

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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Rensselaer, Friday, Dec. 14, 1894.

MORE money and less bonds.

We have silver but must ask England if we can use it.

ONE thing at a time; the great question of the hour is finance.

ABOUT the only supporters Cleveland's flat wild-cat banking scheme has are Republicans.

SENATOR VOORHEES has returned to the advocacy of free silver. It is too late now, Daniel is a dead duck.

OF the present session of congress all we can say, and the best we can say of it is, that it will adjourn March 4, 1895.

THE People's party vote, at the late election was greater than the Republican vote that elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

THE five million men who failed to vote this year did just about as much for themselves and their country, election day as the seven million that did vote.

A VOTE was taken in the U. S. senate Wednesday on free-list-sugar bill for the purpose of allowing a few senators to change their records. There was no intention whatever to pass the bill.

THE Republicans are promising us a 40 days' session of our state legislature this winter. If they do no better than the Democrats did the last legislature, the people will be quite willing to let them off with a 20 days' session.

WE commend the following from the Nonconformist to the thoughtful attention of our readers:

The St. Louis conference, the call for which by Chairman Taubeneck appears in this issue, will be a meeting of great moment to the new party. It is not too much to say that its proceedings may make or mar it. The crisis is important. The coming conference will stand at the parting of the ways with power to point out the road that leads to victory and also the one that leads the other way. "There is a tide in the affairs of men," says the great dramatist, "which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." The height of human wisdom is exhibited in being able to recognize this tide and float with it to the desired haven. Such opportunities seldom come, but once, perhaps, in a lifetime. If lost they can never be regained. Our Washington correspondent sends interviews with leaders on the import and duties of this conference. They agree substantially as to its importance and as to the stand it should take. It becomes clearer and clearer every day that the battle is to be fought, and won or lost, on the vital question of finance. The money question in its entirety, unnumbered by extraneous issues, or diluted by uncut or emotional measures, must be raised as a standard around which all persons of kindred views are invited to rally. The appeal must be

made to business people, on a business question and in a business way. This is no time for chimerical experiments or visionary schemes. Already too much strength has been dissipated in that way. We are not on a trip to that city in the clouds built by the birds, which is so humorously described by the Athenian poet in satirizing the visionary castle-building-in-the-air tendencies of his countrymen. We are dealing with the earth, earthy; with matters intensely practical, relating to this day, and not with the mythical to-morrow, which for some people never arrives except in imagination. On one issue and one issue alone can the forces be rallied for a battle royal. That issue is not to be sought but is already at hand. Shall we accept it or reject it? Shall we go about it like earnest men, bent on accomplishing something or shall we let the golden opportunity pass and waste our non-essentials. The St. Louis conference is to decide this and it will be well for the people of the country if it decides it wisely.

THE following is from the editor of the London Echo, while it is a little extravagant yet there is much of truth in it:

The signs of the times indicate that before the sun rises on June 1, 1900, the great American nation will groan and writhe in an agony of revolution and the streets will be slippery with blood.

A hundred drops of blood for each gem that flashes on the necks of the rich and pampered women, and ten drops of blood for each tear that has washed the face of the poor.

Every election is carried by fraud and boodle. Politics is so rotten that it stinks.

Everybody knows it and nobody cares.

America is no longer a republic. It is a plutocracy.

The President is merely the creation of the banks, or bank directors, railroad kings and coal barons, and it is the same with the governors of the states.

The poor whine about their poverty and gnaw their crust of bread, but can always be counted on to vote for the rich and shoulder their muskets and lay down their lives in defense of the right of the rich to rob them.

A nation such as this, in which one million plutocrats tyrannize over sixty millions of slaves, will either be overthrown by a foreign power or drowned in its own blood or die of gangrene.

The various organizations neither think together, vote together, nor work together, and they have no money to buy votes, lawyers and judges.

Soldiers and police shoot down laboring people and are cheered on in their bloody work by monopolistic editors, capitalists and the clergy.

But the day will soon come when there will be a horrible dance to death, lighted up by burning houses and the music of cries and groans and dynamite bombs.

Rich idlers amuse themselves at Newport and Tuxedo; poor workers toil ceaselessly in the darkness of the mine and the din of the mill.

Young men and women dawdle over iced champagne and oyster patties; old men and women pick rotten food out of the garbage cans.

Lap dogs are driven through Central Park to take the air; children die of over-work in filthy garrets.

Pietism in the white house "enduring" the fruits of bribery—infidelity in the tenement house enduring the punishment of uprightness.

These are the signs of the times in America today—signs that point to calamities too dreadful to imagine, but which nothing can avert."

