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The Model's
Grand Mid-Spring Opening

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

The Model's
Grand Mid-Spring Opening

FOR THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER AND GOLD AT THE PARITY RATIO OF SIXTEEN TO ONE WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ANY OTHER NATION ON EARTH.

VOL. IV.

RENSSELAER, IND., SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1895.

NUMBER 44.

MONON TIME TABLE.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 5	10:52 A. M.
No. 8	11:23 P. M.
No. 29	6:21 P. M.
No. 45	8:25 P. M.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 6	8:25 P. M.
No. 74	4:45 A. M.
No. 24	7:15 A. M.
No. 26	10:00 A. M.
No. 74	9:35 P. M.

*stop on signal.

daily except Sunday.

THE POST OFFICE.

Money Order Fees.

The postoffice is an institution upon the principle of the very best service at actual cost. Money sent by its order system is the very safest, most convenient and the cheapest means of transportation. Every cent that is paid for stamps, or for fees is that much of the nation's taxes paid. It is the duty of all good citizens to patronize the post office in every way possible. The following are the rates:

Orders not exceeding \$2.50 3c.
Orders not exceeding \$5.00 5c.
Orders not exceeding \$10.00 8c.
Orders not exceeding \$20.00 10c.
Orders not exceeding \$30.00 12c.
Orders not exceeding \$40.00 15c.
Orders not exceeding \$50.00 18c.
Orders not exceeding \$60.00 20c.
Orders not exceeding \$75.00 25c.
Orders not exceeding \$100.00 30c.

Rates of Postage.

Merchandise, for each oz. 1c.
Books, printed matter, 2-oz. 1c.
Newspapers, 4-oz. 1c.
Newspapers (by publisher) 1lb 1c.
Letters (Canada, Mexico) 1-oz 2c.
Letters, Foreign, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5c.
Registering fee, additional, 8c.

Arrivals and Departures.

Mails arrive—7 a. m., 10:52 a. m., and 3:25 p. m.
Mails close—10:22 a. m., 2:55 p. m. and 7 p. m.
Office hours—7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Star Route Mails.

Leave for Blackford and Aix Tuesdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m., returning same day. Pleasant Grove and Valma daily at 12:30 p. m. Collegeville daily at 8:15 a. m.

Call on Melvin Kenton at Surrey for gas burnt tile. Any size, good quality and reasonable.

Nursery Stock for Sale.

I have a full line of fruit trees at Iliff's livery barn. Will sell cheap. Apply to J. F. Iliff.

J. A. WOODIN.

An Unexpected Cut.

Best galvanized barb wire, \$2.35 per 100 lbs; staples to accompany wire, at same price.

G. M. WILCOX, Surrey.

Agents Wanted.

To handle the Fountain Rubber Scrubber, also the best rubber window washer and dryer ever made. If you mean business send stamps for circulars and terms.

Fountain Rubber Scrubber Works, Fort Mandison, Iowa.

Short Order Restaurant.

T. H. Robertson has opened up a first class restaurant next to Huff's jewelry store in Rensselaer, where he will serve meals as ordered at all hours. He solicits a share of the public's patronage and assuring all that they will be given the best of service and courteous treatment.

BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. B. Meyer.

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, and see us before making our loan; our money is as cheap and easy as any on the market.

Information regarding the loans made by the Atkinson & Rigler Agency at Wabash, Ind., can be had at our office, up stairs in Williams-Stockton building, opposite court house.

WARREN & IRWIN.

RENSSELAER, IND., SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1895.



He don't seem to enjoy it, but on election day he votes for a continuance of the National Game.

FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

THE FINANCIAL PLAN OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

British Interferences—Robbed of Gold and Silver by Taxation the People Devised a Monetary System and Enjoyed Unequalled Prosperity.

The following interesting article concerning the money of colonial times is from the pen of Hon. John Davis of Kansas:

"The currency of Pennsylvania was both a success and a failure, and deserves special attention. It succeeded as long as it possessed the quality of legal tender. It failed when the British government forbade it having that quality. Its use was compelled by the absence of coin, which had been drawn away by the British trade. Coin money being an exportable article, was always a fugitive in those colonial days. It could not be relied on as a basis for non-legal paper. Having no coin, Pennsylvania adopted a legal tender paper in 1723. It came to an end through an act of the British parliament depriving it of the quality of legal tender. Being called before a committee of parliament, Dr. Franklin described the Pennsylvania money system as follows:

"Pennsylvania, before it made any paper money, was totally stripped of its gold and silver, though it had from time to time, like the neighboring colonies, agreed to take gold and silver coins at higher nominal values, in hopes of drawing money into and retaining it for the internal use of the province. During that weak practice, silver got up by degrees to 8s 9d. per ounce—long before paper money was made. The difficulties for want of cash were accordingly very great, the chief part of the trade being carried on by the extremely inconvenient method of barter, when in 1723, paper money was first made there (in Pennsylvania), which gave new life to business, promoted greatly the settlement of the new lands (by lending small sums to beginners, on easy interest, to be paid by installments) whereby the province has so greatly increased in inhabitants that the export from thence (to England) is now more than ten fold what it then was."

