

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

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That Big Railroad Trust.

We want all our readers to keep their eyes open on it and watch the movements of the anaconda, as it wraps it folds around the American people and spreads its saliva preparatory to swallowing them. The trust has arranged most of the preliminaries and announces that it will be ready for business on the 1st of January. It will be an event of the first importance and one fraught with most vital consequences to the future welfare of every man, woman and child in this country called America. Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, seems to be the only public man who sees the danger, certainly he is the only one who has shown the nerve to confront the monster. He is out with another letter to the president, which reads as follows:

"Sir:—I make complaint to you and through you to your interstate commission against the trust and pooling agreement, now nearly finished, of the eight American railway trunk lines and the one Canadian line for pooling the traffic between New York city and Chicago. The agreement provides that every railroad in the combination shall make and maintain the transportation rates prescribed by a board of managers representing all the roads. This is a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce, under the act of July 2, 1890. The agreement also makes certain that all competition shall be abolished as above required, by imposing heavy fines on any offending road, which fines are to be applied to for the benefit of the other roads. This is a division of earnings contrary to section 5, of the interstate commerce law. This trust and pooling agreement can be annihilated as provided by explicit existing laws of the United States (1) by injunction from the court, (2) by an order of the interstate commerce commission, or (3) by an indictment of the individuals signing the same. It also can easily be stopped by a vigorous appeal from you to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, whose power over the nine governors of the nine trunk lines is as absolute as it was over the bond syndicate. It can not be possible that you intend to take on your administration the responsibility of fastening upon your burdened and helpless people this, the hugest trust the world ever saw or was ever conceived of, when one earnest word from you to your fresh attorney-general, your ambitious chairman of your commission or your omnipotent banker friend will paralyze the iniquity in its inception."

It is interesting to note how the railroad bosses receive Senator Chandler's "impertinent" interference. We are not left in doubt on this subject. President D. W. Caldwell, of the Lake Shore, who is one of the combine, is out in an interview of "the public be damned" variety, which we quote below:

"There are positively no grounds," he says, "whereby any legal exceptions can be taken to the rules embodied in the agreement. Its fundamental principle is the making and maintaining of all fares, rates and rules of the association."

"Do you think Senator Chandler will be able to quash the agreement?" Mr. Caldwell was asked.

"What do we care for what Senator Chandler or congress does? Nothing illegal has been done. People down at Washington are making all the fuss, but they will find that their efforts will have been for naught."

Here you see the cool effrontery and lordly impudence that actuate these capitalistic anarchists. They express the utmost contempt for congress, the government and all the laws which feebly endeavor to check the formation of such trusts as they are engineering. "What do we care for what Senator Chandler or congress does?" They go on serenely with their scheme to gobble the transportation system of a continent and resent all criticism of their doings with a lordly toss of the head.

No pent-up Utah contracts our powers; The whole boundless universe is ours.

We hope Senator Chandler

will bring the matter before the senate and make that body show their hands. He may, at least, discover how many of them have their pockets filled with passes from the bosses of this gigantic combine, and the agitation of the question on the floor will have the effect of arresting public attention. It is useless, of course, to appeal to Cleveland or his subservient interstate commerce commission, who are gaping expectants of favors from the controlling spirits of the "agreement," and are willing instruments in carrying out the conspiracy.

TREATMENT OF CORN SMUT.

Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Newspaper Bulletin No. 16, November 22, 1895.

The smut in corn differs in several important particulars from the common smuts of the smaller cereals, wheat, oats, rye and barley. In no respect is the difference more marked than in its mode of attacking the plant, and in this fact lie valuable hints to the cultivator. It has been assumed that because the smut of wheat and oats can be prevented by immersing the seed in hot water or a solution of some fungicide, the same method is applicable to corn. But it is not true, and for the reason that the method by which the corn smut attacks the plant is very unlike that of most of the other cereal smuts.

It has been found out at the Indiana Experiment Station that the smut does not attack the plant through the seed, but like wheat rust it starts in the leaves and stems, wherever the spores are carried by the wind and find lodgment and sufficient moisture to enable them to germinate. The spores will grow as soon as ripe, that is as soon as the mass containing them turns black, and they will also retain their vitality for a year or two in case conditions for growth are not favorable.

It is evident from this that neither the time of planting nor the previous condition or treatment of the seed will have any effect upon the amount of smut in the crop; experiments already carried out substantiate this deduction. It is equally evident that meteorological conditions will have decided influence. But the farmer cannot control the weather.

