

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

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DAVID H. YEOMAN, President. WM. WASHBURN, Vice President. LEE E. GLAZEBROOK, Secy. J. A. McFARLAND, Treas.

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It may be possible that the Monroe doctrine will yet kick up behind.

If you are poor and want to remain that way, just keep on voting for your g. o. p.

The Republicans will do nothing but filibuster, make a noise and draw their salaries.

The good crops have made times a little better, and now the g. o. p. wants to rob God of the credit.

There has never been any fusion in Texas and she leads all the states in number of Populist voters.

I sincerely believe with you, that banks are more dangerous than standing armies."—Thos. Jefferson.

If the Lord's prayer was applied to the two old parties right now there would be an over-production of sinners.

About the only speech we can conceive of a Democrat making in the next campaign will be, "Stick to the party, boys."

If a national bank for the bankers is a good thing, why would not a national bank for the people be a good thing?

If Cleveland's financial policy succeeds, it won't be many years until the American eagle will be imprisoned for screaming.

The People's party is the only free silver party in the United States. Its doors are open for all who are earnestly contending for financial reform.

The plutocratic papers are still lying about prosperity. If they know where there is any prosperity, why don't they put it out where the people can see it?

Tom Benton said, in 1833, that "the bank was in the field." It is worse than that now; it is in the crib—got a representative in the treasury department and one in the White House.

Corporations and trusts tax the people when, where and as much as they please, and then the people vote the same ticket the corporations and trusts do, and for the parties that made and foster them.

We must not neglect organization if we expect victory. Go to work at once and organize legions in every township. Write to General Paul Vandervoort, Omaha, Nebraska, for constitution, by-laws, etc. Inclose stamps when writing to him.

There is a larger demand for pennies now than ever before, and it is growing. We can remember when pennies were seldom used in making change, but money is becoming so scarce and dear that pennies are in great demand.

Don't tell us that Cleveland did it. Who gave us Cleveland? Who nominated him three times and elected him twice? Who voted for the laws he proposed? It is cowardly to load on Cleveland a responsibility that rests on the Democratic party.

If there is money in operating the railroads, why should not the people save it to themselves by owning them? If there is not money in operating them, why are railroad kings the wealthiest men we have, and why do they continue the business?

Did you ever think what a nice thing our government was? It furnishes thousands of men employment at a good salary that could hardly make a decent living if thrown on their own resources. But how much do you get out of it? Are your rights protected? Yet the government is what you have made it by your vote.

The party that wanted a chance demonetized silver, precipitated a panic, increased the bonded indebtedness of the United States \$162,000,000, reduced the revenue so that it would not pay expenses, and now recommends the destruction of the greenbacks, and the whole thing turned over to the banks except the salaries, which it wants for itself. And this party will ask for another chance this year.

"Place the money power in the hands of a combination of a few individuals, and they, by expanding or contracting the currency, may raise or sink prices at pleasure; and by purchasing when at the greatest depression, and selling when at the greatest elevation, may command the whole property and industry of the community, and control its fiscal operations. The banking system concentrates and places this power into the hands of those who control it. Never was an engine invented better calculated to place the destiny of the many in the hands of the few, or less favorable to that equality and independence which lies at the bottom of our free institutions."—John C. Calhoun.

IS BECOMING GRAVER.

CRISIS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY ACUTE

Belief in London That the German Emperor's Attitude Was Deliberate—Warships Gathering at British Ports—Activity at the Dockyards.

London, Jan. 9.—The gravity of the political crisis here is increasing instead of diminishing. The attitude of Emperor William toward Great Britain in the matter of Dr. Jameson's free-booting expedition into the Transvaal upon closer study seems to have been deliberate and long and carefully planned.

The Transvaal incident, it would appear, was only the pretext seized upon by the emperor in order to enter the field as an active opponent of Great Britain's policy of aggrandizement in Africa, and her little misunderstanding with King Prempeh of Ashanti, together with her support of Italy's warfare against Abyssinia are believed to have been the initiating features which finally induced his majesty to show his hand. Of course this is only a sample of the rumors in circulation here but it shows the drift of the wind and has served to incense the British to a degree not witnessed since war with Russia was threatened some years ago.

