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A NEW POWER PRESS.

TO ANY READER OF THE PEOPLE'S PILOT:

KIND FRIEND:—Though I have been in charge of the People's Pilot but a few weeks, I trust that you, with all other readers of it, have noticed the effort to improve it and make it a readable paper. At least I assure you, we are doing our best and promise still further improvement as soon as a new POWER PRESS can be obtained. This is something that it is almost impossible to do without, and you will pardon this direct personal appeal to lend us a helping hand at this extraordinary time. We need the press; we can hardly print our large edition, now a full 2,000, without it. With it we could make a better paper, because of the great saving of time; we could do the printing vastly better, and it would reflect greater credit on the community where it is published.

If your subscription is paid in advance, can you not now pay for another year to help the New Press Fund?

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Possibly you who read this are not a subscriber. If so your kindness in ordering the paper now would be greatly appreciated.

Is there not some one that you can get to subscribe without great inconvenience to yourself.

Is there not some relative, friend or neighbor to whom you could send the Pilot for a year, and if not for a year, for three or six months.

OUR FREE BOOK OFFER.

For every dollar received in response to this appeal the sender may select books to the value of 25 cents, as advertised in the People's Pilot, the Searchlight, Chicago Express, Chicago Sentinel or Nonconformist. We will send the Pilot free, to new names on a three month's trip, with every purchase of a book worth 25 cents or more.

For every \$2.00 received we will send free for one year the choice of the following well known and leading reform papers, the regular prices of which are \$1.00 per year. Vincent's Searchlight (See Special offer) Norton's Sentinel, Chicago Express, National Watchman, a 16 page weekly, published at Washington, D. C., The Farmers Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa, People's Party Paper, published in Atlanta, Georgia, by Tom Watson, The American Nonconformist, The Denver Road, leading populist weekly of Colorado, Coming Nation, Missouri World, or if preferred the weekly editions of the Chicago Times, Herald, Tribune, Inter Ocean or Record.

Is there not some one of the above propositions that you can select and favor us with your early reply?

Very Truly Yours,

Rensselaer, Ind.
March 1, 1895.

F. D. CRAIG,
Editor P. Pilot.

GREATEST OFFER YET.

THE SEARCHLIGHT, COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL, AND TALE OF TWO NATIONS, ALL THREE FREE.

For every dollar received in answer to this appeal I will send that greatest of reform papers, The Searchlight, (\$1.00) edited by that brilliant middle-of-the-road reformer, Henry Vincent, six months free.

For every two dollars I will send free the Searchlight six months, a copy of that wonderful new book which every body is reading with spell bound interest, "A Tale of Two Nations," (25 cts) and "Coins Financial School," (30 cts),

the greatest work on political economy published. A book that every body is reading regardless of political faith. Its sale has been phenomenal. Republican, Democratic and Reform papers urge the people to read it.

Notice, The Searchlight six months, Tale of Two Nations and Coins School, all three, free with each \$2.00 payment for the Pilot, either for what is now due, in advance, or for new names.

F. D. CRAIG, Publisher.

A PERSONAL LETTER.

BY THE PILOT PUBLISHING CO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—For nearly four years the Pilot Publishing Co. has run the paper without considering whether it was a profitable investment or not, the one great object being to maintain a paper that was in sympathy with farmers and laborers of this and adjoining counties; one that could not be influenced by the tax eaters to neglect the interests of the tax payers. In this they have been content to push the paper forward, often at a loss, until it has been built up to a self sustaining basis.

Jan. 1, the office was leased to F. D. Craig, under conditions which assures the patrons a first class paper and guarantees a strict adherence to the cause of the people. Mr. Craig, though having been in charge but two months, has largely increased the subscription list and has demonstrated his ability to issue a good paper. He deserves to be sustained and we appeal to you to do all in your power to increase his rapidly growing list, and remember to keep your own small subscription promptly paid, that he may have the means to publish the best paper of which he is capable of making. Particularly does he need money now, for he is laboring under the great drawback of a very slow and imperfect press, and it is his desire to purchase a new one on his own account, that he can issue larger editions and do the printing much better, quicker and at less expense. We hope you will assist him all you can and greatly oblige the undersigned,

PILOT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

LEE E. GLAZEBROOK, Sec'y.