Gov. Pownall, colonial governor of Massachusetts, discussing the subject in hand, said:

"I will venture to say that there never was a wiser or better measure—never one calculated to serve the interests of an increasing country; that there never was a measure more steadily pursued or more faithfully executed for forty years together than the loan office in Pennsylvania, founded and administered by the assembly of that province."

Rev. John Twells of London, an able English writer, speaking of the American colonial finances, said:

"This was the monetary system under which the American colonists prospered to such an extent that Burke said of them: 'Nothing in the history of the world is like their progress.' It was a wise and beneficial system, and its effects were most conducive to the happiness of the people. Take the case of a family, industrious and enterprising, driven by persecution or misfortune to seek a refuge in the wilds of the new world. With their scanty means they purchase a tract of land. Many years of hard labor, privation and anxiety would have been necessary to bring that family into a state of decent competency, had they been required to purchase gold and silver by labor and by the produce of labor, before they could effect the improvements of their property. But half the value of his land was advanced to the head of the family in notes, which circulated as money. With these notes he could hire labor and purchase implements of husbandry and cattle; and thus, where without these notes one acre could be cleared, cultivated and stocked in a year, ten would be the assistance of the paper money advanced, he reclaimed from the forest and rendered productive. Thus hope entered the dwelling of the poor emigrant."

"Ten years found him with the whole of his debt to the government discharged, the proprietor of a happy home. And the kind hand of paternal government was stretched out still, to advance him again one half the increased value of his land and thus enable him to clear more of the forests, and to settle his children in new homes. Such was the system by which a set of miserable outcasts were converted, in a short space of time, into happy, contented, and prosperous colonists."

"In an evil hour the British government took away from America its 'representative money,' commanded that no more paper bills of credit should be issued, and those out should cease to be legal tender,' and collected the taxes in hard silver. This was in 1773. Now mark the consequences. This contraction of the circulating medium paralyzed all the industrial colonies; the most severe distress was brought home to every family; discontent was urged on to desperation, till, at last 'human nature' as Dr. Johnson phrases it, 'arose and asserted its rights.'

"This is a truthful and fair description of the money which served the people in time of need, when coin had fled beyond the sea, or was locked up in the miser's till. It will be observed that it rested entirely on the quality of legal tender, and it remained good and sound until that quality was withdrawn by the British government on purpose to destroy it, and thus to render the colony dependent for money on the usurers of England. The Penn-

sylvania currency did not depend on the land for its value, as some suppose. The lands were merely security for the loans."

Notes and Comments.

At the election last fall the Populists vote in Ithaca, N. Y., was 47. At an election held a few weeks ago the Populists polled 697 votes. Vineland, N. J., a city of 5,000 population, came within 17 votes of electing a Populist mayor at the recent election. Creston, Ia., with a population of 8,500, was swept by the Populists recently. Ah, these are straws—big straws, too, that show which way the political winds are blowing.

It is shown by statistics that in the state of Ohio alone the farmers are worth \$50,000,000 less than they were January 1, 1894. The farmers in every state in the union have suffered losses proportionately, beyond a doubt, which gives rise to the inquiry, how much longer will the farmers sustain by their vote and influence systems that impose such conditions. "Oh," says some one, "legislation has nothing to do with the conditions of the people; you can't vote money into people's pockets." In this you differ, friend, with Jefferson, who said: "A nation may legislate itself into prosperity or adversity."

"The price of materials of all kinds entering into the repairs of the roads has decreased, the only exception being that of labor, which has not decreased in its proper proportion," is the way George Gould concludes his annual report as president of the Missouri Pacific railway. This coming from a man who has just recently paid \$2,000,000 for a worthless French count as a husband for his sister's sons, and ought to be a wonderful incentive to the employees of that and all other railroads to rush frantically to the support of the two old parties, controlled by corporate influences, that make it possible for this upstart to insult every honest American working man in the country.

The only fellows in this country who are not studying economic questions are the fellows filling the offices. They are like rotten chunks—floating with the current, without enough energy to pull out of a dead eddy. They are the fellows who, if Cleveland should declare the moon is made of green cheese, would join in chorus, "I know it, I know it."

An English duke has imported 2,000 frogs from our American ponds to get rid of the parasites in the ponds on his estate. If they could serve him and his people as the pesky English sparrow has served us, honors would be even, but the frogs can only croak, while the English sparrow, together

with the English gold bugs, are running this country.

A bill before the legislature of New York provides for military instruction in public schools, and appropriates \$100,000 to carry out the measure. This spirit of militarism seems to be cropping out among the wealthy classes all over the country, even in the churches. Why is this? Are the so-called aristocratic classes having visions of trouble ahead, and are being seized with Belshazzar shakes? Where is a surer sign of the decadence of our institutions than this attempt to encourage the growth of militarism among our people?

