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We now, as always, lead in giving the best values for the least money. We still retain the agency for the  
**GLOBE TAILORING COMPANY,**  
the merits of whose garments, both for quality and workmanship, we need not extol, as their many proofs already sold in this vicinity are all required.

**Tailor-Made** **Suit \$15.**  
**Pants \$4**  
**Ready-Made Clothing**  
at lowest possible figure.

Dry Goods never were so cheap. We charge nothing to price goods. We will do you some good.

**FENDIG'S FAIR.**  
Always the Cheapest.

## THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

PILOT PUBLISHING CO., (Limited,) Proprietors.

DAVID H. YERMAN, President, WM. WASHBURN, Vice President, LEE E. GLAZIER, Editor, Sec'y, J. A. McFARLAND, Treas.

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Rensselaer, Saturday, March 30.

### 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 the hearts of the people, and 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 civic and rural labor are the same; their interests are identical.

THIRD.—We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations, with either own the people or the people own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, we 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 most rigid 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 without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum to be provided in part from the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance or a better system; also by payments in kind 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 national circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We demand 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 be paid in full in coin, and that the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

### TRANSPORTATION.

SECOND.—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government 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 ideas, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

### LANDS.

THIRD.—The land, being 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 their actual needs, and all lands now owned by individuals, 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, not 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 by 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 denounce 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 workmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand the 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 maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition.

RESOLVED, That we condemn 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.

It is such affairs as that in the Indiana Legislature that cause people to lose respect for their legislators. The men who were concerned in that ought to be sent to jail like the commonest malefactors. When lawmakers forfeit the respect of the public their usefulness is gone.—New York World.

If the next Congress does not settle this money question by restoring to silver its old time place when it is coined into money, and provide for the coinage of all that is offered for coinage, goodbye republican party and goodbye democratic party as well. Panics are great educators, especially when the president of the United States holds the door of the Treasury open for the benefit of a gang of which he is one of the central figures, so it can steal out \$172,000,000 of gold coins in one year, and not one dollar of this sum applying in any way to the payment of any government obligation, as he says in his message to congress. Look at it. Consider the ignorance or the dishonesty of such a president. Helping all the time to rob the treasury of the hard-earned money yanked by every known process of political knavery and taxation away from an over-taxed people.—Pomeroy's Advance Thought.

The fight is on and it must continue till the people obtain control of this government or become slaves. The contest is between money and man, between the money power and the people. Foreign wealth is arrayed on one side and intelligent patriots on the other. Then there is a great mass of humanity still ignorant, assisting foreign wealth to crush patriotism and themselves. If that mass can be educated before it is too late, this may again be a free country, but the outlook is doleful. Many people prefer to listen to the song of the siren till they are bound hand and foot.—Sledge-Hammer.

We have received a copy of the PEOPLE'S PILOT, a populist paper published at Rensselaer, Indiana. That its editorial page is able and fearlessly conducted will excite no wonder among those who remember the brilliant work performed by the present editor of the PILOT, Mr. F. D. Craig, while editor of the Mt. Pleasant Referendum. Mr. Craig has hosts of friends all over Iowa who will join The Chronicle in wishing all manner of prosperity to Mr. Craig and his estimable wife in their new home. And we welcome the Pilot as a valuable addition to our X list.—Ft. Madison, Iowa, Chronicle.

### Silver To Nominate.

From The Chicago Record.

Chicago is to be the national political center next year and silver will be the dominant issue in the presidential campaign. This straightforward statement was made yesterday by a man who is a leading factor of the silver propaganda, and it was conceded by a number of conservative local financial men to be the only logical conclusion which could be drawn from a series of suggestive recent events.

A plan of campaign has been laid out which will bring the headquarters of the silver prop-

aganda from Denver to Chicago, and already the boast has been made that "silver will split the republican and democratic parties, and that the Alleghany mountains, next year, will be the great divide which will separate the yellow Atlantic coast from the white Mississippi valley and Pacific coast."

This plan contemplates an arbitrary demand on both national conventions, for it is said that the silver men of both parties have arrived at a perfect understanding in the matter, that a plank for "free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of other commercial nations," must be placed in the platforms of the respective parties. According to this plan, should either or both conventions refuse to be dictated to by the aggressive silverites the silver delegates will withdraw and an independent silver party will be formed, with its headquarters in Chicago.

The first choice of the leader of this political enterprise is Congressman J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, a democrat. Second choice falls upon R. P. Bland of Missouri, a democrat; W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, a democrat; Senator H. M. Teller of Colorado, a republican, and Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, a republican.