D. H. YEOMAN, Pres.

AN OPEN LETTER TO HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE.

BY GEORGE W. PEPPERELL.

SIR: Your position as finance minister of this great nation is a most important one. You, more than any other administrative officer of the government, hold in your hands the weal or woe of the people. I beg of you to remember that the people live—that they are happy or miserable—as you control the finances for or against their best interests.

When, on March 4, 1893, I heard the words of President Cleveland's inaugural address in favor of "sound money," I knew he meant the single gold standard. All the world knew that he meant death to silver. At that moment I wondered where he would look for his secretary of the treasury who would carry out his policy. Surely, thought I, he cannot find a suitable finance minister in either the South or the West. Surely he must go to Wall Street, and select his secretary from among the money changers—into that "den of thieves" whom the Savior of men would scourge from the temple, were He on earth again. Surely he would be compelled, thought I, to find his pliant tool among the gold gamblers, whose machinations caused President Lincoln, in 1862, to exclaim, "I wish every one of them had his devilish head shot off." Surely he must go to the men whom that great Democrat, Thomas Jefferson, called "the traitorous class." He must consult the usurers whom all the world calls "Shylocks."

I was greatly mistaken. President Cleveland knew something of men and things. He looked to the West and South—and he found his man! Not in Wall Street, not on the Rialto among the Shylocks, not in the temples and palaces of great wealth which have not been purified by the scourge of the Master! No, sir, not by any manner of means. The president turned his face to the sacred soil of Kentucky!—the land where dwell the men of "honor," the men who set up the high claim of being above suspicion; where the slightest breath or tarnish is resented with the bludgeon or the revolver; where men have appealed to the "code" on the merest punctilious of unhappy allusions. And there the president found a finance minister able and willing to obey his slightest nod in the assassination of the best half of the people's money—a man who could even teach his master lessons in finance—who could lead the van in the unholy enterprise of destroying the peace and prosperity of a great nation. He found a statesman who had studied his subject, and had long described the dire results of the work in hand.

Sir, my language is weak. No words can fully paint the calamities resulting to a people through the destruction, the suppression or the contraction of the volume of the currency. It begets falling prices, and that stops the free circulation of all existing money. Industry ceases, compelling the idleness of labor. Idleness of labor means distress of the people, then beggary, then that frightful condition known as "organized hunger," overflowing the land in a delirium of starvation, beggary and destitution, which the plutocrats propose to cure by shooting the sufferers in order to "keep the peace." All this is a mere hint at the evils which must follow the suppression of silver, and the enthronement of that newest and least tried of all wild-eyed money schemes, known as the "single gold standard"—a scheme never known on earth prior to 1816.

Mr. Secretary, let me appeal to your own recorded testimony as to the truth of my statements. On Feb. 21, 1878, in the Congress of the United States, you said:—

I know that the world's stock of precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend, that it will become so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my view of the sub-

ject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three sevenths to one half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famine than ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads, and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one half of the metallic money of the world.—Congressional Record, Second Session, forty-fifth Congress, App., p. 43.

That brief testimony of yours, sir, does not overstate the case. Now can a great leader of the people, knowing the results of his course, be found who can, willingly, join in the hellish work contemplated? The man has been found. He understands the case in full. He knows all the dire calamities by heart. For a moment's brief fame he is willing to throttle and crush sixty millions of people, to turn loose among them the sufferings and passions which no man can describe, and to change a happy republic into "chaos and old night." You, sir, were a leader of the people. We trusted you as Washington trusted Arnold. We honored our leader. We followed him. But we have been deceived and betrayed.

