

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 salvation of 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 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 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 with 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 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 \$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 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.

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 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 their 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, 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 legal voter without federal intervention through the adoption by the States of the unperfected 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 iniquitous 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 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 maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by federal officers.

RESOLVED, That we command 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.

Nearly every reader of the Pilot has a friend some where who would like to hear from Jasper county. It costs but 2c a week to send them all the news, beautifully printed; why not do it? Twenty-five cents for three months including Coin's Financial School.

Coin's Financial School (price 25c) is given free to every new trial subscriber of The People's Pilot. Twenty-five cents for three months.

The Illinois Club Debate.

It is no unmeaning and accidental fact that the foreign and strictly local news of most interest yesterday focalized on the same point, coinage. It is entirely safe to say that if all who wanted to hear the Harvey-Laughlin debate at the Illinois Club had enjoyed the privilege the Auditorium itself would have been too small to have held the audience. It was not known whether either was a good speaker or not, nor did that matter. The people are profoundly interested in the subject itself.

In a large sense the American people are now pupils in the financial school. It is now ten years since Professor Laughlin put himself forward as one of the faculty of this school, his "History of Bimetallism in the United States," a work of about 250 pages, being designed as a text book for all students of the money question. It attracted very little attention, and produced no perceptible impression. It took its place on the shelf of books of reference with Horton's "Gold and Silver," Walker's "Money, Trade, and Industry," and works of that kind which pursued the old method of discussion. General Walker is a bimetallist, but he had no more ripple on the sea of public opinion than the rest.

The first book that really commanded the listening ear was Harvey's "Coin's Financial School," a very small book, by an author then wholly unknown. There was a new departure in mode of discussion. As a writer Mr. Harvey has an individuality which is unmistakable, and which goes far to explain the enormous circulation his writings, especially the one named, have attained, a circulation so great and a fame so widespread that obscurity has only to tie itself to the tail of his kite to attain attention. Even Professor Laughlin, who all these ten years had been unnoticed, except as a member of a university, whose book had utterly failed to attract public attention, found his way out of the dark cellar by assailing "Coin." But while much of the interest of this club debate of Friday night was due to the curiosity excited by Harvey it is no less true that public interest in the great subject has been advanced, not only in Chicago, but throughout the country. At thousands of corner groceries and kindred rural substitutes for clubs, the chief theme of discussion is coinage. This spirit of inquiry will not down at the bidding of political timidity, or any other influence at work trying to suppress it.

The time is at hand, nay, is even here, when the uncertainty as to our monetary system must end. For nearly twenty years three distinct policies have been contending for the mastery, or rather, lying in wait to capture the government when the opportune time came. One was for gold as the single standard, another for silver as the single standard, and a third for real bimetallism. The first said, either let all silver be subsidiary, or put enough metal in the silver dollar to make its intrinsic value equal to the gold dollar; the second, keep the silver dollar where it has always been and lessen the amount of gold in the gold coins, and maintain the parity in that way; the third holds the true way is to so readjust the relations of the two metals as to maintain in perfectly good faith the principle of bimetallism on which our coinage was established by the founders of the Republic.

Perhaps the nearest point in common between the disputants at the Illinois Club was on the proposed international conference on silver. Professor Laughlin is flatly opposed to its object, while Mr. Harvey has no faith that it will accomplish the end in view. They sustain to it much the same relation that the followers of Garrison and the followers of Calhoun did to the republican party forty years ago. One had no faith in the effectiveness of the new party, while the other was bitterly hostile to its anti-slavery principles. But the Republican party went on all the same and achieved the grandest victory known to politics. One set of extremists was happily disappointed, the other utterly overthrown. In a certain large sense 1895 is likely to be in this matter of coinage much what 1855 was to slavery.—Inter-Ocean.

The Initiative and Referendum should become a fundamental part of every municipal charter.

Reader, if you are pleased with the Pilot as it now comes from the new press, won't you ask that neighbor of yours to take the best paper printed in Indiana. Remember a copy of "Coin's Financial School" is given free with each subscription.

NARROWING THE MONEY OF ULTIMATE REDEMPTION.

BOSTON, April 26, 1895.

Ninety-nine years after date, for value received, I promise to pay Edward Atkinson, for the great banking interests which he so ably represents, \$40,000,000 (Forty Thousand Million Dollars) in one dollar gold coins of the coinage of 1849, and interest at ten per cent per annum, also payable only in said one dollar gold coins of the coinage of 1849, interest payable semi-annually in advance. And it is expressly stipulated that no other coin, or of any other date of coinage, or any other form of money, whether it be a legal tender or not, shall be substituted for the one dollar gold coins of the coinage of 1849, specified in this contract, and any failure to pay interest or principle as herein stipulated shall forfeit all the soil and property and liberty of Free America, to the Noble English financiers who so graciously dictate the money system of this republic.

