

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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THE only platforms the old
parties can make that mean any-
thing is their work in congress
and the legislatures. On this
last let them stand or fall. If
you approve what they have
done, vote for a continuation of
it; if you disapprove it, vote so
that your ballot will show your
disapproval.

THE People's party may point
to Jas. A. Garfield as another
witness by whom to prove the
correctness of their position.
Mr. Garfield said.

"I am persuaded that the next
great question to be confronted
will be that of corporations and
their relations to the interests
of the people, and to national
life. The fear is now entertained
by many of our best men, that
the national and state legisla-
ture, in creating these vast cor-
porations, have evoked a spirit
which may escape and defy their
control, and which may wield a
power greater than the legisla-
tures themselves."

If you want the parties to do
differently at Washington and in
the state legislatures, you must
teach them so by voting against
them. This is the only way
you can make them pay any at-
tention to you. So long as you
keep voting for them they will
think you approve of what they
are doing, or else that you are
so completely in their power
that you are afraid to vote any
other way. Show them once.
The million and a quarter votes
cast for the People's party two
years ago attracted more atten-
tion in the upper political circles
than did all the speeches and
resolutions of the campaign.
Should that vote be multiplied
by three this fall, you will see a
very different feeling in congress
toward the people."

FOR the benefit of our Repub-
lican friends, we propose to
prove by James G. Blaine that
the People's party is right. No
Republican will dispute that he
is a competent and credible wit-
ness. Here are his words:

"I believe that the struggle
now going on in this country and
in other countries for a single
gold standard would, if success-
ful produce wide-spread disaster
in and throughout the commer-
cial world. The destruction of
silver as money and establishing
gold as the sole unit of value,
must have a ruinous effect on all
forms of property, except those
investments which yield a fixed
return in money. These would
be enormously enhanced in val-
ue, and would gain a dispropor-
tionate and unfair advantage
over every other species of prop-
erty. If, as the most reliable
statistics affirm, there are nearly
\$7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion
in the world not very unequally
divided between gold and silver,
it is impossible to strike silver
out of existence as money with-
out results which will prove dis-
trressing to millions, and utterly
disastrous to tens of thousands."

CO. ROBT. G. INGERSOLL is
an ardent Republican. In 1887
he wrote an article for the North
American Review on "Labor and
Capital." It was highly com-
mended at that time by the Re-
publican party. But in 1894,

when Populist speakers and
Populist papers have declared
the self-same facts, the Repub-
lican papers of to-day call them
"anarchists." Here is a part of
what Ingersoll said:

"Capital has always claimed
and still claims the right to com-
bine. Manufacturers meet and
determine prices, even in spite
of the great law of supply and
demand. Have the laborers the
same right to consult and com-
bine? The rich meet in the
bank, club house, or parlor.
Workingmen, when they com-
bine, gather in the street. All
the organized forces of society
are against them. Capital has
the army and the navy, the leg-
islature, the judicial and executive
departments. When the rich
combine it is for the purpose
of "exchanging ideas." When
the poor combine it is a
"conspiracy." If they act in
concert, if they really do some-
thing, it is a "mob." If they
defend themselves it is "treas-
on." How is it that the rich
control the departments of gov-
ernment? In this country the
political power is equally divided
among men. There are cer-
tainly more poor than rich.
Why should the rich control?
Why should not the laborer
combine for the purpose of control-
ling the executive, the legisla-
tive and judicial departments?
Will they ever find how power-
ful they are? A cry comes from
the oppressed, from the hungry,
from the down-trodden, from the
unfortunate, from the despised,
from men who despair and women
who weep. There are times
when mendicants become revolu-
tionists—when a rag becomes a
banner, under which the bravest
and noblest battle for right.

In the days of cannibalism the
strong devoured the weak—act-
ually ate their flesh. In spite
of the laws that man has made;
in spite of all advances in sci-
ence, the strong, the heartless
still live on the weak, the un-
fortunate, and the foolish. True,
they do not eat their flesh
or drink their blood, but they
live on their labor, on their self-
denial, their weariness and want.
The poor man who deforms him-
self by toil, who labors for wife
and child through all his anxious,
barren, wasted life—who
goes to the grave without ever
having had one luxury—has
been the food of others. He
has been devoured by his fellow-
men. The poor woman living in
the bare and lonely room, cheer-
less and friendless, sewing night
and day to keep starvation from
a child, is slowly being eaten by
her fellow men. When I take
into consideration the agony of
civilized life—the failure, the
anxiety, the tears, the withered
hopes, the bitter realities, the
hunger, the crime, the humiliation,
the shame—I am almost
forced to say that cannibalism,
after all is the most merciful
form in which man has ever
lived upon his fellow man."

