

Judson J. Hunt

# THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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. V.

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## FOR 1896 AND VICTORY

The Campaign of Education  
Must be Pushed Steadily  
Forward at Once.

## THE PARTY STILL GROWS.

Gratifying Gains For the Popu-  
lists in Every State and  
Figures Suppressed.

If Every Believer in a Better System  
of Laws Will do His Whole Duty  
a Wonderful Work can  
be Accomplished.

The campaign of 1896 begins to day. It is a campaign of education that must not be allowed to flag until the polls close on the third of next November. Last Tuesday an election of state officers, legislators and county officials was held in several states; yesterday the reform forces rested and reviewed the results of their labors; the growth of the great independent reform movement is gratifying in the extreme; and to-day the tireless teachers are again at work, masterfully spreading the gospel truth of a better system of laws; laws for bettering the condition of the people as a whole; laws that shall know no favorites but be just to all; laws that shall free the oppressed producer and the toiler in every industry from the strangling grasp of the monopolist of every name.

The results at the polls in the several states show an increase in the vote of people's party in every instance, and as a whole the growth of the party is fully up to the anticipations of the most sanguine supporters.

As yet the reports are very incomplete and the populist strength is being suppressed in nearly all places by the old party managers and the monopolies which control all the telegraphs, associated press news and metropolitan dailies. But the good news is coming slowly through the medium of the unpretentious patriotic reform newspapers and the limited private telegrams. By next week the sure but certain news will have brought the news from every point the populist press will give the only authentic report of the election that the people will be able to get through the public print. One year ago the people's party reached the marvelous position of being the second party in twenty-two states and territories.

In 1892 General Weaver received 22 electoral votes and it is but fair to suppose that the next candidate will largely increase that number.

The populists are sufficiently strong in twenty states to make them morally certain of success next November, if no mistake is made in the national convention, and at least ten other states are debatable ground. It is generally believed that the next president will be elected by congress, as it is not probable that any party will have a majority of the electoral college. Under such circumstances each state casts one vote and the small delegation of Nevada will count for as much as the large one of New York, and it is easily possible for the populists to seat more state delegations in congress than either of the old parties.

Take your tabulated election reports, friends, and go over the figures carefully. It will be easily discovered that the people's party stands at least an equal opportunity to win the next presidential election. Then do not waste time in idleness but push the work every day. See to it that every doubting neighbor is given an opportunity to know the actual facts of the populist contention.

There are plenty of inexpensive books on the propositions of the people's party and many well edited weekly papers. Let each true reformer circulate them in his own vicinity and the result will be a revolution of public opinion.

Keystone Corn Husker and Feed Shredder. Sold by Robt. Randle.

Wanted to rent, a house for small family, in Rensselaer. Inquire at this office.



American Millionaire—So, Duke, you want my daughter's hand in marriage?

The Duke—I would give name and honor through her hand.

American Millionaire—Have you scrofula? Are you dissipated? In other words, have you all the contaminations common to noble blood?

The Duke—I'm afflicted with scrofula, epilepsy, and dissipated, disreputable, and a scoundrel.

American Millionaire—Take her, then, and may heaven bless my children. —With apologies to Texas Siftings.

## To Destroy The Greenback.

Half a dozen leading goldite organs have suddenly come out with editorials on the same day, saying that "debt is money," meaning that every form of government paper money is a debt, therefore it is not money and must be abolished.

The concerted action of these journals shows that the movement springs from a headquarters, and it is the intent of these papers to do all they can in forcing the government out of what they call the banking business—that is, out of issuing the money of the nation.

The idea at the base of the above quotation is a condemnation of their own advice to the government in the first place ever to make its paper money, in appearance at least, a debt.

This was done at the instigation of the money lenders during the war, when all attempts in congress at that time to make the greenback a declared dollar and a full legal tender, nonredeemable in anything, were defeated by these money lenders, who succeeded in wording the law as if the government owed a debt in the issue of that form of money.

