

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.
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Rensselaer, Friday, Nov. 30, 1894.

POPULIST VOTE.

1892, Straight 590,000.
1894, " 2,000,000.

THE Populist gain in three of the counties composing the old McKinley district where Coxey ran for congress, is 6,773. Keep off the grass.

REPUBLICAN victory was to restore confidence, and confidence was to bring good times. Something has failed to connect, or else good times have come and the fool people do not know it.

WE are willing to be patient, but, say, Republican good time makers, don't forget your promises. Perhaps next week times will be better, or peradventure business is reviving in spots and our time has not yet come. Hurry up!

THERE will be 150 men in congress this year who have been turned down by the people. These men have no political future. Now is their last chance for a pull and now is the chance for jobbers to get in their work. No man should sit a day in congress after he has been defeated, nor should a new congress have to wait a year after it is elected before it can begin work.

THE old Republican heelers have been kicking themselves ever since the election for spending so much money in this country. They say the landslide and \$2,000 would have got them there easy. So mad and kooky are they that last week the Republican was moved to say they would have had 200 votes to spare had the Pops swallowed the whole Democratic party. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The money is put in circulation and the shoe-makers now have a rush of business half-soling the kickers' boots.

Monkeys vs. Men.

Ohio Populist.

Monkeys and squirrels will gather of nature's bounty (nuts) and store them in a hole in a tree. Each will then enjoy the full products of his labor and be happy. Men will gather of nature's bounty (the necessary articles for food and clothing), store them in holes in the trees (granaries and store-houses) and when the holes are full let some fellow come along and claim the tree, the hole and its contents as "private" property. They will then sit and shiver and starve while they watch him eat, drink and be merry. The advantages of "superior" intelligence and of civilization," you see.

How can any man of intelligence and self-respect say that the figures on the recent election show that the Populist party is dying out? We have increased our vote in Oregon, 131 per cent.; in Georgia, 120 per cent.; in Maine, 200 per cent.; in Illinois 250 per cent.; in New York, 150 per cent.; in Minne-

sota, 300 per cent.; in Ohio, 300 per cent.; in Wisconsin, 250 per cent.; in Pennsylvania, 200 per cent. Taking the whole country, it is thought that on a general average, the Populist vote has increased 120 per cent. or more. The vote as now counted shows our party the second party in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Washington. We are first in Nevada and Nebraska, and with a fair count, first in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Texas. With a little help from the Republicans we have carried the Carolinas. We hold the balance of power in the senate. With one or two exceptions, in every state, we have "gone it alone," fought two parties and came out second best. What is there in this that looks like dying out; what is there in this to discourage a new party? No informed man that wants to be honest and fair; that wants to tell the truth will say that the late election shows the People's party to be dying out.

Populist Party not Destroyed.

New York World (Democratic).

The World's carefully revised returns of the vote cast at the last general election do not confirm the claim so recklessly made twenty-four hours after the polls were closed that "the populist party has been destroyed anyhow." The great western and southern third party did lose the governorships of Kansas and Colorado and met with some unexpected defeat elsewhere which attracted attention and gave rise to the belief that its growth had been checked, but an examination of the official returns shows that the belief, after all, was not well founded. In 1892 the Populist party polled altogether 1,041,048 votes for president. Between 1892 and 1894 there was no general election the returns of which can be compared with the year preceding. This year the Populist vote was 1,636,000, a gain of nearly 600,000 votes in two years. How much greater the vote might have been had not the two old parties in nearly all the western states, favored silver, nobody knows. In 1892 the Populist party cast about one twelfth of the total vote. This year the total vote cast, except in Illinois, California, Wisconsin, Texas and one or two other states, was much smaller than in 1892. It is doubtful if it was more than 10,000 altogether. In two years therefore, the third party has grown from a representation of 5,000,000 to a representation of 8,000,000 people and is by no means dead.

Even the New York World, while it does not figure our vote as high as it really is, says our party is "by no means dead." In two years there will be but one silver party in the west and that will be the Populist party; no dodging then and the silver vote consolidated will be the vote that wins.

