

Ind 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.

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GOV. JOHN P. ALTGELD INTERVIEWED.

"O, nothing," he answered, with a broad smile, "it is not our place to talk. We have been laid out, and you know that in polite society it is regarded as bad form for a corpse to indulge in much back talk while the wake is in progress," and the Governor laughed at his own grim humor.

"How will this affect the silver movement?" was then asked.

"O, I don't know," said he. "While the silver platform has been roughly treated in the Eighteenth District in this State, it has yet fared a great deal better than the gold platforms in the other states. Two years ago we lost the Eighteenth District by nearly 3,000. This time it seems Mr. Hadley has carried it by about 3,100. Considering that the causes which worked against the democratic party in other states also worked against it here, and the further fact that Mr. Tanner, as Chairman of the republican committee, had lately been in New York arranging to carry the Eighteenth District, the result is favorable when compared with that in other states.

For example, Iowa went democratic several times, but two years ago in the great landslide it went republican by about 33,000 majority. This year when the democrats held their state convention it was packed by postmasters and agents of the federal administration, and they adopted a platform indorsing Cleveland's policy on the money question. As a result the great republican majority of two years ago instead of being held down has been doubled. Drake, the republican, who was a weak candidate for governor, having a majority upward of 60,000.

In Kentucky, the great stronghold of democracy, the federal administration by prostitution of patronage secured an indorsement of Cleveland and Carlisle on the money question, and as a result the democrats are in the woods looking for the remains of the once mighty party.

In Ohio Senator Brice and Campbell defeated the silver plank in the convention and adopted a gold platform, and as a result even the phenomenal republican majority which McKinley got in the landslide of two years ago has been increased, Bushnell being elected by upwards of 80,000 majority.

In New Jersey, which is really a democratic state, the democrats adopted a gold platform, and as a result the republicans have carried everything in sight.

In Maryland, which has been strongly democratic for a quarter of a century, the democrats adopted a gold platform, and as a result there are not enough of them left to bury their dead.

In New York the democrats adopted a gold platform, and as a result the republican majorities outside of the city have been nearly doubled.

In Massachusetts they adopted the same platform, and as a consequence the republican flood is neck deep all over the state.

So that if the election is to be considered as a rejection of the silver platform in the Eighteenth District of Illinois then it must be also regarded as the most emphatic condemnation of the gold platforms the other states of the Union have ever known."

"To what, then, do you attribute the general result, Governor?"

"I have found that everywhere all the men who toil with their hands for a living feel a most intense bitterness against the federal administration, and as the democratic party is held responsible for it there was a general disposition to kick it.

Second—Among democrats everywhere the feeling prevails that this federal administration has trampled upon every principle of democracy and has simply done dirty work for the republican party, and that it has gone farther in carrying out the principles of Hamiltonianism than the republicans ever dared to go. This feeling was so strong that public speakers found any reference to the federal administration simply provoked a storm of hisses. This feeling created apathy on the part of thousands of democrats and active hostility on the part of many others.

Third—There is a feeling

among business men that this Federal administration is the weakest and most pusillanimous that this country has ever had. This, again, made it impossible to unite the opponents of the Republican party in one phalanx.

Fourth—For a great many years the Democratic party has practically stood for no definite principles. We seemed to be doing business under what was a sort of political false pretense.

Our so-called leaders apparently did not expect to keep a single promise they made to the public and they under-estimated the intelligence of the American people by imagining that loud protestations in a campaign would always win, and that the talk about keeping faith with the public was simply a silly sentiment. In drawing a declaration of principles we aimed to straddle every conceivable question and we constructed a platform to mean one thing in one neighborhood and the opposite thing in another neighborhood. The whole business of government seemed to rest upon the plane of political trickery. While the Republican party in this respect was as bad as we were, we were not in position to arouse any enthusiasm for our side, and when the other causes that I have named began to operate against us we could not arrest them.

In consequence of all these causes that party which represents trusts and special privilege grabbers in this country has succeeded, and that party which should have represented the great producing classes of this country, but was false to its principles, was entirely overthrown.