In point of fact there is no debt about it, and that fact is now recognized in the monthly treasury reports, which have recently removed greenbacks, etc., from the category or classification of debt.

The government owes nobody anything for its greenbacks, but the above newspapers, in conjunction with money lenders are striving to deceive the public into thinking that it does, merely to make a point for the greenbacks' extinction.

On this point one of the above newspapers said, "The greenbacks were issued during the war for services and supplies with which to carry on the war. They were notes in precisely the sense that a merchant's promise to pay is a note. They never were and never can be anything

else. They are promises to pay, evidence of debt.

That is the kind of false reasoning this clique is putting forward in order to destroy, first, the greenback, then all other forms of government paper money. These greenbacks bear no resemblance whatever to a merchant's note. A merchant's note is given in exchange for merchant's note is given in exchange for goods, and when it matures it must be met in legal tender money the greenback is.

Money is nothing but a legal tender for debt. The legal tender tendered is all that money can do, no matter which the government issuing it. Gold is merely legal tender money when so coined. Remove its legal tender quality, and it ceases to be money. Money is the final thing which can be used in making exchanges of merchandise. That is what it is issued for. To call money a debt merely because it is exchangeable into another form of money, then to be reissued on its own account, as is the case with the greenbacks, and comparing it with a merchant's note is an unfortunate ignorance of what money is and what it is used for.

Every greenbacker has since deplored the money lenders' influence when the greenbacks were made redeemable into anything except themselves. It was a crime against the people when the money lenders at that time succeeded in their purpose for the greenbacks should be nonredeemable, precisely as are the notes of the Bank of France to-day.

Then, when the greenback is made to read in the law of its issue that it is one dollar, irrespective of any redeemability, all confusion such as the above journals are striving to engender at once ceases.

But these above journals are merely carrying out a prearranged policy of the Rothschild "ring" in its intent to force the

American people to go to them (the "ring") for the gold then made necessary to carry on United States trade.—Philadelphia Daily Item.

## We Need a War.

In conversation with a gentleman he said that "we ought to have a war in order to kill off the thousands who had nothing to do and could get nothing to do."

And this is the 19th century!

This is a civilization that has

been moulded by the influences

of Christianity and softened by

the tenderness of brotherhood!

This is an age that is brilliant

with the power and creations of

accumulated wealth! This is the

country in which millionaires in-

crease, churches and school

houses multiply and art galleries

and libraries and colleges and

and inventions grow more and

more numerous! And yet, like

hungry men from a shipwreck it

is brutally concluded that we

must kill some of our number

that the rest may live. The idea

is monstrous; it is devilish.

If in 1,900 years the human race is

yet as near a barbaric state as to

harbor a thought as horrible as

this man expressed, there can no

longer be a doubt of the truth

of the doctrine of man's total

depravity. The thought at once

ignores, brutally ignores, the

teachings of Jesus Christ and

outrages every lofty sentiment

of the heart. That it should

be deemed necessary or advis-

able to slaughter thousands, that

the Goulds, and Vanderbilts, and

Morgans and Rockefellers should

keep their useless millions and

and accumulate more, is a viola-

tion of every principle of civiliza-

tion. The Almighty, we do not

believe, ever created men for

other men to kill in order that

there might be more room on the

earth for greed and plunderers.

In a sparsely settled country like

this, not yet inhabited by the one-

tenth of the people that it can

support, to talk of its inability

to feed, clothe and house a por-

tion of those who are already here, is not only preposterous, but is the savage expression of a blood-thirsty disposition that would shame a cannibal and offend the religion of a Choctaw;

and if such talk cannot awaken

the masses to change our sys-

tems so that a man can live

where wheat sells for 50 cents a

bushel and potatoes for 25 cents

God help the nation and the

race.—Farmer's Voice.

