

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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OF

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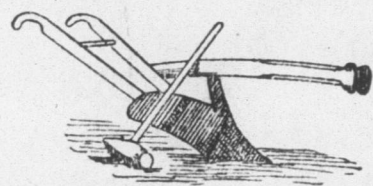
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People's Party Ticket.

State Ticket.

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

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

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

Attorney General,
CY HOLCOMB,
Gibson County.

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

Supt 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,
JACOB 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,
MARTIN Y. SLAUGHTER,
of Marion Township.

For Commissioner, 1st District,
JOEL F. 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 melancholy days are come;
The weather is getting cool;
Three X should stop his lying now,
And attend his Sunday school.

AGAIN we ask our county of-
ficials, is the 2 cent gravel road
repair levy for all the gravel
roads in the county? Can you
not say yes or no?

THE Republican this week
says, "The total levies for all
county purposes in Jasper
county are 45 cents on the \$100
valuation." Now, the Re-
publican and PILOT both are
against Three X on this subject;
wonder who is right.

NEIGHBOR last week was call-
ing voters' attention to the
"goodest" men on his ticket.
Oh! such slobbering and gush;
the "most bestest" auditor and
the "superbest" sheriff Jasper
county ever had. Our candidates
are just men, like other men. The
people of this county know
them.

THESE federal judges, like
sappers and miners, have for
years steadily enlarged their
jurisdiction, and unless checked
by legislation they will soon un-
dermine the very pillars of the
constitution and bury the liber-
ties of the people beneath their
ruin.—Extract from Judge
Trumbull's speech.

In thirteen out of the fourteen
states west of the Mississippi,
the Democratic party is the
third party; the contest being
between the Populists and the
Republicans. In nine of the
fourteen southern states, the
Republicans will be the third
party; the contest there being
between the Democrats and
Populists.

THE statement that men pre-
fer idleness to honest labor I
consider a slander on the work-
ing classes. They are the state-
ments of the political philoso-
phers of the gold standard, re-
sorted to in order to account for
the enormous proportion of men
whom the gold standard re-
legates to idleness and keeps
there.—John P. Jones.

A THIEF picked Congressman
Bynum's pocket the other day
at Huntington, and threw away
his pocketbook which was after-
wards found and in it were
several railroad passes. Bynum
gets 20 cents mileage going to
and from Washington and it
costs him not a cent. Such con-
gressmen are opposed to the
government ownership of rail-
roads.

In this land of plenty, the fair-
est of earth, with a soil and cli-
mate adapted to supply the
wants of man, under a free and
enlightened government, where
every man is supposed to be the
architect of his own fortune and
entitled to an equal start in the
world, why is it that a feeling of
dissatisfaction and distrust pre-
vails among the masses of our
people?—Extract from Judge
Trumbull's Chicago address.

"THEREFORE when thou doest
thine alms do not sound a
trumpet, but when thou doest
alms, let not thy left hand
know what thy right hand doeth." Our commissioners and
other county officers interested,
doubtless were trying to follow
the above scriptural injunctions
when they decided to say noth-
ing about the great and lasting
good they were doing Jasper
county when they borrowed
that \$5,000.

We call the attention of tax-
payers to that little item in the
expenditures of the county for
1893, given in last week's Repub-
lican by Three X. It says:
"For implements on the poor
farm \$1,200." Now this may
have been a typographical error,
if so. Three X will please make
the corrections next week.
\$1,200 for implements on the
poor farm for one year; how is
that, farmers, think of it a
little.

THE American Banker's Asso-
ciation met at Baltimore last
week, and arranged to have con-
gress to amend the national
banking law, so that they will
not be required to deposit any
bonds to secure their notes, and
to reduce the tax on national
bank notes from one per cent. to
one-half of one per cent. That
is, by paying one-half of one per
cent. to the government, they
will be allowed to issue to the
amount of 50 per cent. of their
capital stock, and in emergen-
cies to 75 per cent. of their
capital stock in national bank
notes, without securing them at
all. If this is not Wild Cat,
what kind of a cat is it?

THE democratic meeting at
the court house last Friday was
in point of numbers a slim affair.
Mr. B. F. Shively was present,
and from a democratic stand-
point made beyond doubt the
ablest speech that has yet been
delivered in the county. Mr.
Shively is an orator equal to any
man in the state. His speech
was logical and fair, free from
abuse and in the main unanswer-
able. Unlike most speakers we
have this year heard he appealed
to reason. In the main we agree
with what this gentleman said,
but we are sorry to say his
speech and his party's practices
do not altogether harmonize.
If there be a future for the de-
mocracy of Indiana, this young
man Shively will be better
known. This was undoubtedly
a remarkable speech, remarkable
in what the gentleman said and
much more remarkable in what
he did not say. The great ques-
tions of money, land, transporta-
tion etc. he left untouched—he
was a democrat and of course
must talk tariff.

