ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM**

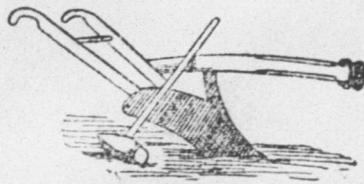
If paid in advance. If not paid in advance, \$1.25 per year will be charged to all subscribers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
Displayed Advertisements..... 10c per inch  
Local Notices..... 5c line

Entered as second class matter at the post office in Rensselaer, Ind.

Rensselaer, Friday, July 27, 1894

**People's Party Ticket.**



**State Ticket.**

Secretary of State,  
C. A. ROBINSON,  
Shelby County.

Auditor of State,  
E. A. PERKINS,  
Marion County.

State Treasurer,  
A. B. KEEPORT,  
Cass County.

Attorney General,  
CY HOLCOMB,  
Gibson County.

Clerk Supreme Court,  
J. H. MONTGOMERY,  
Lawrence County.

Sup't Public Instruction,  
J. H. ALLEN,  
Vigo County.

State Statistician,  
W. P. SMITH,  
Marion County.

Geologist,  
EDWARD KINDLE,  
Johnson County.

Judge Supreme Court 4th Dist.,  
D. H. CHAMBERS,  
Henry County.

**District Ticket.**  
Representative in Congress,  
S. M. HATHORN,  
Carroll County.

For Senator,  
PERRY WASHBURN,  
of Benton county.

For Joint Representative,  
DAVID B. NOWELS,  
of Jasper county.

For Prosecuting Attorney,  
J. D. RICH,  
of Newton county.

**County Ticket.**  
For County Clerk,  
JOHN A. MCFARLAND,  
of Jordan Township.

For County Auditor,  
THOMAS H. ROBINSON,  
of Gillam Township.

For County Treasurer,  
JOHN L. NICHOLS,  
of Barkley Township.

For County Sheriff,  
ELLIS JONES,  
of Carpenter Township.

For County Surveyor,  
WALTER HARRINGTON,  
of Union Township.

For County Coroner,  
M. Y. SLAUGHTER,  
of Marion Township.

For Commissioner, 1st District  
JOEL SPRIGGS,  
of Walker Township.

For Commissioner, 2nd District  
JOSEPH A. ROBINSON,  
of Marion Township.

For Commissioner, 3rd District  
GEORGE G. THOMPSON,  
of Carpenter Township.

The PILOT from now until  
December 1st, for 25 cents.

In this country to-day there is one American family whose private fortune amounts to \$274,000,000, or considerably more than one-half the valuation of the great state of Iowa. There are five citizens whose fortunes average \$60,000,000 each. Fifty with \$10,000,000; 100 with \$5,000,000; 200 with \$3,000,000; and there are millionaires almost without number. Less than 2,000 persons own twice as much as all the money in the country, to say nothing of the many millions more they control. Two thousand capitalists already own more than all the rest of our 65,000,000 of population. With these figures on one side of them and a million idle men looking for work on the other, what has congress been doing? It has been dickered and trading over a mere question of taxation, in the midst of a scramble of selfish men for the loaves and fishes.

So much of the great question of equitable distribution. Now let us look at the land question. Mr. Vanderbilt "owns" 2,000,000 acres of land. Mr. Disson, of Pennsylvania, boasts of his 4,000,000 broad acres. The Schenley estate owns 2,000 acres within the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny. The California millionaire, Murphy, owns an area of land bigger than the whole state of Massachusetts. Foreign noblemen, who owe no allegiance to this country, are permanently absentee landlords and spend all their money abroad, own 21,000,000 acres of land in this country, or more than the entire area of Ireland. Lord Skully, of Ireland, owns 90,000 acres of farming land in Illinois, which he rents out in small parcels to tenant farmers, and pockets his \$200,000 in rents to spend abroad. Now, while over one-half of the people are landless, what has congress ever done with the land question? Since 1861 it has given 181,000,000 acres of the people's land to railroads, of which the Illinois Central alone got a subsidy of 2,500,000 acres, a good part of it has been put into home lots, whereby to extort rent and profits from the landless and hopeless.

THE Indiana State Sentinel, Democratic state organ says:

If there be anything unlawful in combinations "in restraint of trade or commerce" the Havemeyers and their ilk have set the example in law-breaking. The Havemeyers, in the first place, formed a combination of all the sugar refineries in the country for the express purpose of controlling the price of sugar. They have admitted it, and every one knows it is true. They combined with other protected interests to secure the bounty given them by the McKinley bill. They have admitted it, and every one knows it is with other protected interests to hold the infamous concession made to them by the Gorman bill. They have testified that they are in Washington for that purpose. They have testified that they contributed to the state campaign funds of both parties in order to secure political influence to promote their restraint of trade and commerce.

The Havemeyers sugar trust was driven out of New York by prosecution under the state laws. It took refuge in New Jersey. The Sherman law was adopted for the alleged purpose of exterminating trusts. The New York democratic papers urged Attorney-General Miller to prosecute the sugar trust, and he refused, or at least failed, to do it. Attorney General Olney came in and he, too, was urged to prosecute the sugar trust. He likewise failed to do so, and also stated that the Sherman law "was not made to be enforced." He continued of that opinion until he found that John Sherman's ingenuity had made the law available for the purpose

of punishing the strikers, and then he decided that it was made to be enforced. Federal judges at once took the cue and issued the most sweeping injunctions under the law, which had never been found available to punish any conspiracy of capital, and in this city we had the extraordinary spectacle of a federal judge promenading the railroad tracks and furnishing advice and assistance to the corporations.

