

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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People's Party Principles.

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 public and private, and that with the republic and the uplifting of mankind.
Second.—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of capital and labor are the same; their interests are identical.
Third.—We believe that the true has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning, and managing any railroad, it should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the highest character, so as to prevent 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 general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that with the issue 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 Farmers' 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 \$60 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 we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.
We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate saving.

TRANSPORTATION.
Second.—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest 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 speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of the actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.
WHEREAS Other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following resolutions as a part of the platform of the People's Party, but as resolutions expressive of the convention.
Resolved, That we demand a free ballot 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 a "Bread and Butter" Union of soldiers and sailors.
Resolved, That we condemn the failure of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and exports our own scarce earnings, and we demand the present ineffective laws against contract labor and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.
Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workers to shorten the hours of labor and demand rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law by government work and ask that a law be passed to the said law.
Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries as a menace to our liberties, and we demand the withdrawal of the recent invasion 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.

The Chicago Times (weekly) and the People's Pilot for \$1.50.
Tom Watson's paper and the Pilot, both one year, for \$1.50.
Another set of \$100,000,000 bonds is to occur at once, whether authorized by congress or not.
The People's Pilot and Vincent's Searchlight both one year for \$1.50, regular rates \$2.00.
Wheat at its lowest record, too cheap to ship from Washington and Oregon, yet starvation alarms the idle population of those great states.
In the election of Lucien Baker the Kansas republicans have added another free silver member to the United States senate and a man far in the van of the old managers of his party it that state.
All the power of the great banking interests is being brought into activity to destroy the few remaining greenbacks, and create a perpetual bonded debt \$500,000,000 greater than it now is. Don't blame the democratic party for this scheme, for the brains behind this iniquity is John Sherman, the financial Moses of the republican party.

The president says he will sell \$500,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds if necessary to keep the gold reserve in the treasury.

Belmont and a delegation of New York bankers have called upon Cleveland and Carlisle and threatened another crisis unless more bonds are issued. Mr. Belmont is the American head of the Rothschilds. The bonds will come.

Gov. Morton was elected by upwards of 100,000 and in accordance with that verdict his first official act of any moment is to call out the state troops to break a strike of organized labor against a privileged corporation. —Searchlight.

The plan is now in South Carolina for the republicans and the ancient aristocracy led by Senator Butler and Wade Hampton to unite to beat the populists. That is the beginning of the end—we have been hoping for it and expecting it. —Hartford Arena.

Chicago is happy once more. Her prayer for a \$4,000,000 appropriation with which to satisfy a few hundred hungry politicians, and incidentally construct a million-dollar post office building was favorably acted upon by congress last Monday. —Searchlight.

Mrs. Emory's "Seven Financial Conspiracies" should be read by every person in the United States. It gives a history of the legislation that has built the money power of America. Sent post paid to any address for 10 cents or three copies for 25 cents. Address this office.

The cause of the strike in Brooklyn was the violation of law by the street car companies. A law which says a day's labor for a street car employe "shall consist of ten hours, to run within twelve consecutive hours." No attention was paid to the law, and the militia is being used to help enforce violation of law.

A Financial Proposition.

Through personal acquaintance with the editors of the following great reform papers, special arrangements have been made to club them with the People's Pilot. These papers are each \$1.00 per year, but your choice is given with Pilot for \$1.50: Vincent's Searchlight, Chicago; Tom Watson's Paper, Atlanta, Ga.; National Watchman, Washington, D. C.; Chicago Times, (weekly); The Road, Denver, Illustrated; Missouri World and Free Trader; Chicago Express; Norton's Sentinel, Chicago.

John Sherman's Career.

There has not been a more vigorous series of political articles published since the famous Arthur Richmond letters than the series which opens in the February Arena with an open letter to Senator John Sherman. This first paper takes up the different positions Mr. Sherman has occupied on great public questions, notably those of resumption and contraction of the currency and the income tax. The quotations from the records containing the senator's very various and conflicting views and the deductions of the writer make very lively political reading. As the author says, "It is impossible for a prominent man who has played a great part in the affairs of a great nation to escape history."

