

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

PILOT PUBLISHING CO. (Limited,) Proprietors.
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THE PEOPLE'S PILOT is the official organ of the Jasper and Newton County Alliances, and is published every Saturday at

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

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

Rensselaer, Saturday, Feb. 9.

People's Party Platform.

FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES.

Fraser.—That the union of the labor forces of the Unit of States, this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the upliftment of mankind.

Fraser.—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If it will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of every man are identical.

Fraser.—We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and would, therefore, in order to implement the principles of equalizing and managing any 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 classification, the most rigid civil service classification, and the power of national nomination 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 it be coined in silver, gold and copper, a coin which can be coined, 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 similar system, also by providing in the law of the obligations for public improvements.

We demand a graduated graduated coinage of silver at the present legal ratio of 40 to 1. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be steadily increased to not less than \$100,000,000.

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 demand that all of the national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings bank be established by the government for the safe deposit and savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

Spencer.—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interests of the people.

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SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS other questions have been presented to our consideration, we hereby submit the following as a part of the platform of the People's party, but a resolution expressive of the convention.

RESOLVED, That we demand a free ballot and a fair ballot in all elections, and that our votes be secure. To every legal voter without federal intervention through the autopilot by the states of the unperfected Australian or secret ballot system.

RESOLVED, That we demand a reduced rate of taxation and the apportionment of the reduction of the burden of taxation, levied upon the domes by industries of this country.

RESOLVED, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

RESOLVED, That we condemn the failure of protecting American labor under the present system, which opes up our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds in our large cities and towns, rendering the masses of our native labor again contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

RESOLVED, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workers to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight hour law on 240 railroads, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

RESOLVED, That we regard the maintenance of a high tariff as a public necessity, known as the Pinkerton system, a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired robbers of plutocracy, assisted by federal officers.

RESOLVED, That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the Illinois system.

RESOLVED, That we call a Constitutional convention limiting the office of President and Vice President to one term, and providing for the election of senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

RESOLVED, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

The Chicago Times (weekly) and the People's Pilot for \$1.50.

Wherever fusion has been practiced the cause of reform has suffered.

The boom of populist principles is upon us and "barrels" with "blocks of five" can't stop it.

To day a man can say he is a populist and his republican or democratic neighbor has not even a smile of ridicule.

Fusion may bring victory for candidates but it is just as certain to defeat the populist principles and retard the growth of reform ideas.

Why should the government loan money to national banks at one per cent and at the same time pay them from four to six per cent on the security?

Senator J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, in a letter advocating the free coinage of silver, charges that its demonetization was effected through a conspiracy with English bankers and that the republican party, at the dictation of the national banks of this country, was a party to the conspiracy. This is pretty good republican authority and something of a bomb to the monied power.

Tom Watson's paper and the Pilot, both one year, for \$1.50.

South Dakota needs "redeeming" and next year the populists will do it.—Norton's Sentinel.

The People's Pilot and Vincent's Searchlight both one year for \$1.50, regular rates \$2.00.

In some places in Colorado the Republicans translated populist documents into German, called them "republican," and distributed them during the campaign.—Norton's Sentinel.

When men like John Cleveland and Grover Sherman go out riding together to have a conference on the money question, you may bet your bottom dollar there is mischief brewing.—Norton's Sentinel.

A level-headed populist in the United States treasury would, in less than two years, pay off the entire bonded debt, decrease taxation to one-fourth its present burden, start the wheels of commerce, create work for idle labor and restore good times.—Norton's Sentinel.

Mrs. Emory's "Seven Financial Conspiracies" should be read by every person in the United States. It gives a history of the legislation that has built the money power of America. Sent post paid to any address for 10 cents or three copies for 25 cents. Address this office.

One of the peculiar features of the monetary reform movement is the frenzy with which some would-be plutocrats view a probable change favoring the issue of money direct to producers. The worst specimens of this silly class are men who have not "promises to pay" sufficient to wad a shotgun.

Had the greenbacks never been brought up with interest bearing bonds and burned to give the national banker a chance to issue his notes, the United States would have saved enough by this time to have built more railroads than are now on this continent, and been absolutely free of any national debt.

Canadian paper dollars are worth their face value in the United States, less a small discount, at any bank. And for this reason, they are legal tender for anything a Canadian has to sell. For the same reason our dollar, silver or paper is worth its face value at a Canadian bank. It has value only because it is legal tender here.

When honest democrats who believe in the principles of the populist party burn their political bridges behind them and join the reform movement they will be surprised to see how readily their republican neighbors come forward in the same way. It is no longer a disputed proposition that both the old parties are corrupt past the possibility of reformation.