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Interesting Batch of News From the Capitol.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1894.

The so-called Carlisle currency plan fell very flat on Congress. Something new was expected from the advance talk, but there is nothing new in the plan presented. The portion which refers to the enlargement of the circulation of national bank currency is practically the same as that which may be found in a bill introduced in the House several years ago by Representative Walker, a republican from Massachusetts, and which was

favorably considered by the committee on banking and currency, but was never acted upon by the House. The same idea was presented to a convention of bankers which met at Baltimore during the present year, and was endorsed by that convention; hence its designation as the "Baltimore plan." That portion which recommends an exemption from taxation of the currency of such state banks as may choose to comply with certain regulations is believed to have been intended to weaken the silver men by drawing the southern men away from them, and if there was any probability of its becoming a law it might succeed.

The silver men in Congress were not pleased by the neglect of President Cleveland to even mention silver in his message, except to sneer at it, in connection with the declaration attached to the act which repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law—that it is the policy of this government to maintain the parity between gold and silver. They propose, if possible, to give him a Roland for his Oliver, by passing a free coinage bill. Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Senate Finance committee, says that committee will report a free coinage bill very shortly.

The trouble about that bond issue has begun. In the Senate Mr. Pepper attacked it in a speech, and Representative Bailey, of Texas, says his resolution, stating it to be the sense of Congress that bonds cannot be legally issued, except to maintain specie payments, will be taken up and passed at once.

There will be a very lively fight over the Nicaragua canal bill in the House, if its friends succeed, as now seems likely, in getting it up for consideration. Speaker Crisp's opposition prevented its being taken up at the last session, but the friends of the bill now say that he has expressed a willingness for the committee on rules to name a date for its consideration. The democratic opponents of the bill have announced their determination to filibuster should an attempt be made to force it to a vote. It is claimed that the bill will pass the House if a vote can be had, and a vote can be had if the committee on rules so wills and a majority of the House will support an order limiting debate.

"Silver dollar" Bland, chairman of the House committee on coinage, says it will be no fault of his if his bill for the free coinage of silver is not passed at this session, as it is his purpose to endeavor to persuade the committee to favorably report the bill, and he says, if he succeeds that the bill will be passed by a substantial majority. His success with the committee is regarded as doubtful, for the same reason that prevented the bill being reported at the last session—the belief of some of the members that nothing can be accomplished by reporting a bill that cannot become a law.

The House committee on public lands has favorably reported a bill for opening to settlement and entry all lands included within the limits of any Indian reservation, or in the Indian Territory, the disposal of which has heretofore or may hereafter be authorized by agreement or treaty. The report on the bill says it will provide a general law applicable to Indian lands that could be used as fast as the Indian title is extinguished, taking the place of the slow process of special legislation for each reservation, and that it will in a great measure prevent a repetition of the scandalous frauds which have accompanied the method now in use.

A suit in equity was entered in the Supreme Court of the

District of Columbia this week that should interest all publishers who are doing business with the "Press Claims Co.," of Washington. It is brought by J. L. Preston, publisher of a Kansas City paper, against John Wedderburn, manager of the "Press Claims Co.," and Wm. R. Hearst, of the "Examiner Claims Bureau," for the cancellation of a contract, alleged to have been secured by misrepresentation, in which Preston agreed to purchase forty shares of stock in the "Press Claims Co.," to be paid for with advertising in his paper. Preston asks in addition to the cancellation of the contract that he be paid \$840 for advertising done.

Senator Berry, of Arkansas, introduced a bill providing for a territorial government for that portion of the Indian Territory occupied by the five civilized tribes. It abrogates all treaties made with those tribes, except those portions relating to land titles, and allots 160 acres of land to each member of those tribes and provides that the remainder shall be sold, and the proceeds turned over to the Indians, whose homesteads shall be free from taxation.

A sub committee of the House committee on labor has been holding conferences with U. S. Labor Commissioner Wright, to perfect the Springer bill providing for a National Board of Arbitration.

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 desession 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 superhuman 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 Laudem's Bros. new adjustable bed springs, for which we are the sole agents for this country.

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.

Call and see these beautiful stoves at C. E. Hershman's.

THE APPORTIONMENT

GENERAL HARRISON ADVISES THE PASSAGE OF A NEW LAW.

Pro and Con Argument on the Subject. Particulars of an Interesting Contest For State Librarian—Plenty of People Want to Be Governor—Political Gossip.