We call upon Attorney-General

Olney and the federal courts to

show something of their desire

to prevent lawlessness by prose-

cuting some of the notorious

combinations of capital. If they

had shown one-tenth the zeal in

punishing such lawless combi-

nations as the sugar trust, the

whiskey trust, the lead trust, the

copper trust, the plate-glass

trust, and dozens of other well-

known law-breakers the country

would not now be humiliated by

the spectacle of these law-

breakers dictating terms to a

Senate which was pledged to ex-

terminate them. Let us have a

little justice in this country. If

the law is good enough for the

punishment of strikers it is good

enough for the punishment of

trusts. Let these gentlemen

show some of their exalted

patriotism and sublime devotion

to law and order by enforcing

this law on the other side of the

fence. There is more ample

room for its employment there."

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

**An Interesting Batch of News**

**From the Capitol.**

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, July 20, 1894.

The tariff bill is either dangerously near death or some very heavy bluffing is being indulged in. The disagreement which the conference committee has reported leaves one in doubt as to which is the real situation. While the disagreement is in toto it is known that if an agreement could have been reached on sugar, coal and iron ore there would have been little difficulty in fixing up the other amendments. If the House insists upon the stand taken by its conferees as to sugar, coal and iron ore there will be no tariff bill passed, as in addition to the six or eight democratic Senators who forced the acceptance of amendments placing duty upon those articles upon their party colleagues in the Senate, the solid republican vote can be depended upon to support them in their demand that those amendments remain in the bill.

Arizona and New Mexico are not to be left out. The Senate committees on Territories has directed that bills for their admission, similar to that passed for the admission of Utah, be prepared and submitted at its next meeting.

Secretary Carlisle's recent intimation that he would, if the tariff bill imposed a duty on foreign sugar, as it now does, collect that duty on all foreign sugar regardless of any reciprocity treaties, has aroused considerable interest among those who are fond of discussing intricate phases of international law. It is contended by those who uphold the Secretary's position that unless specifically excepted in the tariff bill itself no previously existing treaty can save the payment of any duties imposed by that bill. A lawyer discussing the matter said: "It will be nothing new or strange for Congress to repudiate a treaty obligation. It repudiated the obligations of the first treaty the country ever entered into, not only by default in its obligations, but by the making of a conflicting treaty and then by the passage of a non-intercourse act. In a somewhat similar manner it repudiated the Jay treaty of 1794. So far as its own citizens were concerned it similarly re-

pudiated the obligations of the treaty of 1803 with France and likewise that of 1819 with Spain, and there are today many American citizens holding valid legal claims against the U. S. growing out of the treaty of 1819, which Congress has persistently repudiated, and which are today an obstacle in our diplomatic intercourse with Spain. A more outrageous breach of national treaty obligations cannot be found than the act of March 3, 1891, establishing a court of private land claims in New Mexico and Arizona. Of course Congress will not hesitate to pass a bill ignoring the reciprocity treaty obligations, and the sufferers will be helplessly left to their diplomatic remedies." This indictment is not complimentary to Congress, but it appears to be a true one.

The Senate before passing the Agricultural appropriation bill adopted Senator Hansbrough's amendment appropriating \$1,000,000, for the destruction of Russian thistle and cactus, the money to be spent under the direction of the governors of states in which the cactus has obtained a foothold.

Representatives Erdman, Talbert, Kiefer and Gardner, sitting as a subcommittee of the House committee on labor, have devoted the greater part of this week to hearing arguments upon the several bills providing for compulsory arbitration and otherwise regulating the relations between employer and employee. It is not regarded as probable that any definite action will be taken on any of these bills at the present session of Congress.

The reception of a letter from Representative Denson, of Alabama, who is now at his home, declaring his abandonment of the democratic party and intention to act with the populists, is the first confirmation of the reports current for some time as to the intention of southern democratic Congressmen to become populists, and as such it has excited much interest and everybody seems anxious to know how many will follow Mr. Denson's lead. In Mr. Denson's case it is considered largely a case of self preservation, as at the election of '92 he received only about 1,800 more votes than his populist competitor. He is satisfied that the Congressmen elected by his district this year will be a populist, and he is perfectly willing to be the man.

Senator George has introduced a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution, making eight hours constitute a legal day's work for all persons doing manual labor.

Many people were surprised when the two democratic members of the Senate investigating committee tried to prevent the reopening of the sugar trust investigation, to investigate the new charge that orders for the purchase of sugar trust stock written by Senator Camden, of W. Va., who swore that he never bought sugar stock, are in the possession of New York brokers; also that Senator Camden did not promptly demand that the new charge be thoroughly looked into.

One word describes it—"perfection." We refer to De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for piles.

"We point with pride" is one term which will not appear in the next national democratic platform.—Bloomington (Ind.) Champion.

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**Notice of Sale of Personal Property.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Christopher F. Bodamer, late of Jasper county, Indiana, will offer for sale the personal property of said decedent consisting of household goods, two horses, plows, wagons and other personal property too numerous to mention, at the late residence of said decedent in the town of Stoutsburg, Jasper county, Indiana, on the 31st day of July, 1894.

**TERMS OF SALE.**

All sums of five dollars and under cash; all sums over five dollars a credit of nine months will be given by the party executing bank-note, with approved security, waiving valuation laws and attorney's fees, and six per cent. after maturity. FRANK FOLTZ, Administrator.