For a handful of silver he left us. Just for a ribbon, to stick on his coat.

Blot out his name, then, record one lost soul more.
One task more declined, one more footpath untrod.
One more devil's triumph and sorrow for angles.
One wrong more to man, one more insult to God!

Sir, having betrayed the people and insulted God, you seem now determined to serve no master but mammon. To please the Shylocks you trample the people's money under foot by refusing to pay out lawful standard silver dollars on coin contracts. Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Benton and all the fathers and defenders of American liberty agreed in making the standard silver dollar the "unit of account and standard of value," in the American finances. You have spit upon their standard money and branded it as base metal. This you do in violation—in repudiation—of all coin contracts, because your masters, the great fund holders, demand it of you. At their bidding you pay gold on coin contracts, thus appreciating that fickle and unreliable metal, so that as your gold reserve disappears you may find an excuse to load the people with interest-bearing bonds.

Having betrayed the people until soup houses are needed in every city to assuage the public hunger; until increased police forces and even federal troops are required to suppress the cries of distress; until brave men and helpless women can no longer find employment, but are met with threats of violence, or, at best, with the crust of charity; until your own truthful predictions of 1878 seem to promise ultimate fulfillment; you now propose as a remedy to retire the lawful paper money of the government, and to surrender the finances of the country entirely into the hands of the banks. You, a mere administrative officer, have had the hardihood to formulate a banking bill, and to send it into the halls of legislation demanding its enactment into law. You demand that the government shall surrender to corporations the sovereign power of issuing money—that the people and the government shall take all the risks and guarantee the currency, while the corporations shall enjoy all the profits. This you do, in spite of the teachings of those great Democratic statesmen who founded your party, and whom you profess to follow. Thomas Jefferson, the first

great Democrat in this country, expressed himself on various occasions, substantially as follows:—

"Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation to whom it belongs.

"The power to issue money should be taken from the banks and restored to Congress and the people.

"I sincerely believe that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies.

"I am not among those who fear the people. They, and not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom. And to preserve their independence we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt.

"Put down the banks, and if this country could not be carried through the longest war against her most powerful enemy without ever knowing the want of a dollar, without dependence on the traitorous class of her citizens, without bearing hard on the resources of the people or loading the public with an indefinite burden of debt, I know nothing of my countrymen."

Mr. Secretary, as a follower of the great Jefferson and a member of that great party founded by him, how is it possible for you to favor the issuing of United States bonds and the establishment of banks of issue, when the issue of non-interest bearing legal tender paper by the government, as recommended by Mr. Jefferson, will meet every useful purpose and every legitimate demand? These are questions that the people are asking; and the public officers who fail to listen and obey will pass from power into merited oblivion or eternal infamy.

Sir, for a generation or more your party stood by the teachings of Jefferson, Jackson and Benton, and their compatriots on the money question, and almost uniformly, marched to assured victory in the national elections. In those glorious days the platforms of your party held aloft their victorious banner, bearing the following inscription:—

Resolved, That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and that above the laws and will of the people; and that the result of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

Resolved, That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

In those old Democratic platforms it was declared to be "indispensable" that the government moneys should be "kept separate from banking institutions." Your party now does not hesitate to place the government moneys in the hands of hundreds of banking institutions. It is placed with them by the millions without interest. The banks loan the government moneys at interest and pocket the proceeds, without even a hint at dividing the profits with the tax payers who furnish the money. If the present administration of the finances is Democratic, then what shall we say of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Thomas H. Benton, who taught and practiced the exact opposite?—and who would condemn every act and practice of Mr. Cleveland's administration as wrong, and dangerous to the liberties of the people!

To prove to you, sir, that the present national banking system, with its variations in the direction of state banks authorized by federal authority, is quite as dangerous as the banks so often condemned by the Democratic party and by the people, I call attention to the following testimony. On June 19, 1882, Senator D. W. Voorhees said:—