Make matters worse it is now reported that the Transvaal republic will demand an indemnity of \$2,500,000 from Great Britain as one of the results of Dr. Jameson's invasion of the little Dutch republic. If this turns out to be the case no doubt can be entertained that Emperor William in his recent interviews with Dr. W. J. Leyds, the secretary of state of the Transvaal, prompted this demand and may also have announced his intention of supplanting it.

Under these circumstances and in view of the war preparations by land and sea now being vigorously pushed by Great Britain, it is not astonishing that there was an ominous drop in consols which, as much as anything, is a clear indication that the gravity of the political situation is not newspaper exaggeration.

Dispatches from Berlin announce that Emperor William had an important conference this morning with Dr. Kayser, chief of the German colonial office, and that further dispatches have been exchanged between Berlin and Pretoria.

Great Britain is evidently determined not to be caught unprepared for war. The report that orders have been sent to Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham for the immediate commissioning of a flying squadron of warships is confirmed and has caused a profound impression in all circles. The flying squadron is ordered to be ready for sea by Jan. 14, Tuesday next. It will consist of two first-class battle-ships, two first-class cruisers and two second-class cruisers.

In addition, Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, in command of the Cape of Good Hope and West Africa station, has been ordered to proceed to Delagoa bay, on board the flagship St. George, a first-class steel cruiser, 7,700 tons, two 22-ton guns, ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, twenty-four smaller quick-firing guns, speed 19-7-10 knots and he is now on his way there, accompanied with another cruiser, with all possible speed.

The German emperor, it appears, had planned to land a force of Germans at Delagoa bay, in order to assist the Boers against the British, and only desisted from so doing when he learned of Dr. Jameson's defeat and capture. This, it is claimed, is proof that his message to President Krueger, congratulating him upon his victory over the British and his majesty's reported announcement to Dr. W. J. Leyds, the secretary of state of the Transvaal, that Germany refused to recognize any suzerainty over the Transvaal were well weighed moves and the result of a pre-arranged policy.

Admiral Bedford has also been instructed to report immediately to the admiralty what additional steps are necessary to re-enforce his squadron and they will be sent to him as promptly as possible.

Besides preparations the greatest activity is displayed at all the dockyards, making ready for a call for the commissioning of more ships as soon as needed and the naval reserve lists are being prepared in readiness for an emergency.

The military authorities no longer attempt to conceal the fact that they are actively preparing for the possibility of war. All the regiments of the British army (army reserve, volunteers, militia, etc.), have been ordered to make immediate returns of their strength for mobilization; but, as yet, no further steps in this direction have been deemed necessary. Among the volunteers and militia there is a strong feeling in favor of enrollment for active service, and on all sides the greatest enthusiasm is displayed. There seems to be a feeling here that Great Britain has stood about all she can stand in the way of studied opposition upon the part of Germany, even if the latter is backed by France and Russia, which is not considered to be by any means certain.

The commanding officers of the different regiments of volunteers have been overwhelmed with letters from the men under their command expressing the desire to be enrolled for active service.

At the war office it was stated that the troops returning from India or bound for that part of the British empire had been ordered to call at Cape Town before the crisis occurred, and all that is necessary is to instruct their commanding officers to land drafts at the cape. It was further stated that detachments of troops are now on their way to Cape Town to relieve the troops there and that the latter will be in-

structed to remain at the cape for the present, so that double forces will shortly be available at Cape Colony, besides the Indian troops en passage which can be landed there shortly.

The idea that a combination of powers has been formed against Great Britain seems to be gaining ground, and a dispatch to the *Soleil de Paris* says that a movement is really on foot to establish an anti-British alliance.

From Cape Town the news is much more satisfactory than for some time past and sets at rest the sensational stories cabled to the United States on the subject.

Delagoa Bay, to which British and German war ships are being dispatched, is pronounced the finest harbor in South Africa, and the European powers which have interests in Africa have long kept jealous watch of each other's movements in relation to it.

