

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

All shortcomings of the Pilot this week may be attributed to the absence of the editor. The "snake" editor was left in charge and he was laboring under the disadvantage of being a stranger.

Of all noises ever heard in Rensselaer, that made by the moving of the tin roofs which were torn off by Sunday's storm took the cake. The deep-toned thunder at the height of the racket wasn't a patch to it.

The bicycle parade last Friday evening was a very "brilliant" affair. Some of schemes of illumination were quite unique. Rensselaer can, perhaps turn out more wheels than any town its size in the country.

Wednesday, Aug. 28, the Monon will run an excursion to Chicago and Milwaukee. Rate for the round trip from Rensselaer to Milwaukee, \$2; round trip to Chicago, \$2; good returning on the milk train Aug. 28 and 29, also on special train Aug. 29. W. H. Beam, agent.

Dr. J. H. Loughridge died at his home Friday morning at 1 o'clock a. m. Religious services will be held at the residence by Dr. Utter Sunday afternoon at 2:30. From the residence the Masonic lodge will take charge, and the burial will be conducted according to the rites of this order.

John Kimble of Parr goes to Bryant, Jay county, for the treatment of cancer, which has recently put in an appearance on his back. From recommendations he has received of a specialist there he hopes for a successful operation. Mr. Kimble was in the city Monday. He leaves for Bryant Saturday.

C. Vincent, general organizer of the F. A. & I. U. and editor of the Farm Record, published at Indianapolis, was the guest of the Pilot Wednesday, and was taken out for a jaunt through the country by Mr. James Welsh. Mr. Vincent is a level-headed and courteous gentleman, a keen observer and an eloquent talker. He has just returned from an extended tour through South Dakota and is now on his way to Oregon.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Dr. Newman in this issue. This gentleman has been here a week now, and is decidedly different from the ordinary traveling physician—one with whom it is a pleasure to do business. The doctor stays in Rensselaer another week. He is held in high regard as a courteous gentleman and skillful practitioner by all who know him. Friday night he received as a token of esteem a beautiful and massive gold-headed cane from Mr. and Mrs. Beeche of Sullivan, Indiana, whose daughter he had successfully treated for cerebral spinal meningitis, of which she had been a sufferer for eleven years.

David V., the youngest son of David H. Yeoman, met with an accident Saturday Aug. 10 while on his way to Rensselaer with a load of cord wood, as he was coming down the steep grade just north of Harry Alter's tile mill the front part of the wagon gave way, throwing him behind the team, causing them to run away. He became entangled in the lines and was dragged a distance of forty yards over the rough gravel road before he was released. The team ran into the tile yard, striking a small dry kiln, was forced to stop. David was found a few minutes later on the road-side by Mr. Chas. Pullins. He was taken to Rensselaer and after being examined it was found that no bones were broken, but he had received many ugly bruises about the head and body. He was unconscious when found, but soon came to and will be able to be out again in a short time.

## Organize Legions.

Are you tied to your party?

The straddle-bugs can't fool anybody but doodle-bugs.

It is about time David B. Hill was saying "I am a Democrat" again.

Politics as practiced by the two old parties is the science of deception.

The fellows who want "money good in Europe" are now over there spending it.

Wall street prepares all the gold-bug speeches, both Democratic and Republican.

If you call yourself a Democrat read up on Jefferson's creed and find out where you are at.



UNCLE SAM—"Guess I'd Better Destroy Those Suckers Growing Up from the Roots and Then the Branches Will Bear Good Fruit."

British Conservator, London, July 3, 1895.—At no distant day we will have to deal with a New American party, the gold standard, rather) elements of the Republican and Democratic parties. People's Party next year they may succeed in overthrowing both Democratic

## FROM GEN. WEAVER.

HE SAYS A WORD OF PRAISE FOR OUR FIGHTERS.

The Great Battle for Human Rights Is On—Six Months Heavy Firing and Our Ranks Are Still Unbroken and Not a Man Lost.

Iowa Tribune: The reform forces should take courage. After twenty years of continuous siege we have forced the enemy to march out and accept battle and have drawn the fire of his heaviest guns. His weightiest projectiles have not penetrated or cracked a single plate in the reform armor. Cleveland, Carlisle, Sherman, McKim, Allison, McLaughlin and a host of lesser lights have all spoken. Bankers' and brokers' conventions, boards of trade and gold standard literary bureaus have kept up a continual fusillade for a full half year, but they have failed to break our line or to bring down a single one of our banners. Their stale platitudes have all been caught and punctured like so many puff-balls. From a thousand platforms their sophistries have been riddled and riven and given to the four winds. There are hundreds of farmers and laboring men, thanks to the revival of economic learning during the past twenty years, who can answer and who have answered the ablest of these champions point for point and speech for speech. The speeches of Carlisle uttered years ago, and those of Allison and Sherman in days long since, have risen up like gibbering ghosts to fully answer and give the lie to all these apostate statesmen are saying at the present time. In fact there are two Carlises, two Allison and two John Shermans—those of former years, strong, agile defenders of the weak and the oppressed, and the fallen, crouching, sycophantic apologists of to-day, who, to further a bad cause, are now masquerading under names once made great by services rendered in their better days in behalf of the people. They are now sowing to the wind, and are certain to reap a cyclone of popular indignation.

