

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

FOR THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER AND GOLD AT THE PARITY RATIO OF SIXTEEN TO ONE WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ANY OTHER NATION ON EARTH.

VOL. V.

RENSSELAER, IND., THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1895.

NUMBER 28.

PEOPLE WANT BONDS.

SECRETARY CARLISLE IS ENCOURAGED.

Morgan Syndicate Is No Longer Needed by the Country—Gold Returning to New York—Outlook of National Finances Is Good

Washington, Jan. 16.—The treasury officials were gratified when they learned yesterday that the gold withdrawals were only a trifl over \$1,250,000. They had looked for reports with a good deal of anxiety, for the fact that today is the day for the sailing of the "gold steamers" had led them to expect heavy withdrawals. Therefore it was with a sigh of relief that they read the closing telegrams, and, footling up the day's business, found that they had lost only a trifl over a million and a quarter in gold, and that the withdrawals were for exportation, being taken in the form of gold bars.

The officials are gradually coming to the conclusion that the expected drains upon the reserve which were anticipated when the bond sale was announced are not likely to be nearly as troublesome as had been anticipated. The promptness with which the people of this country are preparing to take bonds seems to have a good effect upon the minds of investors abroad, and has apparently reassured them as to the financial condition and ability of the people of the United States. As a result there is not the scramble to dispose of American securities by foreign holders that had been expected, and it is now believed that there will be no serious trouble in that line. On the other hand, the treasury is advised that considerable quantities of foreign gold are now being received at New York, so that probably the gain nearly or quite equals the loss.

While all the officers of the treasury department decline to express themselves for publication, it is found that those best able to form an opinion as to the success of the proposed bond sale are very confident. It is known that large numbers of bids are already being received at the treasury department, though the officers of the division to which they are consigned are absolutely silent as to their numbers or location from which they come. Of course all the bids are sealed, so that not even the officials of the department themselves have any definite idea as to the amount offered. But it is apparent from the number of bids that are already being received that the public is feeling a good deal of interest in the matter, and that there are likely to be some pleasant surprises when the bids are opened.

THINK ODELL'S PLAN GOOD.

His Financial Bill Has the Approval of Bankers.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Several members of Congress have heard from their constituents in the banking business upon the forthcoming bond issue, with requests that some sort of legislative provision be attempted to allow the use of the bonds as reserves. By this arrangement, it is said, the smaller banks would subscribe more freely to the issue. A bill with this purpose has been introduced by Mr. Odell of New York, providing that not to exceed 50 per cent of bank reserves may be held in bonds, but no committee action has been taken on it.

T. E. Clement, president of the First National Bank of Faribault, Minn., has telegraphed to Representative Heatwole that if the bond bill which passed the House and is before the Senate can be amended to permit banks to hold bonds for a limited time as part of their reserves, the banks undoubtedly would exchange gold for the total issue, and the banks of his section would make large subscriptions.

Comptroller Eckels of the treasury spoke rather disparagingly of the movement, and suggested that banks could not pay depositors in bonds and that they might be embarrassed in case of unexpected demands.

Omaha Banks Want Bonds.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 15.—Four Omaha national banks have bid for half a million of the new bond issue. They are the Merchants', Nebraska, and two not made public. All the banks held their annual meetings in the city yesterday, and the subject of bidding for bonds was given attention generally. The banks hold a heavy gold reserve and are favorable to the new bonds or any other measure calculated to show their faith in the ability of the government to pay its liabilities.

London Times Does Not Like the Loan.

London, Jan. 15.—The Times says, in its financial article, that it doubts whether the popular loan will permanently strengthen the American treasury. A 20 per cent deposit, it says, will add \$20,000,000 to the stock of gold, but it is not easy to say whence the remaining \$80,000,000 are to come, unless, later in the year, Europe again becomes the buyer of American securities.

Gold Bars Coming from England.

London, Jan. 15.—About £30,000 in gold was dispatched from here yesterday to New York. It is bar gold, picked

up quietly in the open market by the bond syndicate, or by individual members of the syndicate.

Said to Be Unconstitutional. Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 15.—Governor Upham's action in issuing a call for a special session of the legislature, to meet Feb. 18 for the purpose of reappportioning the state, is followed by the charge that in so doing he has violated the constitution. This will undoubtedly result in the matter being brought before the supreme court.

FORAKER WILL BE SENATOR.