[Special Correspondence.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—In the line of exclusive information I have for your readers this week a bit of gossip with regard to a reapportionment for legislative and congressional purposes. It will be recalled that the Republican members of the state senate have held two conferences here since the election, and that at the first it was decided to enact such a law. It is with regard to this determination that I have secured a piece of news hitherto unpublished. What would be the attitude of senators on this question was certainly unknown before the conference, and in consequence the leaders thought advice an essential in affecting their judgment. To whom did they apply?

I have it on the best authority that it was to no less a personage than ex-President Harrison, who furnished an opinion that there could be no question of the legality of an apportionment that would deal fairly with all parties, it being the argument that there is at present no constitutional apportionment in effect and that when a test comes in the courts between the present law and one to be enacted there is but one way of deciding. This opinion by the ex-president was indorsed by a federal court judge on the district bench, and to these opinions is attributed more than to anything else the positive talk of senators that the new law will be nothing else than "fair and just."

It is the Democratic contention that the existing law is fair and just in its distributions, and the recent elections are often cited as evidence of this claim. In addition, Democrats answer the Republican assertion that the law was not passed at the proper time by the assertion that it had to be passed in a year other than that provided by the constitution, the supreme court having left the state without an apportionment law by its decision in the case attacking the law of 1891, and that on this ground the existing act is unassailable.

In this connection it is stated that the Democratic members of both branches will ignore the apportionment measure entirely, claiming that it is unconstitutional to enact such a law at this time. Governor Matthews will undoubtedly veto the bill when it reaches him. It is altogether probable that the Democratic members of the house and senate committees on this subject will refuse to have any part in the committee work or that minority members will vote when the measure is put upon its passage.

Smiley N. Chambers, Republican, recently gave utterance to the opinion that his party was doing wrong in preparing to redistrict the state, contending that the constitution provided but one time for such an act, and that this date was not the proper one. Mr. Chambers claimed that an appeal to the people on this issue at the next election would be the most effective means of securing success. It is hardly necessary, in view of what has been said above, for me to add that Mr. Chambers' arguments have not met with hearty approval in his own party.

The apportionment committees named by the senate conference are as follows: Congressional: Vail, White, Sweeney, Leyden, Mull, McCord, Craner, Wishard, Kern, Phares, Beck, LaFollett, McDonald.

Legislative: Wishard, Houghton, Bethel, Leyden, Johnson, McKelvey, Shively, McLean, O'Brien, Costello, Baker, McMann and Crumpacker.

Colton it was who wrote that "women do not like a man the worse for having many favorites if he deserts them all for her." And what an excellent opportunity is given for man to desert about 20 others for one in the race for state librarian. A perfect bevy of them are seeking the place, and seeking it diligently. It is this diligence which is causing a good many members-elect to wish they had never attained such distinguished honors, if not to wish they had never been born. The position has been for some years conceded to the women, the only exception in recent years being its bestowal upon Jacob P. Dunn, at present editorial writer on The Sentinel, four years ago by the Democrats. After one term Mr. Dunn exerted himself in behalf of the effort made to restore the position to woman, and was an active supporter of Miss Ahern, the present incumbent. Some Republicans say there is no likelihood that a change in the programme will be made this year, although several men are competitors against the fair ones for recognition. Among these are Dr. M. N. Elrod of Hartsville, who was defeated for the nomination for state geologist; John C. Ochiltree of Marion, who formerly lived in Danville and is well known through newspaper work; James East of Indianapolis, formerly a pension office clerk; Benjamin S. Parker of New-castle, who is poet, editor and ex-county officer; L. B. Brown of Lebanon, George W. Newkirk of West Middletown, and Mr. Enslay of Shelbyville, with possibly others.

It is possible that no increase of male aspirants will be reported. Mrs. Virginia Meredith of Cambridge City, who was announced early in the campaign, is reported as having withdrawn. Among the women candidates whom I hear most mentioned are Ida May Davis of Huntington, who has a reputation in literary work; Miss Nancy Baker of Indianapolis, daughter of the late ex-Governor Conrad Baker and at present in the city library; Miss Zern of Peru, daughter of the mayor of that city; Miss Annie Carver of Indianapolis, who is private secretary to James R. Cavanaugh, commander of the U. R. of the K. of P.; Mrs. Pauline Norvell Pearson of Bloomington, who is a soldier's widow and has been engaged in literary work; Miss Lillian S. Welton of Vincennes; Mrs. Martha Gossett of Indianapolis; Miss Abigail Madison and Mrs. Davidson of Peru, who is the widow of a soldier and who on a prior occasion.

The taking effect of the income tax law Jan. 1 will make necessary the appointment of an additional revenue deputy, and these places are to be filled from among the Democrats. In this district Morgan A. Price and A. T. Springstein are applicants for the position.

