

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.

RENSSELAER, IND., THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896.

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PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES.

First—That union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the upliftings 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 rural and civil 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 or managing any or all of the 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, as to prevent the 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 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 and gold 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 the 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 interest of the people.

LAND.

Third—The land, including all the material resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. And 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 for actual settlers only.

MONON TIME TABLE.

SOUTH BOUND Chicago Rensselaer La Fayette Indianapolis				
No. 5—Mail, Daily.....	8:30 a m	10:55 a m	12:25 p m	
No. 33.....	10:48 p m	1:09 p m		4:35 p m
No. 39—Milk, Daily.....	3:20 p m	4:15 p m	7:55 p m	
No. 3—Express, Daily.....	8:30 p m	11:13 p m	12:40 a m	3:25 a m
No. 31 fast mail.....	2:45 a m	Does not stop in Rensselaer	8:00 a m	
No. 45—Local freight.....	3:24 p m			
NORTH BOUND				
No. 4—Mail.....	7:20 a m	4:25 a m	3:00 a m	12:25 a m
No. 32.....	12:30 a m	10:13 a m	2:05	
No. 40—Milk, Daily.....	10:45 a m	7:31 a m	8:03 a m	
No. 30.....	9:30 p m	7:11 p m		3:45 p m
No. 6—Mail, Exp., Daily.....	6:00 p m	3:24 p m	2:05 p m	
No. 74—Local freight.....	9:30 a m			
No. 74—Freight.....	9:05 p m			
No. 74 carries passengers between Lafayette and Rensselaer.				
No. 32 stops at Rensselaer only when there are Rensselaer passengers to let off.				
No. 31—fast mail does not stop.				

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There Will Be a Grand

Peoples Party Rally

Following the Congressional Convention to be held in

RENSSELAER, JULY 16

The people will be addressed by
Texas' Favorite Orator

"STUMP" ASHBY.

Salvation Army is With Us.

The Salvation Army Columbian band of Chicago, consisting of twenty young men, arrived in town Tuesday evening and conducted their first meetings in the M. E. church, being crowded to the doors, many standing in the entrance and on the steps eager to hear and see the salvationists. The outcome of the first meeting was thirty-five of the Christian people kneeling at the altar in consecration for the special work of soul saving while this band of Christian workers are in town.

Wednesday evening one young man professed conversion, while others were at the altar.

Captain Kemp, the leader, in

explaining his visit to our city said "first and above all, we are here to do good. Our mission is to seek the salvation of sinners. The Salvation Army seeks to reach the unchurched, the unredeemed masses. 47 per cent of the working classes of America are unchurched, un-gospelized. In face of the fact that ordinary methods fail to reach them we use extraordinary means. The church rings a bell to call the people together—we use a drum; others use an organ in their worship—we use any and all instruments to the glory of God. A brass band is an attraction, and having reached the people we tell them the simple story of salvation. We are military evangelists, thus we wear uniforms. Our methods are merely a means to an end and not a part of our

salvation. Our methods where not backed by godly people would be an utter failure and we would come to naught, but the army led on by the power of the Holy Ghost, is sweeping through 42 countries and colonies with 11,200 commissioned officers and two million soldiers. In connection with our spiritual work we have a social work, food depots for the poor, shelters for the destitute, shops, factories and farms for the out of work classes; slum workers and slum homes for the poorest of the poor in our darkest slums in the great cities; rescue officers and homes for the security of fallen women.

"During the past five years 20,000 of this type have passed through 60 rescue-homes and 80 per cent have proved satisfac-



Salvation Army Slum Work.



Salvation Army Slum Officers.

tory." Speaking of the financial side he said:

"We also travel in behalf of finance to help our work. Not in India, not in England, but in Indiana and surrounding districts, for Indiana is a part of the north-west division which we represent, and every cent you give us to give to the glory of God and the benefit of mankind. The collection will be taken at the door each evening but tickets are supplied on application to any one, who feels that they cannot spare the money, so that none need stay away. We are here to reach the people and we want them to come, but unless this method is adopted it would be an utter impossibility to meet our expenses."

