

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

PILOT PUBLISHING CO., (Limited,) Proprietors.

DAVID H. YEOMAN, President. WM. WASHBURN, Vice President. LEE E. GLAZEBROOK, Sec'y. J. A. McFARLAND Treas.

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT is the official organ of the Jasper and Newton County Alliances, and is published every Thursday at

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Entered as second class matter at the post office in Rensselaer, Ind.

Cheer up.

Monopoly is a robber.

Wall street is a den of thieves.

Down with all kinds of monopoly.

The Populists made a glorious fight.

Vote for your principles if you have any.

Corporation rule is worse than monarchy.

The Dems are sick—and the reps are drunk.

The political waters are getting very muddy.

True principles are greater than office or party.

England is no doubt satisfied with the result.

Be careful to send true men to all your conventions.

And now it is reported that the new silver party is a bluff.

While the reps are whooping, the populists will go to work.

Tammany is all there is left of the Democratic party in the East.

The more the Republican party wins this year the more it will lose next year.

Grover Cleveland's policy is victorious and the Democratic party non est.

Why don't Bland, Bryan, Wolcott and Teller go into the new free-silver party?

The gold bugs of the East have evidently united in electing the Republican ticket.

The next democratic platform will be another trap, but it won't catch so many suckers.

An increase of the currency helps the debtor class and the creditor class is a majority of the people.

The trusts, banks, corporations and other dangerous combines are represented by the two old parties.

The drifting of public sentiment is toward the adoption of the principles contained in the Omaha platform.

Mr. Bland still insists that he is a democrat. Why don't he get out of a party, then, that is not democratic?

Whenever a man begins to talk Jeffersonian democracy nowadays he is promptly put down as a populist crank.

For the past seven months the receipts fell \$43,000,000 short of the expenses of the Cleveland administration.

Mayor Pingree of Detroit is called a Republican—but he represents Populist principles, and we are glad of his election.

The democrats seem to have buried the "crime of 1873." It is expected, however, that they will resurrect something else.

Suppose that we admit that both old parties are telling the truth about each other. Isn't that enough to condemn them both?

When you hear a Republican bragging of the great victory just remind him that his party endorses the policy of Grover Cleveland.

The result in Kentucky is an example of how silver democrats can get "silver inside the party." It is a bald-headed, empty, transparent fake.

If the silver men of the democratic party in Kentucky had voted the populist ticket they would have secured a silver senator to represent them.

There is likely to be a sort of Kilkeny cat-fight in the republican party over the silver question. "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

We are just as much opposed to the extreme socialists adding to the Omaha platform as we are to the anti-socialists wanting to trim it to suit some other party.

Is there a legion or populist club in your township? If so, do you attend regularly? If there is no club, why don't you make a move to have one organized at once?

There is a great cry for "honest money," and most of it comes from the bankers. The fact is, if we had honest money, three-fourths of the banks would have to go out of existence.

One great daily paper headed a dispatch the day after election: "Washington All Ears." That is a roundabout way of poking fun at the kind of animals we have now in the government stable.

Where both old parties declared in favor of a gold standard the Republicans won. That is as it should be—the Republicans are the original gold bug party, and there is no use for two gold bug parties.

Populist gains everywhere.

How do you like the gold cure?

We must have the Referendum.

Legalizing theft does not make it right.

The tramp-makers are still in the saddle.

Brice probably wishes that he had saved his money.

Cleveland has Republicanized the Democratic party.

Poor old Kentucky has jumped out of the frying pan into the fire.

Now it is the Democrats who are throwing away their votes.

The "confidence" party has made another haul—and the people are the victims.

The two old parties are bankrupt in principle, but they have plenty of gold left.

The people are aroused—now keep them awake until they get on the right road.

From the Democratic to the Republican party—out of the soup into the dish-water.

Who cares what name wins? True victory comes only with the triumph of right principles.

The Populist party is the only one that gained anything permanent in the elections this year.

Now, pay up on your county paper, and brace up the editor for a strong campaign next year.

Every vote gained by the Populists is a victory over ignorance and prejudice. We are coming.

Populism is what has destroyed the Mason and Dixon line. We have the only true national party.

The silver boom in the Democratic party seems to be knocking the wind out of the free silver party.

Populists, do not let the excitement die before you are in the field sowing seed for the campaign of 1896.

A metropolitan paper remarks that the Democratic party is without a leader. The fact is, it has too many leaders.

No use to talk any more about free silver inside the Democratic party. There is no inside to the party—it is all outside.

The trouble with President Cleveland's "vigorous foreign policy" is that it is too intensely "foreign." His whole policy is English.

