



"COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL."

Some Facts and Opinions Concerning The Book.

The demand for "Coin's Financial School" continues to take an average of 5,000 copies per day. Several orders of 1,000 each from prominent men have been filled by the publishers in the last week. The character of these orders is illustrated by that of W. R. Bennett, a prominent business man of Omaha, who orders 1,000 copies and says: "It should be in the hands of every voter in the United States."

William J. Slack, La Grange, Ind.: "I have used 100 'Coin's Financial Schools' and will use more. It is a good shot, well aimed, and in time, as I hope." Sanford O'Kelley, Somerset, Mich.: "Coin's Financial School" is creating a great sensation in this country and the gold bugs getting very scarce."

E. A. Stearns, secretary of Drovers' Journal Company, South Omaha, Neb.: "It is the simplest statement of what money is and its relation to business affairs that I ever saw." T. C. Dalbey, ex-postmaster,

Catholic Notes.

The month of May is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, the Mother of God by Catholics. During this month they honor her in a special manner as the Queen of May and decorate her altars in the churches and in their homes with flowers and ornaments. "Honor he is worthy of whom the King hath a mind to honor." The King of Kings hath honored Mary: His divine Son did not disdain to be subject to her, therefore, should we honor her, especially as the honor we pay to her rebounds to God, the source of all glory. Heroes and statesmen may receive the highest military and civic honors which a nation can bestow, without being suspected of invading the domain of the glory of God. Now, is not heroic sanctity more worthy of admiration than civil service and military exploits, inasmuch as religion ranks higher than patriotism and valor?

When a nation wishes to celebrate the memory of its distinguished men, its admiration is not confined to words, but vents itself in a thousand different shapes. See in how many ways we honor the memory of Washington. Monuments on which his good deeds are recorded, are erected to his name. The grounds where his remains repose on the banks of the Potomac, are kept in order by a volunteer band of devoted ladies, who adorn the place with flowers. And this cherished spot is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims from the remotest sections of the country. As the citizens of the United States manifest in divers ways their admiration for Washington, so do the citizens of the republic of the church love to exhibit in corresponding forms their veneration for the Mother of Jesus. Her shrines are tastefully adorned by pious hands, and are visited by devoted children. Her natal day and other days of the year are appropriately commemorated by participation in the banquet of the Eucharist, and by sermons enlarging on her virtues and prerogatives.

As no one was ever suspected of loving his country and her institutions less because of his serving Washington, so no one can reasonably suppose that our homage to God is diminished by fostering reverence for Mary; for, as our object in eulogizing Washington is not so much to honor the man, as to vindicate those principles of which he was the champion and exponent, and to express our gratitude to God

Frankfort, Ind.: "I purchased and read a copy of 'Coin's Financial School,' but was at the time prejudiced against it, and read it as much or more, with a view to criticism as anything else. However, I am free to confess that I had read but a portion of the book until I found that it had the better of me, and by the time I had completed the perusal thereof was soundly converted. Everybody ought to read it, especially those who, like myself, may entertain a prejudice for it."

Seymour Marquiss, Deland, Ill.: "I have just read 'Coin's Financial School,' and will say that I think the little financier must be the second Christ, as there is no person (seemingly, from his book) that can ask him a question on the finances of our government that he cannot answer to the perfect satisfaction of the whole people and to the shame of the man that asks the question."

Twenty-five cents pays for a copy of the above book, including three month's subscription free to the People's Pilot. Books at this office.

for the blessings bestowed on our country through him, even so our commemorating Mary's month is not merely a praise to her, but still more to keep us in perpetual remembrance of our Lord's Incarnation, and to show our thankfulness to Him for the blessings wrought through that great mystery in which she was so prominent a figure.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty of the Diocese St. Cloud paid a pleasant visit to the College and the Indian Normal School last week. Bishop Marty is greatly interested in the christianization of the Indians, having been engaged for many years in missionary labors among the Indians in North Dakota.

The Very Rev. Henry Dress, Provincial of the Community of Most Precious Blood and the Rev. August Quatman of Cincinnati were guests at the college. A report of the proceedings of Military Day at the college will appear in the next issue.