The tent is located on the lot north of the Makeover house, and is a commodious affair seating nearly 1,000 people with pleasant canvas seats, is well lighted and cool. Lively and interesting meetings are being held, and any one who attends will not fail to be interested in the noble work of the band.

THE NEXT HEIR.

A Thrilling Recital of Adventure and Love.

Founded on Actual Occurrence in American Life.

Back numbers of the Pilot containing this story will be kept on hand at this office. New subscribers can begin their time with the first chapter of story and receive all back copies. Ten cents pays for the Pilot thirteen weeks, from April 30 to July 23 inclusive, to new subscribers only.

Mr. Lisle was inclined to think the same when Frank appeared before him. He had just risen, and was only partly dressed, when opening the window to admit the fresh sweet air, he caught sight of his expectant son-in-law at the gate.

"For God's sake, what's the matter?" he cried out hurriedly.

Frank raised his hand, as a signal for silence, with a wan smile.

"You'll frighten Dolly!" he said anxiously. "Come down and let me in. I've been hurt, but it's only a trifle—and something strange has happened, but not to us. I want your advice. Come down and let me in."

Thus urged, Mr. Lisle came down to the door immediately, and took his early visitor into the parlor. He had his watch in his hand and looked annoyed.

"The house is as quiet as a grave," said he. "Rose must have overslept herself, and upon this morning of all others! No sound in Dolly's room, either—the child will never be ready in time, women take so long to dress! Just wait a minute my dear fellow, while I wake them."

But Frank checked him.

"Hear my adventure first," said he. "It's only six o'clock—there'll be lots of time, and no doubt the women sat up late. Let them sleep for another half hour while we talk quietly, and give me a glass of wine, for I'm faint."

Mr. Lisle complied in much surprise.

"You do look wretchedly," said he. "Dolly will be scared to see you."

"That's why I want you to listen," said Frank, "so as to prepare her."

And then he told his story.

Mr. Lisle heard him with an expression of face that gradually changed from astonishment to alarm—he grew pale, and trembled visibly, he arose and then sat down again, and to Frank's surprise, appeared to listen anxiously.

"My God!" he almost groaned at last, "how quiet the house is!"

Then noting his companion's surprise, he laughed uneasily.

"I'm as nervous as a girl this morning," he explained. "I—I don't know what ails me, and this affair bewilders me. You—you are sure you didn't know the woman's voice?"

"How could I? I only heard her scream. Nor did I see her face. She seemed a large, strong woman, though—two men had hard work to hold her."

"And she went unwillingly?"

"Carried off by force, I should say."

"Thank God! That is—my dear boy, you mustn't mind me, I—I you raised a painful suspicion in my mind. There's a young girl!"—he went on, growing more composed and upon his guard—"whom I have known for years, and—known her father. Some city rascal won the poor child's fancy—her fancy only, mind! No one knew anything about him, but he had the air and style of a man in a higher position of life than ours—theirs, I mean—and was it likely that any good could come of his acquaintance, to a poor little country girl? Well, the—the girl's father advised with me, and we—we separated them. I thought at first I—I feared—but you say, 'a large, strong woman,' and this girl—"

"Was about Dolly's size?"

Frank finished his companion's broken sentence in very calm and quiet tone, but his eyes dwelt strangely upon Mr. Lisle's and his face had turned paler with some deep emotion than it had ever been made by pain or loss of blood.

Mr. Lisle started guiltily. He saw the dawning suspicion darkening Frank's honest eyes. He knew in his soul that he had deceived him.

But the mischief, if there was mischief, was done now. He must continue to deceive him. So he said coolly:

"Not exactly. Taller and slighter than Dolly, I think, but still not large nor strong. I cannot even imagine whom you have seen."

But the confusion and uneasiness of his manner was apparent still. It roused a certain trouble in Frank's mind, a fear to which he would have been loath to give a name.

It seemed as if, in that moment, all the misgivings which Mr. Lisle's assurances had so