

# THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)  
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## People's Party Platform.

FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES.  
First.—That the union of the labor forces  
of the United States this day consummated  
shall be permanent and perpetual; may its  
spirit enter into all hearts, for the better  
of the republic and the uplifting of man-  
kind.

Second.—Wealth belongs to him who cre-  
ates it, and every dollar taken from industry  
without an equivalent is robbery. "If any  
will not work, neither shall he eat." The in-  
terests of civilization and labor are the same;  
their interests are identical.

Third.—We believe that the time has come  
when the railroad corporations will either  
own the people or the people will own the  
railroads, and should the government enter  
upon the work of owning and managing any  
or all railroads, we should favor an amend-  
ment to the constitution by which all per-  
sons engaged in the government service  
shall be placed under a civil service regu-  
lation of the most rigid character, so as to pre-  
vent an increase of the power of the national  
administration by the use of such additional  
government employees.

## FINANCE.

First.—We demand a national currency,  
safe, sound and flexible, issued by the gen-  
eral government only, a full legal tender for  
all debts public and private, and that with-  
out the use of banking corporations, a just,  
equitable and efficient means of distribution  
direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2  
percent per annum to be provided as set  
forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farm-  
ers' Alliance or a better system; also by  
payments in discharge of its obligations for  
public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of  
silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.  
We demand that the amount of circulating  
medium be speedily increased to not less  
than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.  
We believe that the money of the country  
should be kept as much as possible in the  
hands of the people, and hence we demand  
that all state and national revenues shall be  
limited to the necessary expenses of the  
government, economically and honestly ad-  
ministered.

We demand that postal savings bank be  
established by the government for the safe  
deposit of the savings of the people and to  
facilitate exchange.

## TRANSPORTATION.

Second.—Transportation being a means of  
exchange and a public necessity, the govern-  
ment should own and operate the railroads  
in the interests of the people.  
The telegraph and telephone, like the  
postoffice system, being a necessity for the  
transmission of news, should be owned and  
operated by the Government in the interest  
of the people.

## LANDS.

Third.—The land, including all the natural  
sources of wealth, is the heritage of the  
people, and should not be monopolized for spe-  
culative purposes, and alien ownership of  
land should be prohibited. All lands now  
held by railroads and other corporations in  
excess of their actual needs, and all lands  
now owned by them should be reclaimed by  
the government and held for actual settlers  
only.

## SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS other questions have been pre-  
sented for our consideration, we hereby sub-  
mit the following, not as a part of the plat-  
form of the People's Party, but as resolutions  
expressive of the convention.

RESOLVED, That we demand a free bal-  
lot, and a fair count in all elections and pledge  
ourselves to secure it to every legal voter  
without federal intervention through the  
adoption by the States of the unperverted  
Australian or secret ballot system.

RESOLVED, That the revenue derived from  
a graduated income tax should be applied to  
the reduction of the burden of taxation, now  
levied upon the domestic industries of this  
country.

RESOLVED, That we pledge our support to  
fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers  
and sailors.

RESOLVED, That we condemn the fallacy  
of protecting American labor under the present  
system, which opens our ports to the  
pauper and criminal classes of the world and  
crowds out our wage earners; and we de-  
nounce the present ineffective laws against  
contract labor and demand the further re-  
striction of undesirable immigration.

RESOLVED, That we cordially sympathize  
with the efforts of organized workmen to  
shorten the hours of labor and demand a  
rigid enforcement of the existing eight hour  
law on government work and ask that a  
penalty clause be added to the said law.

RESOLVED, That we regard the main-  
tenance of a large standing army of merce-  
naries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a  
menace to our liberties, and we demand its  
abolition and we condemn the recent in-  
vasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the  
hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by  
federal officers.

RESOLVED, That we commend to the  
thoughtful consideration of the people and  
the reform press the legislative system  
known as the Initiative and Referendum.

RESOLVED, That we favor a Constitutional  
provision limiting the office of President and  
Vice President to one term and providing  
for the election of senators of the United  
States by a direct vote of the people.