Late Literary News.

General Lord Wolseley makes a most important contribution to the literature of the China-Japan war. In an article for the February Cosmopolitan, he discusses the situation and does not mince matters in saying what China must do in this emergency. Two other noted foreign authors contribute interesting articles to this number. Rosita Mauri, the famous Parisian danseuse, gives the history of the ballet, and Emile Olliver tells the story of the fall of Louis Philippe. From every part of the world, drawings and photographs have been obtained of the instruments used to torture poor humanity, and appear as illustrations for a clever article by Julian Hawthorne, entitled, "Salvation via the Rack." Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Anatole France, W. Clark Russell, Albion W. Tourgee and William Dean Howells are among the story tellers for the February number of the Cosmopolitan.

Gold is withdrawn from the United States to pay tribute to foreign investors in American enterprises, such as government bonds, state bonds, city bonds, railroad bonds, beer bonds and bonds of all the various kinds. This gold is not returned to this country again except to buy more bonds, to draw more gold interest. It does not purchase raw products; except raw bonds and there is no way under the sun that this gold debt can ever be paid except the whole country be surrendered.

The Rothschilds compute their wealth at six thousand millions. The fact that they dictate the financial policy of all Europe, and are even now represented in the president's councils by their American representative in person, should cause alarm in the heart of every man that labors. Six thousand millions. A tenth of all this mighty republic is not equal to it. And that vast sum working night and day compounding interest. To what extent can the wealth of the world be still further centralized and civilization stand? How long will man remain even nominally free? Will not the children born this year become the actual chattles of actual masters?

Raze The Armories.

That is what the Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, pastor of a Brooklyn Methodist church says should be done. Here are his truth laden words:

"The men have made the great mistake in this strike of taking a contest with men who were their superiors in resources. They not only get their regular pay but they get their dividends. Were the workmen to be treated in the same way labor troubles would cease.

"Every armory in the city is a menace to the liberty of the workman and ought to be torn down. They are built to protect corporate capital. I'll tell you how to solve two great problems. Destroy all of your armories and let the city build on their sites ten-story tenement houses with elevators—model tenements—where the working people can be housed decently and healthfully. The armories have all got to be razed to the ground. The people will rise in their might and destroy them with their ballots. You may laugh at me and say it's foolish talk, and that we can't do it. We will do it. We will make it a city question if need be, but they must come down."

Carnegie's Pull.

The house resolution to test the plugged blow hole armor plates now on our war ships has been killed in senate committee.

This has been done upon the advice and practically at the request of the secretary of the navy.

It is an extraordinary and even a scandalous thing that Secretary Hubert should have given such advice or made such a request.

In brief, these are the facts: The government contracted with Carnegies for armor plates, bolts, etc., for our war ships. The materials were to be of the best quality which it is possible to make. At the very worst they were all to be above a certain grade, to be determined by official inspection and practical test.

The Carnegies made much of armor of inferior quality. Many of the plates had blowholes and other defects in them. The Carnegies plugged up the blowholes and concealed the defects. Many of the plates were not subjected to the treatment required by the contract. The Carnegies concealed the fact. Many bolts upon inspection were found to be too short and were rejected by the inspectors. The Carnegie foreman fraudulently worked them in with those accepted. When armor plates were selected as fair samples of large lots and orders were given to subject ball tests the Carnegie people surreptitiously subjected the samples to special treatment so as to make them falsely representative.

Some of the materials were forced upon the government by the use of false measuring plates and some were fraudulently marked accepted by the use of the inspectors' stamp stolen for the purpose.

When all these frauds were discovered the secretary compounded the swindle for a money mulct. The president cut down the fine to less than one-half.

