

\$100 in Prizes---\$30.00 for Bicycle Race for 4th of July. Everybody come to Rensselaer.

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. IV.

RENSSELAER, IND., THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1895.

NUMBER 51.

MONON TIME TABLE.

Taking effect Monday, May 12, 1895.
SOUTH BOUND.

No. 5.....10:50 A. M.
No. 11.....11:22 P. M.
No. 30.....8:21 P. M.
No. 246.....2:30 P. M.

NORTH BOUND

No. 6.....3:28 P. M.
No. 14.....4:45 A. M.
No. 40.....5:34 A. M.
No. 246.....9:30 A. M.
No. 74.....10:05 P. M.

stop on signal.
daily except Sunday.
No. 74 carries passengers between Lafayette and Rensselaer.
Nos. 45 and 46 Local freights.

THE POST OFFICE.

Money Order Fees.

The postoffice is an institution run upon the principle of the very best service at actual cost. Money sent by its order system is the very safest, most convenient and the cheapest means of transportation. Every cent that is paid for stamps, or for fees is that much of the nation's taxes paid. It is the duty of all good citizens to patronize the postoffice in every way possible. The following are the rates:
Orders not exceeding \$2.50 3c.
Orders not exceeding \$5.00 5c.
Orders not exceeding \$10.00 8c.
Orders not exceeding \$20.00 10c.
Orders not exceeding \$30.00 12c.
Orders not exceeding \$40.00 15c.
Orders not exceeding \$50.00 18c.
Orders not exceeding \$60.00 20c.
Orders not exceeding \$75.00 25c.
Orders not exceeding \$100.00 30c.

Rates of Postage.

Merchandise, for each oz. 1c
Books, printed matter, 2-oz. 1c
Newspapers, 4-oz. 1c
Newspapers, (by publisher) 1lb 1c
Letters (Canada, Mexico) 1-oz 2c
Letters, Foreign, 1/2 oz. 5c
Registering fee, additional, 8c

Arrivals and Departures.

Mails arrive—7 a. m., 10:52 a. m., and 3:25 p. m.
Mails close—10:22 a. m., 2:55 p. m. and 7 p. m.
Office hours—7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Star Route Mails.

Leave for Blackford and Aix Tuesdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m., returning same day. Pleasant Grove and Valma daily at 12:30 p. m. Collegeville daily at 8:15 a. m.

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

Agents Wanted.

To handle the Fountain Rubber Scrubber, also the best rubber window washer and dryer ever made. If you mean business send stamps for circulars and terms.

Fountain Rubber Scrubber Works, Fort Madison, Iowa.

Money to Loan.

The undersigned have made arrangements whereby they are able to make farm loans at the lowest possible rate of interest, with the usual commission. Interest payable at the end of the year. Partial payments can be made on Jan. 1st of any year. Call and see us before making your loan; our money is as cheap and easy as any on the market. Information regarding the loans made by the Atkinson & Rigler Agency at Wabash, Ind., can be had at our office, up stairs in Williams-Stockton building, opposite court house.

WARREN & IRWIN.

BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetters, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. B. Meyer.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c

A genuine first class top buggy only \$41.50 at Robt. Randle's.

Celebrate the Fourth at Rensselaer.
Provision will be made for base ball games for clubs of all ages.

Celebrate the Fourth at Rensselaer.
Efforts will be made to have one of the college bands, and also the college military companies, to join in making the day a success.

Celebrate the Fourth at Rensselaer.
It has been decided to make the fire works feature surpass anything ever attempted in this part of Indiana, and it will repay a journey of many miles to witness it.

Celebrate the Fourth at Rensselaer.
A department for "Scotch Games" will be organized and prizes given for foot races, jumping, vaulting, etc., including the famous sword dance by performers in genuine Highland Kilts.

The roads are very dusty.

Pasturage is short and scarce.

Warren Washburn is home from Purdue.

Lelia Coen is rustivating in the country this week.

The sale of harvesting machines is at its height.

Miss East left last week for her home in Yankton, South Dakota.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Becklinburg, a son, Thursday, June 6.

Mr. Park Sunderland, of Wabash, spent Sunday with Rensselaer friends.

Mrs. C. H. Peck and children are spending this week with Mrs. W. H. Coover.

Mr. Horner of Medaryville, visited his daughter, Mrs. Webb Reeves, last week.