THE net revenue of the rail-
roads of the United States after
paying all expenses for the year
1893, according to Poor's man-
ual, was \$475,880,041. The
total value of the wheat crop for
the same year was \$342,491,707.
The total value of the cotton
crop for same year \$292,139,209.
It will thus be seen that the net
profits of the railroads each
year exceed the total valuation
of either of the above great
staples. No wonder the railway
presidents draw forty and fifty
thousand dollar salaries, and
ride in private cars fitted up
with all the modern conven-
iences and supplied with
all the luxuries of life
while the farmer rides in
his old spring wagon, for the
farmer votes the old party
ticket and thinks it's all on ac-
count of the tariff. Will the
honest toilers ever wake up and
vote for conditions that will
give them a share of the com-
forts and luxuries of life?—Non-
conformist.

THE first man who signs a
petition is always considered the
most responsible, and Mr.
Sprigg is that man. What will
the PILOT do about that?—Ren-
selaer Republican.

If the Republican is correct,
that "the first man who signs a
petition is always considered the
most responsible," then the
most responsible man is S. P.
Thompson, for his name is first
on the petition. Joel F. Spriggs
comes ninth and not first as
above stated by the Republican.
Now what can be the inducement
for a man to tell what is positive-
ly untrue, and to tell it when he
knows that anybody who can
read can go to the County Clerk's
office and in one half minute see
that he has made a positive mis-
statement of recorded facts? Upon
the Iroquois ditch petition are
the names of many of the
best citizens of the county.
These men with no bad intent
petitioned for the ditch, but e'er
it had gone far enough to work
any serious damage, they began
to see that it was not what they
thought it was to be and steps
were taken to stop its progress.
Had the Commissioners acted
promptly, had they done

then what the majority of the
petitioners and parties interest-
ed wanted them to do, had they
done then what they could do,
and what they really, finally did
do, the greater part of all this
useless survey expenses would
have been saved. Going to
make the petitioners reimburse
the county, eh. When, how?
If as the Republican says "the
first man on the petition is the
responsible man, all know that
he has said the petitioners are
not responsible, he will see to it
that he never pays one cent.

"The Malay of Money."

In the opening of the Ohio
campaign for the Republicans
Senator John Sherman spoke a
truth in order to pervert it. He
said:

The action of congress in levy-
ing taxes for the support of the
national government, and in pro-
viding money, whether coin or
paper money, as the measure of
value, affects directly every in-
habitant of the United States,
whether poor or rich, whatever
may be his employment, whether
a laborer, farmer, capitalist, or
a business man. Everyone,
whether a producer or a con-
sumer, is deeply interested in
the taxes he has to pay and in
the money he receives or pays.

Even this "Malay of Money"
is forced to admit that the silver
question is a national and not a
sectional one; that the kind of
money provided by congress is
a matter affecting all our citizens
from the richest to the poorest.
He then said that "the exclusion
of gold would be the sure and in-
evitable result of the free coin-
age of silver." Therein was his
perversion of the truth. This
has always been the bugaboo
with which the gold pirates have
sought to frighten the people.
They have claimed that the free
coinage of silver would make
this country a dumping ground
for all the silver in the world,
and that gold would flee to for-
eign nations, leaving this coun-
try on a free silver basis.

Let's analyze this lie; let us
strip the cast-off clothes from
this man of straw.

Under a free-coinage act, with
the ratio of 16 to 1, a silver dol-
lar would purchase just as much
of any commodity in this coun-
try as could be bought with a
gold dollar. Therefore a silver
dollar at home would be the
equal of a gold dollar and the
citizens of this country could
gain nothing by sequestering
gold so far as their home trade
relations are concerned. Now,
as to foreign trade. The foreign-
er could bring his silver here
and have it coined into Ameri-
can dollars. He would have to
pay transportation on his bul-
lion. He would receive his
coined silver dollars from the
mint. In order to "flood" this
country with his silver dollars
he would have to buy something.
Thousands of farmers, man-
ufacturers and merchants will
gladly exchange products and
commodities for this silver. To
make this country a dumping
ground for foreign silver would
mean a revival of trade that
would relieve the United States
of all its surplus of products,
both natural and manufactured.
We could afford that. And when
the United States had absorbed
all the known silver in the world
this country would not have as
large a circulation per capita as
France. And when we have ab-
sorbed all the silver known to
be in existence with what will
foreign nations flood this coun-
try? What will they use to pur-
chase our commodities?