A Summer Resort at Home.

The proper way to enjoy life during the summer months is to resign the blistering cook stove to a condition of innocuous desuetude and purchase a gasoline stove of Warner & Son. They have the Monarch and Reliable, the two leading favorites; handsome, convenient, absolutely perfect in construction, and safer than coal or wood. Every stove guaranteed to give satisfaction. Prices within reach.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail."—Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Short Order Restaurant.

T. H. Robertson has opened up a first class restaurant next to Huff's jewelry store in Rensselaer, where he will serve meals as ordered at all hours. He solicits a share of the public's patronage and assuring all that they will be given the best of service and courteous treatment.

CURRENT OPINIONS.

"THOUGHTS THAT BREATHE AND WORDS THAT BURN."

Clippings, Callings and Comments from the Newspapers Everywhere — The People Are Beginning to See that the Government Must Own Railroads.

It is wonderful how rapidly the people are being educated along the lines of railroad ownership. Mr. Cable, ex-congressman and member of the democratic committee from Illinois, recently came out and declared that it was the proper thing.

The Times-Herald, the leading democratic paper in the west, commenting on this thought that he was "many years ahead of his party," and adds "In time government ownership of these and other natural monopolies will doubtless come. The whole trend of modern social progress is in that direction."

One of the principal features of the currency question which the new silver proposes to leave out, and an important one, is how the increase of currency which they propose, is to get into the hands of the people. The Omaha platform provides that it shall be loaned to them at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent, and to be paid on in the way of public improvements. It seems that this part of the plan was to be dropped by the single plunkers. Many are disposed to think this a new idea and impractical, but this opinion has its foundation in ignorance. In 1836 the government had a surplus of \$37,000,000 in the treasury. This was distributed among the states and loaned to the people at interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Not a dollar of it was lost. Looking over a county paper the other day, we saw this item: "Court approved loan \$1365 County School fund to Thos. Dodson." This was in Missouri. This state, as do a number of others, loans all of its money to the people and rarely ever loses a dollar. The Massachusetts colony loaned money to its citizens and they repaid every dollar of it. The Dominion of Canada helped the Mennonites in settling as a colony with a government loan. Every dollar of it was paid back. The government is constantly loaning money to national bankers. It not infrequently loans to expositions of various kinds. A loan on real estate is safe. It would require no more officers than we now have. Each state and county could become responsible for the money thus loaned and the government not lose a dollar. It would help all the people by reducing the rate of interest and making money plentier. It would hurt no interest but that of the money lender. There can be no serious objection to this plan, and it is one that should be retained in the peoples party platform.

If Mr. Cleveland had taken a contract to create discord in his party he could do it no better than he is. A recent dispatch from Washington reviews his conduct in the following language:

The president is doing his part toward the division of his party. He continues his policy of putting none but cuckoos on guard. There is no such word as conciliation in his lexicon—that is to say, conciliation toward elements in his party which differ from him. The president can be conciliatory enough toward republicans, but he has no use for democrats who disagree with him. Mr. Cleveland's second term is unlike his first in many respects. In no other feature is the difference so marked as in the matter of patronage. To repeal the Sherman act the president dispensed appointments where they would help on his policy and withheld them where senators were too stubborn to accept his views. More recently this theory has been carried out in the provision for beaten senators and representatives to a degree unknown in previous administrations. Breckinridge, repudiated by his Arkansas constituency for his course on the silver legislation, was made minister to St. Petersburg. He got the best office the president had on his list at the time. Springer, as head of the committee on banking and currency, was most loyal to the administration policy, for which and for no other reason he was made a judge in the Indian Territory. When one of Springer's associates in the house was asked about his qualification for the place he said: "He won't have anything to do but set dates for hangings and determine the number of years for penitentiary sentences. I reckon he will be able to fill the bill." From the first to the last of the late session of congress Buck Kilgore kept the committee of coinage, weights and measures without a quorum. His reward at the hands of the president was the other judgeship. Once a week Mr. Bland would call a meeting of his committee. There were eighteen members, but one was the delegate from Utah, who had no vote. Eight members were for free coinage and eight were against free coinage under existing circumstances. The seventeen member was Kilgore.