Elected Yesterday by a Joint Session of the Ohio Legislature.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15.—J. B. Foraker was yesterday elected United States senator to succeed Calvin S. Brice. The legislature will meet in joint convention to-morrow and go



SENATOR FORAKER.

through the formality of voting again. Foraker's name was presented by Senator John J. Sullivan, of Trumbull, and seconded by Senator Adolph Ruemer, of Cincinnati. Senator Hysell presented Mr. Brice's name. In the house Foraker received the full republican vote.

UPHOLDS THE MULCT LAW.

Gov. Jackson's Message Delivered to the Iowa Legislature.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 15.—Governor Jackson's message was read in the senate yesterday. The document, which was devoted exclusively to state affairs, has this to say about the operations of the mulct law, which went into effect July 4, 1894: "The number of saloons against which the mulct tax was assessed during the first year of the operation of the law was 1,620, and the total revenue derived therefrom, at \$600 per annum, was \$972,000. This, together with the added penalties assessed by cities, made a total of \$1,156,317. In the light of this showing I most earnestly recommend that the mulct law be permitted to remain upon our statute books and that it be given a fair and impartial trial."

DEED OF A FIEND.

Fearful Act of Cruelty to a Child Reported from Topeka, Kan.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 15.—A horrible thing became known to the police when the death of the 14-month-old son of Charles Dean was reported. Mrs. Dean left her two small children alone in a room while she ran over to a neighbor's. Upon her return she found that some one had removed the clothing from the babe, seated it upon the top of a hot stove and fled. The flesh of the child was cooked to the bone. A young man who had quarreled with Mr. Dean is suspected, but he has fled the city. The child suffered terribly until death came to relieve it.

Nebraska Farmers Talk of Lynching.

Crawford, Neb., Jan. 15.—Five men under arrest here charged with arson. They are strangers in this section and are alleged to have started the fire which destroyed the greater portion of the city Sunday night. Some of the goods from the buildings destroyed were found in their possession when captured. There are threats of lynching.

Must Yield to Federal Force.

London, Jan. 15.—Several newspapers discuss the Canadian crisis. The Globe says it considers the school question the most serious one which has arisen since the federation, adding: "If the Manitobans remain obstinate they must either be compelled to yield to federal force or the government will connive at an assertion of state's rights which will threaten the integrity of the dominion."

Pillsbury Beaten by Tchigorin.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—Yesterday the first sitting in the fifth round of the international tournament took place. The games resulted as follows: Tchigorin beat Pillsbury in a Ruy Lopez after 43 moves. Lasker beat Steinitz in a Ruy Lopez after 44 moves.

Gold Shipped from New York.

New York, Jan. 15.—Lazard Frères have ordered \$1,100,000 from the assay office for shipment to Europe to-day. Muller, Schall & Co. will withdraw \$300,000 in gold coin, to be forwarded to South America.

Terrible Slaughter Reported.

Constantinople, Jan. 15.—According to information collected by the embassies, 3,000 Armenians were killed at Orfa Dec. 28 and 29, and at Bredjik, Roumkale, and Djibire 600 were killed.

DEBATE ON PENSIONS.

VETERANS CHAMPIONED IN THE HOUSE.

Notable Speeches Made—Senate Discusses the Same Subject—Mr. Lodge Wants \$100,000,000 Bond Issue to Provide Coast Defense.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The House spent Tuesday in further debate upon the pension appropriation bill. Among the speakers was General John A. Walker, who served with distinction in the Confederate army from Manassas to Appomattox. He is the only republican representative from Virginia. Mr. Cummings (dem., N. Y.) created a mild sensation by a severe arraignment of the pension office for hostility to the old soldiers, and a stirring repudiation of the speech made Monday by Mr. Bartlett, who is one of the Tammany Congressmen from New York. It seems probable now that the general debate on the pension bill will continue for several days.

The bond silver bill was further considered in the Senate, but without appreciable approach to a conclusion of the debate. Mr. Butler of North Carolina spoke for two hours in opposition to bond issues, and in favor of silver legislation. Mr. Mills offered a resolution declaratory of the policy of the government against issuing bonds, favoring the speedy extinction of the national debt, and for the coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury.

The House took up the pension appropriation bill immediately on convening, and Mr. Northway (rep., Ohio) replied to the criticisms offered by Mr. Bartlett (dem., N. Y.). The veteran, he said, should not be placed in the position of a mendicant. The spirit in which the pension laws were now being administered was manifestly unfriendly to the soldier. A soldier's widow should not be obliged to stand shivering and starving at the door of the pension office in order to obtain a pension, and the pensions committee therefore had reported an amendment to the present law requiring that as a condition precedent to receiving a pension she should prove that her net income did not exceed \$500.