Congress as it is and Ought to Be.

An exchange gives the following figures of Congress as it is and as it ought to be. The tariff discussion last summer proved that even great men are selfish, and that each favors his own peculiar interest. This fact gives weight to the argument for proportionate representation, that is for each great interest to have its proportionate share in the law making bodies:

CONGRESS AS IT IS.	
Lawyers.....	300
Bankers.....	20
Farmers.....	29
Professional politicians.....	53
Merchants and special trades.....	30
Common laborers.....	0

AS IT SHOULD BE.

Lawyers.....	3
Bankers.....	1
Farmers.....	211
Professional politicians.....	1
Merchants and special trades.....	1
Common laborers.....	155

FIGURE FOR YOURSELVES.

We have about 15,416,000 voters in the United States. There are 432 members in congress. This gives one member for every 35,000 voters.

There are about 10,000 lawyers which would entitle them to three members in congress.

There are about 11,000 bankers which does not entitle them to a single member, but say we give them one.

There are about 100,000 professional politicians, which does not entitle them to a single member, but say we give them one.

There are 8,000,000 farmers, which entitles them to 211 members.

There are about 2,315,000 merchants and special tradesmen, which entitles them to 61 members.

There are about 6,000,000 common laborers, which entitles them to 155 members.

Taxation without representation is tyranny now just the same as it was when George III was on the throne of England.

Less Resolves.

A well-known contributor to the Nonconformist formulates this week what he regards as a winning platform for the future. It will be observed that it strips off much that has heretofore encumbered Populist platforms and aims to concentrate on a few cardinal issues. The tendency of all new parties is toward a superabundance of issues and beliefs. There is an over-production of language and an effort to cover too much territory under the same blanket. The reason of this is plain. The advocates of special "isms" and fads are always pressing for recognition and each one wishes if not recognized to be paid. Anxious for recruits as much strength as possible platform builders are tempted to put in a plank to suit every fad. The result is generally a jodgepodge. In a multitude of counsellors there is distraction. The patient dies while the doctors are wrangling. It is difficult, if not impossible, to get the people to consider more than one great question at a time. The immaterial or less important matters are always lost sight of or only noticed to be criticized. The enemy, always alert to find a weak place in the opponent's equipment, dwells exclusively on these for the purpose of distracting attention from the main issue. The Populists will be stronger with less resolve and less language. That army is most formidable which carries only the knapsack and gun. Any general will tell you that a long wagon and surplus luggage are an impediment if not an invitation to disaster. A half column platform, tersely stating three or four leading questions, makes a much better call to arms than several columns of indefinite declaration encumbered by tedious details and distracting enumeration of impractical tenets. The knights of old were often smothered by the very armor assumed to protect their lives. The skillful athlete strips to the skin and always goes through painful training to get rid of surplus flesh. Populist platforms need a weeding out process and should hereafter be put through the condenser before being submitted to the people. Let us take a lesson from the experts who compress a whole week's food in a block two inches square. In constructing a platform it is not necessary to enter into arguments or deliver florid orations. A clear statement of fundamental principles, confined entirely to the questions on which a verdict is sought, is better than an oration drawn by the most eloquent manipulator of words. The old common law system of pleading furnishes an illustration in point. The lawyers were compelled, by successive allegations and rejoinder, to sift the various conflicting contentions, to winnow the chaff and discard non-essentials until they arrived at one central issue

which was submitted to the court or jury for decision. If the whole mass was forced upon the tribunal, little hope could be entertained of a speedy, accurate or satisfactory conclusion. When two columns of ill-digested matter, covering an immense variety of diverse issues, are hurled at the people what prospect is there for a satisfactory settlement or an intelligent verdict?

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Interesting Batch of News From the Capitol.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1894.