"I don't know about Kilgore," Mr. Bland would say. "He tells me he is for silver, but he isn't there when we need his vote."

Sometimes Kilgore was sick. At other times he had business at the white house and didn't get back to the capitol in time to help report the bills which Mr. Bland was nursing so carefully. And so the entire winter went by with the coinage committee deadlocked by Kilgore.

Kilgore has received his reward. He has his coveted judgeship. Others who rendered similar service to the administration have been taken care of. Ransom stood out against the free coinage

sentiment of the North Carolina democracy to his undoing, and was qualified as minister to Mexico the day congress adjourned. Outhwaite, who was the northern member of the committee of rules and brought in the orders under which the administration financial measures were given prompt consideration, has had a \$5,000 a year place found for him. Gen. Cutcheon of Michigan, has resigned the position he held on the fortifications board—resigned by request—and Outhwaite has been appointed. This is one of the smooth things of which the general public seldom hears. It is worth, as stated, \$5,000, and the labors are light. Wilson of West Virginia is in the cabinet, in return for his loyalty to the president. There are others who sacrificed themselves, reversing their records and repudiating the instructions of their constituents who will be taken care of. Has any one heard of a democrat who dared to oppose Grover Cleveland in his financial policy being appointed to high position?

"Oh, that mine enemy had written a book," might be modernized so as to apply to the making of speeches. A careful investigation of speeches made by some of the prominent leaders in both political parties is developing some very good populist literature. There is no better way to defeat the enemy than to turn his own guns upon him. Here is a specimen of such talk as John G. Carlisle was indulging in several years ago. It is an extract from a speech made in the forty-fifth congress, and, in view of Mr. Carlisle's present position, makes some "mighty interesting" reading:

"I know that the world's supply of precious metals is none to large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate, indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my view of the subject, 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 money in 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, famine, and pestilence that 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."

The leaders of the two old parties begin to see the handwriting on the wall. Col. Van Horn, of Missouri, ex-congressman and a prominent leader in the republican party, says:

"I am coming to the opinion that a crisis is approaching in the political affairs of this country that will be a revolution, bloodless, but thorough and radical. It may involve party lines, and the formation of the people along entirely different political ideas."

"Three or four banking houses can not much longer own the industries of the world, nor levy tribute on mankind. That is the situation today, and its burdens are becoming more and more acute. People inveigh against banks, but banks as a rule are victims of this monstrous power as any other interest. The business of legitimate banking is as much depressed today from this cause as that of merchandise and farming. It has got so now, to use a common phrase, that banks are unable to help business only when help is not needed, and whenever help is required they have all they can do to protect themselves. Why? Because these syndicates of gold owners have all credit in their power and can ruin and do ruin any interest that is not subservient to their system. And it is these foreign brokers who are looting our treasury of gold on purpose to force upon the United States their acceptance of their rule in money. This power can only be broken by the people at the ballot box. As long as they can keep the finance in the mill of partisan policy so long will this power of the people be thwarted. The political platform of 1892 read all alike on silver—yet silver was destroyed. The same action in 1896 will produce the same result."

Senator Beck of Kentucky in his life time was one of the few incorruptible statesmen that not only saw but protested against the tendency towards a plutocratic government founded on wealth concentrated into the hands of a few by the aid of class legislation. He said:

"I know that the bond holders and monopolists are seeking to destroy all the industries of this people in their greed to enhance the value of their gold. How far they have succeeded in their secret and devilish purposes let the poverty, wretchedness and ruin which have resulted answer. We are curious to know what facts and process of reasoning the sound money clubs will furnish to prove that the act of 1873 was not a fraud, a sneaking, cowardly villainous crime."

During Cleveland's first administration Senator Beck denounced the policy of the administration in a speech in the United States senate, that is hardly equalled by that of Joseph Sibley in the fifty-third congress.