Clara and Bessie Murray left Monday for Chicago where they will spend the week.

Dr. Washburn left Sunday for Star city, called there by the sickness of his father.

Mr. A. Hamilton is moving to Mr. Makeever's new house, two blocks east of the jail.

Cynthia Nichols has returned from Miami county where she has been visiting her sister.

Oscar Berry and Minnie Harding, of Monon, were the guests of Dora Peacock over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ducharme, of St. Ann, Ill., are guests at T. F. Clark's. They came over on a bicycle.

The hay and oat crop is not very promising. There are meadows that would burn now if set on fire.

Miss Orrie Clark, Blanch and Mollie Hayes, are attending the Epworth League convention in session at Hammond.

The Odd Fellows of Rensselaer lodge went to Mt. Ayr Tuesday, to join there in Odd Fellows' Memorial services.

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.

Miss Leathe Wright, daughter of Park Wright, the undertaker, spent several days of last week at Mt. Ayr, the guest of Mrs. Rider.

The relatives of Frank Warren gave him a surprise dinner on Monday; it being the tenth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

Dr. Washburn was called by telegraph to see his father Sunday morning. He returned home Monday reporting his father as much better again.

The Farm Record, the official paper of the State Alliance, a 16-page monthly, price 50c a year, will be sent free to every subscriber of the People's Pilot who pays \$1.00 on account, past, present or future. This offer is made in place of any other premium offer.

One day last week a man, said to be from Remington, and who evidently indulged in too much booze and concluded to sleep off the effects, made himself a comfortable bed on the solid rock under the shade trees, north of the creamery. About dark he was requested to move on, which he did.

Challie 3c yd. Chicago Bargain Store.

For your cheapest up to date hats go to Meyer Sisters

Mrs. Aaron Hickman, west of town, has been very sick.

Black silk mitts only 9 cts. a pair. Chicago Bargain Store.

Mr. Honner, of Medaryville, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Webb Reeve.

Acme harvesting goods, the finest haying tools on earth, sold by Robert Randle.

Newt. Pumphrey is home from Danville, Ind., where he has been attending school.

Grain will soon be ripe. Get a McCormick machine from C. A. Roberts, and cut it to satisfaction.

Miss Grace Vanatta went to Valparaiso last Saturday with her aunt, Mrs. Hattan, who has been visiting them. Miss Grace will remain two or three weeks.

Judson H. Perkins has taken the agency for the celebrated Osborne haying and harvesting machinery and in another place in this paper he has an advertisement of that excellent machinery.

Remember the "exchange," run every Saturday by the Christian church ladies in C. D. Nowel's store; they have all kinds of pastries, baking, and other edibles, also needle and fancy work.

Mrs. Charles Murry, of Barkley township, who was injured in a runaway Sunday, the 2d inst., passed away to her Heavenly home last Monday afternoon. She suffered greatly since the birth of her baby until the time of her death.

Prof. Bohanan left Thursday for his home going by wheel through Remington, Oxford and Altaca. In July he contemplates taking an extensive trip on his wheel to Harper's Ferry, Antietam and other eastern points, returning by way of the famous battle field of Gettysburg.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at F. B. Meyer's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alternative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents per bottle at Meyer's Drug Store.

Mt. Tabor Cemetery Notice.

By request of the undersigned, all persons interested in the Mt. Tabor Cemetery, half mile east of Blackford, are asked to meet at the cemetery at 10 a. m., Saturday, June 15, 1895, to elect officers for the coming year, and do such needed work as the grounds require.

Wm. Cooper, Pres.
Geo. W. Casey, Sec.

Celebrate the Fourth!

The plans and energy being put forth to celebrate the Fourth will make it the greatest event of the kind ever given in Rensselaer. More money is being raised than at any previous occasion, and the committee have the hearty support of the business men and all other citizens. It will be a hummer.

Farming Statistics.