You 50-cent wood sawyer, who prates so much about that "Yurup" dollar, listen. When you get ready to cross the big pond to buy your English styles, you will take your bag of 47 cent silver dollars to the bank, (any bank in America,) and buy their face value, that is their stamped value, of English exchange. Won't you? And won't you swap your English draft for Bank of England notes when you get there? Then what are you howling about an honest dollar for? Could you buy a bigger English or French or German draft if your silver dollars were twice as big? Can't you buy as much foreign exchange or foreign money with a paper dollar as with a silver one or a gold one? Then are you not either a fool or a knave to talk about dishonest dollars, when every kind of an American dollar practically passes in "Yurup."

A Financial Proposition.

Through personal acquaintance with the editors of the following great reform papers, special arrangements have been made to club them with the People's Pilot. These papers are each \$1.00 per year, but your choice is given with Pilot for \$1.50; Vincent's Searchlight, Chicago; Tom Watson's Paper, Atlanta, Ga.; National Watchman, Washington, D. C.; Chicago Times, (weekly); The Road, Denver, Illustrated; Missouri World and Free Trader; Chicago Express; Norton's Sentinel, Chicago.

PROSPERITY GUARANTEED TO NATIONAL BANKS,

Through the Foistering, Paternal Care of Uncle Sam. Tallemachus Tells

How the People Catch it Where the Hen Caught the Ax in Their Race With the Banker for Dollars.

THE LIFE OF TRADE" VS. "THE DEATH OF TRADESMEN."

Statistics say that over ninety per cent of all who go into business fail and lose what they invest. This includes banking as well as all other lines. But bank failures, which certainly do not exceed one per cent of the whole number, possibly not that, are so out of proportion to the rest that one is led to inquire as to the cause. First, we find the necessary capital used by the investors in manufacturing or mercantile pursuits cost the investor an annual interest of at least six per cent, which must always be provided for, even when the business is losing money. Again, all additional money necessary to carry on business after the first investment will cost 8 per cent, compounded at least four times a year. Then we have competition called "The Life of Trade," but better named the death of tradesmen—the kind of competition which brings secret joy to the business man's heart when he sees his competitor forced to do business at a loss or close his doors; the kind of competition that brings with it the exultation that one might feel when he buoys himself up and keeps his own head above water until he reaches the shore by throwing his weight upon his weaker and drowning brothers and then leaving them to perish, justifying himself by the law of self-preservation. Besides all this, there are business depressions, bad crops, bad debts, labor troubles and falling prices which are liable to break upon us without a note of warning and strew the business ocean with innumerable wrecks, not of weak and unsubstantial concerns, but of those that under ordinary conditions would be perfectly solvent, owning often times three or four times more property than their total indebtedness. But "money," the life-blood of civilization, could not be had and they perished.

Will the time ever come when we, as a people, will organize a signal service and equip life-saving stations to protect ourselves from commercial disasters on the sea of trade? And is it any wonder, viewed in the light of these facts, that such a vast majority of those engaging in business fail, and from their vanishing fortunes is heaped together that which goes to build up millionaires? But what of the banks, and why do they so nearly escape any share of the almost universal disaster? It may be answered that, unlike all other business, they receive interest on their capital invested. This is paid them by the government four times a year—often in advance. Additional money required by them to conduct their business is secured by them at one per cent. This the government also furnishes. They pay no insurance on their capital—the government looks after that. If their bonds are destroyed, the government restores them free of cost. If the money they borrow of Uncle Sam at one per cent is burned up, he gives them more to make it good. He makes a market for their money, as he did in 1875, by calling in and destroying one hundred million of his own notes to make room for theirs. This he did by issuing one hundred millions of interest bearing bonds in their stead. When silver dollars, behind which there are no interest bearing bonds for the people to carry, begins to come upon the market and compete with the bank money, Uncle Sam kicks silver out of the back door. He also agrees to borrow, pay interest upon and keep constantly locked up out of the channels of trade one hundred millions of gold, which might otherwise come into competition with the bankers' money. Having thus surrounded them with his arms and seeming to understand the danger, he charges them by law not to invest a dollar in any enterprise that gives employment to labor or handles its products, but to loan their money at interest on good security where profits are assured, let conditions be what they may. With all this fostering care toward his favorite nephew, the national bank, and with all the indifference of a step daddy to all other interests, it would indeed be remarkable if the banks did not succeed and nearly all other enterprises catch it where the hen caught the ax.

TALLEMACHUS.

PLAIN AND SIMPLE.

Compare this with the Ostentation of Old Party Inauguration.

