

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

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Rensselaer, Thursday, July 4.

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 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 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 \$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 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 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 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.

Nearly every reader of the Pilot has a friend somewhere 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.

Will wonders never cease? That highest of high-class magazines, The Cosmopolitan, has reduced its price to ten cents per copy.

It is said that there are in Kansas twenty eight well-built towns without a single inhabitant. Saratoga, in that state, has a \$30,000 opera house, a large brick hotel, a \$20,000 school house and a number of fine business houses, and yet there is not a single person to claim that city as his home. At Fargo a herder and his family constitute the sole population of what was once an incorporated city.—Lowell Tribune. How can this be? It was understood that "bleeding Kansas" had been "redeemed" and that the only thing the matter with the state was that it had a few terrible populists.

Farmers who are harvesting thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre on land in Dakota worth \$20 an acre cannot be persuaded that even 60-cent wheat is an unmitigated democratic calamity.—Fowler Review. For the last ten years the farmers of Dakota have not harvested an average of twelve bushels of wheat per acre. A farm of 160 acres—100 under cultivation, with two wells, house, barn and other improvements—was offered the writer, last winter while in Bismark, for \$200. While it is true that the prospects so far are bright for the north-west this year, the seasons are not reliable enough to insure a regular crop. The trouble with the plute press is that it is continually pointing out farmers at a distance who are getting rich.

LITERARY REVIEW.

STEVENSON'S LAST NOVEL.

Robert Louis Stevenson's last story, "St. Ives," was left at his death practically completed, so it is stated by those who have seen the manuscript. Many chapters had even received the author's final revision. Stevenson had been at work upon this novel for more than a year, and the first half of it had been entirely rewritten several times. The novel is said to deal with the adventures of a Frenchman captured in the Peninsular war and shut up in Edinburgh Castle. A love affair between him and a Scottish maiden, a duel on the maiden's account between him and a fellow-prisoner and his escape from the prison are a few of the episodes that promise a romance of as absorbing interest as any Stevenson has produced. "St. Ives" will be published serially in McClure's Magazine, the price of which, by the way, is to be immediately reduced to ten cents a copy.

A bright and amusing little story in the July Arena is Alice W. Fuller's "A Wife Made to Order." Since so many confirmed bachelors seem to demand something of this sort, this story will obtain a wide reading among the ladies.

"O, will he paint me the way I want, As bonny as a girlie, Or will he paint me an ugly tyke, And be d—d to Mr. Nerli. But still and on and whichever it is, He is a canty Kerlie. The Lord protect the back and neck Of honest Mr. Nerli."

This, one of the last verses ever written by Robert Louis Stevenson, is in reference to the portrait of himself, which is given to the public with his verse for the first time in the July Cosmopolitan. The lines might have come from the pen of Burns, and are inimitable in their way. The portrait was declared by Stevenson himself to be the best ever painted of him. In this same number of The Cosmopolitan Rudyard Kipling tells an Indian story, to which Remington adds charming illustrations; Mrs. Burton Harrison makes a serious study of New York society in "The Myth of the Four Hundred," and Kate Douglas Wiggin contributes a story of one of the most delightful of Welsh retreats. The Cosmopolitan was with this number reduced to 10 cents per copy, and as a consequence, notwithstanding its large edition, it was "out of print" on the third day of publication.

Surely there was nothing left to desire, in the line of "food for the brain," for those who were subscribers for that high-class publication—McClure's Magazine—but the publisher appeared to think differently and has reduced the price to 10 cents per copy or \$1 per year.

Challie 23 cents a yard. Model, Saturday.

JOURNALISTIC JABS.

When a republican asks a friend of both gold and silver as money to depend upon the republican party for the rehabilitation of silver, ask him to explain the republican league convention at Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago. When a democrat says his party will reinstate silver, ask him to explain the Kentucky State convention of last week.—Progressive Farmer.