There is every indication that France means to disappoint Emperor William if he hopes for an alliance. The tone of the French press is already divided and leaning toward Great Britain. The tone of the English press is marked by friendly feeling to France, and the news of the last two days points to the certainty of a British alliance with Italy.

Demand Cecil Rhodes' Banishment.

London, Jan. 9.—A dispatch received from Cape Town, says it is reported at Pretoria that the Transvaal government demands the banishment of Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape Colony, and Dr. Jameson from Africa, and that an enormous fine is also demanded from British Chartered company.

An editorial in the *Times* admits that the Chartered South Africa company ought to indemnify the Transvaal for Dr. Jameson's raid, but says there is not a shadow of pretext for the demand for the Hon. Cecil Rhodes' expulsion.

Was Emperor William's Own Act.

London, Jan. 9.—The *Chronicle* learns upon authority that the German council did not fully approve of President Krueger, but the emperor insisted upon having his own way and handed the message himself to the telegraph bureau, ordering that copy of it be imparted to the semi-official journals.

Anti-German Riot in London.

London, Jan. 9.—A meeting of German and Dutch socialists, held in Hyde Park to congratulate President Krueger, was attacked by a crowd of Londoners. The platform was demolished and a free fight ensued, in the midst of which the foreigners fled.

Say It Was a British Plot.

Pretoria, Transvaal, Jan. 9.—The authorities here are said to hold documentary evidence showing that the whole affair of the Jameson raid and the uprising in Johannesburg has been a plot to annex the Transvaal to British South Africa.

Portugal Is with Great Britain.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—An ambassador of one of the great powers says that Portugal is completely under the influence of Great Britain and will refuse passage through her territory to German troops.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE.

Democrats Meet at Indianapolis and Name Their Favorites.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 9.—Representatives of the democrats of Indiana met by congressional districts Wednesday and elected the following state committee: First district, John W. Spencer, Evansville; Second, Parks M. Martin, Spencer; Third, R. H. Willett, Leavenworth; Fourth, J. H. Matlock, Seymour; Fifth, Frank A. Horner, Brazil; Sixth, K. M. Hord, Shelbyville; Seventh, Thomas Taggart, Indianapolis; Eighth, John J. Netterville, Anderson; Ninth, W. H. Johnson, Crawfordsville; Tenth, William M. Blackstock, Lafayette; Eleventh, Rufus Magee, Logansport; Twelfth, Thomas R. Marshal, Columbia City; Thirteenth, Peter J. Kruy, Plymouth. Nearly every district adopted a resolution indorsing the candidacy of Gov. Matthews for the presidency. While the free coinage democrats were in the majority in most of the districts, the party leaders kept down discussion of this subject in most places. It is said there are no more than five free silver men on the committee.

HAS INVADDED VENEZUELA.

Sensational Dispatches Received by the New York World.

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 9.—News of grave import has been received from the Guayan frontier. The government is notified that troops, with rifles and cannon, from Demerara have arrived at Cuyuni, a station at the extreme limit of the British claims in the disputed territory, and the scene of the Yuruan incident, where British officials were arrested by Venezuelans. The number of the invaders is uncertain. Some of the papers say there are over 1,000, but that is probably an exaggeration. They are possibly a few hundred British Guiana police.

The government gives no official notice of what action it will take. It is probable, however, that it will send troops to the scene with orders to be cautious but at the same time to resist invasion. The belief is increasing that the enemies of the government are being aided by British gold. It is even rumored that Great Britain will furnish the rebels with a warship.

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Indiana Miners Want an Advance.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 9.—The convention of bituminous miners of Indiana adopted a report in favor of an advance in the mining scale from 60 to 66 cents, to take effect April 1, the date when the Pittsburg district price is to be advanced from 64 to 70 cents. President Purcell was instructed to ask President Taft of the operators' association for a joint conference.

ASKS FOR MORE MEN.

UNITED STATES NAVY NEEDS SAILORS.