Two things can be done to decrease smut in corn. The growing crop can be sprayed with a suitable fungicide and the entrance of the smut into the plant prevented. That this can be made effective is shown by experiments at the Indian station. But it is an expensive and troublesome method. The other, more convenient but less thorough, method, is to gather and destroy the smut, and thus eventually rid the fields of it.

The best time to gather the smut is just before the ears silk, when the fields should be gone through and every sign of smut removed, being careful not to scatter it upon the ground or in any way let the spores get free. The gatherings must be burned or deeply buried to certainly destroy the smut. One or more later gatherings should also be made. This may be called clean culture, and if persisted in for a few years would reduce the annual production of smut to an inconspicuous and harmless amount. J. C. ARTHUR, Botanist.

BULLETIN NO. 17. NOV. 29.

Young fruit trees are very apt to be injured during the winter by mice and rabbits gnawing the bark. This is especially true if the orchard has been neglected during the summer season. A heavy growth of grass or weeds about the trees make excellent nests for mice during the winter, and where rubbish heaps have been allowed to accumulate in the orchard, especially if it is near a forest, rabbits will invariably congregate. Under these conditions the young trees will almost certainly suffer from the ravages of one or both of these pests. It is important therefore that this matter be attended to at once.

There are various remedies recommended for these evils; the first and most successful of which is clean cultivation. If this has not been followed then remove all loose mulch, dead grass and rubbish of various kinds from the immediate vicinity of the base of the trees. This will destroy the nesting places of mice and will go far towards protecting the trees from injury. Then in addition to the above, make a smooth, compact mound of earth, a foot high, about the base of the trees, just before the

ground freezes. These two precautions will be all that is necessary to insure protection against mice.

Rabbits are not so liable to injure trees where there are other small plants, such as young grape vines or nursery stock in the immediate vicinity of the orchard, as they seem to delight in cutting off the young tender branches in preference to gnawing the bark of older trees. It is always safe, however, to protect the trees, and a favorite method is to wrap the trunks with closely woven wire screen, such as is used for screen doors. This may be cut into strips eighteen inches to two feet in length and wide enough to completely encase the body of the tree. These may be tacked on or the edges woven together, and if they do not fit too closely, may be left on for several years. Instead of the wire screen, ordinary roofing tin is sometimes used. Sheathing paper is also used with good effect, placed on the tree in a similar manner. If one is located near a slaughter house, a very convenient as well as effectual method is to wash the trunks of the trees with blood or rancid grease. This, however, is liable to be washed off by rains, and would need renewal several times during the winter. These and doubtless other remedies, will prove effectual if properly applied. By giving this matter immediate attention, much damage to our young orchards may be prevented. JAS. TROOP, Horticulturist.

Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours.

"How to Win at Football" is one of the interesting features of the Christmas number of Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours for Boys and Girls. It is by Wilf. P. Pond, and gives some good suggestions for the formation of a football team that would be almost invincible. Another valuable article is "The Children of Coaea," by A. B. de Guerville. Then there is a Christmas story by Judith Spencer; several other short stories; an illustrated Christmas poem by G. A. Davis; the continuation of "A Plucky Fight," by Edward S. Ellis, and "Three Little Heroines," by Jeannette H. Walworth; the description of a novel game, and a story for little folks—all handsomely illustrated. The editor chats interestingly and wisely about the new books for boys and girls, and there are a number of puzzles.

VEST AND SILVER.

Believes in Free Coinage, but is Willing to Vote for a Goldbug.

When political leaders like Senator George G. Vest of this state sink patriotism below party name, it must be evident to every intelligent, thinking man that he must act independently, boldly and promptly, if he would see this country wrested from a greedy, vicious and heartless plutocracy; a power that grows fat and waxes strong under the deadly, desolating effects of contraction and the establishment of a gold standard. When a man—a United States senator—can stand in front of an audience of his constituents as did Vest at Fayette, Mo., last Saturday, and tell his hearers in the plainest terms of the evils of a scarce money volume and the horrors and misery attending its contraction—when such a man can picture this and then deliberately tell his hearers that he will support this system of wholesale ruin and oppression if his party so decides in its next national convention, can the people longer wait for leaders to act?

He tells his hearers that an inflation of the currency is needed, but will support the nominee of his party if the candidate be a gold standard man on any platform the convention may make.