The first silver dollars coined in the United States had stamped upon their rim or circumference—"Hundred Cents, One Dollar or Unit." This ought to settle the question as to what was the unit of money, or price, established by the fathers. These dollars contained 371 grains of pure silver, precisely the amount of pure silver contained in the standard silver dollar of to-day which the modern gold-bug says must be redeemed in gold to make it good.—The Progressive Farmer.

The democratic editors of this state called a convention at Maxinkuckee and passed the following terrifying resolution:

Resolved, That one does not really have to cross a swollen stream at once, or if the bridge spanning it is shaky and in need of repair, and is being repaired, and if, besides, the stream is falling and gives promise of being in such condition that it may be forded or crossed dry-shod before one needs to be on the other side, it is the part of wisdom to camp under the olive branches in the shady grove on this side of the river.—Fowler Leader.

Ex-President Harrison has expressed dissatisfaction with a model for a statue of his grandfather. Inasmuch as his grandfather was never a citizen of Indiana, and his native state of Ohio and his relatives have left his grave unmarked all these years, we fail to see wherein ex-President Harrison should interfere if Indiana is silly enough to erect a statue of his grandfather, or any other deceased Ohioan, unless, as the Elkhart Truth suggests, "the old man's hat isn't on straight." In his objections, however, the ex-president has a large following. Most Indians object not only to the model but to the statue itself.—Delphi Citizen.

The county democracy of New York adopted the following resolution:

That we condemn the legislation which for a generation has forced upon us an unsound currency from the fiat legal-tender greenback to the depreciated silver, by which of late our industries have been paralyzed.

The Leader believes that the war against the rebellion was right. That means to crush that rebellion, among which were issuance of greenbacks, were right.

It is a part of the democratic scheme, which the Indianapolis Journal has adopted to retire the greenback along with silver and substitute bank notes. Behind these notes is a never ending interest bearing debt. They propose to buy an income, as fixed as taxes, which posterity shall pay.—That is what the retirement of greenback means.—Fowler Leader.

Do you take the Pilot?

Rev. B. E. Utz, formerly pastor of the Christian church of this place, graduated from Drake University of Iowa last month and is now attending the summer course in the Chicago University. Mr. Utz has been elected professor of Greek and Hebrew, in the Drake University for next year.

The St. Louis weather prophet, Hicks, predicts a variety of weather for July. He says the first few days of the month will be stormy. Cooler weather will succeed, until the 6th, when a storm condition with high temperature will prevail until the 10th. The regular storm period will follow, with high temperature and thunder showers. The 17th will be the centre of a disturbance of the barometer and an over working of the thermometer, and the regular storm period will continue from the 20th to the 24th, during which time more rain will fall than at any like period of the month. The heat at this time will be excessive, and destructive storms will follow. Scattering mid summer showers will mark the last few days of the month, and there will be plenty of heat, but little rain.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE'S MONEY.



Read Ignatius Donnelly's new and greatest book, "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE'S MONEY," price 25 cents. Given FREE to subscribers of THE PEOPLE'S PILOT who pay \$1 on their account. Also free to all new trial subscribers who pay 25 cents for three months.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

A BUILDING BOOM.

GOODLAND, July 8.—As there has been no correspondence from this place for some time these items are submitted to let the people know that Goodland is still on the road to prosperity.

A great amount of improvement is going on here this season, among the most noted instances being the following:

Fred Gilman's fine residence in the north part of town, cost \$3500; Frank Poe's residence, north part, \$1800; H. Colborn's two residences, north part \$2200; Dr. Lovell's residence, north part, \$1200; Burt Green's fine residence in the south part, \$2500; Dr. Cram's residence, south part, \$1800; Stephens Bringham's residence, \$1400; A. J. Kitt's residence, south part, \$2000; S. Spurgeon's residence, south part, \$1200; F. Humbert's residence, south part, \$1000; R. Hamilton's brick, north part, \$1700. But three or four of the above mentioned residences are completed yet, and these estimates may fall a few hundred dollars short, or go a little over. Other smaller residences have been built, that cost less than \$1000, not enumerated in the above list. Where is there a town that can pass us.

A BASE BALL CHALLENGE.

