

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. VI.

RENSSELAER IND., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

NUMBER 14.

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R.R.

W. H. MCDOEL, RECEIVER.

The Direct Line to
Chicago.
Indianapolis,
Cincinnati,
LaFayette,
Louisville,
West Baden,
French Lick Springs
and
All Points South.
FRANK J. REED, G. P. A. Chicago.

Monon Time Table No. 28, in Effect Sept. 13.

NORTH BOUND. SOUTHERN BOUND.
No. 4. 4:30 a.m. No. 5. 10:35 a.m.
No. 40. 7:31 a.m. No. 33. 1:55 p.m.
No. 42. 9:55 a.m. No. 39. 6:05 p.m.
No. 43. 8:05 a.m. No. 41. 11:20 p.m.
No. 30. 6:19 p.m. No. 43. 2:40 p.m.
No. 46. 7:40 p.m.
No. 74. 9:30 a.m.

No. 74 carries passengers between Monon and Louisville.

No. 30 makes no stops between Rensselaer and Englewood.

No. 32 makes no stops between Rensselaer and Hammond.

Train No. 5 runs through coach for Indianapolis to Cincinnati, via Indianapolis; arrives Indianapolis 2:46 p.m.; Cincinnati 6 p.m. No. 6, leaves Indianapolis 8:30 a.m.; Cincinnati 8:30 a.m.; leaves Indianapolis 11:50 a.m.; arrives Rensselaer 8:30 p.m. daily. Tickets can be purchased at regular rates via this new route.

W. H. BEAM, Agent.

CHURCHES
FIRST BAPTIST. Preaching every two weeks, at 10:45 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; B. Y. P. U. 6 p.m. Sunday, prayer meeting 7 p.m.; C. E. Volvite pastor.

CHRISTIAN. Corner Van Rensselaer and Susan, preaching every Sunday; Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; J. Y. P. S. C. E. 2:30; S. Y. P. E. C. E. 6:30; Prayer meeting, Thursdays, 7:30 p.m.; Rev. Flindley, pastor.

Ladies Aid Society meets every Wednesday afternoon, by appointment.

CHRISTIAN. Corner Van Rensselaer and Susan, preaching every Sunday; Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; J. Y. P. S. C. E. 2:30; S. Y. P. E. C. E. 6:30; Prayer meeting, Thursdays, 7:30 p.m.; Rev. Flindley, pastor.

Ladies Aid Society meets every Wednesday afternoon, by appointment.

METHODIST. Preaching at 10:45 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday school 9:30 a.m.; Epworth League, 2:30; alternating Sunday school, Prayer meeting Thursday at 7 p.m.; Dr. D. Utter, pastor.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY every Wednesday afternoon, by appointment.

CHURCH OF GOD. Corner Harrison and Eliza. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30; Rev. F. L. Austin, pastor.

Ladies Society meets every Wednesday afternoon, by appointment.

CHRISTIAN—BARKLEY CHURCH OF CHRIST. Preaching every alternate Lord's Day. Morning, Sunday school 10:00; Preaching 11:00 a.m.; Evening, Y. P. S. C. E. 7:30; Preaching, 8:00; Rev. R. S. Morgan, Pastor.

LODGES
MASONIC—PRAIRIE LODGE, No. 126. A. F. and A. M. meets first and third Mondays of each month. C. G. Spitzer W. M.; W. J. Imes, Secy.

EVERLING STAR CHAPTER, No. 141. O. E. S. meets first and Third Wednesdays of each month. Nellie Hopkins, W. M.; Maud E. Spitzer, Secy.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS. W. M. Court No. 18, meets every first and third Sunday of the month at 10:30 a.m.; E. P. Honan, Secy.; Frank Maloy, Chief Ranger.

ODD FELLOWS. IROQUOIS LODGE, No. 149. I. O. O. F. Court No. 18, Thursday, W. E. Overton, N. G. S. O. Irvin, Secy.

RENSSELAER ENCAMPMENT, No. 201. I. O. O. F. Court No. 2, meets second and fourth Fridays of each month. T. J. Sayler, C. P.; John Vannatt, Scribe.

RENSSELAER REBECCA DEGREE LODGE, No. 346. meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. Mattie Bowman, N. G.; Miss Alice Irwin, Secy.

ODD FELLOWS. COURT JASPER, No. 1703. Independent Order of Foresters, meets second and fourth Mondays. Geo. Goff, C. D. H. C. R.; J. W. Horton, C. R.

Cheap Farm Loans. Call on Valentine Seib, Rensselaer, for the cheapest farm loans offered in Jasper county. Large or small accounts.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malaria poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at F. B. Meyer's drug store.

The Garden South.

The South is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, the garden of the United States. Here life is easiest to live; the rigorous winters do not eat up the fruits of the toil of summer, nor are the summers so trying as many northern people have supposed. "I used to live only half the year" said a northern farmer recently settled in the south, "and I used to work all the time then. Now I work half the time and live all the year through."

Home seeker's excursion tickets will be sold over the Monon Route to nearly all points in the south at the rate of one first class fare (one way); tickets good returning on any Tuesday or Friday within 31 days from date of sale. Liberal stop-overs are allowed. These excursions start (and tickets are sold) August 17, 18 and 31; September 1, 14, 15; October 5, 6, 19 and 20. Call on W. H. Beam, agent of the Monon Route, for further information.

WAS FOR SILVER IN 1891.

Hon. W. W. Gilman Put Himself on Record Five Years Ago, and is therefore no New Recruit to the Silver Cause.