The insincerity of the leading advocates of the gold standard is apparent upon the face of everything they say. It is plain that they are depending upon two things for victory—the money power of their backers and the terrors of the party lash. By the former they control the machinery of the heretofore dominant parties, and through it they wield the power of life and death over the debt-ridden, homeless and helpless people. The latter empowers them to visit the slightest assertion of personal independence with the terrors of the political blacklist, petty boycotts, persecutions and business ostracism.

The writer has studied with care all the speeches delivered of late by the champions of the gold standard. Their utter hollowness and lack of breadth, candor, depth and grasp must be apparent to all candid readers. They bear a central trade mark as though made to order in some gold standard sweatshop and sent out to be committed and

declared before the people. They one and all ignore and leave out of the discussion the following important factors:

The glaring inadequacy of the present scale of wages, the ruinously low range of agricultural prices and the baleful effects of such conditions upon the life, morals and safety of society.

The fact that fifty-two per cent of the families in the United States are homeless, and that at the present rate of wages and opportunity for employment they will never be able to buy back their lost inheritance.

The vast army of the unemployed who are kept in enforced idleness as a reserve force for plutocracy to fall back upon in case of strikes and lock-outs, and as a kind of blazing hell of torture into which those now employed may expect to be plunged if they are not obedient, docile and contented.

The fact that the aggregate indebtedness of the people reaches, at a conservative estimate, \$30,000,000,000, with an average interest rate of 7 per cent, mostly payable quarterly and half yearly, which involves an annual interest charge of over \$2,000,000,000.

That this interest charge alone amounts to more than double the sum of money in actual circulation among the people. That it is shown by extra census bulletin No. 71 that the annual interest charge on real estate mortgage indebtedness alone reaches, in round numbers, the startling sum of \$400,000,000, which is nearly one-half of the total sum of money in actual circulation. That federal taxes alone eat up annually over \$400,000,000 more.

The relation which these vast sums bear to our volume of money, and the fact that prompt payment of interest and taxes is always exacted, and that this money returns but slowly through sluggish channels to the people.

The amount of ready money necessary to enable the railroads, which are but a single arm of our commerce, to do a spot cash business and to keep their systems in successful operation; and that this money passes at once, as through a conduit, to eastern money centers and that the profits resulting from its use largely stay there.

The production of the precious metals as compared with their increased consumption, growth of population and increase of business.

The fact that modern facilities for inter-communication between all parts of our vast country call for an immense increase of circulating medium as compared with the sluggish, plodding days of the covered wagon and the stage coach. There is not one of these gold standard champions who would be willing to give, or ever has given, to the public an honest and impartial statement of the amount of circulating medium at the close of the war, as stated by Secretaries McCullough and Fessenden, nor as subsequently frankly told by ex-Comptroller Knox.

They ignore the important truth that the circulation of our currency at that time was confined to less than 25,000,000 people residing in the northern states.

They close their eyes to the fact that our money-using population is now 70-

000,000, which shows an increase of 180 per cent in such population since the bugles of the two armies called us to peace, and that in point of fact not one dollar has been provided for this vast addition of 45,000,000 souls.

They shut their eyes to the effect of a plentiful currency as compared with a restricted volume of money as plainly set forth in the history of England during her 25 years of Napoleonic wars and in that of the United States during our late war. These mighty witnesses condemn them and they stubbornly refuse to hear either.

All these important considerations are cast aside as unworthy their exalted notice, and the people are exhorted to stand by "sound money" and warned to shun the "cheap dollar," the "fifty-cent dollar," the "dishonest dollar," and they are exhorted to stand up resolutely and shield us from the inevitable "silver dump" which is certain to engulf us all if our mints should again be opened to unrestricted coinage.

They solemnly asseverate that it is their holy desire that the "poor man's dollar" shall be as good as the rich man's dollar" which impels them to fight silver to the death. Such impudence would make the devil blush like a girl of 16. When were these tricksters ever in favor of making the poor man's dollar equal to the rich man's? Are they not the self-same conspirators who, despite the protest of Thaddeus Stevens, stabbed the greenback in war times for the very purpose of forcing the poor soldier to take a depreciated dollar while they reserved the right to demand a gold dollar for themselves of double value? Are they not the very self-same men, reinforced by a younger horde of like feather, whom Secretary Fessenden denounced as a band of treasonable conspirators and called for their punishment as common felons?