"Chances" don't come to the democratic party often, and it is well for the country that they don't. The next chance is due in 1926.

Cleveland and his hirelings—the men who hold office by grace of his royal fatness—will all support the gold-bug policy of their Wall street masters.

Capt. Frank Burkitt made a gallant fight in Mississippi. He did not expect to be elected this year—but the educational work done in the campaign will bear fruit.

The Associate press dispatches ignored the populist vote, as usual—but they can't suppress facts long. We have nearly two thousand local papers in the field.

The Republican end of the see-saw is up—but the people who hold the whole thing up in the middle feel the burden just as heavy as when the Democratic end is up.

The only thing the Democratic papers have to rejoice over is that the treasury deficit for October was only six million dollars, instead of fifteen millions, as had been predicted.

The election is only an incident in the war. The populists mean to conquer both old parties—it matters little which of the two whips the other. We wish them both success in slaughtering each other.

The result of the election signifies nothing but the dissatisfaction of the people. They will learn by and by what is the matter—then their action will signify something more than a mere change from bad to worse.

The Populists are still here, and we still demand everything in the Omaha platform. If the Reps. will give us these things, we will disband and join them. We stand for the success of principle, not party.

Will the Republicans restore prosperity? Oh, no; they plead the baby act—can't you know. But every campaign speaker has proclaimed, before election, that prosperity would immediately resume business.

There is considerable concern manifested about the people's party being absorbed by this, that, or the other faction. As a matter of fact, there is no need to worry—the people's party is somewhat of an absorber itself. In fact, it is now the only party that seems to be engaged in that healthy pastime. The other parties are being absorbed.

All debts are paid in the products of labor—that is, it takes the products of labor to buy money to pay debts. A scarcity of money makes low prices and requires more of the products to obtain money to pay debts. This is why and how the debtor class has been robbed in the interest of the creditor class within the past thirty years. This is what the two old parties have helped the creditor to do.

A BELIEVER IN GOLD.

JUDGE ALDREDGE ADDRESSES BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Position of the Gold Men Clearly Defined—Control of Coinage the Measure of Stability—Government Must Not Lose It.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 17.—The second day's session of the American Bankers' Association was called to order yesterday by President Odell. Chairman E. W. Pullen read an extensive report from the executive council in reference to a number of proposed changes in the wording of the constitution. The question of annual dues was referred back to the council to be reported on today, and the minor amendments suggested were adopted.

Judge George N. Aldredge, of Dallas, Tex., delivered an address on the currency, which was received with enthusiastic applause, and was pronounced the hit of the convention.

"The proposition that this government should coin silver for the world in unlimited amount at double its market value, is so repugnant to the common sense of mankind," said Mr. Aldredge, "that it ought to be unnecessary to discuss it, and would be, but for the fact that a portion of our people have been misled by appeals to their prejudice and by the specious reasoning of sophists." He declared that the leading nations of the earth, after testing silver for hundreds of years, voluntarily adopted the single gold standard, and that no nation today has the silver standard from choice. The gold standard advocates believe in gold as a standard with the largest possible safe use of silver among the people. The 16 to 1 men believe in the so-called double standard and we are driven by this law to the use of silver alone. All gold standard countries use large amounts of silver and no silver standard country uses any gold whatever.

As the practical question is the use of the metals, it follows that we are the bimetalists and 16 to 1 people are the monometalists. Hence the battle that is to be fought to a finish next year, is whether we will remain under a gold standard, with actual bimetalism in use among the people, gold and silver circulating freely without discrimination against either, or shall we have a so-called double standard at the mints and nowhere else, with silver monometalism in actual use.

The battle, he said, is between substance and shadow, between those who want bimetalism in fact and those who want it in name only. We are the friends of silver money, who would bring to its aid the power of the Government to keep it good and they are its enemies, who, by unlimited coinage, would take from it the guaranty of parity by the government, and thereby degrade it to its market value. Our government has been and is now coining silver at 16 to 1, and can do this because under the law it can restrict the amount coined, and being vested with this control, it undertakes to make every dollar good money. The moment the government loses control of coinage, confidence is gone, and a silver dollar then rests on its merits, and is worth 50 cents.

In refutation of the claim that gold has appreciated and depreciated prices, he pointed out that no two articles have declined at the same time or in the same degree, nor has any article mentioned uniformly depressed, and, therefore, but one controlling cause can be assigned for these results. Continuing he said: "Interest has declined since 1872 in my part of the country from 3 per cent per month to 6 and 8 per cent per annum. There is no denying the fact that the gold bugs did that. The south and west have saved more on the decline of interest than they have lost on the decline in wheat and cotton. Interest is always low under an honest standard, among an honest people, where money is plentiful. It is lower in London than in any other spot on the globe, because her standard is stable and her commercial integrity has been the care of her statesmen and her people for ages past."