RESOLVED, That we oppose any subsidy or  
national aid to any private corporation for  
any purpose.

No delegated power is safe.

Give the people the postal ex-  
press.

The greenback, it must be pre-  
served.

Greenbacks always—wild cat  
money, never.

Over production is caused by  
under consumption.

All men need is an equal op-  
portunity with each other to the  
natural resources of the earth.

Some one please tell us what  
would be the value of 25½ grains  
of gold nine-tenths fine if it  
could not be coined into a dollar.

Congressman Byran is announ-  
ced to have an article on finance  
in the February Arena. It will  
be worth watching for.

The Australian system was a  
favorite from the moment it first  
asked consideration; so is the  
Initiative and Referendum.

Massachusetts was the first to  
adopt the Australian ballot and  
now she is again leading for  
Initiative and Referendum, all  
her political parties having de-  
clared for it in their last plat-  
form.

Charity only for the starving,  
and not then until hunger and  
cold threaten to demolish the cob  
house of tyrant King Favoritism.

By the adoption of the Initia-  
tive and Referendum every great  
public question would be sub-  
mitted direct to the people for  
their verdict.

Iowa's 35,000 populist voters  
are to raise a fund of \$10,000 for  
education and organization. Ref-  
orm literature is to be the basis  
of campaign.

At last the magazines have  
recognized the money question  
as the living issue with the peo-  
ple and are presenting papers  
by eminent authorities galore.

The year 1896 will find every  
state west of the Mississippi and  
every southern state a solid col-  
umn for the free coinage of sil-  
ver under the Populist banner.

\$500,000,000 of 3 percent. bonds  
as an interest bearing basis for  
national bank notes, greenbacks  
retired, silver destroyed, a gold  
basis with the gold in Europe,—  
that is the fusion reform plan of  
republican and democratic par-  
ties.

Thousands upon tens of thou-  
sands of democrats and republi-  
cans are but waiting the inevita-  
ble action of this congress upon  
the silver question to pay their  
last party dues and join the Popu-  
lists.

There could be no poverty  
and consequent suffering if a few  
favorites of society were not given  
special privilege to levy tolls  
upon the natural resources of  
the earth, which are God's gift  
and dowry to all mankind.

John M. Thurston, the Union  
Pacific attorney-in-chief was given  
the senatorial plumb by the  
Nebraska republicans Wednes-  
day. This election makes the  
Chicago Times remark thorough-  
ly applicable, that "the roll of  
trust attorneys could be called  
in the United States senate with-  
out discovering any absentees."

If the United States builds the  
Nicaragua canal it is liable to  
be accused of paternalism and  
socialism, at least that is the ar-  
gument used against the oft re-  
peated request to build irriga-  
tion ditches that would reclaim  
the arid west and prevent the  
need of benevolent people in  
Jasper county sending relief to  
starving Nebraska.

If any amendment be made to  
the Indiana ballot law it should  
be relieved of the possibility of  
confusion by making it obliga-  
tory on the voter to stamp a  
cross for each candidate voted  
for. It might also stimulate  
"party voters" to discover the  
names of their nominees if all  
names of candidates were printed  
in a single column without  
party designation.

Where and what is the power  
that wields such a mighty influ-  
ence for evil; that induces the  
great press of the country to  
support and defend a monetary  
system that has had a trial of  
centuries in every civilized (God  
save the mark!) nation of the  
globe and has failed in every  
instance; that in every case  
where great danger menaced a  
people, as domestic turmoil or  
foreign war, has had to be aban-  
doned, while recourse to its op-  
posite has been had as the only  
means of salvation for the na-  
tional life, and a return to which  
has in every case resulted in un-  
told suffering to all classes ex-  
cept the very rich.