When silver was partially restored by the Bland-Allison act did not these same fellows clamor for an exception clause which enables them to discard the poor man's dollar by stipulation?

Did they not duplicate these outrageous discriminations in the laws which authorized the silver certificate and the Sherman notes? And do not these sharks force borrowers every day and everywhere to contract to pay in gold, thus discarding one-half of our metal money? Four times have they procured the insertion of exception clauses in our currency laws—clauses which in effect give us two characters of money—one for the rich and another for the poor. Out upon such hypocrisy! The people should fairly hoot these brazen blatherskites from their presence. Men with such records are incapable of fairly and honestly discussing any question. In later communications we shall state the real issue before the country and notice specifically some of the gold-bug contentions.

J. B. WEAVER.

The fact the People's party is the only one the gold-bugs, trusts, corporations and combines are fighting is evidence that it is the only party that can be relied upon to put down those evils.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Kentucky Populists are preparing for a grand fight in that state. The chairman of the state central committee has issued a circular letter calling for the co-operation of Populists in other states, and asking for donations of money and literature from such states as have no elections this year. This is a good idea. Every inch of ground we gain in Kentucky and other states holding elections this year will help us in the fight next year. The Populists in Kentucky have a good platform, and they have the pluck to make a good fight. They ought to have all the assistance from outside the state that is possible to give. Contributions for this purpose sent to J. A. Parker, Paducah, Ky., chairman of the state central committee, will be sacredly devoted to the cause. Let all Populists help some.

The Harvey-Horr debate is over. It is significant for several things, not the least of which is that Mr. Horr was so effectively whipped that the plutocratic papers would not publish the discussion. Notwithstanding the fact that the gold bugs arranged for the debate, and challenged Mr. Harvey, it is now very plain that for their side it was a great mistake. But what were they to do? Harvey's book was crushing the life out of their cherished theories and bid fair to accomplishing the overthrow of their system. How was all this effect to be counteracted? They could prohibit the sale of the book on some of the railroads, but that only added to its sales elsewhere. They be thought themselves to crush the author and the book at once by over-matching Harvey in debate. They sent east and imported one of the best-posted gold bugs they could find, and also one of the most invincible debaters.

That Horr's own papers and friends will not publish the discussion is a plain and undoubted admission of his overwhelming defeat. Bring out another boss.

One of the facts that should not be lost sight of in this financial discussion is that the men who are clamoring loudest for "honest money," as they call it, are themselves dishonest. They have never yet made a bargain with the people's representatives that did not savor of fraud, and in some cases fraud had been appealed to an honest court (if we had one) it would have been set aside. In proof of this assertion we need only to refer to the so-called credit strengthening act of 1869, by which \$1,500,000,000 in bonds were declared payable in a currency worth from 30 to 40 cents on the dollar more than that for which they were sold; to the demonetization of silver in 1873, and again in 1893; to the exception clause which they had tacked on to the greenback, thus making a better money for themselves than they did for the soldiers who were risking their lives on the battlefield; entering into a conspiracy to produce the panic of 1893 for the purpose of influencing Congress to demonetize silver to the end that more interest-bearing bonds be issued; the deal made by Cleveland, Carlisle and Company, by which they transferred the keeping of the credit of the United States over to a syndicate, paying the syndicate \$9,000,000 commission in the transaction. This is the class of men who are clamoring for an honest dollar, which, with them means a dear dollar.

A plutocratic paper of recent date makes this announcement:

"The prediction that the session of Congress to begin four months hence will be short, has some chance to be true. There will be no financial legislation, and the tariff will not be touched. Probably before Congress meets the business improvement will have wiped out the treasury deficit, and the necessity for new revenue legislation will disappear. Each party is anxious to do just as little as possible in advance of the election, and happily the conditions favor this aspiration."

"Each party is anxious to do just as little as possible." That's right. There is nothing like an honest confession. So we have the program laid down. There is to be no tariff legislation and no financial legislation. In fact there is nothing particularly to do but go to Washington and vote for an appropriation that will cover the salaries and stealage for the next year, and then go home and tell what a grand old party they belong to and work for re-election and more salary. This is a grand old government of ours, and humbug is the biggest thing in it.