In effect he declares that while knowing the road to prosperity for the masses of the people—his constituents—he will follow the path leading to confiscation of their homes, want, misery and all the horrors attending the system he so vividly and truthfully portrays, if his party so decides. Think of that!

He tells his hearers that he could not face them without the mantle of shame on his face, were he recreant to his allegiance to their cause, and then brazenly informs them that he will support a gold man on a platform without regard to its declarations.

He asserts that the money in circulation does not exceed \$3.84 per capita, and declares in effect that if his party decides against an increase he will yet stand by it.

If the advocates of free silver and more money pin their faith to the leadership of such men as George G. Vest the consummation of their object is delayed till the end of time.

He would rather be wrong and be called a democrat than be right and identified with an organization honestly in sympathy with the masses of the people.—Missouri World.

Coin's Financial School (price 25c) is given free to every new trial subscriber of The People's Pilot. Twenty-five cents for three months.

COAL GOES UP AGAIN.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERS AT WORK ON THE PEOPLE.

The Strike of the "Dangerous Classes" Against the Welfare of the People Successfully Carried Out—How Long Will the People Submit?

Within the last four weeks the price of coal was raised by order of the coal and railroad ring in the East about two dollars a ton.

These pirates not only determine how much the American people shall be taxed to keep warm and save themselves from freezing to death, but their ring actually decrees the amount of coal the people shall be permitted to have, by regulating the "output."

All the anthracite coal mines are in five counties in Pennsylvania and six coal and railroad companies absolutely control the mines and the railroads leading to them.

People owning coal lands in that region cannot mine the coal because the monopolies will not furnish them switches and other shipping facilities. As a result, these commercial pirates can do just as they please and force the price up beyond all reason.

The miners in the anthracite receive about twenty cents a ton for mining the coal, and people in the Dakotas pay as high as \$17 a ton for it.

In Milwaukee the price has been \$4.75 and has now been raised by order of the Eastern coal ring to \$6.50, with a prospect of an additional raise.

The coal kings in order to maintain the price decide in their meetings how much coal shall be mined in a year, "regulating the output" they call it. The annual output is about 55,000,000 tons and figuring the unjust extortion of the ring at only three dollars a ton on the average, which is certainly a very low estimate, the "legal" robbery amounts to

\$150,000,000 A YEAR,

or nearly as much as the total amount of tariff duties the government collects each year.

That is the robbery on one commodity only. Now figure it on all necessities and then dear republican and democratic voter ask yourself how much longer you are going to play cat's paw for the trusts, syndicates and other monopolists.—Milwaukee Advance.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

The Safety of the People the Supreme Law.

"Freights and fares on the government road would be regulated so as to pay a reasonable profit upon its actual value, and a corresponding reduction on other transcontinental roads would necessarily result. The rights of the government and of the public generally, would be secured, and an enormous incense would be lifted from the people of the west. Imagination can hardly realize the extent of the relief that would thus be afforded to the hard working and poverty oppressed farmers of this territorial division of the country, and to the people generally."

In the history of the human race but one statesman, in a position of authority, great enough to rise above the immoderate prejudices by which the interests of wealth and capital are buttressed, has ever appeared. His policy, though in conflict with what are called sound financial principles, in fact rescued Athens from the throes of impending dissolution, and inaugurated the most happy and glorious part of her history. It has been approved by all historians; and by the Athenians themselves it was justly regarded as the cause of their subsequent prosperity, and its adoption under the name of the great Selsachetra (or "shaking of fetters") was ever afterwards commemorated as a great anniversary. The lesson that it teaches is that the safety of the people is the supreme law, (Salus Populi, Suprema Lex); and that, whatever views we may entertain as to the general expediency of the government's operating railroads, or other industrial enterprises, they must give way to the higher principle when necessity demands.

That, in the necessity of freeing the people of the Trans-Mississippi states from practical serfdom, the occasion is now presented for the application of the maxim, cannot be doubted. Nor can it be doubted, if the government proves equal to its manifest and imperative duty, that the acquisition of the ownership of the Union or Central Pacific railroads by it, will be to us, as Solon's policy was to the Athenians, an occasion to be forever commemorated in our history.—American Law Review.

If Ho Were President.

Prof. Dobbyn, of the Progressive Age, having suggested Ignatius Donnelly for president, the "Sage of Nininger" replies as follows in his paper, The Representative:

"Ah! If people only had the wisdom to elect us president!

"Whew!!

