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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.
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THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lesse.)

PILOT PUBLISHING CO., (Limited.) Proprietors.

DAVID H. YODER, President. WM. WASHBURN, Vice President. LEE E. GLAZEBROOK, Secy. J. A. McFARLAND, Treas.

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Rensselaer, Saturday, March 30.

People's Party Platform.

FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES.

PRINCIPLE I. That the union of the labor forces of the country, in a day communitized shall be permanent and peaceful, and the spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

PRINCIPLE II. Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar earned from the soil without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of civil and rural labor are the same; their interests are identical.

PRINCIPLE III. The time has come when the railroads 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 or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government 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 employees.

FINANCE.

PRINCIPLE IV. 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 of credit be provided, not to exceed 2 per cent per annum to be given to us as a 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.

PRINCIPLE V. We demand a stabilized value 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.

PRINCIPLE VI. 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 paid into the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

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

TRANSPORTATION.

PRINCIPLE VII. Transportation being a means of exchange and a means of safety, 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 news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LANDS.

PRINCIPLE VIII. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All land ownership of land should be prohibited, and lands held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all land 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 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 to every voter without federal intervention through the adoption by the States of the unperverted American or secret ballot system.

RESOLVED. That the tax to be 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 pretense of which it opens up 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 sympathize with the efforts of organized labor to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law, and add to the said law.

RESOLVED. That we condemn the Picketon system, as menaces to our liberties, and we demand its removal.

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 the direct vote of the people.

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

OF

agenda 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 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's Financial School," and "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's Financial School" and "A Tale of Two Nations" have been sent out of Chicago each month for some months past is vouches 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 1895, 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's 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's 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.

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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 16c 1895..... 5c

1870—New York mills..... 21c 1895..... 10c

1870—Standard prints..... 14c 1895..... 4c

1870—Print cloths 61x64..... 84c 1895..... 23c

1870—Wool in London..... 21d 1895..... 12c

1870—Wheat in London..... 5d 1895..... 27c

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 rates on grain, Chicago to New York, per 100..... 70c 1895..... 25c

1870—Wheat, New York to Liverpool, per bu..... 1c 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's 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, 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.

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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. R. V. Royal, deputy surveyor, happened to be staying 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, Saussy, Ga.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

urge the populists throughout the country to concentrate their entire force and energy upon the tremendous contention presented, and thus meet the enemy upon his chosen line of battle. Invite the aid and co-operation of all persons who favor the immediate free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; the issue of all paper money by the general government without the intervention of banks of issue, and who are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing government bonds in time of peace. In a word, to extend the hand of fellowship to all who agree with you upon the money question, which is certainly the mightiest and most fundamental controversy evolved during the present century."

The above is signed by Lafe Pence, O. M. Kem, T. J. Hudson, William Baker, W. A. McKeigan, William V. Allen, John C. Bell, James H. Kyle, H. E. Bonen, H. E. Taubeneck, J. H. Turner, and J. B. Weaver.

The Atlanta Exposition.

The Terraces between Piedmont avenue and Jackson street will be devoted to amusement features. Imagine a street, curving along the slope, with a continuous succession of picturesque structures; the adobe houses and bamboo huts of the Mexican and Guatemalan village, and the wigwams of the Indians, in striking contrast with the antique designs of the Oriental village, and the quaint or curious architecture of the Japanese, the Eskimo, the German and the Chinese villages. Prominent among the other structures will be Hagenbeck's Arena of Trained Wild Animals, and the monkey house with 740 of these queer animals, representing specimens of almost every known variety. The Vaudeville Theater, the Palace of Illusion, the Mystic Maze and the Scenic Railway will afford infinite amusement, and as a sort of climax Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, at the end of the street, will be the resort of thousands of pleasure seekers. The villages will be among the best features, and will be occupied by real people of the countries typified. In the Mexican village some interesting archaeological remains from the ruins of Palenque will be exhibited, and the Oriental collection is expected to be the best yet produced.

"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