But the goldbug will say:
"What kind of money will we
use to purchase articles from
foreign nations?" We will con-
duct our trade as we do now. As
a matter of fact, gold is not used
as money in our foreign trade.
It is used purely as a commod-
ity. It is put on the scales and
weighed, and it is said to be
worth so much per ounce. Now,
suppose foreign countries de-
mand payment in gold. The av-
erage production of gold in the

United States is more than suf-
ficient to pay all our trade busi-
ness in gold and have a surplus
left. In the year 1893 the value
of imports over exports was
\$18,737,728. That year the
United States produced nearly
twice that value of gold. But
suppose we take a year like 1892,
when the United States pro-
duced \$33,014,918 of gold, while
the value of our exports exceed-
ed our imports \$202,875,686. The
actual exchanges between coun-
tries are in commodities, and
under free silver coinage this
country could pay a trade bal-
ance in gold bullion, the same
as it does at present, whenever
there should be a trade balance
against us, and not the entire
annual gold product of the
United States.

Statistics prove that when
John Sherman or any other Ma-
lay of money claims that free
silver coinage will drive out gold
he deliberately misrepresents
facts. The attempt to keep sil-
ver demonitized is for the pur-
pose of requiring debtors to pay
twice as much as was required
of them at the time their debts
were contracted. It is a conspir-
acy of the money kings of the
world to enslave the masses,
and John Sherman has ever been
the willing tool of such men. He
was at the head of the conspir-
acy that struck down silver in
1873 at the instigation of Ernest
Seyd, who, according to the dy-
ing confession of a confidant,
came to this country with
enough British gold to corrupt
congress and secure the passage
of an act demonitizing silver.
The people can never hope to
secure an honest currency
through such men, nor have
they any reason to expect the
truth from their lips on the
question of money.—Chicago
Times.

Three X says: "The PILOT is
a very honest sheet. It never
tells a lie unless it can make a
point by it." The PILOT then is
surely more successful in lying
than Three X has been.

NEIGHBOR this week compares
Jasper county taxes with La
Porte and Carroll county taxes,
and finds that Jasper county
pays less tax than either one of
these two; all of which is neither
here nor there to the taxpayers
of Jasper county. The only
authority we have at hand on
this subject is the report of the
auditor of State for the year
1892. As matters then stood we
find that Newton county, with
more taxable property than Jasper,
paid that year \$10,156 less
county tax than we, while on the
other side of us, Pulaski county
with a million dollars less tax-
ables, ran her county business on
\$14,639 less money than we did.
To make a favorable impression
we advise neighbor to compare
Jasper with Perry; here we find
a county with half the taxables
we have, paying \$6,667 more
county tax than we do. Now
compare Jasper with Franklin
county and we find that Franklin
has over two million dollars
more taxables than Jasper and
pays according to this official re-
port \$14,074 less county tax than
we do. These are extreme cases.
Jasper county has not reduced
her county levies since the last
state auditor's report. Even be-
fore the expensive ditch surveys
were made we were behind but
fifteen counties in the state on
high county tax. Now, if there
has been changes in other coun-
ties we have no official report
at hand showing it. In our own
county there has been none.

There is a rush of business at
the Osborne planing mill and it
is not the result of free trade
either. Mr. Osborne is making
ballot boxes. There will be
three boxes to each precinct.

B. F. Ferguson is agent for
Gaar, Scott & Co.'s steam en-
gines and threshers and solicits
correspondence.

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 16 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 obli-
gations 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 demonitizing
silver in '73, by the Republican party, further
consummated by the joint action of both the
old parties at the extra session of congress
in '94, has fully accomplished the purpose of
the moneyed aristocracy of the United States
and England, in placing American prod-
ucers of our great staple crops on a level with
the poorest paid pauper labor of the world
under English control, by changing through
this crime against American producers and
laborers, the pricing instrument for all prod-
ucts and wages to the single standard of
gold only.

We demand a national graduate income
tax on salaries or incomes in excess of rea-
sonable 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 equitized 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 representa-
tion 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 systems,
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.

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 ad-
ministration of the public school fund.

We demand that convict labor shall be
taken as far as possible away from competi-
tion 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 legisla-
tion, believing by this means the people can
suppress this and other evils more effectively
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 speedily
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 the 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
workmen.

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

Lahey and Saylor, the new
bakers, are prepared to do all
kinds of fancy baking. Give
them a call if you are needing
anything in this line.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so
well known and so popular as to
need no special mention. All
who have used Electric Bitters
sing the same song of praise.—
A purer medicine does not exist
and it is guaranteed to do all
that is claimed. Electric Bitters
will cure all diseases of the
Liver and Kidneys, will remove
Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and
other affections caused by im-
pure blood.—Will drive malaria
from the system and prevent as
well as cure all Malarial
fevers.—For cure of headache,
Constipation and Indigestion try
Electric Bitters.—Entire satis-
faction guaranteed, or money
refunded.—Price 50 cts. and
\$1.00 per bottle at F. B. Meyer's
Drug Store.