Mr. Aldredge charged that it is repudiation of debt and not coinage that the 16 to 1 man is after, and said in conclusion: "Allow me to say that our country is in no danger of repudiation. This 16 to 1 clamor is but one of the manifestations of hard times brought on by the late panic. The country is rapidly advancing. Our factories are taxed to the utmost with orders and wages of their employes have been everywhere voluntarily raised. Prices recently depressed by the panic are improving. The American people are honest and patriotic. Upon this rock we build our faith, and all ages and agencies of truth are ours for the superstructure."

Talk of the Negro.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 17.—The South Carolina constitutional convention re-assembled yesterday. The negro miscegenation question came up and was recommitted. An amendment was introduced this morning excepting those people in the state who, although they have a slight intermixture of negro blood, have the status of white people. Senator Tillman introduced a resolution providing for the holding of another constitutional convention in 1916 and every twenty years thereafter. This was defeated by a vote of 65 to 47.

Invitation to French Exposition.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The state department has received from State Ambassador Patenotre of France the invitation of the French republic to take part in the French exposition of 1900, which is to usher in the twentieth century.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Rigid Rules Adopted by the Episcopal Convention.

Minneapolis, Oct. 17.—In the Episcopal house of bishops yesterday the revision commission reported finally with canon thirty-five on marriage and divorce. The canon as reported forbids any minister to solemnize the marriage of any person who has been divorced unless that person was the innocent party in a divorce granted by the court for adultery. If any minister knows or believes that anyone has married otherwise than allowed by the discipline of the church, he may not administer baptism or communion to that person unless death be imminent and the person be penitent, without the consent of the bishop.

Among the reports presented at the opening session of the House of Deputies, was one from the committee on nominations, naming as trustees of the General Theological Seminary all the old board, and proposing Henry Butt as the successor of Rev. Dr. Hall, deceased. Majority and minority reports on the proposition of the bishops to change the title page of the Book of Common Prayer precipitated a warm discussion. The bishops desired to insert the words "according to the American use," rather than insert the whole name of the church. This was interpreted by some as a move toward changing the name of the church. It was also argued that the revision of the prayer book had been completed in 1892, and dropped, and that it would be unwise to take it up again now. The deputies refused to concur in the revision.

The House of Bishops appointed a commission to prepare a version of the prayer book in German. The committee to confer with the English Church as to a board of reference on foreign missions of the Anglican communion, appointed in 1880, reported that the object for which it had been appointed had been accomplished, and it was discharged.

Rev. Dr. F. W. Taylor of Springfield, Ill., described the attempt to erect a province of Illinois without the sanction of the convention, and showed how it was handicapped by lack of authority.

SHORTAGE IS \$50,000.

This Amount Stolen by the Cashier of the Fort Scott (Kan) Bank.

Fort Scott, Kan., Oct. 17.—After a long conference with J. R. Colean, the defaulting cashier of the State Bank of this city, Vice President J. J. Stewart made the startling announcement yesterday that the amount of his default would probably exceed \$50,000, two-thirds of the amount of paid-up stock in the bank. Colean insists that he lost all the money in speculation, dealing largely through Gaylord & Blessing of St. Louis, and that he is now penniless. Vice President Stewart is mystified at the unexpected proportions of the theft. He was constantly in the bank and believed such a steal to be impossible without his having learned of it. He says it will wipe out all of the capital stock and probably necessitate assessment against the stockholders. Mr. Colean is still in bed at his home, but will be arrested by the bank officers as soon as his condition improves. His wife is endeavoring to raise \$20,000 on his life insurance, and will refund that amount to the bank if possible.

Social Purity Congress.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 17.—A large number of papers were read and addresses made at yesterday's session of the Social Purity Congress. Resolutions were adopted declaring State or municipal regulations of prostitution is morally wrong; that the State should punish by imprisonment rather than by fining keepers of houses of prostitution; asking that "facilities be provided for treatment of venereal diseases, and that homes should be everywhere established for the reclamation and rehabilitation of erring girls." The congress then adjourned sine die.

Corea's Queen Was Murdered.

Yokohama, Oct. 17.—A dispatch received here from Seoul says that the body of the murdered queen of Corea has been found. The crown prince, who was with the queen when she was murdered, has secretly sent from the palace a description of the assassins, by which they are identified as Japanese. The plot originated with disgraced Korean officials, who employed Japanese soshi and corrupted the Japanese troops. Proofs are said to exist connecting the Japanese minister with the plot.