Goodland, July 8.—The little seven by nine editor of the Remington Press makes a terrible do over the Remington base ball team's victory over the Goodland nine here on the Fourth. Inasmuch as this is the first victory for Remington's stubs and twists let them roll in the sand and gloat over the victory which they stole by running in one of the most contemptible umpires that ever set foot on American soil. He was out of change and needed half they won for spending money. He couldn't remember strikes, balls or anything else. The crowd hooted and hissed him from start to finish for his rotten decisions. He hung around the diamond for a half hour before the game was called looking for a job. Remington took him because he was a cheap John, and was out of a job. No one accuses Mr. Lyons of selling out but the editor of the Press, who lives here and has been drawing on his imagination for about all he has had in his paper for the past six months. Six of Goodland's nine are under eighteen years and the nine has never all practiced or played together except when playing a match game. Before, when Goodland played the nine on this diamond, they had a man behind the bat who had never caught in a match game. When Oram went behind the bat at the sixth inning the score stood 23 for Remington and one for Goodland, and at the end of the ninth inning it stood Remington 24 and Goodland 13. Remington had made one score while Goodland made twelve. Did Remington's pitcher sell out to Goodland then? Bring down an umpire (that is if you have one), that knows a strike from a ball and Goodland will play you from one hundred to five thousand dollars. Remington had to have the game the Fourth and a fifteen dollar umpire had to make it for them.

THIRD DEATH FROM EXPLOSION.

Goodland, July 10.—Goodland vs. Wolcott are booked for a

match game of base ball here this week.

Oh no, it was not for the lack of money that the Lafayette band boys did not get their money the night of the Fourth. For there was in the bank more than \$400, all subscribed by our people for just such a purpose. The committee, Oh, the committee.

The "merry go-round" that has delighted our young people for a week left Sunday morning to inflict the good people of Rensselaer.

Our saloons seem to be complying strictly with the Nicholson laws regardless of the nomenclature committee.

Edward Stumbaugh, the third victim of the traction engine explosion, died here last week. The Perkins traction-engine and well drilling machinery left this place only a few days before the terrible accident occurred to drill a few wells at Attica.

Goodland now has two daily newspapers. The "Morning Times" owned and edited by the M. E. preacher, Mr. Streeter, and the Daily Evening Herald, published by A. J. Kitt, for so many years editor of the Saturday Herald.

The new U. B. church is progressing very slowly just now. The workmen are waiting for the new slate roofing.

The bicycle race was a walk away for Harry Little. Only about one fourth of the crowd knew at what place the race would occur or what time. Harry Little, first, \$25.00; F. Dutant, second, \$15.00; Master John Perry, third, \$10.00.

New rye has made its appearance in our market. Price not given.

STAR-EYED GODESS.

FROM STOUTSBERG.

Stoutsberg, July 10.—The coin in some fields in this vicinity was quite badly broken down by the wind storm Sunday evening.

This city now has telephone connection with Wheatfield, DeMotte and Kniman.

Will Stimson is getting about the aid of a pair of crutches. He is having a slow recovery from his accident.

Mrs. George Mann of Chicago, who has been visiting at the home of her brother, Judge Lintner, has returned to her home.

Miss Anna Erwin expects to return to her home in Summitville, Tenn., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crowell of Chicago spent the Fourth with the parents of Mrs. Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. George Watson.

Mr. J. V. Meyers has just finished husking his corn crop of 1894, and with a good prospect for a crop this year he ought to feel o. k.

Mr. C. H. Chapman spent the Fourth with his many Stoutsberg friends.

Miss Neva Mills, who has been visiting friends in this vicinity, returned to her home in Chicago Tuesday.

Miss Emma Kahlor of Pierre, and Miss Emma Eitzkorn of Chicago are the guests of Miss Bertha Grube this week.

A FRIEND.

No better bicycle is made than the Mystic, which can be seen at the PILOT office. Sold at a lower price than any other high grade wheel. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

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.

ALLIANCE WORK.

