

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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Fifteen cent corn and prosperity are not on a parity with each other.

It didn't require any gold reserve to carry on the war of independence.

Sherman's new book is too vituperative to suit some of the bosses in the g. o. p.

Ask the man who says there is plenty of money to lend you a "fiver"—then watch him squirm.

Why don't the silver men get out of the old parties, if they want to unite with the Populists?

It is now reported that Cleveland don't want a third term. We are pleased to hear that there is something he don't want.

The democrat who votes the ticket again can be safely put down as among those who don't know when they have enough.

There is no good reason why every able bodied man should not find employment at remunerative wages in this country.

In most of our large cities it is a crime to be without bread, and a crime to ask for it, yet there is no work for the idle to do.

A free silver man who will vote for a gold-bug candidate because his party nominates one, ought to trade backbones with a fish worm.

The man who howls for free silver this year and votes for a gold bug next year lacks something in the upper story or has a very weak backbone.

If the free silver democrats had half the backbone that the gold-bug democrats have they would get out of a party in which they figure only as doughfaces.

The most that can be expected from the National conventions of the two old parties on the silver question is a straddle platform with a gold-bug candidate.

The best evidence that the money power are not capable of running this government is that they have made a dead failure of it—so far as the people are concerned.

The first thing the democratic party ought to do when it meets in national convention is to pass a vote of thanks to John Sherman for putting them right on the money question.

The Populist cause is gaining everywhere, yet it would gain much faster if every Populist would go to work with a will. The most effective way to work is to scatter reform literature.

The whole tendency of the Cleveland administration has been towards the theory that the credit of banks was better than that of the government, and that Englishmen had more rights in this country than Americans.

It was one of the Vanderbilts who said "the public be d—d," and now the Vanderbilts have cornered sulphur. No wonder they want the public to be d—d, since they expect to get the contract of furnishing the brimstone.

It is surprising to see how fast the principle of government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones electric lights and water works is taking root in the minds of the people. Keep up the agitation of government ownership of railroads.

The free silver democrats ought to be able to see that they have been making a losing fight all the time "inside of their party." They will have their Waterloo at the national convention and then those who still remain with the party are no friends of silver.

If making dollars cheaper is equivalent to a repudiation of a part of our debts, the making of them dearer is confiscation of a portion of the debtor's property. The dollar has been made dearer and by this method the people have been robbed. The question is how long will they stand it?

The constitution prohibits the states from issuing money, but congress has usurped the authority to farm out this privilege to the banks, and the money power is now asking an extension of that privilege. The democratic party once said in its platform that congress had no right to do this, but the democratic party of to-day wants to go farther even than the republicans did in the privileges granted banks of issue.

The most absent-minded man was not the man who hunted for his pipe when it was between his teeth, nor the man who threw his hat out of the window, and tried to hang his cigar on a peg, nor even the man who put his umbrella to bed and stood up in the corner—but the man who wanted free silver and voted an old party ticket. His mind had been absent ever since he was born.

A true Christian never lived on interest.

The question is not one of compari- but of justice.

Money "good in Europe" is not pa- triotic enough to stay at home.

The kind of dollars the gold-bugs want are those that will buy the most aw.

If the government must stand good or the bank-notes, why not better issue them direct?

President Cleveland is guarded all the time by detectives. The wicked fleet when no man pursueth.

The "Flood of Gold" about which the cuckoo papers are blowing, appears to be flowing toward Europe.

Senator Vest evidently thinks that the best way to get what you want is to vote for what you don't want.

The man who will buy a vote will sell a vote. The man who buys his way into congress will sell himself to the highest bidder.

All bribing in this country is done by men who have money. Workingmen could not commit such a crime, if they wanted to.

An overproduction of work is probably what makes it so cheap. A man can buy more work for a dollar now than ever before.

It is worthy of note that Governor Clarke of Arkansas whipped the pugilists, without having to spit tobacco juice in their faces.

The People's party is the only free silver party. A vote for either of the two old parties is a vote right along with the gold-bugs.

Election of senators by direct vote of the people is our application of the "initiative and referendum" that every voter can understand.

Bank money has reduced the land owners of England from 160,000 to less than 16,000, and it will do the same for this country if it is persisted in.

The parity of the two old parties was established by "international agreement." That is why they both want the money question settled that way.

The production of gold in America last year is said to have been the greatest in our history. Yet, the total amount was not sufficient to pay the annual interest on our public debt.

Only one state democratic convention in the United States this year declared in favor of free coinage of silver—and yet "silver men" profess to believe that they can secure reform inside the party.

Jeffersonian democracy said that congress had no right to charter a bank with power to issue money. Carlisle says the government has no right to issue paper money. Which is democracy?

Coxey's paper says the difference between Populism and demo-republicanism is this: "The former believes in the law making money, while the latter believes in money making the laws." Epigrammatically and religiously correct.

