

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is the original Sarsaparilla, the standard of the world. Others have imitated the remedy. They can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.
BY E. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

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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. Bozarth,
Adam Stockinger,
I. N. Pierce,
John Thornburg.

For Joint Representative,
WILLIAM W. GILMAN.
For Judge,
WILLIAM C. DARROCH.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
MADE 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.

Krueger Nominated.

The people's party committee, which was selected by the late convention and intrusted with the duty of naming a candidate for congress, met in Monon today (Friday the 25th) and nominated Hon. Martin T. Krueger of Michigan City. The committee was fully represented and the first ballot was unanimous. Every committeeman was enthusiastic in his championship of Mr. Krueger and were confident that he would carry the district. Mr. Krueger is one of the most progressive thinkers on economic matters, believing firmly in government ownership of our railroads and telegraph, and in other matters being more nearly in harmony with the people's party platform than with the Chicago platform. It is pleasant to recall that before he had aspirations for the high office he now stands, for he was fearless in the defense of the cause of organized labor. Repeatedly has he given his legal services and his means to defend men from the oppression of corporations, and in his appeal to them this fall to vote for the cause of silver they will loyally respond, and cast their vote solidly for the man they love to call their brother.

Money Too Valuable.

Money, in my opinion, is too valuable. The rate of interest is too high. Cheapen the rate of interest and the entire country will prosper. Interest is regulated by the supply and demand of money. Increase the quantity of money and reduce the rate of interest. I often hear a business man say he can make more money if he could sell his business and loan his money; that makes it self-evident that money is too valuable. Free coinage of silver will not alone increase the amount of money, but will give employment to a great many people, and then you will have more consumers; this will start the factories. Confidence is a good thing, but factories are not run on confidence alone. They first secure their orders before they secure their men or start their machinery, without these orders factories will soon reach the end of their rope. We, as laboring men, should think of things carefully and each and every one cast his vote for the policy that he thinks will do the greatest good to the greatest number and he will surely receive his share.
J. C. KOLLA.
Chicago, Sept. 26.

SILVER AND WAGES.

Bobbed off All Flapdoodle, How Would Free Coinage Affect Labor?

Will the remonetization of silver help or hurt labor? That depends on whether it will promote or hinder production. If the remonetization of silver will promote production, it will benefit labor. On the contrary, if it will impede or lessen production, it will injure labor, for in the final analysis the wages of labor are the share which labor gets of what is produced.

If 70,000,000 people produce but \$14,000,000,000 worth of products in a year, that would give to each, if evenly divided, \$200 worth and no more, and if some got more others would get less. If, however, the same population produced \$21,000,000,000 worth of products, each would have \$300 worth. That is, any people can divide what they produce, and they can divide no more unless one takes from another what he had before.

It is clear, then, that the more we produce the more all can have, and as wages in the end are the laborer's share of what is produced his real wages will increase as production increases. The vital question then is, Will the remonetization of silver, by promoting industrial enterprise, increase production? There are hardly two sides to this question. That the remonetization of silver will increase money supply no one will deny. That the increase of money supply will stop the fall of prices, and if the supply be sufficient will raise prices, no economist will dispute. With stable prices, well directed industrial enterprise is safe; with rising prices, all industries are stimulated. Hence, the historian, said years ago: "We find that in every kingdom into which money begins to flow in greater abundance than formerly everything takes a new face. Labor and industry gain life, the merchant becomes more enterprising, the manufacturer more diligent and skillful, and even the farmer follows his plow with greater alacrity and attention." This has often been quoted as not only one of the accepted facts of history, but one of the truths of economic science.

Seventy millions of people, with the best educated brains of any people in the world and with hands skilled to the use of the most intricate machinery, making a greater use of the powers of steam and electricity than any other people, ought to produce at least \$300 per capita per annum. But it is doubtful if we have produced \$200 per capita the last year or in any recent year. Prices have been falling, money rising, enterprise has been put in constant peril and production greatly retarded. With money supply sufficient to sustain prices and support productive enterprise the production of wealth would undoubtedly be largely increased. There would then be more for all and more for each.

Under such conditions would the laborer get a proportionally larger share? Why not? He certainly would, be entitled to it. How would he get it? In two ways. First, by increased earnings. Earnings are wages multiplied by time. If a man gets \$3 a day, but works only one day in a week, he earns but \$3 a week. If another man gets \$1 a day and works three days in a week, he also earns but \$3, which would be earned also by one getting but 50 cents a day if he worked six days in the week. If the first two had steady work, without any increase in wages, their earnings would be largely increased.

The first effect of a revival of industries would be fuller employment of labor and consequently larger earnings.