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver, was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him entirely. Sold at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store.

We have received some new
printing material, and are better
prepared than ever to do your
job printing. Come in and see us.

Mr. J. C. Boswell, one of the
best known and most respected
citizens of Brownwood, Texas,
suffered with diarrhoea for a
long time and tried many different
remedies without benefit, until
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy
was used; that relieved him at
once. For sale by F. B. Meyer,
Druggist.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Interesting Batch of News From the Capitol.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, August 17, 1894.

What is President Cleveland's
game? Close observers have
little doubt that he is playing
one of some sort. A man
doesn't advise his own defeat, as
he did when he had his party in
the House throw up the sponge
and accept the Senate tariff bill
which he had previously de-
nounced as everything that was
bad and vicious, without having
some object in view. It has
always been difficult to get at
Mr. Cleveland's intentions in
advance of his acts, and notwithstanding
the many positive
assertions that are daily printed
as to what he intends doing, I
doubt whether there are three
men in Washington who actually
know. Quite by accident I learned
that Senator Viles who was a
member of Mr. Cleveland's cab-
inet in his first administration
and who is supposed to be in his
confidence to as great an extent
as anybody is, is entirely in the
dark as to what is to be done
with the tariff bill, now in the
President's hands.

If he would follow the wishes
of nine people out of every ten
to be met here there would be
no doubt of his action—he would
sign the bill, let Congress ad-
journ, and give the people a
chance to see how much of an
actor in the "hard times" the
tariff really is. There is one
curious thing about this tariff
bill. The democrats publicly
defend it as a good one, and
privately swear at it as a bad
one, while the republicans just
reverse it by publicly abusing
the bill and privately congrat-
ulating each other on getting so
good a measure. Meanwhile the
sugar trust and the administra-
tion are working shoulder to
shoulder to prevent the Senate
passing the bill for free sugar,
the only one of the House bills
passed as conscience-easers that
could possibly pass the Senate.
Secretary Carlisle has written a
letter to Senator Harris which,
while not saying so in so many
words, is against those bills, not-
withstanding the supposition
that Mr. Cleveland wants free
coal and iron.

The conference of the Ameri-
can Bimetallic League, which
began here yesterday, is fairly
well attended and its members
seem to think that the outlook
for silver has greatly improved
since their last Washington
meeting. While no official action
has been or will be taken there
are reasons for believing that
friends of Senator Cameron in
the League have been quietly
sounding other members to ascertain
how the candidacy of Mr.
Cameron for the Presidency
would be received by the silver
people in their States. The
principal business of the confer-
ence is secret and relates to the
Congressional campaign.

Speaking of Cameron, a Mary-
land politician made the predic-
tion here this week that the
republican national convention
would adopt a plank for the free
coinage of silver and would
nominate Cameron, and that his
democratic opponent would be
Adlai Stevenson. There's no
tariff on predictions; everybody
is free to indulge in the luxury
of making them.

If there is truth in a current
rumor, Senator Voorhees may
discover in the near future that
consistency is a thing of value,
even in politics. Mr. Voorhees
has never been forgiven by many
of his party colleagues for his
somersault on the financial ques-
tion during the silver fight at
the extra session last year, but
his present trouble, if it really
exists, has no direct connection
with the silver question, but is
all on account of the tariff. Mr.
Voorhees is charged not only

AT COST

I Will Sell My Entire Stock of Goods AT COST for

TWENTY DAYS,
Consisting of Dress Goods,
Gingham, Calicos, Mus-
lins, Table Linen, Crash,
Ready Made Clothing, Car-
pets, Boots and Shoes.

O. M. Florence.

with having agreed to the attack
made on President Cleveland by
Senators Gorman, Jones, Vest
and Harris, in connection with
Mr. Cleveland's letter to Chair-
man Wilson, but with having
prepared a speech much more
bitter than the one delivered by
Mr. Gorman. Instead of de-
livering that speech Mr. Voor-
hees went to bed, and it was
given out that he was very ill.
Later, he gave out an authorized
interview, taking sides with Mr.
Cleveland and advocating the
surrender of the Senate and the
acceptance of the Wilson bill.
Had he changed to the winning
side, as he did in the silver fight,
nothing would have come of his
action, but he flopped to the los-
ing side, and now it is stated
that the men he deserted are
going to humiliate him by de-
priving him of the Chairmanship
of the finance committee, gener-
ally regarded as the best place
in the Senate.

Farmer Stanley's Proposed Suit
Against the Congressman.

Chicago Mail.