As it was clearly proven that some of our ships are clothed

with dangerous blowholes, and plugged plates the house passed a resolution ordering the defective pieces taken off and tested. The secretary—who had meanwhile accepted of the Carnegies another batch of armor which had failed under test—has actively interested himself to prevent the passage of this resolution by the senate. He has conferred with Carnegie and has not only gone before the committee to plead for the blow-hole plates, but has in writing protested against any remedial action in the case.

It is a strange story when the secretary of the navy interferes to protect contractors in frauds which would have been criminally punished in any other country, and to prevent precautions designed to secure the safety of our war ships.—N. Y. World

"Unemployed" a Necessity.

Banker Lyman J. Gage once said, while the Columbian exposition was still in its incipency: "Unemployed men are a necessity. We shall want 50,000 men to build the world's fair. If they were all employed we would have to pay them more in order to draw them from their work." I consider that a queer assertion. So an army of unemployed is necessary for the convenience of the capitalists. After they are through with the poor wretches the police and soldiers can chase them out of the city, off the Lake Front park, and make life a burden for them until they are needed again. The remedy for this evil lies in compelling the government, national, state, and city, to furnish employment. There are hundreds of ways in which this city could furnish employment direct to men instead of handing it over to contractors. The city could put a force of men to work cleaning the city—it needs it badly; it could erect its own police stations and engine-houses, pave its streets, build its own fire apparatus, make the clothing worn by its fire and police departments, and in other ways supply work. The hours of labor should be reduced so that every man can work and live as a civilized human being should live.—T. J. Morgan.

Municipal Ownership the Best.

Municipal ownership of lighting plants is just now the subject of considerable controversy. The American Land and Title Register has prepared a list of eighteen cities which are lighted by private concerns and offsets it with a list of twenty cities in which the lighting plants are owned by municipalities. In the first list the average cost per light is \$109.81, while in the latter the average cost is \$55.50 per light. There is only one city in the list of those lighting by private plants in which the cost per light is below the highest which uses the public plant.

But the peculiar thing about the table is that the cost by private plants varies from \$170.50 to \$80 for each light, while with those using municipal plants the cost varies from \$32.40 to \$38.50 per light. The inference is that the private plants charge too much by one-half for the service rendered the public.

The chief argument against the municipal ownership of lighting plants, street car lines, water-works and the like, is that they simply become cogs on the wheels of the political machine and breed corruption in official circles. This argument, if it proves anything, proves too much, would apply with equal force to the letting of lighting contracts, as well as to municipal ownership.

In this city both systems are in use and the charge of corruption is not urged against one system more than the other, and it is probable that no part of the city's work is more free from the charge of venality than is that of lighting.

The table shows one fact that is beyond dispute—that the cost of lighting cities which use their own plant averages less than one-half the cost where the lighting is done by contract with the owners of private plants, and if there is in that any argument involving corruption it is against the private-plant system and in favor of the municipal plant. If there is no objection to the city furnishing its inhabitants with water there can be none to its supplying them with light, for the corruption argument is not more applicable to one than to the other, and experience shows that in both the benefits are in favor of the municipal system.—Chicago Daily Record.

Judge Trumbull's Resolutions.

Following are the resolutions presented to the late St. Louis conference by Henry D. Lloyd as prepared by Judge Trumbull:

1. Resolved, That human brotherhood and equality of rights are cardinal principles of true democracy.

2. Resolved, That, forgetting all past political differences, we unite in the common purpose to rescue the government from the control of monopolists and concentrated wealth, to limit their powers of perpetuation by curtailing their privileges and to secure the right of free speech, a free press, free labor, and a trial by jury—all rules, regulations and judicial dicta in derogation of either of which are arbitrary, unconstitutional, and not to be tolerated by a free people.

3. We endorse the resolution adopted by the national republican convention of 1860, which was incorporated by President Lincoln in his inaugural address, as follows:

"That the maintenance inviolate of the right of the states, and especially of the rights of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force on the soil of any state or territory, no matter on what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

4. Resolved, That the power given congress by the constitution "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, to suppress insurrections, to repel invasion," does not warrant the government in making use of a standing army in aiding monopolies in the oppression of their employees. When free men shield the sword it should be to strike for liberty not for despotism or to uphold privileged monopolies in the oppression of the poor.