UNCLE SAMUEL.

Per G. Cleveland, Agent.

P. S. There is just one of those coins in existence, and that is owned by Edward Atkinson's client.

THE GOLD STANDARD CARRIED TO A LOGICAL CLIMAX.

Affidavit of Circulation.

State of Indiana, County of Jasper, ss.
Francis D. Craig, Editor of the People's Pilot, does solemnly swear that the actual number of bona fide subscribers to the People's Pilot is 1,310, exclusive of 663 subscribers to the People's Pilot, Iowa, Rock Island, and Dubuque, and has been combined with that of the People's Pilot, and that the regular edition of the People's Pilot printed during the past three months has been 2,000 copies, and that the number of new subscribers received for the People's Pilot, since the 1st of January, 1895, exceeds \$100. F. D. CRAIG.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1895. David W. Shields, Notary Public.

Kicks at the Inevitable.

The editor of the Pilot, with the greatest charity for the man, manifest nervousness of his most congenial brother of the Republican, can well afford to smile at the following from his last issue, which is reproduced that the people of Jasper county might discover that it had been printed: "Our esteemed neighbor of the Pilot was talking through his hat, at a great rate, last week, and we scarcely know by what theory to account for the great and sudden increase in the output of his imagination, unless it be that his removal is near the proximity of the sulphur water of the court house well has had the effect of unduly stimulating his imaginative faculties. He gives it out straight, for instance, that the Pilot is the best paper in Indiana, and he don't care who knows it, and, the unkindest cut of all, no exception is made even in favor of that great light of populism, the Nonconformist of Indianapolis. In another place the readers are given a great 'stiff' about the Pilot being all 'home print' now, when the facts are that nearly the whole paper is made up from stereotype plates received every week by express, and in no essential respects better than nor different in nature from the ordinary ready prints or 'patent insides,' which the Pilot has used heretofore. Right along with this great 'breeze' about the Pilot's 'all home print' (on 'all-imported' stereotype plates) are several cracks about the Pilot's circulation, which are of a piece in imaginative magnitude with the 'best paper in Indiana' and the 'all home print' rackets."

The earnestness of the venerable editor of the Republican is certainly amusing. Probably he does think in his excited mental condition, that the Pilot is all plates, but the readers of this paper have no difficulty in finding twice as much local news and home set matter as they could find in the official paper of Jasper county.

The Pilot is printed at home on both sides, and that is exactly what troubles our worthy contemporary. He recognizes that the day is not far distant when he must do the same. His readers already recognize the difference between the "patent inside" and the "home print," and will soon be demanding that he move the paper up on the line of progression pursued by the Pilot. He knows that such a move will cost good hard gold dollars, and it touches a tender spot. He has fed at the public crib so long, and given so little for the privilege, that irritates him to be crowded. We forgive you brother, but you must bend to the inevitable; you must print your paper all at home.

The Initiative and Referendum should become a fundamental part of every municipal charter.

Reader, if you are pleased with the Pilot as it now comes from the new press, won't you ask that neighbor of yours to take the best paper printed in Indiana. Remember a copy of "Coin's Financial School" is given free with each subscription.

SOME SAMPLE LETTERS.

ILLUSTRATING THE POPULARITY OF RENSSLAER'S LEADING NEWSPAPER.

MT. PLEASANT, Ia., May 19.—You are printing a splendid paper; each paper shows a marked improvement; the people of Rensselaer must certainly appreciate your local work for it has few equals anywhere; glad you have landed the new press; the print and typography now is excellent; you will gain rather than lose subscribers here as they are pleased with its general character. Enclosed you will find check to pay for five new and five renewal subscriptions.

JOHN F. LEECH.

DAYTON, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., May 15.—I received a sample copy of the Pilot, and like the ring of the same, although I take four of the best reform papers published. I believe in spreading the light, knowing there is no relief to be gained by trusting to the old parties. So please send the Pilot and Coin's Financial School to each of the following names for three months each.

D. A. DRYER.

WESSINGTON, Beadle Co., S. D., May 17.—I send you 50c for the Pilot. Times are dull here but crops look good. I can get a few subscribers for your paper. Every one who sees it thinks it is just the paper for them.

J. B. RAVENSCROFT.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill.—I take the pleasure of answering your notice received a few days ago in regard to your new press. Enclosed find my fee that is due you. Pardon me for not sending it sooner. I will send you the money for another year in a short time, for I wish to still continue the paper.

W. H. GALBRAITH.

REMINGTON, Ind., Editor Pilot:—You will find enclosed order for \$2; one to pay my subscription for the Pilot, and the other to help you in your work. I like your paper very well and all reform papers. I am a prohibitionist, but I am in sympathy with you in your work.