It is taken for granted by the silver men that organized labor and the people's party will continue with them to form the silver party, and they have expressed a willingness to accept government control of transportation provided that this modification of plank 10 is made a subordinate issue to free silver.

An organized movement for the purpose of sending silver delegates to the democratic national convention is well under way in the northwestern states and is paralleled by a similar movement on the part of silver republicans. The progress of this preparatory work has arrived at the tangible degree and the various state committees of both parties are beginning to watch it closely.

Probably the most active agent in spreading the silver gospel is W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin Financial School," "A Tale of Two Nations," "The Elementary Principles of Money" and other financial books.

The sale of his books has reached figures which appear incredible, but the fact that more than 250,000 copies of "Coin Financial School" and "A Tale of Two Nations" have been sent out of Chicago each month for some months past is vouched for by the several news companies which handle his publication. Over 10,000 volumes a day have been sold for the last month, and the geographical distribution of this free-silver literature discloses the fact that silver already is of dominant interest east of the Mississippi river.

The books of the shipping clerk show that Michigan has received more than 1,500 of Mr. Harvey's books a day since March 1; Illinois over 1,000 a day; Indiana 1,000 and Iowa and Wisconsin, Ohio and Missouri each nearly the same number. When "Coin," a tiny weekly, made its appearance in Chicago early in 1893 it attracted little attention. It gained some strength when it presented a pamphlet on "Bimetallism and Monometallism," written by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, Ireland. This was followed by Mr. Harvey's "Elementary Principles of Money" and then "Coin Financial School" was brought out. The last book issued in the series was "A Tale of Two Nations," a financial novel, and this book has been dramatized, and the production, with "living pictures," will be placed in a few weeks on a Chicago stage.

It was the marvelous success of Mr. Harvey's free-silver books which assisted in directing the attention of western silver men to Chicago, and which caused them to select it as their headquarters for next year.

Recently two Colorado papers have moved to Chicago and it is asserted that before the presidential campaign opens the silver men will have a democratic paper in this city which will be the official organ of the silver party.

[Ed.—The Pilot reprints the above as evidence of the wonderful work being accomplished for "free silver coinage" by "Coin Financial School" and "A Tale of Two Nations," either of which books are given free to every subscriber to the People's Pilot who pays \$1.00 on his account, whether it be for the past or in advance. They are also given free to every new subscriber who

pays 25c for a trial term of three months.]

### What is the Matter?

[The Inter-Ocean, March 21.]

Geo. S. Bowen writes to the editor of the American Sheep Breeder as follows:

Comparing prices of 1870 with prices current today we notice most material reductions, to wit:

1870—Middling cotton	26c	1895.....5c
1870—Indian head sheetings	15c	1895.....5½c
1870—New York mills		
bleached	22½c	1895.....10c
1870—Standard prints	14c	1895.....4½c
1870—Print cloths, 61x64	8½c	1895.....2½c
1870—Wool in London	21½d	1895.....12½d
1870—Wheat in London	56d	1895.....27½d
1870—Miles of railway in United States	47,000	1895.....180,000
1870—Tons of Pennsylvania Railroad hauled	5,000,000	1895.....55,000,000

1870—First class freight, N. Y. to Chicago	\$1.50	1895.....75c
1870—All rail rate on grain, Chicago to New York, per 100	70c	1895.....25c
1870—Wheat, New York to Liverpool, per bu.	13c	1895.....5c

The Record printed five pages of letters from leading Chicago merchants on January 1, 1895, all concurring in a decline in prices of from 20 to 25 per cent since Jan. 1, 1893. Wheat sold in 1894 at 50 cents, iron at lower prices than ever before in the history of our country, and real estate is very generally paralyzed, excepting choice inside improved property. Population is increasing; millions of people are unemployed; our public expenditures are greater than our revenues; a serious condition of universal unrest prevails. There must be some general and underlying cause. I have carefully read "Coin Financial School," and think the little professor has made a most clear and logical statement of the causes leading up to the present low prices, ably proving that unless our farmers, our wool growers, our sheep breeders arouse themselves, and write to their Congressmen, demanding legislation that will stop the further destruction of values of property and commodities, still lower prices will be realized; the decline must continue—it is inevitable.

Coin's Financial School shows the road to general prosperity, and deserves careful study by every producer, every farmer, every citizen.

### ADDRESS TO POPULISTS.

People's Party Congressmen Outline the Duties of Their Constituents.

