

Philosophy.

Of making many pills there is no end. Every pill-maker says: "Try my pill," as if he were offering you bon bons! The wise man finds a good pill and sticks to it. Also, the wise man who has once tried them never forsakes

..Ayer's Cathartic Pills..

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.

PEOPLE'S PARTY TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

For Vice-President,
THOMAS E. WATSON,
of Georgia.

Governor, Rev. Thomas Wadsworth. Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Hanna. Secretary of State, N. M. Jennings. Treasurer of State, F. J. S. Robinson. Attorney-General, D. H. Fernandez. Reporter of the Supreme Court, Thos. Force. State Statistician, J. S. McKeever. Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. B. Freeman.

Judges of Appellate Court,
Nelson J. Boazth.
Adam Stockinger.
I. N. Pierce.
John Thornburg.

For Joint Representative,
WILLIAM W. GILMAN.
For Judge,
WILLIAM C. DARROCH.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
MEADE S. HAYES.

NEWTON COUNTY.
For Sheriff—John Wildasin.
For Recorder—Ezra P. Tweedy.
For Treasurer—James B. Roberts.
For Assessor—George A. Cummings.
For Surveyor—Chas. Mullin.
For Coroner—Dr. J. C. M. Chaffee.
For Commissioner 2d Dist.—John Putt.
For Commissioner 3d Dist.—Chas. Holley

The crisis has arrived.

* * * * *

Hurrah for Prince Bismarck.

* * * * *

You cannot be so well posted on this money question.

* * * * *

There is no way to compromise; it is free coinage on gold standard.

* * * * *

The free silver panic is upon us now; it is the panic of republican politicians.

* * * * *

Shall civilization maintain its upward course or by the greed of man be destroyed?

* * * * *

Now is the time to drop party lines and work for personal interest: the cupon clippers will vote for theirs.

* * * * *

Be earnest, brothers, in laboring with your neighbors, but be tolerant, they are as sincere, most likely, as we are.

* * * * *

They who advocated the gold standard are voting to deprive their brothers and sisters of the means of livelihood, while taking up the empty cry of an honest dollar and a chance to earn it."

* * * * *

Those holding bonds, notes and mortgages payable in gold should not vote with the "repudiators," provided they have left margin enough in their securities to allow for a further decline of values.

* * * * *

The threat is held over the heads of a hundred renting farmers in Jasper county by Landlord Gifford that they will be dispossessed if they vote for free silver. That is vigorous campaigning for you.

* * * * *

The methods employed by the Yale republican hoodlum of New Haven, Conn., to prevent Mr. Bryan from being heard at that place, reminds a person of the reception by another gang of aristocratic roughs, in another section, accorded the Populist nominee four years ago.

We publish in this issue a letter written by the Hon. W. W. Gilman and published in The Toiler, (Fowler, Ind.) Oct. 2, 1891, in which his declaration on the silver question are as lucidly set forth, and is a refutation of the report that Mr. Gilman is a recent convert to the silver cause. He was then a republican.

* * * * *

What is a panic? It is something unexpected. If it was known that a bank would fail in six months every body would prepare for the event and when the time came there would be no panic. That is just the kind of panic we will have when Bryan and free silver is triumphant in November; the people will be prepared for the event.

* * * * *

The republicans are now denouncing the democratic platform for exactly the same "fault" that their platform of 1860 contained. We acknowledge that the democrats are a little late in expressing themselves but then the occasion did not arrive to do any resolving on that line until Mr. Cleveland sent his troups to Illinois two years ago. See the item headed "Republican Anarchy in 1860", in this paper.

* * * * *

We have been asked if a widow who has her little all invested in a first mortgage should advocate the election of the democratic or republican candidate. If she advanced no more than one third the present value of the security she may be safe no matter who is elected. But unless she has figured on a further drop of one-half the value of the property let her protect herself by the election of Mr. Bryan and a restoration of values.

The Silver Convention

The Opera House was well filled with delegates in attendance at the Jasper County Free Silver Convention, and the following ticket was named by unanimous voice, as it came from the conference committee. It is subject, of course, to the action of the People's Party Convention to be held Saturday and the ratification of the Democratic County Committee. The following is the report of conference committee:

RENNSELAER, IND., Sept. 24th, 1896.
To the Silver Convention,
Held at Rensselaer, Ind. }

Whereas, it is the desire to harmonize and combine the Silver elements in Jasper County, Indiana, we, the Committee appointed by this Convention, hereby recommend the following ticket to be submitted to the voters of Jasper County, Indiana, at the next general election.

For County Recorder,
JUDSON J. HUNT,
For County Treasurer,
AMMON BEASLEY.
For County Sheriff,
FRANK W. FISHER,
For County Surveyor,
EUGENE DILIE.
For County Coroner,
WILLIAM W. REEVES.
For County Assessor,
AUSTIN LAKIN.
For County Commissioner 1st District,
WILLIAM COOPER.
For County Commissioner 3d District,
JOHN STILLMAN.