Eastern democrats say they will be content with naming the presidential candidate. They are willing to let the west and south make the platform. They expect to name somebody like Grover, who will pay no attention to the platform.

Submitting amendments to the state constitution for a vote of the people regardless of party is a practical feature of the "initiative and referendum" already in operation. If constitutional law can be made this way, why not statute law?

The railroad companies, east and west, are forming a gigantic freight trust. This means millions of dollars more tribute to these highway robbers. The Inter-State Commerce law, and the anti-trust law are dead letters in the hands of pliant tools of the corporations.

Rights of Property.

A writer, discussing the present financial situation, says: "Property values have some rights to survive."

That's right. The prices of corn and wheat, pumpkins and potatoes, hog and hominy, have as much right to an increase as have the values of bonds, mortgages, promissory notes and gold dollars.

"A dollar will buy more now than ever before," means that it takes more garden truck and farm produce to get a dollar than ever before.

Why should the shade-dweller's income increase in value while the prices of the workingman's outgo do down?

Property values have some rights in the case as well as the values of dollars, hoarded, awaiting good "chances."

The dollars that are so plentiful increase in value even as they lie idle in the vaults of the banks waiting.

And so has the value of wheat increased, you say? Yes, in the elevators—not in the wheat-bin. Not much.

You had wheat—"something to sell," and you hoped to get "a good price."

Did you get it? If not, why not? Why not?

Can you cure the matter with votes?

If not, why not?

If so, how?

Think!—Nevada Director.

SILVER BOYCOTTED.

BANKERS SEEK TO DESTROY MONEY OF CONSTITUTION.

Clearing House Report shows that not a Silver Dollar is used by the Banks in Settling Balances—Thus they Hope to Cast Discredit upon Silver.

Silver Knight: The amount of lying which both parties do to deceive the people on the silver question ought to make the devil proud of his pupils. Both parties in their platforms continually declare they are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money. Every cuckoo and subsidized politician has this lying declaration on his lips. Notwithstanding the law makes no discrimination between gold and silver coin and every obligation of the government is payable in silver, no administration can be found which does not falsely assert that the obligations of the government are payable in gold alone. This is not all or the worst of it. Every administration since the crime of 1873 has made it a business to boycott silver and drive it out of use in violation of law, in violation of the pledges of both parties, in violation of the constant assertion of the presidents of both parties, and in violation of every principle of honor, decency and truth. This lying system permeates every department of the government at Washington, and is done in pursuance of the orders and mandates of the English gold trust. The following from the New York World is one of the methods used by the enemies of the people to destroy the money of the constitution:

Banks Boycott Silver—Clearing House Report Shows that not a White Dollar Passed in Balances—Reviving Trade Makes a Change—Over Half a Million in Small Certificates Taken from the Sub-Treasury for Local Use.

At the annual meeting of the Clearing House association yesterday, Manager Sherer reported on the year's credit trading of the sixty-six banks in the association and of the eighty additional banks and trusts companies which clear through members. The report rolls millions upon millions. Here are some of the figures: Aggregate exchanges... \$ 28,264,379.126 Aggregate balances... 1,896,574.349 Total transactions... 30,160,953.572

Average exchanges daily \$ 92,670,095 Average balances daily 6,218,276

Total daily average... \$ 98,888,372

Largest exchanges on any day (July 2)... 194,637,038

Largest balance on any day (Jan. 29)... 16,027,133

Largest transaction on any day (July 2)... 207,117,447

Exchanges \$ 1,073,513,117,948

Smallest transactions on any day (April 13) 53,008,183

Total transactions since organization of clearing-house (42 years):

Exchanges \$ 1,073,513,117,948

Balance 49,463,653,582

Total \$ 1,122,976,771,531

The balances of January 29 were the largest on record.

The sub-treasury in this city, which makes its settlement through the clearing-house, has been debited during the year with \$42,982,953, and credited with \$95,159,905, an excess of debit balances of \$52,177,948.

The banks paid their balances one to another in various kinds of money, thus:

U. S. gold coin \$ 50,000

U. S. bearer gold certificates 5,000

U. S. order gold certificates 25,000

Clearing House gold certificates 1,335,000

U. S. Treasury notes 15,436,000

U. S. legal tender certificates 1,008,405,000

U. S. legal tender and change 879,318,349

Total \$ 1,896,574,349

It will be seen that the greenback or legal tender note, either in the form of certificates of deposit issued by the local sub-treasurer or in actual notes, does almost the entire balancing.

Silver does not pay a dollar between banks in this city, and for nearly twenty years not a single silver dollar nor a certificate calling for the white metal has passed as final redemption money from bank to bank.