One of the best evidences of the insincerity of those Democrats who want free silver "inside the party" is that they voted for Cleveland three times, and would vote for another gold bug if he is nominated by the next national convention. Cleveland began his campaign against silver in his celebrated Warner letter in 1885, prior to his first inauguration. Notwithstanding this, General Warner, president of the Bimetallic League, has voted for him ever since. So has his party. The silver element in the Democratic party has been growing less ever since it anchored its hopes in securing free silver through that party. Cleveland has been one of the most consistent men in his party on that question. While Carlisle, Hoke Smith, Bynum and others were ranting for free silver, Cleveland was writing letters against it, recommending the suspension of silver coinage. The Democratic party nominated and supported him twice after he recommended practically the same thing that he did when he called Congress together to repeal the only free silver law we had on the statute books. If the Democrats were sincere then they have

## FREE SILVER IS SURE.

SOLD STANDARD ADVOCATES ABANDON HOPE.

Their Crowd Now Entering the Speculative Market and Buying Silver Bullion by the Million—Why the Price of Silver Is Rising.

"Gigantic Combine." Under the above heading, the so-called "metropolitan press" of the country, that is, the press that has been hired or bought to make the fight of the English money-lenders and buyers of American bonds, stocks and mortgages, has been showing up the alleged combination of "western mine-owners and speculators in silver bullion." The object of this alleged combination is said to be to make a profit of the rather neat sum of \$75,000,000. It is claimed that the combine has already acquired control of silver bullion worth at present market rates about \$75,000,000. This bullion is stored, and the daily output of the mines is being bought and added to the stock on hand. The plan of the combine is said to be to enter politics and secure the adoption of the free coinage policy. "The moment the United States government determines to coin all silver brought to its mints as it now coins gold, that moment silver bullion will double in value, commanding as high a price as it ever commanded in the history of the world." Thus it is that the silver speculators expect to suddenly convert \$75,000,000 of silver bullion into \$150,000,000 of lawful, debt-paying, 100-cent dollars, nearly half of which will be net profit.

The following quotation from the article alluded to will speak for itself:

"The combination is playing desperately and courageously for a splendid stake. If it can force this government into free coinage it stands to make anywhere from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000, depending on the time, the amount of bullion it will have on hand, and other circumstances and conditions now largely speculative.

"People have wondered at the extent, the dash, the persistence, and force of the free silver campaign. They have marveled at the energy displayed by the apostles of silver, their ability to cover territory, and the unflinching regularity with which the leaders turn up in the thick of the fight, whether activity is centered in Memphis, New Orleans, Denver, Springfield, Chicago or Kentucky. Most of the talkers of note are poor men—statesmen out of jobs—yet they travel in palace cars, put up at the best hotels, take long jumps, and are here, there and everywhere, marshaling forces, infusing enthusiasm into the masses and keeping up interest by every known artifice.

"How can they do it?"

"The answer is simple. The silver combine is paying the bill. The silver campaign now raging with such an appearance of violence in half the states of the Union is inspired by the silver conspirators, and is purely as business enterprise as a wheat, a pork, or a stock 'corner' ever was. It is sordid from the ground up, but so cleverly have the conspirators kept themselves in the background that the truth is only beginning to appear. Even now many of the details are lacking, but the main fact is known, and the particulars will be filled in as they come to light. The great mass of silver bullion has been acquired by the combination under 70 cents per ounce. If the campaign now on foot can be carried to a successful issue, the holders hope to be able to unload at \$1.20 and above. By keeping up the agitation they imagine that within two years they will secure such legislation as they need.

"The campaign will be directed for the remainder of the summer, as it has been thus far, from the Plaza Hotel, in New York City. It is there that the wires of the silver bullion combination center. It is from there that the financial and political operations of the conspiracy originate and are given form. The contributing members living in San Francisco, Helena, Salt Lake City, Denver, Cheyenne, Omaha, St. Louis, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and London, keep in touch with their representatives and trustees in New York, though the details of the management of the campaign are matters for star chamber deliberation. The magnitude and working power of the silver combination is only dimly realized as yet, but it will not be long before its full extent and significance are laid bare before the world."

The foregoing is suggestive of at least three things: First, that throwing open our mints to the free coinage of silver will enhance its bullion value to the full limit of its face value as money, just as the most rabid silverites have always claimed. Second, that the speculators of the large cities care only for their pockets and use politics, politicians and people solely for purposes of private gain. Hitherto, the speculators have stood for gold monometallism, because of the profits they have seen for themselves in such a course. Now some of them, for exactly the same reason, favor free coinage of silver. Third, that the gold speculators from this time on are to be met and fought by the silver speculators by the same means and methods which the gold speculators, since 1873, have so successfully employed to enrich themselves and plunder the people.

Let the fight go on, but let the people remember that good as free coinage of silver will be, and sure to come as it is, that their interests demand, among other things:

1. Gold, silver and paper legal tender money.
2. The abolition of national banks.
3. Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines.
4. The preservation of the land for the people.—Vox Populi.