General Weaver is out west with the managers of the bimetallic party, trying to put that party on its feet. We fear that the general's occupation as wildwife at the birth of new parties has

somewhat clouded his judgment as a practical politician. We are inclined to think that relief must rather come through tenacity to principle and uncompromising effort in a certain direction, than in the organization of a new party every two or three years. The growth of the party in Iowa has not been of that nature that would indicate that General Weaver's policy was the best one to pursue. What we need is organization and downright hard work on the lines laid down in the Omaha platform. If the general is going to go off with the bimetallic party we ought to know it now. Better come back, general to your first love.

Senator Vest evidently thinks there are still enough righteous men in the democratic party to save it from destruction. In a recent letter to the New York World he says:

"We of the west and south believe in a tariff for revenue only, and the free coinage of silver. We propose to frame a platform unequivocally declaring our opinions, and to nominate for the presidency a candidate about whose loyalty to this platform there can be no suspicion."

"The letter of the president to his admirers in Chicago simply reiterates his well-known views on the silver question, and widens the breach between him and a majority of his party. The president insults that majority by his lecture on sound money. His idea seems to be that gold alone is sound money, and that the value of everything is measured in gold. He proposes to destroy one-half of the primary money of the world and to sustain this outrage by the cry of unsound money."

"I agree with Mr. Cleveland in his position on the appointment of commissioners to an international monetary congress. There was never any thing practical in the proposition, and never will be. We must act for ourselves and give the world to understand that we are true bimetallicists, honestly in favor of both gold and silver as primary money. This is the great issue in the coming campaign, and we intend to fight it out in the national convention and in every state in the union. The struggle will be in the northwest instead of in the northeast, as heretofore, and we must align our forces with that certainty before us."

"The talk about nominating a southern democrat for president in 1896 is absurd. We must win or lose on free coinage, a revenue tariff and the income tax, and it would be suicidal to invite war prejudices and sectional feeling unnecessarily."

Sacrifices to the God of Mammon.

The sacrifice of human lives exacted by the god of mammon each year in this country is reaching alarming proportions, and it is simply astounding when we consider the figures and the sum total.

Last year over 26,000 railway employees lost their lives, saying nothing of the thousands of passengers killed, two-thirds of the number being sacrifices to the god of mammon by reason of the avarice and greed of railway corporations—the result of careless or bad management, poor equipment, and overwork of employees.

In 1894 there were 9,800 murders committed in the United States, 90 per cent of which can be traced to vicious systems brought about by class legislation through the influence of the devotees of the god of mammon.

Last year there were 4,911 suicides in the country, the cause of nearly one-half being attributed to despondency, while a large per cent of the remainder can undoubtedly be traced to causes that make the greed of man responsible for the rash acts of these unfortunates.

To these may be added a large per cent of those who go down to drunkard's graves—cut off, many of them, in the prime of manhood, whose lives were wasted and finally ended by reason of systems and environments brought about by the worshippers of mammon.

The sacrifice of human lives is not all that the god of mammon demands. The penitentiaries, jails and workhouses of the land are filled with his victims. Gaunt poverty stalks the land, leaving in its wake misery, sorrow and woe. Millions are hungry for bread they cannot earn. Millions are starving that the insatiable maw of avarice and greed may be constantly fed.

Appalling as the picture is, it is a true one, and calls for calm, deliberate study. We cannot as a people evade it. It is before us in all its hideousness—standing out in bold relief, Christian people should study it. Humanitarians should give it their special attention, for as sure as God rules and sits in judgment upon the world He will at last hear the cry of the oppressed and bring the oppressors to judgment. God is not mocked in this matter. "He will not always chide, neither will He keep His anger forever," says the Psalmist, and his words are as true today as then.

Money.

The power of money has been increased at the same ratio as the volume of money has been reduced. The creditor classes in getting the United States in the 70's to destroy greenbacks knew this and accomplished just what they wanted to and what benefited them. The same intention induced them to destroy silver as primary money and stop its coinage.

The great mass of people who are in debt did not know that their labor was made worthless until their property shrunk to less than the face of the mortgage, and when they found that they could not raise enough to pay even the taxes and interest they were told it was all on account of the tariff.