Second, wages would also increase with increased production. John Bright summarized in a few words the labor question when he said it made all the difference in the world whether two men were after one job or two jobs after one man. As long as large numbers of idle men are hunting places there is little hope of better wages for any one. One is fortunate indeed if he can keep the place he has. Moreover, if prices of the products of labor continue to go down, the wages of labor must go down also. Profits may go first, but wages must yield sooner or later. Combinations may resist inroads upon wages for a time, but cannot do so long. Larger and larger numbers will be forced into idleness, and idle men are not only dangerous competitors, but while idle they cannot buy what others produce.

In order to be able to buy one must have something to sell—labor or its products. If a man earns but 50 cents a day, he cannot buy what another produces at \$3 a day. He can only buy a fourth part of it. It is doubtful if, at present prices of farm products, the entire agricultural classes—7,000,000 families—earn, on the average, more than 50 cents a day for each laborer. They can, then, only buy at that rate. That is the chief reason just now why other industries are so prostrated. Farmers get so little for what they produce they cannot buy what others produce. Hence, for a part to get good wages all must be employed.—A. J. Warner.

Sixteen to One.

A gold dollar contains 23.22 grains and a silver dollar 871.25 grains, which shows that a silver dollar weighs 16 times as much as a gold dollar, or there is 16 times as much silver in a silver dollar as there is gold in a gold dollar. This ratio or difference between the two coins is based on the world's average production of the two metals. The money market, or commercial value of any coin, is as it may be fixed by law in any country or by the custom of trade between different countries.

When We Had Honest Money.

From 1792 to 1878 all our legal tender coinage was honest—it was free coined. Every free coined dollar, silver or gold, was worth as much in bar as in coin. Since that time a large part of our coinage has been deliberately dishonest, coined intentionally as "gun money," at the demand of the bankers, to swindle the people. How and why are matters of history.—T. E. Willson.

Model opening Oct. 9 and 10.

The Silver Daily, 25 cts. for campaign.

Model opening Oct. 9 and 10.

Children's photos a specialty at the Pavilion.

Model opening Oct. 9 and 10.

Before buying a tailor made suit see my line. L. Leopold.

Model opening Oct. 9 and 10.

Buggies and carriages sold cheaper by C. A. Roberts than elsewhere.

Model opening Oct. 9 and 10.

A. L. Willis can do your bicycle repairing. Shop in Nowels block.

Dress goods in patterns at The Model grand opening Oct. 9 and 10.

For first-class windmills and water tanks call on Judson H. Perkins.

Model will show the finest line of cloaks and dress goods Oct. 9 and 10.

Four dollar pants a specialty; fit and warranted. Office at Model Store, L. Leopold.

Model will show the finest line of cloaks and dress goods Oct. 9 and 10.

Go to the Rensselaer planing mill for water tanks or cisterns. Prices the lowest.

Model will show the finest line of cloaks and dress goods Oct. 9 and 10.

Lots in the Leopold addition adjacent to the court house are the choicest of any in the city.

Positively, going to quit the clothing business. All goods are going at cost at The Model.

See Rinehart about your cement walks at once. Now is the best time in the year to build.

Model will show the finest line of cloaks and dress goods Oct. 9 and 10.

A thousand or two out of date newspapers are for sale at this office at 10 cents a hundred.

Model will show the finest line of cloaks and dress goods Oct. 9 and 10.

Model grand band concert on opening days, Oct. 9 and 10.

Cancer positively and permanently cured. No cure—no pay. Address Dr. A. W. Armocost, Brookston, Ind.

E. M. Parcels guarantees satisfaction on all laundry; new neck bands and repairs free. Sends every Wednesday.

D. E. Hollister has one of those machines for cleaning cisterns; with a good man to run it. Telephone 5 or 163 will receive prompt attention.

B. S. Fendig has added poultry and eggs to his line of business. He always pays the highest market price in cash Place opposite the Makeover house.

Don't fail to call and see Judge Haleys complete line of men's, ladies' and children's shoes; the finest selection ever shown in Rensselaer, and at gold basis prices.

Mrs. C. E. Hershman has received her fall stock of millinery, consisting of walking hats, sailors, and Tam o' Shanters. Her prices are always below all competitors.

Many lives of usefulness have been cut short by neglect to break up an ordinary cold. Pneumonia, bronchitis and even consumption can be averted by the prompt use of One Minute Cough Cure. A. F. LONG.

Hollister & Hopkins have leased the Monitor Roller Mills for another year refitted the same with some new machinery and are prepared to do all kinds of milling. They thank the public for its liberal patronage in the past and trust to merit a continuance of the same.

A. Lewis, the Rensselaer cigar manufacturer, has moved into his new factory and keeps six hands constantly at work. He has just added a new brand to his other celebrated brands, calling it "Our New Court House." This is a very good 5c cigar. His old standards, are "Columbia," "69" and "Florida L," the last named a 10c cigar. He makes special brands for several patrons. Telephone number 196.

Jersey Cow For Sale.