There are the most radical differences of opinion as to what should be done to improve our financial system, but public opinion, as represented in Washington, is practically unanimous as to the necessity for some change that will free the United States treasury from the domination of the class known best as "Wall street bankers," although all its members are not Wall street men. This domination was never more manifest than during the present week, in connection with the \$50,000,000 bond issue. Although President Cleveland was assured by these bankers before the bond issue was announced that they would furnish the gold for the purchase of the bonds from their own supply, they have broken their words and have drawn the gold from the treasury which will be required to make the first payment of 20 per cent on the bonds, and there is every reason to believe that the other 80 per cent will also come out of the treasury vaults, unless the administration has the nerve to exercise the right reserved in its call for bids for the bonds, and decline to sell the bonds to those who propose to pay for them with treasury gold. But in that case the issue would be likely to fall far below \$50,000,000, as there are not likely to be many bidders outside of this clique of bankers. If the bonds are sold to them the only possible excuse for issuing them—to strengthen the gold reserve—will cease to exist, as the gold reserve will not be materially strengthened.

This question of strengthening the gold reserve is giving the administration no end of trouble. Among the propositions which have been made is one to require a certain percentage of customs duties to be paid in gold, but it is difficult to see what good that would do. It would only give the importers the trouble of getting gold for greenbacks from the treasury in order to pay it into the Custom Houses, and in the end the treasury gold would not be increased. The weak spot in the system is the ease with which greenbacks (treasury notes) may be exchanged for gold. Whatever change is finally adopted in our financial system many who have carefully studied the matter are of the opinion that something should be done at once to make the redemption of treasury notes so troublesome that it would not pay bankers to present them except upon extraordinary occasions, and that would make it practically impossible to make a profit by having treasury notes redeemed and exporting the gold. To those who are afraid that such regulations and restrictions would result in injuring the national credit it is only necessary to say that similar regulations and restrictions exist in European countries without injuring their credit. Everybody of any prominence in Washington is talking finance and everything points to its being the liveliest public question now before the country. It may be that something will eventually come out of all the talk.

A series of important confer-

ences of prominent democratic Senators and Representatives have taken place this week in New York. The fact that they were secret and that they were held in New York has added to the interest displayed in Washington. One of the first results was the starting of numerous rumors, one of the most interesting of which was, that these conferences were held for the purpose of perfecting arrangements to make a fight upon President Cleveland in the ranks of his own party. This rumor gained considerable credence from the fact that all those who attended the conferences were anti-Cleveland democrats; also, from hints dropped by those connected with the administration, that Mr. Cleveland had reason to expect that an attempt would be made to split his party at the coming session of Congress.

"Grover Cleveland it certainly a lucky man," said a Senator when the news that Japan had politely declined Mr. Cleveland's offer to act as mediator in bringing the war with China to an end was received in Washington. "Now, I do not pretend," he continued, "to be sufficiently up in Constitutional law to say whether Mr. Cleveland did or did not exceed his authority in offering to act as mediator; but I know that some very shrewd Constitutional lawyers in both Senate and House were preparing to make things very lively for Mr. Cleveland because of his having made the offer, and I know, further, that those members of his own party who are best qualified to defend him had made up their minds to keep their mouths closed. Now, it is a regular piece of Cleveland luck that Japan has declined the offer. That knocks the bottom out of the whole business. Of course there will be some speeches made on the subject, but it will be impossible to interest the public in an incident that is closed."

Cleveland-Carlisle Policy.

TEFFT, Ind., Nov. 19, 1894.

ED. PILOT:—In my last week's correspondence I gave my understanding of the administration's bank policy, that government would take up the greenbacks or treasury notes with gold bonds and that the banks were the backers in this scheme. Since then, Secretary Carlisle has advertised for bids for \$50,000,000 gold bonds and the banks are raiding the treasury for the gold to take them in with. In a dispatch from Washington of the 16th inst., it is shown that they drew in one day \$1,097,061 in gold by the return of legal tender, and by the time the bids for the bonds are in, enough legal tender will have been returned and redeemed by the treasurer to cover the amount asked for, but under the policy of the administration this even is not necessary for the banks may first hand over the gold and immediately after draw it out again on the legal tenders, all of which amounts to what I have stated taking up this new loan and giving gold interest bearing bonds for it, and when they are all taken in the government will have no more gold than it has now, but the banks will have \$350,000,000 more bonds to bank with, and the people \$17,000,000 interest to pay annually, and this is what our republican and Cleveland democrats mean by parity and honest dollars and yet the people will not understand the cause of hard times and low prices for all products, but clamor for more taxes and more protection for the monopolists. Will our congressmen stand by and allow this swindle to be carried out, or will they cut loose from the administration and pass an act forbidding the redemption of this free loan and return to the free coinage of silver we shall soon see. D.