This practical boycott is the unwritten law of the banks. In 1878 the clearing house put in its by-laws a positive prohibition of the proffer of a silver dollar in settlement of a debt by one bank to another. The silver men in congress promptly passed a law forbidding national banks to remain members of clearing houses having such a rule. The rule was at once expunged from the by-laws, but it remained in practice and is lived up to today.

The United States sub-treasury, which last year paid \$147,823,047 in cash to Manager Sherer, did not offer a single silver dollar. It might legally have done so and at times it would have been more convenient to do so. Once the sub-treasury had a payment to make and had \$30,000,000 in free silver, and very few treasury notes or greenbacks. It could have turned over silver certificates, which are printed up to \$1,000, rather than do so it made some quick shifts to get greenbacks.

No sub-treasury has yet been bold enough to try the experiment of using legal silver in payment of legal debts.

In New York it would have brought an immediate extra session of the clearing house, and not unlikely have resulted in a boycott of the United States treasury so far as facilities for clearances were concerned.

The old party papers will probably drop politics entirely, just after election.

The people are so agitated that the politicians want them to cool down enough to be handled without gloves by the bosses next year.

But it won't work—there are enough Populist papers to keep things warm, and the campaign of '96 is already begun.

Why is it that men who are "born to work" do not find a job that was born at the same time for their accommodations?

To the customers of the banks the silver certificates are freely offered. In fact, the majority of counter payments are in these or bank notes. Each bank works off this sort of money as quickly as possible, but the ever-redeemable, never-redeemed greenback is jealously retained as a tried gold-drawing piece of paper.

Gold, of course, is held back, and Manager Sherer now has in the vault some \$32,000,000 in fine newly-minted gold which has been deposited there by banks which are short of vault room.

The Clearing House association elected these officers: President, William A. Nash, President Corn Exchange Bank; Secretary, William H. Porter, Vice-President Chase National Bank; Clearing House committee, Edward H. Perkins, Jr., President Importers and Traders' National Bank; George G. Williams, President Chemical National Bank; Henry W. Cannon, President Chase National Bank; James T. Woodward, President Hanover National Bank, and A. B. Hepburn, President Third National Bank.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday New York banks took \$610,000 in small silver certificates in exchange for large legal tenders. Transfers of \$770,000 to other cities were called for. Of this amount \$50,000 was paid for in gold, and \$675,000 went to New Orleans.

The Canadian banks are just now issuing many small bank notes and come to the Sub-Treasury here as a convenient place to replenish their required reserve of gold. One bank yesterday took \$100,000.

WE NEED A WAR.

MUST KILL THE SURPLUS POPULATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RICH.

In conversation with a gentleman he said that "we ought to have a war in order to kill off the thousands who had nothing to do and could get nothing to do." And this is the 19th century!

This is a civilization that has been moulded by the influences of Christianity and softened by the tenderness of brotherhood! This is an age that is brilliant with the power and creations of accumulated wealth! This is the country in which millionaires increase, churches and school houses multiply and art galleries and libraries and colleges and inventions grow more and more numerous! And yet, like hungry men from a shipwreck, it is brutally concluded that we must kill some of our number that the rest may live. The idea is monstrous; it is savage; it is devilish.

If in 1,900 years the human race is yet so near a barbaric state as to harbor a thought as horrible as this man expressed, there can be no longer

a doubt of the gospel truth of the doctrine of man's total depravity. The thought at once ignores, brutally ignores, the teachings of Jesus Christ and outrages every lofty sentiment of the heart. That it should be deemed necessary or advisable to slaughter thousands, that the Goulds, and Vanderbilts, and Morgans and Rockefellers should keep their useless millions and accumulate more, is a violation of every principle of civilization.

The Almighty, we do not believe, ever created men for other men to kill in order that there might be more room on the earth for greed and plunderers. In a sparsely settled country like this, not yet inhabited by the one-tenth of the people that it can support, to talk of its inability to feed and clothe and house a portion of those who are already here, is not only preposterous, but is the savage experience of a blood-thirsty disposition that would shame a cannibal and offend the religion of a Choctaw; and if such talk cannot awaken the masses to change our systems so that a man can live where wheat sells for 50 cents a bushel and potatoes for 25 cents, God help the nation and the race.—Chicago Voice.

ENGLAND'S PRESIDENT.

Anyone who supposed Cleveland would permit Secretary Olney to push his "vigorous foreign policy" evidently don't know Cleveland. The president has called Olney down just as he did Gresham on the Corinto affair. A Washington dispatch of Oct. 26th says:

"You can bet every dollar you can get hold of," said an attache of the State Department to-day, "that there will be no trouble between this country and Great Britain over Venezuela. To take up Venezuela's case by force means the establishment of a protectorate by the United States in South America, and I can assure you that nothing is farther from the minds of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney. The vigorous foreign policy we have been talking about will be on paper entirely."

Spanish-American sympathizers assert confidently that the boasted "vigorous foreign policy" of the United States has come to a