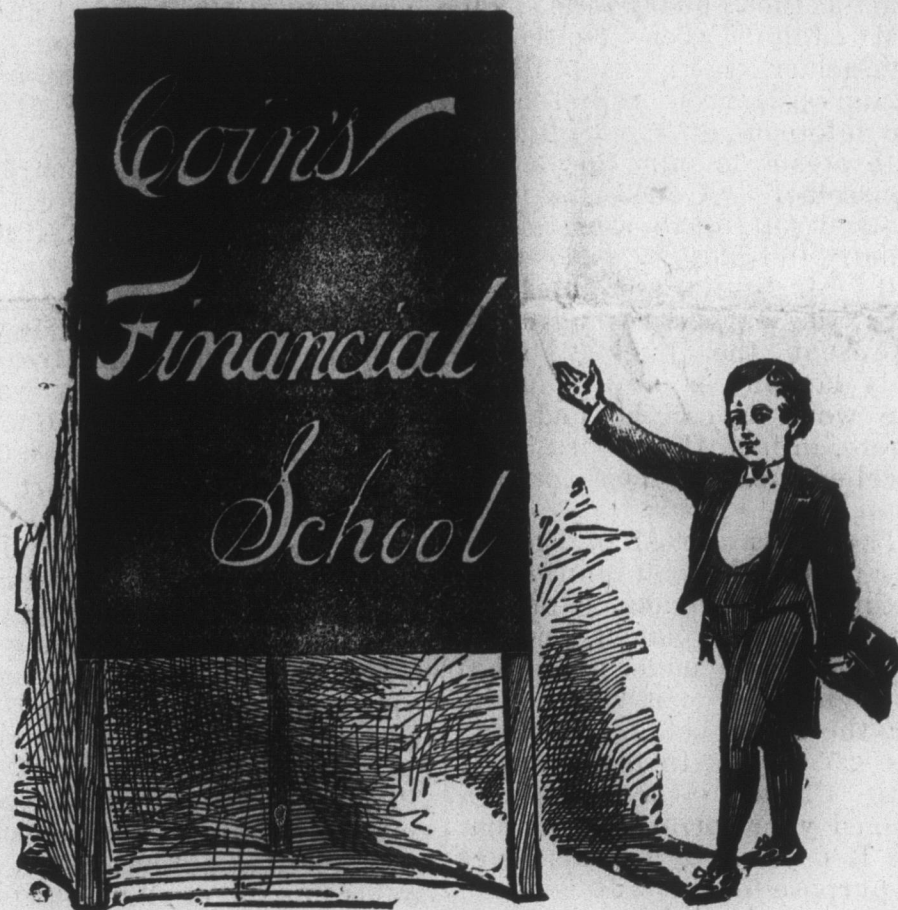
"What in the end will be the effect of this election?"

"While the first effect will be to give a new impetus to the trusts and to increase the corruption which they have introduced in this country, yet in the long run it will be highly beneficial to the Democratic party and ultimately to the country."

"How do you make that out?"

"It is going to permanently retire a number of conspicuous men who have posed as leaders of the Democracy but for many years kept it from espousing any cause or standing for any principle, but used it only for a convenience. The result will be that in time new men will come to the front who will endeavor to place the party on higher ground and to make it stand again for those great principles of Democracy to which our coun-

NOT DEAD, BUT VERY SICK.



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try owes its marvelous career and its exalted position among nations."

"Governor, who are the men you refer to?"

"It is not necessary to name them. The country will readily recognize most of them."

"Governor, do you think it was the question of Sunday closing, pure and simple, that caused Tammany to win in New York?"

"No, it was the large allopathic doses of Roosevelt that destroyed the Republican party there. As a prominent Republican said to me, 'New York can swallow Sunday closing, but will choke to death over Teddy's posing.' The fact is the Republican party in the city of New York is entitled to sympathy on account of the manner of its death. The Philistines were destroyed by the jawbone of an ass, and no people have envied them the manner of their taking off, but the jawbone of an ass is a respectable instrument of execution compared with the jawbone of Teddy, which has neither tooth nor stinger, but simply a buzz at both ends and in the middle."—Norton's Sentinel.

FARM FOR RENT—240 acres, all good farming land, 4 1/2 miles from town; good house and barn; two good wells; cash rent; known as Wm. Haley farm. Inquire at this office.

Patrons of the postoffice are requested to place their name and postoffice address on all letters and parcels, both foreign and domestic. Mail to many foreign countries cannot be forwarded unless the postage is fully prepaid. An enormous amount of holiday mail is annually sent to the dead letter office in Washington, where, for lack of a return address, it is destroyed or sold at auction.

It may not be known that smoking and profanity is positively forbidden in all postoffices, but such is the law, and those who may be careless in this matter are really placing the postmaster in an embarrassing position, and though he may not insist on a strict enforcement of the regulation, he is really taking chances in having his hair combed by some perambulating inspector.

Wanted.—A steady man to work in a dairy. Must be a good milker. D. M. WORLAND, Rensselaer, Ind.

A. C. Anderson has plenty of good pasture on the Wall Robinson farm 2 1/2 miles northwest of Rensselaer. Terms reasonable.