5. Resolved, That to check the rapid absorption of the wealth of the country and its perpetuation in a few hands, we demand the enactment of laws limiting the amount of property to be acquired by device or inheritance.

6. Resolved, That we denounce the issuing of interest-bearing bonds by the government in times of peace to be paid for, in part, at least, by gold drawn from the treasury, which results in the government's paying interest on its own money.

Resolved, That we demand that congress perform its constitutional duty to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin by the enactment of laws for the free coinage of silver with that of gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

8. Resolved, That monopolies affecting the public interest should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people; all employees of the same to be governed by civil-service rules, and no one to be employed or displaced on account of politics.

9. Resolved, We inscribe on our banners, "Down with monopolies and millionaire control. Up with the rights of man and the masses!" and under this banner we march to the polls and to victory.

The fact that The Monthly Sentinel has attained a sworn circulation of 70,000 subscribers, is an evidence of its popularity among reformers and Populists. It is edited by S. F. Norton, who has been a middle-of-the-road reform editor for nearly twenty years. It is 4-column, 16 page—every page a broadside, and every number a galling gun. It can be had one whole year (in clubs of ten) for 10 cents—and to each subscriber will be sent free a copy of that wonderful Primer of finance, Ten Men of Money Island. Send at once, for we understand the above offer lasts only till the number of subscribers reaches 100,000. Address, S. F. Norton, 544 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Farmers, haul your grain to Hartley Bros. and receive Remington and Geodland prices.

An emergency sale of all winter goods at any price is necessary to make room for a new spring stock. Chicago Bargain Store.

The Nowels Milling Co. will pay highest market price for all kinds of grain and hay. Take your grain to them at the mill near depot.

A New Good Templar's Lodge.

SOUTH-EAST MARION, Jan. 30.—The young people of this vicinity are talking of organizing a Good Templar's Lodge.

Charley Slaughter and John Penwright spent Tuesday evening at the home of their jovial neighbor, Mr. Chilcote, making the time pass pleasantly with violin and organ.

Charley Miller is chopping wood on Mr. Evans' land this winter.

Mr. Evans has rented his farm to John Katler. Mr. Katler will live with his sister-in-law until school is out, and then he will move the old school house away and live in that.

James Burling will soon begin to prepare his pasture for the coming year. Mr. Burling is the only man in this vicinity who will have pasture for the public. Ruben Dickinson will be his overseer.

As Charley-Slaughter is doing some blacksmithing, James Rogers had him repair his harness for spring work. Jim is not a married man but he intends to do a big business just the same.

Grant Daly has bought a farm of 80 acres and is building a new house on the same.

Mr. Chilcote is improving his farm by clearing away the brush he expects to tile this spring. He has built a snug little house.

Mr. Ward is thinking of building another house on his farm in the spring for his son Jim.

Will Meyers made a flying trip to South America Tuesday on business.

George R. Dickinson is contemplating building a house for one of his tenants this spring, he is among the oldest residents of Jasper county.

Mr. Hanson Zeak of Grant county, while visiting his brother-in-law, John Havens, met with a sad misfortune, losing his little son, Evert, last Sunday morning at 2 o'clock. The funeral was held at the house. Rev. Husten conducting the service, after which the remains were laid to rest in the Crockett cemetery.

Orinal Millman of Carpenter township expects to move to his farm in Cass county the last of February.

Mathew Yager of Milroy is talking of giving his new barn a coat of paint. SCHOOL GIRL.

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, political, 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 conditions may be amended. While urging its own beliefs strenuously and intelligently it does not dismiss with contempt or without 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 silver, and radical tariff reform. The Times believes in government 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 instructive to all the people.

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

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 Foresman, Ind. J. A. WOODIN.