Secretary Herbert Makes a Strong Show in Support of the Bill—Proceedings in House and Senate—Anti-Silverites Muster Their Forces.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senator Hale on Wednesday reported from the committee on naval affairs an original bill authorizing the enlistment of additional men. The bill authorizes the enlistment of 1,000 additional men, and also extends to the president discretion to increase the enlistment from the naval reserve indefinitely in case of exigency. Secretary Herbert says that the number of men authorized by existing law is barely sufficient to equip the vessels which are at any one time in commission.

He also says that the second provision of the bill is intended to make a reasonable provision for emergencies which may at any moment occur and which might arise when congress was not in session.

IN THE SENATE.

Two Amendments Offered to the Free-Coinage Substitute for Bond Bill.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Mr. Wolcott of Colorado, who has been absent in Europe for some months, was present in the senate Wednesday and took the prescribed oath. Mr. Hale, from the committee on naval affairs, reported back favorably a bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to increase the number of enlisted men in the navy. He directed attention to the importance of the bill, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) offered two amendments to the free coinage substitute for the house bond bill. The first prohibits the sale of interest-bearing bonds without the express consent of congress, and the second makes it mandatory on the secretary of the treasury to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in silver so long as the market price of 412½ grains of silver is lower than that of 29½ grains of gold.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) moved that the senate adjourn. He explained that an early adjournment would facilitate the work of the senate. It was understood that the Republicans desired to hold a caucus.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Neb.) requested Mr. Sherman to withdraw his motion in order to give him an opportunity to make some remarks on the financial question, but the Ohio senator refused to yield. Accordingly, at 12:50 o'clock, the senate adjourned until to-day.

TO ANNEX HAWAII.

Resolution to That Effect Introduced in the House Wednesday.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was broached in the house yesterday by Mr. Spalding (rep.) of Michigan in the form of a resolution. The resolution provided that the Sandwich Islands be erected into a new state to be called the State of Hawaii, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people through deputies in convention, with the consent of the existing government. Conditions were imposed that the questions of boundary or complications with other governments be transmitted to the President to be laid before congress for its final action before Jan. 1, 1898; that all property pertaining to the public defense be ceded to the United States, but the state retain all other property and the United States to be liable for none of its debts. The resolution proposes as an alternative that Hawaii may be admitted as a state by treaties between the two governments, with one representative in congress, and proposes an appropriation of \$100,000 for making the treaties. The resolution was read by unanimous consent and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Upon his request Mr. Harrison (dem.), of Alabama, was relieved from service on election committee No. 2 because his seat is contested and Mr. Bayley (dem.), of Texas, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Henderson (rep.), of Iowa, stated that the committee on rules would not be able to report until to-morrow, and at 12:45 house adjourned.

TO BUILD TORPEDO BOATS.

Secretary Herbert Makes Some Important Recommendations.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The secretary of the navy Wednesday sent to the department a reply to the resolution asking for his opinion as to whether it would be advantageous to the naval service to contract for six battleships instead of for the two authorized, on the basis of the bids now before the department. The secretary says the two ships authorized have already been contracted for, and that the department does not deem it advisable to recommend that any bids already received and not accepted should be further considered. He is of the opinion, on the contrary, that the building of other ships should be open to competition. The secretary also renews his recommendation that the building of at least twelve new torpedo boats be authorized and recommends that if this action be taken the number which any one contractor may build be not made too small, for the reason that if they are awarded in large lots they can be built at cheaper prices.

MUSTERING THEIR FORCES.

Anti-Silverites Hope to Defeat Free-Coinage Amendment.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The anti-silver Democrats of the Senate held a conference Wednesday while the Republican Senators were in caucus. The

object of the conference was to count how many men could be mustered against the free coinage amendment of the Senate finance committee to the bond bill. It was found that there are fourteen sure votes on the Democratic side against the silver proposition, and the Democrats were assured that there are twenty-six Republicans who could be counted against the Jones amendment. This would make forty in all. Four more votes would be necessary to a majority of the Senate. Both Democratic and Republican anti-silver men are now making an effort to see if these four votes can be obtained. The Democrats counted against the bill are: Brice, Caffery, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorham, Gray, Hill, Lindsay, Mills, Mitchell, Murphy, Palmer, Smith and Vilas.

Odney Receives President Palma.