Directory

OF THE
INDIANA FARMERS' ALLIANCE
AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

J. W. APPLE, President, Oaklandon.
THOS. G. LAY, 1st Vice-Pres., Corroct.
LOLA VINCENT, Sec'y-Treas., Indianapolis.
C. VINCENT, Lecturer-Organizer, Indianapolis.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. W. WEBSTER, Chairman, Cicero.
L. A. STEPHENS, Secretary, Anderson.
A. G. BURKHART, Treasurer, Tipton.

DEGREE LODGE, N. A. A. No. — BENEVOLENT Department F. A. & I. A. meets on the second and fourth Saturday nights of each month at the Centre School House in Union township, Jasper County, Ind.
Dr. Hudson, Secretary.
S. T. HAMACHER, Pres.

CENTER ALLIANCE, No. 75, JASPER County, meets regularly every second and fourth Saturday nights at Centre School House, Union township.
Geo. Casey, Secretary.

Time Card.

The Indiana State F. A. and I. U. will meet in annual session, the second Wednesday in Dec. 1895.

National Alliance Aid.

This is the title of the aid degree of the F. A. and I. U., and is the most perfect and economical insurance yet devised. It carries out fully the fraternal features of the order. The expenses are as follows:

	Membership Fee.
\$1,000 single policy	\$5.00
\$2,000 single policy	0.00
\$4,000 joint policy	7.50
\$2,000 joint policy	0.00
Registry fee, single policy	1.00
Registry fee, joint policy	1.50

Annual dues, single policy, 50 cents per \$1,000; annual dues, joint policy, 75 cents per \$1,000.

In all cases where application is rejected all money paid on membership fee and advance assessment shall be returned or held subject to applicant.

Joint policies are limited to husband and wife, and loss payable to the survivor.

Age	Single Policy	Joint Policy
18 to 25	\$1.00	\$1.00
25 to 30	1.10	1.10
30 to 35	1.20	1.20
35 to 40	1.35	1.35
40 to 45	1.50	1.50
45 to 48	1.75	1.75
48 to 50	2.00	2.00

After joining, assessments do not increase in amount with increasing age.

Assessments are officially ordered six times a year, viz: Jan. 1, March 1, May 1, July 1, Sept. 1 and Nov. 1.

Can I join the aid degree without joining the Alliance? Certainly not. You would not ask to become a 32d degree mason without passing through the lower degrees. Just so, you cannot join the second degree of the Alliance without first becoming a member in the regular way. Organize an Alliance and then form an Aid Degree lodge. Parties can write to C. Vincent at Indianapolis or James Welsh at Rensselaer regarding the establishment of a Degree lodge and we hope the farmers will generally engage in this work.

Comparative Cost of Life Insurance.

Official reports show for 1893 the following in regard to the three classes of life insurance in the United States.

Fraternal Societies, including the National Alliance Aid, have 1,801,000 members, carrying \$3,000,000,000 in risks; paying \$31,000,000 in losses, at an expense of \$2,413,000, or a total average of \$9 for every \$1,000 insurance carried, of which only 62 cents per \$1,000 was used for expense.

Ordinary Assessment Companies had 1,676,000 members, carrying \$4,170,000,000 in risks, paying \$28,655,000 in losses, with \$18,305,000 for expense; or total cost per \$1,000, of \$11.70, of which \$4.50 went for expenses.

Old Line Companies had 1,167,000 members, carrying \$3,213,000,000 of risks, paying \$57,192,000 at an expense of \$48,636,000 or total cost of \$32 per \$1,000 carried, of which \$10.84 went to pay the expense!!

You pay your money and take your choice. The expense of conducting the old line company is more than the entire cost of insurance in the Fraternal Society.

The fraternal orders furnish the cheapest kind of life insurance in the world, and the farmers live longer than other classes, accordingly the death rate is lower than in other occupations—therefore, it naturally follows that life insurance furnished in our own order will be cheaper than in any other order—the cheapest in the world. The following counties in Indiana are now represented in the Aid Degree: Boone, DeKalb, Green, Hamilton, Henry, Madison, Marion and Tipton.