The populist members of the senate and house have issued the following address to the members of the people's party:

"As early as 1865-66 a conspiracy was entered into between the gold gamblers of Europe and America to accomplish the following purposes:

"To fasten upon the people of the United States the burdens of perpetual debt; to destroy the greenbacks which had brought us safely through the perils of war; to strike down silver as a money metal; to deny to the people the use of federal paper and silver, the two independent sources of money supply guaranteed by the constitution; to fasten upon the country the single gold standard of Great Britain, and to delegate to thousands of banking corporations, organized for private gain, the sovereign control for all time over the issue and volume of all supplemental paper currency. Thus they doubled the demands for gold, forced upon the country an appreciating money standard, entailing an indefinite period of falling prices; robbed enterprise of its just profits, condemned labor to idleness, and confiscated the property of debtors.

"For nearly thirty years these conspirators have kept the people quarreling over less important matters, while they have pursued with unrelenting zeal their one central purpose. At the present moment every device of treachery, every resource of state craft, and every artifice known to the secret cabals of the international gold ring are being made use of to deal a final death blow to the prosperity of the country and the financial and commercial independence of this country. They seek to accomplish their fell purposes before the blow can be averted through the ballot. Their plans have been long matured and their line of action is fully chosen. They address themselves to the one subject—the money question—in all its breadth and magnitude. This brings the country face to face with a perilous issue, which calls for immediate and united action on the part of the people. Every behest of patriotism requires that we shall at once meet the issue and accept the challenge so defiantly offered.

"To falter now is to invite disastrous failure. We earnestly

### A FEARFUL COUGH

Speedily Cured by

### AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL



"My wife was suffering from a fearful cough, which the best medical skill procurable was unable to relieve. We did not expect that she could long survive; but Mr. E. V. Royal, deputy surveyor, happened to be stopping with us over night, and having a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with him, induced my wife to try this remedy. The result was so beneficial, that she kept on taking it, till she was cured. She is now enjoying excellent health, and weighs 160 pounds."—R. S. HUMPHRIES, Saucy, Ga.

### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Received Highest Awards

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

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### The Harsh Treatment of Napoleon at St. Helena.

[Ida M. Tarbell, in McClure's Magazine for April.]

The island of St. Helena is a mass of jagged, gloomy rocks; the nearest land is six hundred miles away. Isolated and inaccessible as it is, the English placed Napoleon on its most sombre and remote part—a place called Longwood, at the summit of a mountain and to the windward. The houses at Longwood were damp and unhealthy. There was no shade. Water had to be carried some three miles.

The governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, was a tactless man, with a propensity for bullying those whom he ruled. He was haunted by the idea that Napoleon was trying to escape, and he adopted a policy which was more like that of a jailer than of an officer. In his first interview with the emperor he so antagonized him that he soon refused to see him. Napoleon's antipathy was almost superstition. "I never saw such a horrid countenance," he told O'Meara. "He sat on a chair opposite to my sofa, and on a little table between us there was a cup of coffee. His physiognomy made such an unfavorable impression upon me that I thought his evil eye had poisoned the coffee, and I ordered Marchand to throw it out of the window. I could not have swallowed it for the world."

Aggravated by Napoleon's refusal to see him Sir Hudson Lowe became more annoying and petty in his regulations. All free communication between Longwood and the inhabitants of the island was cut off. The newspapers were mutilated; certain books were refused; his letters were opened. A bust of his son, brought to the island by a sailor, was withheld for weeks. There was incessant haggling over the expenses of his establishment. His friends were subjected to constant annoyance. All news of Marie Louise and of his son was kept from him.

### Literary Note.

"The Beautiful Models of Paris," in the March Cosmopolitan, satisfy a long-felt curiosity in regard to the women who have been posing for the world's famous paintings. The Cosmopolitan has carefully gathered a collection of the most famous of these portraits and used them to illustrate an interesting article by a distinguished French critic, Fr. Thiebaut Sisson. Nor does the beauty of the originals fall short of the ideal on the painter's canvass. In the same number is a delightful article about the famed sea-girl isle, for so many centuries a fortress and prison—Mont-Saint-Michel. "Pearl-Diving and its Perils," by an English naval officer, written from personal experiences, is perhaps the most thrilling tale of exploration of the ocean's depths ever put on paper. The fiction of this number is unusually entertaining.

### Money to Loan.

The undersigned have made arrangements whereby they are able to make farm loans at the lowest possible rate of interest, with the usual commission. Interest payable at the end of the year. Partial payments can be made on Jan. 1st of any year. Call and see us before