"Five minutes after we took the oath of office we would recognize the Cuban republic; in ten minutes we would order all the silver bullion in the treasury coined into dollars; in fifteen minutes we would convene congress to remonetize silver; in half an hour we would order Wall street fenced in, white-washed and deodorized; and in one hour John Bull would be seen gathering up his 'duds' and skedaddling out of this afflicted country.

"We would 'make a spoon or spoil a horn.' We would!

"But alas, professor, the fool people haven't got sense enough to do so sensible a thing; and so we will continue to edit the Representative and swear at the environment."

HOW THEY MANAGE.

PLATFORM MAKERS HELD UP TO SCORN.

How the Spoils System Dominates Old Party Politics—Let the People Take Finances in Their Own Hands, and Throw Fraud and Corruption Out.

Probably at no time in the history of this country has there been so large an instance of united power in support of OPPRESSION as a FIXED POLICY under the control of the MONEY LENDING ELEMENT, as the present political situation.

No better illustration of this is needed than the recent platforms of the two old Parties in a number of the principal States of the country, which is climaxed by that of the Democrats in Massachusetts, just formulated.

This last platform, not satisfied with declaring for gold alone, consequently against Free Silver, has gone one better in declaring for the DESTRUCTION OF GREENBACKS and OTHER GOVERNMENT PAPER MONEY, which is to be replaced by wildcat State bank money having no gold or ANY SECURE BASIS.

It is an INSULT to INTELLIGENCE and MANLINESS that such things be, and is a strange illustration how far outside the bounds of common sense or reason schemers having a general loath of the Nation's resources in view, will work to attain their ends.

That the public tolerate this state of affairs is also ASTONISHING, for MORE FLAGRANT ACTS against the cause of PROSPERITY and COMMON HONESTY, in financial administration, it is very hard to find.

It is an out-and-out advocacy of CRIME and ROBBERY without a qualifying word in its behalf, and the sooner the great plain people wake up to the fact the better it will be for their prospects of getting BREAD and BUTTER TO EAT, let alone the comforts or luxuries of life.

With the policy of this Massachusetts platform carried out, the finances of the Nation will be completely under the thumb of the money-lending profession headed by the Rothschild "ring." This "ring" then can CONTROL and ENFORCE wages, industry and good or bad trade to their OWN PERSONAL PROFIT, without let or hindrance.

No softer snap—to use a commonplace expression—has ever been engineered in Wall street than the power this platform proposes to put into the hands of CORRUPTION and OPPRESSION. It is even so bad that that goldite organ, the New York Tribune, feels compelled to say of it: "There are probably very few persons in Massachusetts who, if the question could be put squarely to them and decided by their votes, would contract to ANY RETIREMENT of legal-tender (greenbacks, etc.) circulation. * * * But when men know (referring to the platform makers) that they have no chance of success before the people, but have a chance of getting office if they please the dispenser of patronage, they not infrequently say what the dispenser of patronage wants, without regard to what the people want."

That tells the whole story. It is a description of the way these recent platforms are made without any regard to HONESTY or the WELFARE of the NATION.

There is only ONE REMEDY; that is for the PEOPLE to take the NATION'S FINANCES into their OWN HANDS. Platform makers belonging to the old Parties are wholly dominated by the SPOILS SYSTEM, and it is a hopeless expectation to get anything else out of them than forms of robbery to be legitimized in the shape of law at the public expense.

It is a MONSTROUS condition of things, but the plain people have an EASY REMEDY if they but UNITE AT ONCE and determine to cast fraud and CORRUPTION overboard wherever it is to be found.—Philadelphia Item.

EUROPEAN GREED.

It has been announced that there is a conspiracy to put a German Prince on the throne of Brazil backed by England and Germany. If this is true Europe is a hog with an insatiable appetite. We give her our girls, with their fortunes; she owns our industries; she bleeds us for gold with which to run the government; she holds our bonds which she paid for in paper and we are paying interest on them in gold; she owns us body and soul and now she wants to set up house-keeping, according to her methods, on the continent. Well, the United States will probably object to the establishment of a throne in Brazil and if the attempt is made, another Maximilian fiasco will likely result.

And yet it seems to be the height of absurdity for the government to give our own country to Europe, but fight to keep her from gobbling other and less important countries, certainly less important to us. The condition of our own affairs would seem to require all the energy that the government can exert. The Monroe doctrine is important, but the American people seriously object to giving up all they possess and then be driven to fight for the preservation of other people's rights.—Farmers Voice.

