

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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

DAVID H. YEOMAN...President.
WM. WASHBURN....Vice Pres.
LEE E. GLAZEBROOK...Secretary
J. A. MCFARLAND...Treasurer.

LEE. E. GLAZEBROOK, EDITOR.

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT is the official organ of
he Jasper and Newton County Alliances, and
is published every Friday at

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

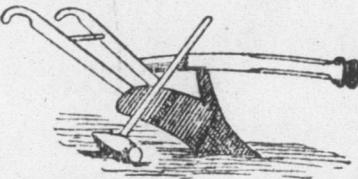
If paid in advance. If not paid in advance, \$1.25 per year will be charged to all subscribers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Displayed Advertisements.....10c inch
Local Notices.....5c line.

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

Rensselaer, Friday, Oct. 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. KEEFORT,
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,
JACOB D. RICH,
of Newton county.

County Ticket.

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

For County Auditor,
THOMAS H. ROBINSON,
of Gilliam 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 officials, 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 Republican and PILOT both are against Three X on this subject; wonder who is right.

NEIGHBOR last week was calling 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 othermen. 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 undermine the very pillars of the constitution and bury the liberties 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 prefer idleness to honest labor I consider a slander on the working classes. They are the statements of the political philosophers of the gold standard, resorting to it in order to account for the enormous proportion of men whom the gold standard regulates 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 afterwards 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 congressmen are opposed to the government ownership of railroads.

IN this land of plenty, the fairest of earth, with a soil and climate 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 prevails 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 nothing about the great and lasting good they were doing Jasper county when they borrowed that \$5,000.

WE call the attention of taxpayers to that little item in the expenditures of the county for 1893, given in last week's Republican 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 Association met at Baltimore last week, and arranged to have congress 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 emergencies 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 standpoint 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 unanswerable. 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 democracy 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 questions of money, land, transportation etc. he left untouched—he was a democrat and of course must talk tariff.

THE net revenue of the railroads of the United States after paying all expenses for the year 1893, according to Poor's manual, 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 conveniences 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 account of the tariff. Will the honest toilers ever wake up and vote for conditions that will give them a share of the comforts 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?—Rensselaer 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 positively 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 misstatement 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 interested 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 levying taxes for the support of the national government, and in providing money, whether coin or paper money, as the measure of value, affects directly every inhabitant 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 consumer, 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 inevitable result of the free coinage 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 foreign nations, leaving this country 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 dollar would purchase just as much of any commodity in this country 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 foreigner could bring his silver here and have it coined into American dollars. He would have to pay transportation on his bullion. 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, manufacturers 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 absorbed all the silver known to be in existence with what will foreign nations flood this country? What will they use to purchase our commodities?

But the goldbug will say: "What kind of money will we use to purchase articles from foreign nations?" We will conduct 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 commodity. It is put on the scales and weighed, and it is said to be worth so much per ounce. Now, suppose foreign countries demand payment in gold. The average production of gold in the

United States is more than sufficient to pay all our trade business 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 produced \$33,014,918 of gold, while the value of our exports exceeded our imports \$202,875,686. The actual exchanges between countries are in commodities, and under free silver coinage this country could pay a trade balance 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.

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 levying taxes for the support of the national government, and in providing money, whether coin or paper money, as the measure of value, affects directly every inhabitant 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 consumer, 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 inevitable result of the free coinage 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 foreign nations, leaving this country 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 dollar would purchase just as much of any commodity in this country 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 foreigner could bring his silver here and have it coined into American dollars. He would have to pay transportation on his bullion. 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, manufacturers 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 absorbed all the silver known to be in existence with what will foreign nations flood this country? What will they use to purchase our commodities?

But the goldbug will say: "What kind of money will we use to purchase articles from foreign nations?" We will conduct 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 commodity. It is put on the scales and weighed, and it is said to be worth so much per ounce. Now, suppose foreign countries demand payment in gold. The average production of gold in the

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 obligations 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 flat and congress to create interest-bearing bonds.

We charge that the crime of demonetizing 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 '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 pauper 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 reasonable expenditures for the comforts and necessities of life.

We pledge the People's party, when given control of the government, that the gunners, 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 pensions 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 unjust 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, 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 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 obligation 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 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 between 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 industry.

We demand that cities be specially empowered 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 imposing burdensome taxation.