The Denver Republican which  
used its editorial columns with  
the utmost brutality and malig-  
nity in its opposition to the  
candidacy of Gov. Waite, now re-  
pudiates its own utterances in  
giving the following tardy ac-  
knowledge of his sterling  
character in its issue of Jan. 9th:  
"No taint of dishonesty or cor-  
ruption ever attached itself to  
his (Waite's) record as gover-  
nor," he could neither be bought  
nor bullozed, and we have no  
doubt that he always endeavor-  
ed to do what he believed was  
best for the people of Colorado."  
The Republican asks that jus-  
tice be accorded his good quali-  
ties, though it was only by mis-  
representation and venal news-  
paper abuse that he was defeat-  
ed. The editor of the Pilot is  
proud of the fact that he assisted  
in the nomination of Waite for  
governor in 1892 and cast one of  
the votes that gave him 17,000  
majority. Colorado is the loser  
by his defeat not Gov. Waite.

## Initiative and Referendum.

The above heading is sugges-  
tive of one of the great reforms,  
we believe the very greatest re-  
form, the country needs and  
which the people are ready to  
receive, namely, a system by  
which the body of the people by  
direct act shall suggest and ratify  
the laws of the land. The  
Initiative and Referendum sys-  
tem would place all the power  
of legislation in the hands of the  
people where it of right belongs.  
It would forever triumph over  
the corrupting influence of  
wealth and king power, as at  
present asserted in state and na-  
tional legislative bodies, the dis-  
grace of our boasted civilization.  
Its introduction into the political  
arena for discussion at this time  
is from the general recognition  
that our legislative bodies are  
absolutely dishonest and incom-  
petent; that the members who  
compose these bodies are at best  
but the equal of those who have  
delegated them with power, and  
consequently not more compe-  
tent to make laws and decide  
upon the various affairs of gov-  
ernment than the average of  
their constituents. It is patent  
to all that the ideal legislature  
of honest, honorable, intelligent  
self-sacrificing delegates is but a  
fleeing dream. Instead we all  
know that corrupt influences are  
at work in every stage of this  
representative system from pri-  
mary to senate chamber. It is  
needless to prove that such gov-  
ernment is misrepresentative in-  
stead of representative.

And because of these facts  
thousands of our best intellects  
and most profound economists  
are studying the ways of Switz-  
erland, our progressive little sis-  
ter republic of the glacial Alps,  
and pronouncing them practical  
and immediately desirable for  
each of our several states, and  
for the whole vast nation of 70,-  
000,000 people. It is feasible.  
It will come. But you ask an  
explanation of this profound in-  
novation upon our American cus-  
toms. It is but the elaboration  
of our New England town meet-  
ing. It is the most American of  
all our American institutions,  
only we have allowed Switzer-  
land to carry it out in its prac-  
tical completeness, while we  
have recognized it only as an in-  
fant slumbering in the cradle.  
It is the infant now of our proud-  
est expectations, and full of the  
promise of deliverance from par-  
tisan strife and professional poli-  
tics.

The Initiative is simply the  
proposing of laws by the people.

The Referendum is the sub-  
mitting of laws to direct vote of  
the people.

Impossible you say. Let us  
see. You already vote upon  
amendments to the constitutions  
of both state and nation, and  
that is considered proper. In  
fact a constitutional amendment  
is considered of too great impor-  
tance to trust with representa-  
tives in a final vote. Public  
men and measures are now dis-  
cussed in the numerous press,  
from the rostrum and in private  
debate; it would be doubly so  
under the new system, measures  
more than men receiving the  
purifying scrutiny of the citizen.  
To our present press could be  
added an official gazette through  
which the people could be in-  
formed of the affairs of state and  
proposed legislation, upon the  
plan of the Congressional Globe.

The fact that laws would be  
submitted to the voters for their  
approval or rejection would  
stimulate interest in public af-  
fairs and at once develop a high  
intelligence upon economic ques-  
tions, and that is more than can  
be said of the present elected  
representatives. The compara-  
tive competence of elector and  
elected is at least favorable to  
the former so that the proposed  
system cannot be successfully  
opposed upon the ground of ig-  
norance. It remains then only  
to devise the method of execu-  
tion which must be as inexpen-  
sive and simple as possible. And  
here is where the Australian  
ballot can be used in all its  
glory, the voter being able to  
decide separately upon a list of  
proposed laws as easily as is  
now done upon a list of proposed  
officers, and upon a day set apart  
for that especial purpose.