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

PRINCIPLES OF BACON AND JEFFERSON

The following is from the pen of Hon. Ignatius Donnelly in the columns of the Representative of Minneapolis, Minn.

The motto of Bacon,—"for the glory of God and the relief of man's estate,"—is a proper foundation on which to build a great party; which, while it extends the hand of help to lift up the down-trodden, bows reverently to the Creator of the universe—the Mighty One—from whom is derived all the blessings and powers of this earthly life. While in Thomas Jefferson we recognize, more than in any other of the natives of our soil, the very genius of our institutions; he was the most American of Americans; the man who had "sworn upon the altar of his God undying hostility to every form of oppression of the bodies or the souls of men."

If this paper can humbly represent the life-work and the life-purposes of these two illustrious men it need offer no apology for its existence.

Bacon says: "Believing that I was born for the service of mankind, and regarding the care of the commonwealth as a kind of common property, which like the air and water, belongs to everybody, I set myself to consider in what way mankind might be best served, and what service I was myself best fitted by nature to perform."

Macaulay says, speaking of the purpose of Bacon's philosophy:

It was the multiplying of human enjoyments and the mitigating of human sufferings. It was the relief of man's estate. The art which Bacon taught was the art of inventing arts.

Ask a follower of Bacon what the new philosophy has effected for mankind and his answer is ready:—

"It has lengthened life; it has increased the fertility of the soil; it has given new securities to the mariner; it has furnished new arms to the warrior; it has spanned great rivers and estuaries with bridges of form unknown to our father; it has guided the thunderbolt innocuously from heaven to earth; it has lighted up the night with the splendor of the day; it has extended the range of human vision; it has multiplied the power of human muscle; it has accelerated motion; it has annihilated distance; it has facilitated intercourse, correspondence, all friendly offices, all dispatch of business; it has enabled men to descend to the depth of the

sea, to soar into the air, to penetrate securely into the noxious recesses of the earth, to traverse the land with cars which whirl along without horses, and the ocean with ships that sail against the wind."

The other mighty spirit, whom this paper presumes to represent, is that distinguished American, Thomas Jefferson. The people's party of the United States should make him their patron and exemplar. Indeed the great struggle in which we are engaged is but a revival of the battle of his life; we hear every day the echo of his words ringing through the clamors of the present conflict; we perceive every day how clearly his prescience penetrated even to these times.

He was pre-eminently the man of the people. He opposed, as we populists do, the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few. He broke up the system of "primogeniture" which gave all the property to the eldest son. He opposed and overthrew the "law of entail" which tied up wealth from generation to generation and prevented its dissemination among the masses. He took advantage of the contest of the colonies with the mother country, about a mere matter of taxation, to build the new nation upon the platform of world-wide liberty and equality. Through the uproar of the petty and temporary dissension he blew a trumpet blast of universal principle which shall ring throughout the affairs of men as long as the world stands.

He purchased from Napoleon, for fifteen million dollars, the whole vast Louisiana Territory which embraced all that part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi river, and through to Oregon. He had previously drafted the report which gave the great Northwestern territory to freedom. He opposed a national bank; he abhorred the aping of royalty now so common and so offensive to every American; he abolished the presidential levee and military ball; and instead of going to be inaugurated chief magistrate in a coach and six, as his predecessors had done, he went on horseback and hitched his horse to the capitol fence. He would have abolished all titles of honor such as "excellency," "honorability," etc. He said: "If it be possible to be certainly conscious of anything I am conscious of feeling no difference between writing to the highest and the lowest being on earth." He extirpated the then popular delusion that "a national debt is a national blessing;" he "reorganized and relearned the militia." "To secularize and republicanize the government were the paramount purpose and the distinguishing feature of his administration." After forty years of public life he died so poor that Congress had to purchase his library to relieve the distress of his family. He had none of the Rothschild faculty to accumulate trash. He died on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, his immortal masterpiece, as if thereby God put his finger upon him, and marked him out, as His great instrument for the good of the human family.

We hope the people's party in its next national convention will identify itself with the life and purposes and principles of Thos. Jefferson.

We hope the Representative may be happy enough and faithful enough to stand squarely and firmly upon the platform of the greatest of men and the greatest of Americans.—The Representative.

The November number of McClure's Magazine, containing the opening chapters of the Life of Lincoln, was out of print two weeks after publication, increasing the circulation by 45,000 new subscribers. The first edition for December will be over 200,000 copies, a further increase of 25,000, and will contain other chapters in Lincoln's early life with 25 pictures, four portraits of Lincoln. One of the Lincoln pictures and many of the other illustrations have never before been published.

We are the only steam laundry in town. SPITLER & KIGHT.