To the People of Rensselaer and Vicinity.

GREETING.

The election is now as the World's Fair numbered with things that are past. But say? What of the long weary evenings which are approaching as fast as the car of time can carry them. The question of most importance that comes up in connection with this thought is, "What shall I do that I may gain the most benefit; and have them pass the least burdensome." The desolation of past ages, is that reading, or the exercise of our musical talents are the most beneficial because by so doing we gain the golden fruit of intelligence which only the super-human power can deprive us of. We are prepared to furnish you with any books, magazines or newspapers published in this and foreign countries, in any language, at prices that will entirely please you.

We also make some very special offers on tea and coffee. Ours is also the exalted privilege of supplying the public with W. W. Thomas' pure oil complexion soap.

And unto those who are weary and would rest, we have that which will give you rest unto the uttermost, in the form of Laudemen's Bros. new adjustable bed springs, for which we are the sole agents for this county.

Stepping over as it were the 10,000 grand bargains we are enabled to make you; we will close for this time, close with making an earnest appeal unto the kings and queens of the farm, entreating with them to get our prices on poultry, eggs and butter before contracting elsewhere.

We extend a most sincere and hearty invitation to the public to investigate our lines and modes of business. Trusting that we may in the future sail happily together in the grand old ship of friendship, upon the deep waters of the sea of business, we would subscribe as yours most truly.

For Specialties,
FREDERIC R. FIELDER & Co.
Rensselaer, Ind.
Office first door south of school house.

List of Patents.

Granted to Indiana inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

L. F. Ambrose, Center Point, carpet-fastener; A. T. Bemis, Indianapolis, brick drier car, G. F. Boswell, Indianapolis, tug-holder; J. P. Brown, Walcott, frame for hay-stacks; A. F. Carlson, Attica, insect trap for trees, etc.; P. A. Davis, Frankfort, butchery apparatus; A. G. Bougherty, Chambersburg, self-acting breech-loading gun; J. McCollough, Crawfordsville, straw-stacker; C. Neidig, Bourbon, folding umbrella; M. T. Reeves, Columbus, windless; J. C. Wood, Indianapolis, combined brush and scraper for cleaning boots and shoes; J. J. Wood, Fort Wayne, armature-core.

Our Honor Roll.

The following persons have our thanks for the amounts following their names, subscription to the PILOT, since our last issue.

Joel F. Spriggs, Medaryville.....	\$1 00
Sheldon Smith, Morocco.....	2 00
H. W. Porter, Rensselaer.....	1 00
John Putt, Goodland.....	1 00
John Wolf, Rensselaer.....	2 00
Ed. Welsh, Reeding, Cal.....	1 25
Sol Norman, Rensselaer.....	1 00
John S. Johnson, Medaryville.....	1 00
George Stalbaum, Medaryville.....	1 00
A. P. Rockwell, Medaryville.....	1 00
Randolph Wright, Mt. Ayr.....	75
J. B. Ravenscroft, Remington.....	1 00
Frank Yeoman, Rensselaer.....	1 00
George Johnson, Rensselaer.....	2 00
John Hefferlin, Rensselaer.....	1 00
M. J. Castello, Remington.....	1 00
George W. Jenkins, Blackford.....	15
John Eger, Rensselaer.....	1 00
Henry Ropp, Rensselaer.....	1 00
NEW SUBSCRIBERS.	
A. L. Bonk, Wheatfield.....	50
Francis Geesa, Brook.....	1 00