Farmer Stanley, of Indiana,
has struck the right plan. He
is talking of suing Congressman
Bynum for damages caused by
the failure of the Congressman's
promise that under Democratic
administration his wheat should
bring \$1.25 a bushel. Taking
stock in this promise, Farmer
Stanley sowed plentifully and
voted the Democratic ticket.
He got as high as sixty cents for
some of his wheat last year, but
this year he had to be content
with finding a market at 45
cents.

In his proposed suit for false
pretenses Bynum is merely the
nominal defendant. The real
culprit is the Democratic party.
The farmers were receiving a
pretty fair price for their wheat
in 1892, but the Democrats made
them believe it would command
a great deal more if the Repub-
licans were turned out of office.
We demand a reasonable homestead law
that no process of any court can touch.

We demand a law taxing all inheritances
coming to citizens of Indiana, both direct
and collateral, at 5 per cent. above \$2,000, for
the benefit of the state sinking fund.

We demand that most liberal educational
facilities for the masses within the power of
the state to provide, and a more efficient
administration of the public school fund.

We demand that convict labor shall be
taken as far as possible away from competition
with honest, free labor in conduct of the
state prisons, recommending that counties
work their convicts building and improving
public roads.

We demand a law at the hands of the next
legislature that will make it optional with
debtors in this state to pay any legal obli-
gation in gold, silver or other lawful money
of the United States.

We demand that our state naturalization
laws conform to our national laws upon the
subject.

We view with alarm the evil influence of
the liquor traffic. We heartily endorse the
initiative and referendum system of legislation,
believing by this means the people can
suppress this and other evils more effectually
than by any other mode.

We demand an effective enforcement of the
laws prohibiting the employment of child
labor.

We demand that a system of arbitration be
established, whereby serious difficulties be-
tween employer and employee may be speed-
ily and impartially adjusted, before either
party resort to measures detrimental to one
and to both.

We favor a reduction of the working hours
by law in mines and factories in conformity
with the progress of industry.

We demand that cities be specially em-
powered to assume ownership and control of
public water transportation and lighting
plants, in such manner as to operate wholly
in the interest of the people, without im-
posing burdensome taxation.

We are against the giving out of public
works under contract to the lowest bidder.

State and the communities should carry out
such work themselves under the supervision of
experienced officers.

We favor an efficient employer's liability
law and the inspection of mines and factories
for the protection of life and limb of the
workingmen.

The right to vote is inherent in citizenship
irrespective of sex.

People's Party State Platform.

In general terms we endorse the principles
and declarations of the Omaha platform,
and herewith submit the platform prepared
by your committee on resolutions.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

We demand a national currency of \$50 per
capita, including the free coinage of silver
at the ratio of 13 to 1, issued by the general
government only, a full legal tender for all
debts both public and private distributed to
the people direct without the intervention of
banking corporations in payment of all obliga-
tions of the government, and demand the
issue of non-interest bearing treasury notes
of small denominations.

We declare our unalterable opposition, as
a party, to banks of issue, state or national.
We also denounce the past and continued
use of the government fiat by congress to
create interest-bearing bonds.

We charge that the crime of demonetizing
silver in '93, by the Republican party, further
consummated by the joint action of both the
old parties at the extra session of congress
in '93, has fully accomplished the purpose of
the monied aristocracy of the United States
and England, in placing American producers
of our great staple crops on a level with
the poorest paid paper labor of the world
under English control, by changing through
this crime against American producers and
laborers, the pricing instrument for all products
and wages to the single standard of gold only.

We demand a national graduate income
tax on salaries or incomes in excess of reason-
able expenditures for the comforts and
necessities of life.

We pledge the People's party, when given
control of the government, that the gun-
holders, who put up life to save the Union
from secession, shall be equalized with the
bondholders, who speculated in human life
and the blood of our people, and their pen-
sions shall be treated as a vested right.

We favor the election of United States
senators and all postmasters by direct vote
of the people.

STATE ISSUES.

We believe the people are yet capable of
self-government and home rule, and demand
of the next legislature the repeal of the
metropolitan police law applied to cities.
We also denounce the present unfair and un-
just law that forbids minorities representation
on election boards or witnesses to count
of ballots, as a violation of the natural
rights of the people; the entering wedge to
the destruction of free government; the
very essence of party tyranny and taxation
without representation, laws that no honest
man can defend.

We demand a constitutional convention to
revise our state constitution and include
therein reform in the methods of taxation
and the initiative and referendum system of
legislation, with the veto power of all the
important laws in the hands of the people.

We demand such equitable adjustment of
the statute for the listing of property for
taxation that will permit the deduction of
all bona fide indebtedness from sum total
listed.

We demand a reasonable homestead law
that no process of any court can touch.

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