## Corporate Bribery.

The railroads have so coolly and defiantly entered into a shameless conspiracy to rob the people, that even some of those whose sympathies have hitherto been on the side of corporate robbery, cry out with alarm. The compact of the roads, solemnly entered into by their presidents, to pool the railroad business is against both law and public policy. The government should loose no time in ending this sort of contempt for law and the rights of the people. The railroad has always been areckless violator of the law and has

always treated the people with the utmost contempt. It has ab-

sorbed by illegitimate means

millions to which it had not

even the shadow of a right, and

has been an autocracy that the

government has seemed to fear

and under the audacious grip of

which the people have been ut-

terly helpless. At best the law

that has for its purpose the con-

trol of the greed and lawless-

ness of these corporations is

loose and weak. The railroads

have always been able to defeat

legislation that was stringent

enough to provide adequate pro-

tection to the public and to al-

low the enactment of only such

laws as would provide but a par-

tial remedy for the great evils of

railroad extortion. But even

such weak legislation as the peo-

ple have been able to secure has

been trodden upon and despised

by the roads, who like bold

bandits have gone out into the

highways, on our farms and among our industries to plunder and outrage the rights of the public. It is useless to have government if we are thus to be exposed as the traveler on the road to Jerico is exposed. The money contributed to support a government that will stand by while the great highways of the nation are organized into a thieving trust, is worse than wasted. The law forbids the formation of this great railroad pool, and thousands of men are in the penitentiary for committing crimes that compared with this conspiracy are brilliant virtues. Will the government do its duty in the premises?—Farmer's Voice.

## Hog Cholera and Its Prevention.

The following bulletin is issued from the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station under date of Oct. 31, 1895:

It is difficult to estimate the loss Indiana farmers, have sustained from hog cholera and swine plague this year. In some counties it will reach \$25,000 and if the whole state has suffered as much as the northwestern portion, the total will probably exceed \$800,000.

There are two diseases responsible for these heavy losses, hog cholera and swine plague. As they are much alike in symptoms and occur under similar conditions, they may be treated as one disease. Both are germ diseases of such fatal character that only a smaller per cent of the hogs attacked ever recover. Medical treatment is not very effectual. Preventive measures are more successful and are the ones to be adopted.

These diseases being due to germs, cannot exist without the germs being present. They are taken into the body with the food, water and air. The closer animals come in contact, the greater the possibilities of spreading; hence, healthy and diseased animals should be separated as soon as the disease is recognized. The healthy hogs should be taken from the sick and not the sick from the well, as in the latter case the excrement and secretions containing the contagious principles are left in the pen, on the ground, straw and troughs. During an outbreak it is better to have the herd divided in bunches of about fifteen, in small pastures, rather than a large herd in large field.

The hogs should not have access to ponds or wallows as this affords favorable conditions for the germs. The drinking water should be from deep wells. The food should be clean and often changed. If a hog has been separated from the herd for several weeks, as it is capable of giving the disease to others although it may appear to be perfectly well. Hogs should not be placed in pens where the disease has been for three months. All dead animals should be burned or buried deeply in places where hogs will not graze for a year. Diseased hogs should not be driven through lanes or public highways. The healthy hogs should be cared for first and then the diseased, otherwise disease bearing material may be conveyed to the healthy. Clean the pens, use plenty of air slackened lime on the floors before using again.

The following formula given by the Bureau of Animal Industry is as efficacious as any thing known as a preventive remedy. It has given fair results: Wood charcoal, 1 lb. Sodium chloride, 2 " Sodium bicarbonate, 2 " Sodium hyposulphite, 2 " Sulphur, 1 " Sodium sulphate, 1 " Antimony sulphide, 1 " Give a tablespoonful once a day to a 150 pound hog. Give in sloppy feeds, as bran, middling, crushed oats, etc. It will cost about \$1.00 to have it filled.

A. W. BITTING,  
VETERINARIAN.