The suit brought by the state of Texas against the Standard Oil company for \$109,500 damages and the forfeiture of its permit to do business in that state will be watched with considerable interest by the victims of that great robber trust all over the country. Having absorbed by the 'freezing out' process about all of its competitors, it now turns its attention to new oil fields, and is riding rough shod over the small operators. If Texas can check the trust in that state, possibly other states will take up the cudgel against this one of the most gigantic and powerful trusts in the country.

The recent demonstrations in Germany in honor of Prince Bismarck's 80th birthday smack largely of "enthusiasm made to order," as an effort to counterbalance the refusal of the German parliament to tender a vote of congratulation to the ex-iron chancellor. This action on the part of the socialists caused the young war lord, Emperor William, to eat humble pie by personally visiting Bismarck and tendering congratulations to the man he summarily banished when he came to the throne. The burden of Bismarck's responses to the different addresses was to stand by the empire, which, considering the giant strides socialism is making in Germany, is more significant of internal troubles than from foreign foes. The crowned heads of Europe today fear their own subjects more than foreign foes.

The total value of live stock on farms, according to estimates for January, 1895, for the entire country, is \$1,819,446,406, a decrease of \$351,370,448 from the total value of 1894. Economically administered, here is a loss in the one item alone sufficient to run the government a whole year. Our financial system comes high, but money-foolish people don't seem to want any other.

Beautiful line of 5c and 10c glassware at the Emporium.

Strictly Pure White Leads and Heath & Milligan's house paints, at Meyers' Old Reliable.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM EXPLAINED.

Should the People Rule?—An Important Question Illustrated—Representatives, Instead of Making Laws for the People, Make Laws for Themselves.

I have wondered many a time why the rank and file of reformers do not pay more attention to the important subject of direct legislation—in other words, the initiative and referendum. My dear friend, do you want free silver? Do you want government banks? Do you want fifty dollars per capita? Do you want a decrease in your taxation, or government ownership of railroads? Well, how are you going to get these reforms? You have been hinting to your rulers for some time that you wanted these things and have not made much headway. The trouble is that instead of going in quest of the treasure yourself, you sent some one else. Miles Standish sent John Alden to court Priscilla for him. John forgot that he was a representative and courted the girl for himself. Miles Standish should have done his own courting and the American people should make their own laws.

The initiative is the right of petition. Under the system of direct legislation a given per cent of the people can petition for any desired law, and when their petition is received the legislative power, congress or the state legislature as the case may be, must prepare a bill containing all the provisions asked for in the petition and submit the same to the people at the next regular election. This submission to the people is the referendum. The people vote the bill in or vote it down, the majority of the actual people thus saying what laws they will have. Under this system all laws originate with the people and are approved by the people.

Suppose that at the coming national election the populists should elect a majority of both national houses of congress and also get their man safely seated in the presidential chair. They would no doubt institute a number of grand reforms. But if they leave the people in their present powerless condition, succeeding administrations could in a very few years kill every good law they have made and wipe out all traces of their reforms.

The American people are to-day practically powerless. They have handed over their power to their so-called representatives. These representatives can make just as many bad laws as they please, and the only redress that the people have is to vote them down when they again present themselves as candidates for office. This is rather poor redress when we consider that if we vote a guilty officeholder down, the man we put in his place has the same power and opportunity to do mischief that he had. The referendum is the remedy.

The agitation and education upon this section of the Omaha platform, or more properly its appended resolutions, can not be too thorough or reach too far. If the people are fortunate enough to elect the officeholders of the next administration this is one of the very first reforms they should establish. For direct legislation means the triumph of all other reforms, just as rapidly as the people can comprehend them. It is not only the instrument for procuring every desired reform but is also the most direct means of repealing every undesirable law. It will forever put a stop to the legal steals and bunco games that now make up about nine-tenths of the work of the average legislative body.

It will not only decrease the number of salaried officers but it will also reduce all the expenses of the government. When she enjoys this system America will cease to be a representative oligarchy and will become a real republic in which the people actually rule. If then a bond issue is proposed the people will have a chance to vote as to whether they desire to be robbed in this fashion.

And the best part of it all is that it will bring the actual facts of government before the people and compel them to consider, think, and reason. They will thus learn to vote for measures instead of screaming themselves hoarse for individuals who would not, in many instances, pick them up out of the ditch.

Why Europe Demands Our Gold.

Mr. A. S. Heidelbach, writing in The Forum, gives the following figures as the reason why Europe demands our gold, answering the inquiry, "Whence comes this unsettled debt which keeps clamoring for payment in gold?"

Money spent by American travelers \$100,000,000
Freights carried in foreign ships 100,000,000
Dividends and interest on American securities held abroad 75,000,000
Profits of foreign corporations doing business here, of investors, &c. 75,000,000

Total \$350,000,000
Mr. H. says these figures "have been carefully gone over, and represent