It is impossible in a short  
newspaper article to enter into  
the details of so important and  
radical a proposition as the Initia-  
tive and Referendum, for to  
fully comprehend its beauties  
one should give the matter care-  
ful thought, and study the prac-  
tical working of the system in  
Switzerland. Elaborate on our  
New England town meeting;  
where nearly 1,000 voters assem-  
ble in a body and transact busi-  
ness in the usual legislative way

aggregating \$50,000 and forty or  
more counts in a single day.

Consider that a country where  
the people originate or propose  
the laws, and then vote upon  
their adoption, would be a pure  
democracy; the officers would in  
truth be but the servants of the  
masses, their clerks so to speak.

## The Average Argument.

The following excerpts from a  
leading democratic journal of  
Indiana is amusingly forceful  
when properly analyzed:

"If the leaders want to keep the Demo-  
cratic party intact, they should keep it  
clear of entangling alliances with the Popu-  
lists."

It is too late now to talk about  
the "intact" business and of the  
"entangling alliances" the popu-  
lists have had enough; it is ad-  
vice wasted on that score.

"Most democrats are democrats from prin-  
ciples and not for spoils, and such men can  
never be led away from the landmarks of  
the party as laid down by the Jeffersons and  
Jacksons of the organizations."

That is a secret of the growth  
of the populist party and of the  
decadence of the democratic or  
ganization. They refused to be  
led away from the precepts of  
those sterling defenders of the  
people.

"Nearly every idea the populists have is  
socialistic or paternalistic in its conception  
and intent, and democratic leaders ought to  
know better than to suppose the intelligent  
believers in the democratic theory of govern-  
ment will ever follow a course directly op-  
posite to the one of all their traditional and be-  
liefs."

Pardon please, but if it is not  
sacrilegious, pray what is the  
democratic theory of govern-  
ment, and in what respect does  
the socialistic financial ideas of  
the populists differ from the  
ideas of Old Hickory and Jeffer-  
son? Where is the proof that  
they were not paternalists and  
socialists?

"They are instinctively opposed to the ten-  
dency to absorb the individual citizen into a  
mass swayed by a centralized power."

That is why they "instinctively"  
oppose the centralization of  
wealth into monopolies of money,  
of production, of transportation,  
of land and of a right practically  
to exist, and it is the reason  
why the democratic party has  
been deserted by nine hundred  
thousand voters in two years.

We have just received a copy  
of "The Autobiography of a \$100  
National Bank Note," by Frank  
E. Richey, the editor of the St.  
Louis illustrated Populist paper,  
Vox POPULI. The story is told,  
of course, as though the \$100  
bill had written it. In it the  
early history of the banks and  
of the Greenbacks, and the se-  
cret inside workings of the pre-  
sent banking system is charm-  
ingly told. The work contains some  
30,000 words and is profusely  
illustrated with more than twen-  
ty cuts, making it the best liter-  
ary bargain that was ever offered  
at 10 cents. Bristling with facts,  
figures and illustrations and con-  
taining a stirring story concern-  
ing the latter day White Slavery  
of the National Banking system,  
touching deeply the national life,  
this story will sell by the million  
and profoundly impress the po-  
litical thought of the time on  
one of the most vital subjects  
before the People. It can be  
had at the Pilot office.

It gives us that "tired feeling"  
so explicitly described in patent  
medicine advertisements, when  
we hear some babbling idiot say  
"paternalism," and lift his dingy  
dignity in horror at the possibility  
of having such a world quaking  
calamity upon us. Paternalism,  
and he patronizing and praising  
our paternal postoffice, tramping  
on paternal sidewalks and pave-  
ments with a paternal poor house  
waiting for him and a paternal  
petters' field in reserve for him.