We are the only steam laundry in town, Spittler & Knight.

GROVER A HYPOCRITE

PUBLICLY ADVERTISES HIS HYPOCRISY AT ATLANTA.

Not One Fabile Act of the President Has Been Conspicuous As Tending Toward Promoting the General Welfare—Wholly a Servant of Monopoly.

President Cleveland said in his speech at Atlanta, Ga.:

"We shall walk in the path of patriotic duty if, remembering that our free institutions were established to promote the general welfare, we strive for those things which benefit all our people and each of us is content to receive from a common fund his share of the prosperity thus contributed. We shall miss our duty and forfeit our heritage if, in narrow selfishness, we are heedless of the general welfare and struggle to wrest from the government private advantages which can only be gained at the expense of our fellow countrymen."

The sentiment contained in the above is good, very good, but Mr. Cleveland has acted out the very opposite. What act of Mr. Cleveland since his inauguration has tended to "promote the general welfare?"

Does the establishment of the gold standard promote the "general welfare?" If so, robbing the masses and fattening the classes is Mr. Cleveland's idea of serving the "general welfare."

Did the negotiations with a foreign bank syndicate to furnish gold to maintain a useless gold reserve at a profit to the syndicate of not less than \$30,000,000 thereby in addition piling a gold principal and interest debt on future generations, "promote the general welfare," or was it "wresting from the government private advantages?"

Was the act of ordering out the federal army to shoot down laboring men in the Chicago railroad strike inspired by a desire to "promote the general welfare" or the welfare of the railroad corporations?

Not one public act of the present executive has been conspicuous as tending toward promoting the general welfare, but rather to promoting the welfare of trusts and combines, the banks and money combinations.

The success of combinations of capital must come from the depression of the welfare of the people. When combinations of capital are profitable that profit must come from the ruin of some other interest. Combines live from robbing the general welfare, and without robbery they could not exist a day. Mr. Cleveland's course has been wholly devoted to promoting the welfare of the combinations of capital, which necessarily results to the detriment of the public welfare. It could not possibly be otherwise.

After the record Mr. Cleveland has made by his every public act, favoring special welfare instead of the public welfare, it is not only cheeky, but an insult to an intelligent people for him to hypocritically proclaim his devotion to the public welfare.

The people judge a man by his acts rather than by his words. If Mr. Cleveland had followed in the footsteps of the immortal Jackson and seized the money monster by the neck and choked the life out of it, he then could consistently call upon the people to sanction his advocacy and practice of upholding the public welfare. He has done the reverse. He has rather choked the life out of the public, laid waste the heritage of the common people and aided plutocracy to enter into the homes of the masses of wealth producers and confiscate them to their use and profit. Then to talk about "striving to do those things which benefit all our people" Bosh! A man who will thus publicly advertise his hypocrisy should have been hanged from the stand, even though he may, by some ill-fate to the people, hold the office of chief executive. The things that are Caesar's should be rendered unto Caesar, but the things that belong to the people they should demand and enjoy. If Caesar is not content with the things that are his, but seeks to rob, oppress and enslave the people, then the sooner such a Caesar encounters a Brutus, the sooner the people will enjoy their inalienable rights.—Southern Mercury.

It is well that President Cleveland issued his Thanksgiving proclamation before the election returns were in—else he might not have been in a fitting frame of mind to have rendered thanks to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift for the bounteous returns that have rewarded our labors in the fields." He asks the people to remember the poor and needy, "and by deeds of charity let us show the sincerity of our gratitude." Rank hypocrisy—the whole proclamation. It is true that God has bounteously bestowed His good gifts upon the American people—and for that we are thankful. But the people who deserved them have not received the gifts—and Grover Cleveland is one of the conspirators who has prevented God's plans being carried out. Why should he blaspheme God and insult the American people by assuming gratitude to the one and fatherly care over the other. The issuing of a Thanksgiving proclamation is a mere form and some clerk no doubt composed Mr. Cleveland's epistle after the customary and regular form prescribed in the book of traditional etiquette for the guidance of presidents—but the whole thing is a sham, a pretense, an empty formality. Real gratitude to God needs no sealing-wax and official signatures.

Say, you fellows that voted for the democratic office-seekers and prosperity, don't you want to give your party another chance? Come, now; don't be bashful, don't you want some more prosperity—the same brand we have been having for two years?