IRA W. YEOMAN,
Chairman Committee,
LEE E. GLAZEBROOK,
Secretary Committee.

Prices of Grain in 1856.

A gentleman writing in the Chicago Record of recent date, referring to statements made by another writer says:

"The gentleman says that wheat sold, in 1856, at 40 to 50 cents a bushel, corn at 20 to 25 cents." Why is that statement made? Is it a deliberate attempt at the usual gold argument? Here (St. Louis) are the facts, as taken from the Republican of Dec. 31, 1856, in its summary of the year's trade. Lest he was mistaken in the exact year, I give the average also for 1855 and 1857 at the same market:

Lowest average for any month. Lowest average for any month. Corn month. 1855.....\$1.69 \$1.32 \$0.08 1856.....1.29 1.13 44 1857.....1.28 0.90 0.60 0.51

The above prices are not the much ridiculed greenback prices but the prices that maintained under free coinage of silver.

They Have a Reason.

Rich has been the harvest of lapsed life insurance policies during these hard times, and it is no wonder that the great corporations that pay their officials such enormous salaries as to lead Li Hung Chang into ridiculing a nation that pays such officials as much as it does the president of the republic, should attempt to frighten their patrons into supporting the gold standard; it certainly is to the officials interest to have it maintained. Like professional politicians, corporation officials salaries are the same now as they were before demonetization (if not even larger) and, by the virtue of the fall of commodities, have nearly a double purchasing power. Both classes are generally men who care more for the "honesty" of their dollar than they do for the welfare of the people.

But the truth is that the profit in life, accident or endowment insurance lies in the lapsed payments—few agents make any secret of that. About 75 per cent of the annual premiums is put into the legal reserve fund, leaving 25 per cent to pay all salaries and running expenses. A conservative estimate places the number of policies that lapse payment of premiums at 50 per cent. When a policy lapses the reserve fund no longer requires the deposited 75 per cent as a guaranty for payment of the policy. The agent is required to "write up" a new policy for each lapse, without receiving any commission for it. Hence all that has been paid up on a lapsed policy is clear profit. The Metropolitan alone wrote up nearly \$200,000,000 of insurance in 1895. Imagine the amount that must have been paid in to all the companies this year, and think of 50 per cent of it being actually presented to them by the class to which it may mean bread and butter! The per cent of lapsed policies must ever increase as the burden of the wage-earner and salaried man increases under a continued contraction of the currency. How splendidly the poor working bird's feathers will contribute to the feathering of the twelve-story corporation nest!

The more lapses there are the less liability there is of death losses, and the harder the times the easier it is to induce men in desperate circumstances to attempt to provide for their families in case of their death, and the greater the certainty that the policies will lapse. No wonder the companies favor hard times and the gold standard.

Poverty and Filth of Chicago.
In the Chicago Record of Sept. 23, in the correspondence of William E. Curtis, there appears an illustration of abject squalor in a so-called tavern for the poorer class of farmers in Mexico. It shows hogs and men occupying the same quarters, and the article speaks of the smell that arises from the abundance of filth. Bad as is the description it cannot compare with what can be discovered in every division of Chicago. In the columns of the Record but a few years ago there appeared the testimony of its own reporters of conditions in the every day life of Chicago that cannot be paralleled in degree of poverty, dirt and offensive odors.

The writer distinctly remembers reading a description of four families of fifteen persons in all occupying one room 20 feet square, as their sole accommodations. A chalk line designated the partition, and in that room the entire four families lived, cooking, eating, sleeping, and doing so in the most wretched uncleanness, the odor being so oppressive as to sicken and drive visitors from the place. Nor are such instances uncommon; it is not placing it too strong to say that the conditions of the lower classes of Chicago are as deplorable and as degenerated as are those of the Mexican Indian farmers as portrayed in the Record cartoons.

Prince Bismarck For Silver.

Governor M. A. Culberson, of Texas recently addressed a note to the great German statesman, Prince Bismarck, asking his opinion as to the best policy of the United States on the great question, free coinage of silver. The following are the two notes in the correspondence:

Prince Bismarck.

Sir:—The great question of finance is now of importance to the people of the United States. It is presented in various forms, but in a general way it may be said to be, first, whether the United States shall adopt the single gold standard, or, second, whether they shall adopt bimetallism with both gold and silver as the standard or primary money. The argument in favor of each is well known to you, but it is particularly insisted that we should not adopt bimetallism because such a standard will still further depress the values of all the people.

Which, in your judgement, is the best policy to adopt, the gold standard or bimetallism? Give your reasons. What effect, in your judgement, will the immediate adoption of bimetallism in the United States have on the cause of bimetallism in Germany and other commercial nations?

(Signed) M. A. CULBERSON.
Governor of Texas.