Enforced idleness and its con-  
sequent miseries is the cause of  
most crime and immorality, and  
it is also the cause of more in-  
briety than all other causes com-  
bined.

The establishment of a social-  
democratic republic based upon  
the principles of liberty, equal-  
ity and fraternity is coming.

Depression in trade is caused  
by inequality in distribution and  
the power of capitalism to fleece  
and monopolize.

The theory assuming wages  
and the maintenance of labor to  
be drawn from capital is fallac-  
ious.

Plutocratic "laws are spider  
webs which catch the little flies  
but cannot hold the big ones."

There is not as much difference  
between one man and another as  
superstitious people imagine.

Sociological truths are as fixed  
as mathematical principles.

The universal federation of all  
labor approaches.

## FOR SILVER COINAGE.

It Must be Unlimited but the  
Government May Gain  
Seigniorage by

BUYING BULLION AT THE MARKET PRICE.

There Can be no Financial Legisla-  
tion Without Silver is Consid-  
ered. An Extra Session  
of the New Congress  
Probable.

THERE WILL BE NO LABOR BILL.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—This  
has been a fateful week in con-  
gress. The House gave its czars  
—the committee on Rules—a  
black eye, by voting down the  
order reported from that com-  
mittee, fixing a time to vote on  
the currency bill, by a vote of  
129 to 122. There is talk of a  
new currency bill that will get  
the support of the silver men by  
providing for an extended use of  
silver money, but the general  
impression is that no financial  
legislation will be had at this  
session and that an extra ses-  
sion of the next Congress must  
be called. There is little regret  
in or out of Congress over the  
defeat of the currency bill, which  
had very few earnest supporters,  
even among those who were its  
professed friends. The trouble  
was that few believed the bill  
would afford any real relief ei-  
ther to the Treasury or to the  
country; and the belief is gener-  
al that the currency bill would  
have been defeated by a larger  
majority than was the order, if  
it had reached a direct vote.

No bill that is not satisfactory  
to the silver Senators can pass  
the Senate. In fact, a confer-  
ence of silver Senators this week  
decided that no bill should be  
allowed to reach a vote which  
does not provide for the unlim-  
ited coinage of silver. Speaking  
of this decision Senator Teller  
said: "We shall not yield an  
inch so far as unlimited coinage  
is concerned, I do not say that  
we shall have to have free coin-  
age. On the contrary, I think  
that the government might  
charge, as is proposed, the dif-  
ference between the market and  
coined value of the bullion as  
seigniorage for coining. What  
we insist upon is that coinage  
shall not be limited to \$50,000,  
000 or to any other sum." Sen-  
ator Jones of Ark., says of the  
proposition for the unlimited  
coinage of silver: "There is no  
reason to fear any disturbance  
of the financial world if coinage  
under this plan should be author-  
ized. If the owners of silver  
bullion get from the govern-  
ment only the same price they  
get in the market they will not  
rush to the mints, but the fact  
that they can do so will give sil-  
ver a better standing."

Coxey was in Washington this  
week. He expected to have  
talked to a Congressional com-  
mittee about his non-interest  
bearing bond scheme, but was  
compelled to be satisfied with  
talking to a sub-committee of  
four members of the House Ways  
and Means Committee and to  
such individuals as he got a  
chance at. He also expected to  
have explained the scheme to  
President Cleveland, but when  
he called at the White House  
private secretary Thurber met  
him with the old story about ar-  
ranging a time for an interview  
with the President and sending  
a note to inform him of the time  
he should come to the White  
House. That note was never  
sent, and Coxey left Washing-  
ton without seeing the Presi-  
dent. He says he will come  
again, and announced his willing-  
ness to run for President.

Neither the National Arbitra-  
tion bill prepared by Labor Com-  
missioner Wright nor any other  
bill dealing with the subject will  
be reported to the House, unless  
those interested in such a law  
shall declare in favor of some  
measure with more unanimity  
than they have done up to this  
time. The opinions received  
from labor leaders by the House  
committee on Labor are so wide  
apart that the committee cannot  
make use of them in preparing a  
new bill, and the result will  
probably be no labor legislation.