From the Fowler Toiler, Oct. 2, 1891.

GOODLAND, Sept. 8th, 1891.—A plea for the restoration of silver to its rightful place by the side of gold as a lawful basis of values.

That any different law regulating the coinage of silver from that which controls the coinage of gold is required, is hard to understand by any person not having gold to sell. Each of these very valuable metals has an intrinsic value other than that attaching because of their use as money. The value of each as a means of exchange for other commodities would depend—leaving law out of the question—entirely on the cost of mining and finding the metal, which cost would vary with the conditions of abundance and scarcity, gold always much more valuable because the hardest to obtain. Gold has the greater beauty, and is most valuable for plating and wares, but were it as abundant as silver its value in the market would be lessened accordingly. Those who believe that there should be but one standard of value must show why gold is of more value than both gold and silver jointly. In all important measures precedent goes a long ways; time and established custom have attached to them something of reverence but even here the goldites are blocked; no very ancient authority attaches to gold as an exclusive standard as a basis of values from which to measure all other commodities.

The world budged along as far as we know for thousands of years before gold was coined as money. History places it about seven hundred years B. C. and the Leydians as the people. Holley Writ gives silver by weight and in fact as far as precedent goes silver has the advantage, it was the principal money in all the early history of the world. Great armies were maintained, wars fought, products, people, kings and nations were bought with silver. It was thirty pieces of silver that was the price of "Him that was valued."

And all this time we have evidence that gold was to be had; perhaps those people did not think best to choose for a basis of value the metal hardest to obtain, they wanted more latitude and did not see fit to corner themselves, and there was not at that time enough of "Wall Street" to run a corner on money. Grain and oil largely paid for the Temple at Jerusalem. Gold was in abundance with the wise man Solomon. He made many things but no coin, and silver was so abundant as to be of no account, and yet silver was the chief means of exchange.

Nor can it be said at this time that gold is "King." It has one habit of royalty—it keeps well out of sight. The great mass of people whose financial welfare is so bound up in the preservation of gold as a basis of all values very seldom see its royal color.

I would like to know why it is better as a standard of values?

Is it because it is scarce? Other things are yet more scarce.

Is it because of its beauty? That would encourage hoarding, and would be an argument on the other side.

The only use of money, as such, is to use it as a means of exchange. Who does not know

that the gold of the earth in value is but a small fraction of the value of all other commodities and without help from other coin would be swamped?

Silver, even at the present standard of value would come nearer, in case of a general dearth of money among the nations, of filling the bill as a lone standard, than gold, because it is more easily obtained, more general in circulation among all the people of the earth, and for that reason less liable to be cornered.

I make no claim to wisdom as a financier but I believe that justice for all is greater than gratification to a few, and I want some good reason given for national legislation that changes the value of credits or debts.

The gold-bugs say, "Gold is the only fit standard of values because the civilized nations of the earth have adopted it as such by law. Second. That with a cheaper metal as a basis of values our nation would be at a disadvantage in trade with other nations. Third, That gold being small in bulk it is easily and cheaply handled. Fourth, That to make silver free coinage would cause America to be the 'dumping ground' for silver, for all Europe. Fifth, That free coinage of silver would drive gold from our land. Sixth, That silver is a base metal, and being of a relatively less value than gold, the wage-earner would have to receive it only, as his pay for his labor. I have given here, as near as I can remember, all the "stock in trade" in the way of argument, why gold should be the only standard of values. Excuse me—there is one more: The silver being of less market value than gold, its real or intrinsic value would constantly fluctuate.

Now while I have heard no

other argument why gold only is, in the minds of some persons, fit for a standard of values, I can think of a few others. First,

Because the persons whose capi-

tal is, wholly—or nearly so—in

money, very naturally want to

enhance the value of their prop-

erty, and no mode is so easy and

sure to do this as to make it

scarce, hence the demonetiza-

tion of silver and the erecting of

gold. Putting a legal bar a-

gainst silver has enhanced the re-

lative value of gold as compared

with the price of all other prop-

erty, but who has gained by

"Act"? Ans.: The gold owner

has gained millions and all their

gain has come from the owners

of other property, the price of

which has been depreciated by

the crowning of gold. And the

wage-earner has not escaped

any more than the raiser of wheat

and the nose of the debtor has

been ground to the bone, that

the creditor may get fat. An-

other reason why gold should

be the only standard that its

owners don't mention, is that,

its being the only standard gives

its owners a strong lever-pur-

chase over the owner of any and

all other kinds of property.

Then we would be at a dis-

advantage in trade. Let us see.

England trades very largely with

us, with S. America, China and

India. Does she as a rule use

gold or silver in that trade? Do

they pay the farmers of this

country in gold, or do we take

other commodities in exchange?

Only the balance in trade is

paid in exchange, and seldom

gold is used, in fact our exports

to England are greater than our

imports, and we sell them gold

and silver beside. Beside it is

a fact that silver is in demand

for the very purpose of trade

with both India and China.

If a silver dollar would pay as

much of debt, and buy as much

as goods, how would we lose by

selling our products for silver to

European merchants? If they

buy our grain they will have to

bring their money here to pay

for it and if they choose to bring

silver at a greater cost of trans-

portation, the cost of bringing it

is for them to pay. And if we

buy their goods, won't a dollar's

worth of goods pay for a dollar's

worth of gold? It takes two to

make a bargain, and Jonathan is

generally considered a pretty

fair hand at trade would it not

be fair to consider that our peo-

ple will trade only where and

when the bargain is as good for

them as the other fellows? Let

us