The people are just now awakening as from a dream. They will not be fooled much longer.—Industrial News.

FREE SILVER, 16 TO 1.

VIEWS OF UNITED STATES SENATOR DUBOIS.

The Statesman from Idaho Gives His Reasons for Advocating the Unlimited Coinage of Silver—Says that It Overthrows Every Other Issue.

It is very evident to the most casual and indifferent observer that the cause of silver is gaining ground every hour. This is apparent in Germany, England and all the gold standard countries of Europe, as well as in the United States. The most rapid progress and the crystallization of sentiment is more marked in the United States, to be sure. The reasons for the change of sentiment are easily understood. Distress and hard times are general throughout the world. There is a prevailing opinion among producers and wage earners that the era of falling prices and consequent depression in all lines of trade has been brought about by the adoption of the gold standard by the leading nations of the world. Nothing is of stable value now save good gold mines and gold money. There are not many of the former, and the owners of gold money as a rule do not live in the United States, writes Senator Dubois in the Chicago Record, the only Chicago paper printing over 150,000 copies a day and which has come out in support of unlimited free coinage of silver.

The great majority of people of this country understand, I think, that with gold as the sole standard of money that metal is appreciated, and all things which it measures in value are depreciated. It is boyish and unworthy of men who undertake to direct public sentiment to say that silver has not been demonetized. To say that silver is still in use and in large quantities in the United States and that it is maintained on a party with gold is a begging of the entire monetary question which is entirely unworthy of some distinguished gentlemen who have lately expressed themselves. There must be basic money. On this other money rests. There must be a money of ultimate redemption in order to insure absolutely safe currency. It is a serious question whether there is or can be enough of both gold and silver to supply this basic money. When both were used, prior to 1873, they seemed to answer the purpose and remained at a ratio of about fifteen and a half ounces of silver to one of gold. The prices of labor, of wheat, cotton, corn and other products were maintained.

When silver (which comprised one-half of the basic money) was demonetized, when it was no longer recognized as the equal of gold at the mints, but was made a commodity the same as coffee, it fell in value as compared with gold, until now it is about thirty-two ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. The significant fact, however, that wheat and corn and cotton and the value of all other products, as well as the price of labor, has fallen with silver is what creates the great demand for the restoration of silver as basic money.

I have the greatest respect for many of the able silver advocates in the United States who do not see their way clear to unlimited coinage by our country acting alone. I myself cannot see how we are to secure bimetalism unless the United States takes the initiative. England is a creditor nation. The gold standard makes money scarce and dear. This is the advantage of England, and she will not consent to the addition of silver as redemption money unless she is compelled to. I have no hopes of any international agreement until after this government adopts free coinage. England and the other great nations of Europe will then be compelled to join us or lose their commercial supremacy.

The minute the United States adopts free coinage at the ratio of fifteen and a half or sixteen to one the price of silver will be regulated throughout the world. No one who has given the subject serious thought or who has any regard for his reputation as a student of finance attempts to argue any longer that the restoration of silver by the United States acting independently would cause the country to be flooded with silver from foreign nations. This country could not be a "dumping ground" for silver for the simple reason that there is no nation which does not absolutely need all the silver which it has. There is no loose silver anywhere to come here. There will be no object in foreign countries sending silver here, even if they had it to spare, because it would be worth as much in each of the foreign countries as here, and they would lose by sending it here what the cost of transportation would amount to.

Some claim that with free coinage all the gold will leave this country. What if it does? Where will it go? Admit for the sake of argument that it will go to England. The volume of the money in England will increase to that extent, with the result that the price of our products which we sell in England will be enhanced and England will find it impossible to retain the gold.

(P. S.—Senator Dubois is a Republican who has come to the Populist way of thinking on the money question. Now, if he would only endorse our transportation and land planks we would be more inclined to recognize his sincerity. There must be no more trucking to old parties or old party men for what we want. No matter what they may promise, the old parties will never give us free silver or anything else. They can't fool the people any more. Let the people rally round the Omaha platform.)

Government loans would settle this money question in a short time.