The political novelty of the past week has been furnished by ex-Speaker Mason J. Niblack of Knox county, who has been here and exhibited a surprising loyalty to his home. It will be recalled that Mason was beaten for representative by E. M. Willoughby. Willoughby is among the hosts who wants to be speaker. I found Niblack circulating among the Republican politicians at the Denison house the other day and telling members of the next legislature that Willoughby was the best man they could select for speaker. He was working nearly as hard as when he was himself the aspirant a few years ago. That sort of political fellowship is rare.

Dr. J. C. Wright of Russiaville has announced his ambition to become assistant clerk of the house and C. H. Alwes of Seymour is willing to serve as assistant secretary in the senate.

when the Republicans were in a minority, secured the caucus nomination.

The correctness of the view that the above position is to go to a woman cannot be too positively relied upon, I think, in view of the number of men who are pressing for the place and who are asserting that it will be so much better politics to choose a man. I heard one argue the other day that it would never do to offend so many women by selecting one from the long list of seekers, but his theory is exploded by the additions recently made from among those of his own sex.

Robert A. Brown of Franklin and R. B. Oglesby of Plymouth have been in the city a good deal recently. Brown wants to be clerk of the house. His only opponent is Ben Prather of Marion, Orange or Crawford county. Brown is conceded to have the best chance of any candidate for a subordinate place in the legislature. He didn't miss being nominated for clerk of the supreme court by a great many votes. Oglesby, who is chairman of the Thirteenth district committee, wants to be secretary of the senate and has been looking after his chances.

It will not be strictly in line with legislative gossip, but will doubtless afford interesting diversissement to refer to the number of Republicans in Indiana who at this date are recognized as aspirants for governor two years hence. This list was prepared by a well informed politician, who handed it to me with the remark that "everyone of them is setting up pins for the nomination." Beginning with the capital city, there are John L. Griffiths, Smiley N. Chambers, John M. Butler, Addison C. Harris and Caleb S. Denny. From over the state there are Charles F. Griffin of Hammond, James S. Dodge of Elkhart, Warren G. Sayre of Warsaw, Charles E. Everett of Fort Wayne, Will Cumbach of Greensburg, Frank B. Posey of Evansville, Theodore Shockney of Union City, Henry U. Johnson of Richmond, James T. Johnston of Rockville, Robert J. Tracewell of Corydon and William D. Owen of Logansport. There are possibilities that to this list could justly be added the names of John K. Gowdy of Rushville, chairman of the Republican state committee; Senator L. P. Newby of Knightstown, who has been chosen president pro tem. of the next session, and James E. Watson of Rushville, who may shy his castor into the ring in case his reapportioned district does not suit him.

My Democratic friends say it is altogether too early to commence figuring on the possibilities of two years hence, but assure me that there will be plenty of material to select from. An astute politician has made the observation that should there not be an army of aspirants, as in the opposing party, there will not be the same extent of disappointment. Captain William R. Myers and ex-Attorney General Green Smith, however, I hear mentioned occasionally as not being averse to making the race, and it has been suggested that William S. Holman may be urged from his section of the state.

Senator Leonidas Perry Newby, who has been selected president pro tem of the senate, had his first legislative experience two years ago, representing the counties of Henry and Fayette. In that session he took rank among the leaders. He is a practicing lawyer and had never held an elective office before being sent to the senate. Mr. Newby is about 40 years old. He is of medium height, heavy enough to tip the scales at 180 to 190 pounds, and his head has a rather sparse growth of light curly hair. His complexion approaches the florid and his eyes are of pronounced grayish-blue. His voice is pitched in a high key and it will be no difficulty for it to penetrate the senate chamber, whether from the president's desk or from the place of a member on the floor. His style of oratory is rather of the demonstrative kind—the sort that is pounded in with gesticulations, movements up and down the aisle and rising and lowering inflections of the voice.

It is expected that within a week there may be some changes in the speaker-ship race, but thus far none have been reported. Withdrawals are predicted by some of the candidates with whom I have talked, but none has volunteered to suggest who may conclude to turn his support here or there in the struggle, and thus alter what may now be regarded as favorable indications for one man or another.

Friday next Joseph Swain, president of the State university; Superintendent Goss of this city, J. N. Study of Richmond, R. L. Hamilton of Huntington, Quitman Jackson of Greenfield, J. O. Lowellyn of Muncie and W. W. Primmer of Kentland, comprising a committee named by Indiana school teachers, will meet in this city to further consider legislation to be asked in behalf of the profession and the student. The most important questions to be considered, and upon which some recommendations will be made, are the school tax law, county and state superintendents, library law and other subjects of direct interest.

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