Money for New Army Posts.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The annual report of the quartermaster general of the army shows that during the year the army was liberally and promptly supplied with all necessary articles of clothing and equipment of satisfactory quality. The principal allotments for the construction of new buildings at posts were as follows: Fort Crook, Neb., \$70,058; Presidio, San Francisco, \$34,941; Fort Myers, Va., \$45,600; Little Rock, Ark., \$116,600; Jefferson barracks, Mo., \$14,820; Fort Sheridan, Ill., \$11,769.

Armenian Question Settled.

London, Oct. 17.—The British foreign office, in addition to a dispatch from Sir Philip Currie, the ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople, announcing that Said Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, had accepted the scheme for reform in Armenia drawn up by Great Britain, France and Russia, is in receipt of an unofficial telegram announcing that the Armenian question is virtually settled.

DEBS ON POLITICS.

HE ADVOCATES THE NEW PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Says Men Have Long Been Deceived—With Lincoln, He Believes All the People Can Not Be Deceived All the Time.

Eugene V. Debs in Chicago Evening Press: In a free country where the people are the sovereigns, as is supposed to be the case in the United States, and all the people have the ballot, all are, or ought to be, as the phrase goes, "in politics." Indeed, if they exercise the "divine right to rule," which is done by the fiat of the ballot, they are "in politics." If they do not vote and thereby abdicate their sovereignty, they may be said to be "out of politics" and aliens in their native land.

Now then, let us inquire, What is politics? Webster defines the term, and he will be accepted as standard authority. I quote the "unabridged" definitions in full:

"1. Politics is the science of government; that part of ethics which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or state, the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity, the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources and the protection of its citizens in their rights with the preservation and improvement of their morals.

"2. The management of a political party, the conduct and contests of parties with reference to political measures in the administration of public affairs, the advancement of candidates to office.

"3. In a bad sense artful or dishonest management to secure the success of political candidates or parties.

"4. Political trickery." In the foregoing we have Webster's definition of "politics" as practiced in the United States. I am particular in giving these definitions because I have reasons for believing that the masses of the people were never before so profoundly interested in politics as at present.

Hitherto men have voted with the parties with which they were affiliated, right or wrong. They were democrats or they were republicans, without a reason why. They marched, they shouted and voted for the supremacy of their party, accepted professions as honest which proved to be false, and platforms which were made to be disregarded, to find out at last that they had been the victims of the vilest duplicities that were ever concocted, of politics "in a bad sense," of "political trickery." They were not to be blamed specially for their allegiance to the two old parties, for, in sooth, they must vote for one or the other because there was no other party with which they could affiliate.

It was the sage remark of Abraham Lincoln that "You can deceive all of the people some of the time and some of the people all the time, but you cannot deceive all of the people all the time."

No one doubts that Abraham Lincoln had the ability to write political maxims, and, subjected to analysis, his proverbs are found to be absolutely true. For instance:

"1. You can deceive all of the people some of the time."

Inevitably. If there are but two parties and both of them are political "in a bad sense," "artful and dishonest," what matters it for which party a man casts his vote? He is the victim of deception in either case, and that is just what has been the matter during the past quarter of a century. The people have been deceived all the time. They have been jumping from the frying pan into the fire and then jumping from the fire into the frying pan—deceived every time and all the time.

"2. You may deceive some of the people all the time."

In politics the statement is absolutely incontrovertible. We see it illustrated on every hand and at every election. We see men wedded to their party idols and worshiping them with pagan idolatry. They will not be deceived. They have eyes, but, like the potato, they cannot see; they have ears, but, like the cornstalk, they cannot hear; or, if they do see and hear they are so debauched by the influence of "politics in a bad sense," by "political trickery," that no facts, no arguments, no logic, and no calamities can influence them, and they have to be left alone.

"3. You cannot deceive all the people all the time."

In saying that Mr. Lincoln rose to the sublime heights of a mental philosopher. He stated a truth of universal acceptance, a truth that is the last hope of humanity. But to undeceive the people, to get their consent to renounce error and embrace the truth, requires time, labor, sacrifice, indefatigable effort.

In politics, if men see clearly that the parties with which they have been affiliated are forever wrong, and that by deserting one and joining the other affords no relief, that the principles and policies of both are alike vicious, the first sign that you cannot "deceive all the people all the time" will be a demand for a new party, a party pledged to the reform of abuses and the emancipation of the people from "politics in a bad sense," from "political trickery," a party pledged to the enactment of wise and just laws and an honest, clean administration of such laws.