In reply, Prince Bismarck said:

Friedrichshafen, Aug. 24.

Honored Sir:—Your esteemed favor has been duly received. I hold that this is the very hour that would be advisable to bring among the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallism. The United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would execute influence upon the consummation of an international agreement.

(Signed.) BISMARCK.

A Republican for Silver.

I have been a republican from the election of President Grant to the nomination of Maj. McKinley, and from the first time that I understood tariff for protection I became an advocate of protective tariff, not because I was a republican, but because I believed that better prices made better wages, better wages made better men and better men made better government. For years our party avoided the issue of the remonetization of silver, simply for fear of disturbing business interests, until our losses could be counted by thousands. Mr. McKinley fought the gold standard no more earnestly than myself, or for protection with no less zeal. In his address to the Republican league in 1892 he used these words, speaking of Mr. Cleveland at the time: "During all his years at the head of the government he was dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our great products, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before his inauguration to office to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and afterward and to the end of his administration persistently used his power to that end. He was determined to contract the circulating medium and demonetize one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce, and therefore dear. He would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else—money the master, everything else its servant." The principles of the G. O. P. were deeper imbedded in my heart than the success of any party. I advocated tariff and reciprocity because they elevated the condition of labor and the result of labor. Topposed the gold standard then and do now just as he did then, and for the same reason—i. e., it made money dearer and prices cheaper; it elevated our money and degraded the man who produced our money.

TERMS.

Send 25cts and 2 cent stamp for reply, and if you do not receive a premium you will get a set of fancy hose supporters, retail 35 cents.

Agents wanted at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Lady agents in demand. Write for particulars. Enclose stamp for reply.

Address, BRADDOCK MFG. CO.,

Burlington, Wis.

N. B. As I am interested in the Bradock Manufacturing Company and president of the Mystic Cycle Works, and inventor of the Perfection Cyclometer I can assure you the above offer will be carried out to the letter and you will get value received whether you get the wheel or not.

A. H. CRAIG,

Mukwonago, Wis.

The above advertisement is all right, for Mr. Craig is my brother and he would not guarantee these premiums if he could not meet them. —Editor.

Tetter, eczema and all similar skin troubles are cured by the use of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It soothes at once and restores the tissues to their natural condition, and never fails to cure piles.

for money is but a commodity, and must first be produced by labor. An appreciating dollar depreciates prices. The republican party admits weakness in the face of the issue, thereby maintaining the single standard, and in doing so abandons its protection plank. Bryan stands upon the pledge to adopt the double standard, gold and silver, which in itself is a protection that tariff legislation has failed to accomplish, except where leagues and unions have by organization forced capital to divide that profit which tariff laws have brought to them. Benefits from laws that must reach the producer through the employer make organization a necessity. In return this makes labor and capital enemies, when as friends they could wield a power that would civilize the world.

C. T. STONE.
Chicago, Sept. 12.

The Senator's Work

Hon. W. W. Gilman has been speaking all the week to crowded houses in the school districts of Jordon, Marion, Milroy and Union townships. The old man has lost none of his old time fire or logic and has received the most enthusiastic demonstrations of approval of the cause he is so ably defending.

Yester evening before the silver convention in the opera house at Rensselaer, and last night at Center school house in Milroy township and organized a silver league with twenty-nine members.

Tonight he will speak at Brushwood, Union township. Tomorrow night at James schoolhouse in Marion four miles south of Rensselaer.

Peoples Party Convention.

The delegates to the Peoples Party County Convention are called to meet at the Opera House in Rensselaer, Ind., on Saturday, Sept. 26, 1896, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket to be voted for at the election in November.

J. A. MCFARLAND, L. STRONG,

Chairman, Secretary.

Name The Next President.

The Braddock Manufacturing Company of Burlington, Wis., has, in order to introduce their line of hose supporters, ladies fancy belts, etc., offer as follows: To the one who comes the nearest to naming the next president and the states he will carry, will receive a Mystic Cycle, \$75. Should several give the same answer, the one first received will be awarded the wheel and the others a 10,000 mile Perfection Cyclometer, \$150.

The one coming second will receive goods from the Braddock Company valued at \$6, while others with same answer, ladies fancy belt, with supporters, \$1.00. The third will receive goods valued at \$5.00, while others with same answer, a 1,000 mile Perfection Cyclometer, \$1.00, or ladies fancy belt, \$1.00.

In the forth all will have the choice of our \$1.00 goods.

WORD MAKING.

To the one who will send us the most words made out of "Mystic Cycle" we will award a Mystic Wheel and other premiums as offered above. We will also give the same premiums on "The Bradock". At a private trial of word making among our employees none could form 50 words out of "Mystic Cycle". If after you have sent in your list you find another word you may make out another list and be treated as a new individual. But all trials must be mailed not later than Nov. 2nd. Proper names not allowed.

TERMS.