A fresh five-year old Jersey cow for sale at my place on the Dr. Washburn farm, 4½ miles south-west of Rensselaer. HORATIO ROPP.

Summer Resorts on the Monon.

The summer resorts on the Monon Route are more than usually popular this year, West Baden and French Lick Springs, in Orange Co., are overflowing with visitors, and the hotels have all they can do. Paoli, the county seat, has opened a rival sanatorium, which is well patronized. The waters of the various springs differ materially in their constituents, and are successively prescribed for a great variety of maladies. The woods in the neighborhood abound in game and all the streams teem with fish—some of them having been stocked by the government fish commission. All indications point to West Baden (and the neighborhood springs) as the great sanatorium and popular summer resort of the west.

Cedar Lake, forty miles from Chicago, is a favorite picnic and outing spot where the Monon has a fine wooded park of nearly 400 acres. The fishing is first rate.

The Laborer Will Profit by It.

The Irishman said: "If Bryan is elected we will have 16 to 1, but if McKinley is elected we'll have 'nothing to eight' (ate)." This assertion is true to more ways than one and it only needs the careful perusal of the democratic platform on which Bryan nominated to satisfy the ordinary man that salvation depends on the fulfillment of those principles. Free coinage of silver will put more money into circulation and enable the small business man to borrow at low rates of interest to increase his business—the more business, the more manufacturing, the greater the demand for labor and hence the increase in wages; while, on the other hand, going on a gold basis will curtail the currency, increase the rates of interest, confining the production to a few who can at their pleasure shut down or open up, creating an unlimited supply of labor, forcing wages down as at present. Some say we have overproduction. Do you suppose we will have it if there is plenty of work? No, sir; that isn't characteristic of the American workingman. Give him plenty of work and good wages and he'll soon consume your goods. It's only the very rich who don't consume in accordance with their incomes.

Who is it that encourages or brings about overproduction? Nobody in this mundane sphere more than the trusts, who, not satisfied with a reasonable profit, shut down their mills in order to create a scarcity of the article and get higher prices, forcing the workingman to the position where he can't consume if he would, as he is out of work, out of money and unable to pay the high prices put on the goods. Look at the coal trust, the ice trust, the sugar trust and others too numerous to mention; the only thing that isn't a trust is potatoes and I guess they would get in, too, if they didn't have

so many eyes and could see but one way as the other trusts do.

Some say the silver mine owner will be the only one to benefit by the free coinage of silver. Does anybody suppose he will go and have his silver coined into dollars for the sole purpose of taking them back home to gaze at, the great and glorious American eagle stamped thereon? Not much. He'll get them out into circulation as fast as possible by letting other people who have collateral use them at low rates of interest to do business with. This will encourage enterprises and a demand for labor, and, as

I said before, the greater the demand for labor the higher the wages.

Some cry 50-cent dollars; but why should the silver be worth less than it is now, and why shouldn't a piece of it bearing the stamp of the United States mint on it, saying it is a dollar, be good for a dollar the same as it is now? We all know that when the United States says a thing it is so and even "dear old England" will acknowledge this. So why not vote for Bryan and let us have prosperity?

LABORER.

Chicago, Sept. 26.

Special Clothing Sale!

Now is the proper time for that new Fall Suit and Overcoat. Here are the prices that brings it within the means of each and every one of you, close as times are:

Those Regular \$12.50 Tricot Long Suits at \$ 9.50	
" " 13.00 " " " 10.50	
" " 11.00 All Wool Suits, 8.50	
" " 14.00 Tailor Finish Suits, 11.50	
" " 10.00 Union Cassimere \$6 to 8.00	
" " 6.50 Satinets 5.00	

IN OVERCOATS.

Fine Beaver—in Tan, Blue or Black—Regular \$10 Coats, at \$8.50.
Fine Kerseys, all wool, black and blue, regular \$14 Coat, at \$10.00.
Tailor finished Beaver, black and blue, regular \$18.00 Coat, at \$13.00.
Heavy Irish Frieze Ulsters, regular \$9.50 Coat at \$7.00.
Heavy Irish Frieze Ulsters, regular \$13.00 Coat at \$10.00.
Chinchilla, Warm Lined, regular \$7.00 Coat at \$4.50.

These are but a few of the many inducements we are offering in our Clothing Department. Our aim is to avoid shoddy, worthless goods. This sale is for a limited time only.

One Door East of Post Office.

FENDIG FAIR.

"The Model"

GRAND CLOAK AND DRESS GOODS

OPENING

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCT. 9th & 10th.

Mr. E. Moyses, of F. Siegel & Bro., Chicago, will be with us on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 9th and 10th, and will show the Finest Line of ladies', misses' and children's. Cloaks that was ever shown in Rensselaer---don't fail to see our line before buying elsewhere.

Grand Band concert afternoon and evening.

THE MODEL,

RENSSELAER, IND.

W. A. MASSLER, MGR.