Just why the House should  
keep up the farce of pretending  
to hold evening sessions to con-  
sider special matters your cor-  
respondent is unable to see. At  
a special evening session this  
week at which a very important  
bill, providing for the codifica-  
tion of the pension laws, was  
supposed to be the subject un-  
der consideration there were just  
fifteen members, including the  
Speaker pro tem, present.

The District of Columbia Court

of Appeals handed down two  
very important decisions this  
week. The first, that the indict-  
ments against the witnesses who  
refused to answer questions  
asked by the Senate committee  
which investigated the sugar  
scandal are good and that the  
witnesses must stand trial for  
the offense charged in the afore-  
said indictments; and the second,  
that the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury was right in refusing to pay  
out money for bounty on sugar  
after the repeal of the bounty  
law. There was, so to speak, a  
postscript attached to the last  
decision which was the most im-  
portant part of it. That was the  
declaration of two of the three  
members of the Court that Con-  
gress has no Constitutional right  
to grant sugar or any other sort  
of bounties to private citizens.  
This has been a disputed ques-  
tion, and, notwithstanding this  
decision, it will continue to be  
until our highest judicial body—the  
U. S. Supreme Court—has  
expressed its opinion thereon.

## THE CHICAGO TIMES.

Established 1854.  
THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.  
8, 12 and 16 Pages Daily.  
32 to 48 Pages Sunday.

No great daily in the United  
States is so closely in touch with  
the people as The Chicago  
Times. Its policy is progressive,  
liberal, tolerant. The Times  
holds that existing social, politi-  
cal, and industrial conditions are  
not founded upon the principle  
of equal rights to all and Special  
privileges to none. That under  
existing conditions injustice  
necessarily done the mass of the  
people. The Times has its own  
convictions as to how these con-  
ditions may be amended. While  
urging its own beliefs strenu-  
ously and intelligently it does not  
dismiss with contempt or with-  
out a hearing the advocates of  
other economic reforms. The  
Times is fearless in its utterances  
and unswerving in its devotion  
to the great body of the people.  
The Times believes in free  
speech, the free coinage of sil-  
ver, and radical tariff reform.  
The Times believes in govern-  
ment control of all natural  
monopolies. The Times believes  
in such a tax on land values as  
shall lighten the burden of the  
farmer and make the owner of  
valuable city property pay his  
just share. The Times believes  
in the wisdom and good faith of  
the people. The Times prints  
all the news from all the world  
in a manner interesting and in-  
structive to all the people.

Send for sample copies. Read  
the People's Paper.

## The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist,  
Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr.  
King's New Discovery I owe my  
life. Was taken with LaGrippe  
and tried all the physicians for  
miles about, but of no avail and  
was given up and told I could  
not live. Having Dr. King's  
New Discovery in my store I  
sent for a bottle and began its  
use and from the first dose be-  
gan to get better, and after using  
three bottles was up and about  
again. It is worth its weight in  
gold. We won't keep store or  
house without it." Get a free  
trial at F. B. Meyer's Drug  
Store

## Cure For Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of  
headache electric bitters has  
proved to be the very best. It  
effects a permanent cure and the  
most dreaded habitual sick head-  
aches yield to its influence. We  
urge all who are afflicted to pro-  
cure a bottle, and give this  
remedy a fair trial. In cases of  
habitual constipation electric  
bitters cures by giving the need-  
ed tone to the bowels, and few  
cases long resist the use of this  
medicine. Try it once. Large  
bottles only fifty cents at F. B.  
Meyers Drug Store.

If you are going to set trees  
this fall, give me a call. I sell  
the best stock at very low prices.  
5,000 2-year-old grape vines at  
5 cents each, ready for delivery  
after October 10th. Nursery  
one-half mile northeast of Fores-  
man, Ind. J. A. WOODIN.