Mr. Hemenway (Rep., Ind.) favored the adoption of the Graff amendment prohibiting the suspension of pensions until fraud had been proved. Mr. Arnold (Rep., Pa.), in criticizing the pension office, denounced particularly the practice of calling on Democratic postmasters to furnish information as to alleged fraudulent pensions. A speech by Mr. Walker (Rep., Va.) attracted more than usual attention. Mr. Walker was a general in the Confederate army on the staff of General Jubal Early. He declared there was a misapprehension of the feeling and of the sentiment of the southern people and the southern soldiers toward pensions for the men who fought for the Union. There was no sentiment against the pension policy of the government in the south, and he assured his friends in the north that the fortunes and pensions of the Union soldiers would be safe in the hands of the soldiers of the south. His remarks elicited applause from both sides of the house.

Mr. Wood (Rep., Ill.), Mr. Fitzpatrick (Rep., Kan.), and Mr. Poole (Rep., N. Y.) followed, and then Mr. Cummings (dem., N. Y.) created the sensation of the day by a short but bitter arraignment of the pension office and an eloquent repudiation of the sentiments expressed by his colleague, Mr. Bartlett. He declared that it was time some radical action was taken to call a halt on the pension office.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cummings' speech the committee rose, and after some minor business the house at 4:25 o'clock adjourned until to-day.

The bill granting a pension of \$75 monthly to the widow of the late Brigadier General Cogswell, a representative in congress from Massachusetts at the time of his death, caused a long debate in the senate Tuesday. Mr. Allen (Rep., Kan.) opposed discriminations, saying: "I want to go on record as opposed to any distinction between the widow of the private soldier and that of brigadier generals, major generals, or any other generals." Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) made his maiden speech in the senate in support of liberal pensions, and eloquently portrayed the services of his deceased father as a plain soldier. He urged that the war heroes have the amplest pensions. This bill (the Cogswell) instead of having its allowance reduced, should serve to advance the allowance of all who served in the war.

Mr. Vilas said the senate would certainly show full justice in granting pensions, but he pointed out that certain peculiar influences prevailed, resulting in discriminations in pensions to widows of officers, which bore severely on the old soldiers, and they felt it. The suggestion of "peculiar influences" was hotly resented by Mr. Lodge. A motion by Mr. Allen to reduce the allowance to \$50 was not agreed to—23 to 36—the democrats, with some exceptions, supporting the motion, and all the republicans voting against it. The bill was then passed without division.

A new phase of the financial question was presented by Mr. Mills in the form

of a resolution giving seven declarations of policy, substantially as follows:

1. Against the retirement of outstanding legal tender notes. 2. Favoring the coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury. 3. The issuance of emergency legal tender notes in case of a deficiency. 4. Against interest-bearing bonds. 5. Establishing a policy of the United States in paying obligations in both gold and silver. 6. Repudiating the theory that a public debt is a public blessing. 7. Urging the rapid extinguishment of the national debt and the maintenance of the sinking fund therefor. Mr. Mills' resolution went to the table until today, when he may make some remarks upon it.

The bond silver bill was taken up at 2 o'clock and Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) offered an amendment prohibiting the issuance of interest-bearing bonds and directing the secretary of the treasury to pay in gold or silver, according to the market value of the coins. Mr. Butler spoke in opposition to bond issues. "I pledge," said he, "six people's party votes in this chamber to either party that will stop the further issue of bonds, and six votes will give a majority to either side. In fact, either party can have a majority in this body when it desires to pass any law in the interest of the American people." Mr. Butler closed at 4:25, and the senate held a brief executive session, adjourning at 4:45 until today.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Representative Shafroth Has a Plan to Solve the Problem.

Washington, Jan. 15.—In the House Tuesday Mr. Shafroth of Colorado introduced a Pacific railroad bill. It contemplates a foreclosure sale of the Union and Central Pacific railroad properties, and, in the event that the title vests in the government, there shall be organized a government railroad company. The company is to be managed by a board of directors appointed by the president, and as soon as organized the property vested in the United States by the foreclosing sale is to be conveyed to it. The company is then to deliver to the United States fifty-year 3 per cent bonds to the amount of the total indebtedness of the railroad to the government, secured by a mortgage on all the property, subject only to the bonds secured by first mortgage upon the property in the event the United States has not purchased or paid the same. The stock of the new company is to be sold at public auction and the amount realized applied to the indebtedness to the government, and when the latter is fully paid the stockholders are to organize a new corporation. The government railroad company is then to convey the railroad and properties to it upon the surrender and cancellation of the stock of the old company.

FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

Senator Lodge Wants a Bond Issue of \$100,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senator Lodge Tuesday introduced an amendment to the fortifications appropriation bill, authorizing a popular 3 per cent coin bond issue of \$100,000,000, the proceeds to be used in providing for the defense of the coast, for the manufacture of guns, and the erection of forts and batteries.

The secretary of the navy has sent to the senate a letter in which he says that to equip with guns and machinery and put in first-class condition for purposes of harbor defense all monitors now in commission or undergoing repairs, would cost \$1,580,000; in good condition, \$495,000. If the department were called upon by a sudden emergency to use these vessels immediately, it would expend, he adds, only the sum needed by the bureau of ordnance, namely, \$26,000, and possibly \$20,000 for turrets.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Special Message on This Subject May Be Sent to Congress.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Nicaragua canal school received some little attention Tuesday from the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, when Chairman Hepburn designated a subcommittee of seven to have special charge of all proposed legislation for building the canal. Messrs. Sherman (N. Y.), Doolittle (Wash.), Joy (Mo.), Noonan (Texas), Stewart (N. J.), Price (La.), and Bartlett (New York) constitute the subcommittee. The canal advocates are anxious to have President Cleveland forward to Congress at an early day the report made to him by the commission which looked over the ground last summer. It is intimated that a special message giving President Cleveland's views upon the canal and transmitting the report will be sent to Congress within a month.

House and Senate Committees.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The House committee on military affairs Tuesday unanimously reported favorably the bill which recently passed the Senate repealing the law that prohibits Confederates who held commissions in the United States army and navy at the beginning of the rebellion from being appointed to any position in the army or navy. The House committee on public lands today decided to favorably report a bill introduced by Rep-

representative Wilson of Idaho to give 20 per cent of the proceeds of mineral lands in public land states for the support of schools of mines.

The Senate naval committee decided to take up the investigation of the armor contracts under the Chandler resolution on Saturday next, when Secretary Herbert will meet the committee. The hearings will be private.

New Canadian Cabinet.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 15.—When the senate and the house of commons met yesterday the government announced that the work of reorganization was getting on favorably. An adjournment until to-day was asked and carried. The six ministers who have returned to the cabinet will take new portfolios, the changes being made necessary by Sir Charles Tupper's accepting finance, the most important portfolio. Mr. Foster, the late minister of finance, takes trade and commerce.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Cuban Leader Falls Into the Hands of the Spaniards.

Havana, Jan. 15.—A report has been received that the railroad station and the railroad bridge at Govea have been burned by the insurgents, the bridge being partially destroyed. This is the immediate neighborhood in which an engagement was supposed to be taking place between Gen. Linares and the insurgents, cannonading having been heard in that direction. There is nothing in the official report given out to associate the destruction of the railroad property with the battle, nor are any further details given to the public of any engagement in that neighborhood. News comes from Remedios that an insurgent lieutenant with thirty followers has surrendered to the authorities in that district.

It is announced that on Sunday last the Spaniards made an important capture in the person of Jose Cepero, the second in command of the Cuban column commanded by Gen. Rego. Cepero was on his way from Cienfuegos, in the province of Santa Clara, to Batabano, the port south of Havana, with important communications from the Santa Clara insurgents to Gomez and Maceo. The insurgent leader was traveling on the steamship Gloria under the name of Lorenzo DuPuy and had papers upon him in that name to show that he was an American citizen traveling in Cuba on business.

Tennessee Statesmen Fight.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 15.—Representative T. H. Baker of Carroll county and Commissioner of Agriculture Allison had two personal encounters at the capital yesterday and hit each other with fists, but no damage other than black eyes resulted. Baker charged that Allison had furnished the transportation to farmers to attend the farmers' convention and wanted to know by what authority he was using the state's funds. The commissioner promptly denied that he was using the state's funds. Baker refused to tell, the encounter followed.

In Aid of Armenia.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Mr. R. S. Tharpe, who has been one of the active movers regarding relief for the Armenians, has issued a call for all the Christian organizations in the United States to send delegates to a national Christian convention at Washington, to meet on Saturday, Feb. 22, 1896, "to consider the deplorable condition of Armenia, to devise ways and means for the amelioration thereof and to consider whether to memorialize congress to take effective measures to abate the nuisance now rampant on the Bosphorus."

Utah Senators Nominated.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 15.—The uncertainty of the senatorial question in this state was ended last night when Frank J. Cannon and Arthur