M. H. GROVE.

WHEATFIELD, Ind., Editor Pilot:—I wish to contribute to the new power press and think it best to send you about \$2, which you will please find enclosed. You will please give me credit, and if I am entitled to any premium you can send me whatever you think best.

SAMUEL REMLEY.

FLORENCE, Mo.—I have read the People's Pilot for nearly three years. It was sent to me by a friend and has made a popular list of me, and several of my neighbors have been changed by it.

Enclosed find an order for Coin's Financial School and Seven Financial Conspiracies. Send the Pilot to John Hobbs, Quinter, Kan., and oblige.

J. C. GRAY.

SMITH CENTER, Kan., May 11. F. D. CRAIG:—We have been receiving the Pilot for sometime and like it very much and would like to continue taking it, but times are so hard that we can't spare the money now. I wish I were able to help you on with your good work. We have had so many failures here that I can't do much now only pray that you may do well in your new home.

MRS. MILO J. CHANDLER.

OAKLAND MILLS, Iowa, May 17.—Enclosed please find postal note for one dollar for renewal to the People's Pilot.

LYDIA SHORT.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., May 15.—Enclosed find 25c for which please send me your paper, the People's Pilot three months and the book, Coin's Financial School, as per your offer in issue of May 9, '95, which I received a few days ago.

JOHN E. DOWD.

DOVER, N. H., May 15.—I received the Pilot by some kind friend. I like the paper. It hit my views. I enclose one dollar for one year and Coin's Financial School.

THOMAS NUTE.

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 16.—Enclosed find 25c for which please credit me with three months subscription to the People's Pilot, and send a copy of Coin's Financial School.

ROBERT M. CARRON.

Wheat is gradually going up again, in harmony with the developing prospect of free silver coinage. The price of silver bullion is also stronger.

Catholic Notes.

The club room of the Stanislaus Literary Society is becoming more inviting and attractive. A new carpet has been put down which gives the room a most cheerful appearance. About fifty new volumes have been added to the library, which will give a new stimulus to reading again. The members have all reasons to congratulate themselves upon the neat appearance of their club room which serves a double purpose, namely, that of sociable gatherings and of a reading room. Another feature which renders the room most desirable is the proximity of the Forester's Hall in which the society gives its semi-monthly programs. This hall being more spacious affords parents an opportunity to attend the literary and musical numbers and to witness the work of the society. It is a matter of regret that quite a number of our young people are deriving no benefit from the society, especially from the library. The books are selected with a view of improving the youthful mind. Who is ignorant of the fact that in our days the modern novel is one of the greatest educators? It has become a recognized force in society and not only for good, but also for evil. The power of the modern novel, exerted as it often is over young and immediate minds, gives occasion to the moralist to watch its prevailing spirit.

The true novel is a word picture of human motive and action; a standard by which the quality and tone of society may be gauged; a mirror in which we may find imagined the actual or the possible self. The highest type of fiction is the portrait both of real life and its attainable ideal. The measure of its accuracy, or truthfulness, is therefore the measure of its worth; and the frequent difficulty of differentiating fact from fancy demands, in the reading of this class of books the exercise of a careful and judicious temper. One very misleading "situation" we find common to all trashy novels: the existence of a hasty, ill-formed, loveless marriage, contracted from varying, but equally inadequate and foolish reasons. Doubtless this is the type of a daily multiplied and much too common experience; but it is far from being so general as to justify such frequent recurrence in fiction. The average novelist pictures for us certain consequences of these unfortunate relations, more momentous than the primary misfortune. And to what do these novels tend? Do we find the error and its retribution traced out in their natural and appointed sequence as cause and effect? No; the human nature of these novels cannot contemplate so sad a consequence of its own sinning. The novelist seeks rather to provide some easy way of escape these self-forced fetters.

A latter and stronger love appears upon the scene and fills two hearts with its haunting visions of a "lost and ruined paradise." Seemingly careless of the honor of its object, it hovers continually on the confines of forbidden ground, and all but trespasses on one of the most sacred of human rights. Recklessly it plays upon the crater-edge of latent passion, whilst the story tends painfully toward its expected climax in some improbable dissolution of these irksome bonds, and the possible realization, in a reputable manner, of these secretly cherished hopes. Considering these novels it is difficult to accept as true portraits these clouded pictures of the men and women of to-day. Too true is it, alas! that impurity of thought and life is common upon every hand. That homes are often ruined, and marriage altars often still profaned by ruthless passion. But these are not the tragedies that fiction paints; not these the skeletons which our respectable novelists venture to uncloset. They deal with vices not less real because less apparent, with doubtful purpose, not outward