The inauguration of Judge Holcomb as governor of Nebraska on Jan. 3 was of a character becoming a Populist and a representative of the plain people.

"Very simple and without display were the ceremonies," said the press dispatch.

In his inaugural address the new executive urges at the outset the necessity for changes in the Australian ballot law, making its provisions more clear, favors an appropriation by the state for the relief of the destitute in the western counties and insists on economy in the administration of state affairs.

All these recommendations, like the inauguration exercises, are quite in keeping with good taste and People party principles.

Gov. Holcomb, who is personally a man of good abilities, sound sense and clean character, enjoys the distinction of being the only Populist governor in the year preceding the Presidential nominations, and not only his party, but his country may yet call him to go higher.

—Iowa Tribune.

No Passes for Pops.

The Coming Nation, published in Tennessee, says the railroads have sent passes to all members of the legislatures elected last November, except Populists. They don't go with Pops. The farmers and laborers will always get what the boy shot at so long as they vote for men who accept railroad passes. Passes are bribes. Men who take them are unclean. There ought to be a law, and that well enforced, inflicting severe penalties on any legislator who accepts a pass from a railroad.

Its purpose is always to secure favors from the law makers, at the expense of the people.

Will there be in Mr. Prescott's brilliant narrative abundant proof that if you will take away from gold and silver the special favors given them by state law, they will do just what confederate money did—sink to a commodity basis.

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When a horse brings \$25,000 in gold, we get a very instructive lesson in the science of "intrinsic values."

When a pair of shoes command \$350 in gold, even a Wall street democrat ought to be able to see that gold, when left to shift for itself, is at the mercy of the currents of commerce just as other commodities would be under natural system.

There are few products of the earth which have less "intrinsic value" than gold. You can't even make money out of it without hardening it with other metals.

Repeal our absurd and monopolistic currency laws, and gold would shrink away from the approval of mankind, as compared to iron, and copper and coal.

The human family has no want to which gold is indispensable. We can eat, drink, cloth ourselves and house ourselves, and we can develop mind, body and soul to the utmost limits without the aid of gold. Put the race down to its legitimate wants, its healthy aspirations, its noblest purposes, and gold would absolutely cut no figure in the lofty civilization, which would follow.

It is only when a nation is growing corrupt that the mad craze for wealth breaks down all natural laws, and legislation is prostituted to the ambition of those who seek to plunder industry of its legitimate returns through the secure method of financial manipulation.

In any country where a paltry piece of useless yellow metal commands three bushels of wheat, in whose precious grains is stored the industry of the men who produced it and the blessings of life and health and strength to the men who must have it, or perish, we need no philosopher to tell us that our laws have been tampered with by rascals who have given to gold an advantage which God's law of nature does not give it.

The Nowels Milling Co. will pay highest market price for all kinds of grain and hay.

Take your grain to them at the mill near depot.

Send for sample copies. Read the People's Paper.

GOLD AS COMMODITY

WORTHLESS WITHOUT GOVERNMENT STAMP.

A Page from History, Showing That It Would Require a Shovelful to Buy a Jackass on the Basis of "Intrinsic" Value.

[Tom Watson's Paper.]

On the last page of the first volume of his "Conquest of Peru," Mr. Prescott, the historian, tells us that when Pizarro and his victorious companions came to a division of the gold and silver they had seized from shrine, temple, and palace, the quantity was so great that the relations of commodities in the markets were very seriously disturbed.

The price of gold and silver went down and the price of other things went up. That is, it required a larger amount of silver and gold to purchase other products.

The historian says:

"A quire of paper was sold for ten pesos de oro."

A pesos de oro, as Mr. Prescott explains on page 454, was equal to \$11.67 of our money.

Therefore the quire of paper exchanged for \$11.70 in gold.

Mr. Prescott further says:

"A bottle of wine sold for sixty pesos de oro; a sword for forty or fifty; a cloak for a hundred, and sometimes more; a pair of shoes cost thirty or forty pesos de oro, and a good horse could not be had for less than twenty-five hundred."

Turning these prices into their equivalents in our money, we have the following interesting table of values, in Peru, in the year of our Lord 1533:

A bottle of wine.....\$ 100.20

A sword.....466.80

A cloak.....1,167.00

A pair of shoes.....350.10

A horse.....29,115.00

All payable in gold or silver.

The people of Peru had no knowledge of money. They had no paper or coin currency. Barter and exchange was their only mercantile device. One commodity had to swap for another on its merits—those merits being determined by usefulness, and supply and demand.

Those among us, who object to the issue of legal tender notes by the government never tire of reminding us of the paper money of the dead confederacy—forgetting that the land has been flooded time and again by the worthless paper of dead banks.

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