The American farmer has long held a place greatly above that of the peasant of Continental Europe in his income and style of living, because he has been able to possess a larger tract of land, and greatly above the English tenant-farmer in his independence, because he has been able to own the ground he tilled. He will not continue another half-century to hold this enviable position. The economic forces that have been at work in Europe have also been at work here, but not so long, and therefore they have not yet matured so much fruit. There have been Americans who imagined that our political constitution would protect us from the fate of the Old world. It would be as rational for a man to expect his knowledge of arithmetic to keep him dry in a thunderstorm. Sometimes we find the American farmer slipping away from his acres, and sometimes we find his acres slipping away from him; as a result of both tendencies there is a separation, widening with the lapse of time, between ownership and cultivation. The American farmer is following the English yeoman into extinction, and the creation of landlord and tenant classes has already made considerable progress here. Specialization is one of the incidents of evolution, and evolution in agriculture is giving us, instead of one class of farmers, who were simultaneously landlord, tenant and laborer, farmers of the three classes, permanently distinct.

Between 1880 and 1890 the number of owning-farmers decreased in every New England State, and the number of tenant-farmers increased. In each of these States there was a marked increase in the percentage of farmers who plowed the fields of another man, and in the sweat of whose brow somebody in Boston ate cake. In the six States, in the ten years, the owning farmers diminished 24,117 and the tenant-farmers increased 7,246. The percentage of tenant-farmers in Massachusetts, though not large in 1890, was nearly double what it was in 1880; over 17 per cent of the farmers in Vermont and Connecticut and 25 per cent of the farmers in Rhode Island were tenants in 1890. In each of the four middle States the number of owning-farmers decreased and the tenant-farmers increased. In the group the owners decreased 42,304 and the tenants increased 24,075. In New Jersey the tenants increased from nearly a fourth to nearly a third of the whole. In New York the loss of owning-farmers was 26,534, and the gain of tenant-farmers was 12,108. For Pennsylvania these figures were 11,292 and 9,222 respectively. In the South farm tenancy is largely the result of the emancipation of the slaves. So far as the increase of tenancy is due to the transformation of the colored men from hired hands to tenants, it is a beneficial change. This might be deemed a sufficient explanation of the increase of tenancy in the South, were there not such an increase of tenancy in the East and the West. Of twelve Southern States six show a decrease in the number of owning farmers. In the group there was an increase of 13,915 owning-farmers and 275,755 tenant-farmers. In three Southwestern States, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, there was a gain of 47,882 owning-farmers and 114,510 tenant-farmers.

Persons who are unwilling to admit the evolution of landlord and tenant classes in this country will seek to explain these facts by the foreigner in New England and the negro in the South, and urge that the increase of tenancy is only local or temporary. But the increase of tenancy is not confined to those sections, nor to the Middle States.

Each of the three States of the Middle West, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, gives evidence of the same change, and the group lost 31,259 owning-farmers and gained 48,864 tenant-farmers. In Illinois the tenants increased from 31.37 to 36.72 per cent of the whole. In eight States of the Northwest, in several of which public lands have been obtainable till quite recently, the number of owning-farmers increased 129,322 and the num-

ber of tenant-farmers increased 108,507. In Iowa the number of owning-farmers increased 3,521, while the number of tenant-farmers 16,563. In Kansas the owning-farmers increased 2,121 and the tenant-farmers increased 30,463. In the Pacific Mountain States and the Territories the number of owning-farmers increased 65,512 and the number of tenant-farmers increased 20,350. In forty-seven States and Territories the number of owning-farmers increased 153,951 and the number of tenant-farmers increased 599,337. In 1880, 25.62 per cent of the farms were cultivated by tenants; in 1890, 34.13 per cent of the farm-families hire. The classification of the two census is not identical, but there can be no serious discrepancy between the farms that are hired and families that hire. The process of the creation of landlord and tenant classes may be observed in any Western State. When land could be got for nothing of the government, or for a small price on a railroad grant, every settler could be a land owner. When land is worth twenty or thirty dollars an acre a considerable proportion of the rural residents must be tenants or laborers. The average price of land sold last year in Jefferson county, Wis., a choice dairy section, was sixty dollars, an increase of nineteen dollars in three years. The Western farmers, who, many years ago, got their land for little or nothing, are now growing old. They are renting their farms to men who will live on less than the full product of the land rather than not live at all, and they are moving into the larger towns and the cities to enjoy life, educate their daughters, and start their sons in business. Even so far west as Minnesota and the Dakotas this is going on; in Illinois and Wisconsin it is a common thing. The tenants, being obliged to divide the produce with the landlord, are in a state of poverty, and will stay so. As they do not own the land, they will suffer instead of profit as it advances in value. As the population increases, the value of land will increase and the number of persons who can afford to own land decrease. There is already started in the Northwest an agricultural peasantry which has no future except one of increasing rent-charges. The sharper the competition for chances to earn a living the greater rent will the landlord be able to exact. In parts of Europe custom, and in Ireland the courts, limit the demands of the landlord, but in America all rents are rack-rents. The tenant will get a bare subsistence, and all else will go to the descendant of the 'homesteader.' The agricultural population of this country will in fifty years be poor and illiterate, made up of hired laborers on great estates of tenants and of proprietors of small patches of ground which they will cultivate with a spade and of whose produce they will eat only what cannot be sold. The substitution of tenants for owners has already had in parts of the West an injurious effect upon highways and schools; the removal of the most intelligent and prosperous farmers from a neighborhood, together with the substitution of tenants for owners, will make the agricultural population peculiarly the prey of demagogues, cranks and political adventurers. Such a population will not buy so much manufactured goods as the farming population we have been accustomed to. It may be premature to say that there is a concentration of agricultural landholding, but so far as our information goes it points in that direction.—Fred Perry Powers, in Lippincott's Magazine for February.