The two old parties, the democratic and republican parties, have been repeatedly condemned by the American people, but, as has been remarked, no relief to the people came from such condemnation because in abandoning one and flying to the other the victories thus achieved, instead of affording relief, only perpetuated the evils complained of, and hence the demand for another party to which men, determined to be

deceived no longer, men of courage and conviction and possessing the power of self-emancipation, could go and work out the political redemption of the country.

The new party that has come and has come to stay is the people's party. It has come because you "cannot deceive all the people all the time." It has come in obedience to the honest, patriotic thought of the nation.

If there were those who believed that the people's party would vault into power like a fabled Minerva, full-grown and ready armed to beat back the enemies of honest government, they should remember that the present is not an age of miracles nor of mythology. Political parties are of slow growth, but if they only "the eternal years," but men who will not be deceived, are pledged to their final triumph.

The patriots in the people's party have a right to feel encouraged, because from 1892 to 1894 the gains in the party exceeded a million votes, establishing the fact beyond controversy that "you cannot deceive all the people all the time."

THE PASSING SHOW.

A Few Snap Shots at an Endless Procession.

Jeffersonian simplicity is no longer "good form" in America. Presidential etiquette is daily becoming more and more like that of the royal court of the little island which dictates the financial affairs of all the vast continents of the world. Our president has been guarded day and night by soldiers ever since the day that his election was announced. He is never seen walking outside of his castle. Detectives are by his side even when he condescends to allow the people who have him hired to shake his flabby fat hand in either private or public receptions. He and his cabinet have at their disposal free of expense, all the vessels of the United States fleet, and right royally do they "spread it on," cruising about the lakes on government vessels. An iron-clad battle-ship may yet be converted into their private use for a duck-shooting excursion.

Sugar is now handled by wholesalers on commission only. No wholesaler can buy sugar. He takes it, pays for it, sells it at the price the trust dictates, sends in the money, and if he swears he has not cut the price, gets 3-16th cents a pound rebate at the end of the month. If he refuses to do this, he can't get sugar at all. Coffee is also thus handled. O, we've lots of liberty in this land of "competition!"—Appeal to Reason.

And now a mighty railroad pool has been formed to "carry out the purpose of the interstate commerce act"—even the railroads are going to protect the government, and help enforce the law. Yea, verily—they have just been joking when they worked so hard and so persistently for the repeal of this act. The fact of the matter is that this new pool is for the sole purpose of defying all law now in existence, and to work for a new law for the special promotion of railroad pools. Senator Chandler has written President Cleveland urging him to stop the deal. He says one word from the President to J. Pierpont Morgan would cause the whole conspiracy to stop. But the President will not speak the word. Senator Chandler says: "Will you act or will you take the responsibility of consenting, as you will by inaction, to conspire against a new law, which, within a few weeks, will raise the prices of food and fuel to all your beloved people?" The leaders of the conspiracy, say that they will go to congress with a petition for a pooling bill. However, the pool is already in effect, and even though congress should grant them the privilege of pooling, it would come too late to cover the violations of the law already committed.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—In his tenth annual report, devoted to strikes and lockouts, which has just been completed, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, computes that the loss to employes in establishments in which lockouts and strikes occurred during the thirteen and a half years ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$190,493,382, and to employers to \$94,825,837. The loss to employes on account of strikes was \$163,807,886; and on account of lockouts, \$26,685,516; to employers on account of strikes, \$82,590,386, and on account of lockouts, \$12,235,451. The number of establishments involved in strikes in this period was 69,167, and the number of persons thrown out of employment by reason of strikes 3,714,406, making an average loss to the employes of each establishment of \$2,368, and to each person of \$44. The number of establishments involved in lockouts was 6,067, and the number of persons locked out 366,690. These persons lost an average of \$75 each. The assistance given to strikers and the subjects of lockouts during the period amounted, as far as ascertainable, to \$13,438,704, or a little over 7 per cent of the total loss to employes.

These figures are taken from an associate press report, and of course they are intended as an argument against strikes. It is true that the employes nearly always lose more money in a strike than the employers—but the millions of dollars lost every year by workmen for not striking at the ballot-box are ten times greater. The strike may not appear on its face to be a success—but who knows how low wages might have been but for the efforts of organized labor. Perhaps millions of dollars have been gained in keeping up wages through strikes and other means. But a greater gain has been made in the education of laborers to the necessity of uniting at the ballot-box. Let us all strike together, and the contest of a thousand years will be settled.