Washington Letter.

From our regular correspondent.

Washington, June 7.—Those who regarded a change in the foreign policy of the government as probable with the accession of the new secretary of state did not count upon the promotion of Attorney General Olney to the position. It is now considered as certain as anything in the future can be that Mr. Olney as secretary of state will make no change in the foreign policy inaugurated and main-

tained by the late Secretary Gresham, and it is believed that the knowledge that he would not was what caused President Cleveland to choose Mr. Olney for the place.

It is needless to attempt to say in advance what sort of a secretary of state Mr. Olney will make, but nine out of every ten men who have come into personal contact with him as attorney general, without the advantage of a personal introduction or a letter from one of his personal friends, will agree as to one kind of secretary that he will not make—a popular one; he isn't built that way. Those who have pierced the invisible but none the less real wall of frigidity which surrounds his person say that he is a most agreeable gentleman, but they are so few in number that they do not count with the frozen out public. He differs as much in this respect from the late Secretary Gresham as it is possible for one man to differ from another, and the foreign diplomats will probably, for that reason, regard him as an ideal secretary of state.

There was quite a sensation in the treasury department this week when Charles B. Morton, of Maine, was without any explanation dismissed from the office of auditor for the navy department which he has held since early in the present administration. He is said to have written letters criticizing almost to the extent of personal abuse, President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle.

For many years, those who have given the subject much study, have been quietly advocating the advantages the world would derive from the establishment of an international gold coin which could be circulated in all countries, but it is likely to be a long time before such a coin will be put in circulation, as it could not be done without the consent of all the countries concerned, and countries are slow to agree to financial changes; as the people of the United States very well know. At a meeting of the National Statistical association, held here this week, Mr. Henry Farquhar, assistant statistician of the department of agriculture, read a paper advocating the establishment of an international coin, which was discussed by the association and will be printed in its journal.

There's a screw loose somewhere in the machinery connected with the treasury's gold reserve, but up to date the officials have not been able to locate it. The gold reserve now stands within a fraction of \$100,000,000, and the bond syndicate has \$8,000,000 more to pay between this and the middle of October. That's all right as far as it goes, but what is worrying the officials is the knowledge that more gold is being taken out of the treasury of late than is required for ordinary business purposes, and their inability to find out who is withdrawing the gold and why it is withdrawn. Suspicion would naturally first fall upon the bond syndicate, but officials declare that the bond syndicate is "toting fair" and is not withdrawing gold. Still, it would not greatly surprise some people to see the withdrawals of gold rapidly increase about the time the syndicate makes its last payment and is ready to handle another issue of bonds.

Some of the finest political wire pulling seen for a long time is being done in behalf of ex-President Harrison, and one of the head pullers is Senator Carter, of Montana, who has been in Washington ostensibly for the purpose of securing a residence for his family during his term in the senate. Senator Carter's position as chairman of the republican national committee makes his influence valuable; also his well-known views on the silver question. He talks to the newspaper men about his candidate for the nomination being Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, but the work that he is trying to put in where it will count is all for Hon. Benjamin Harrison, whose losing campaign in 1892 was managed by him. He is merely using Senator Cameron for a figurehead, as he knows that Cameron's nomination is not probable.