

\$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. V.

RENSSELAER, IND., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1895.

NUMBER 2.

## CHURCHES.

CHRISTIAN. Corner Van Rensselaer and Susan. Preaching, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday School, 9:30; J. Y. P. & C. E., 2:30; S. P. S. C. E., 6:30; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30. J. L. Brady, pastor.

Ladies' Aid Society meets every Wednesday afternoon by appointment.

PRETERIAN. Corner Cullen and Angelica. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday School, 9:30; Junior Endeavorers, 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30. Industrial Society meets every Wednesday afternoon. The Missionary Society, monthly.

The pastors of all the churches in Rensselaer are requested to prepare notices similar to above, which will be inserted free in this directory.

## SOCIETIES.

MASONIC—PRAIRIE LODGE, No. 126. A. F. & A. M. meets first and third Mondays of each month. M. Parcels, C. P. John Vannatta, Sec'y.

EVERY STAR CHAPTER, No. 141. O. E. S. meets first and third Wednesdays of each month. Lizzie, W. M.; Alf. Hopkins, Sec'y.

ODD FELLOWS. RENSESSLAER ENCAMPMENT, No. 201. I. O. O. F. meets third and fourth Fridays of each month. M. Parcels, C. P. John Vannatta, Sec'y.

RENSSELAER REBECCA DEGREE LODGE, No. 346, meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. Alf. Collins, N. G.; Miss Blanch Hayes, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F. FORESTERS. COURT JAS. PER. No. 1702. Independent Order of Foresters, meets second and fourth Mondays. E. M. Parcels, C. D. H. C. R.; Geo. N. Goff, C. R.

## MONON TIME TABLE.

Taking effect Monday, May 12, 1895.

### SOUTH BOUND.

No. 5	10:50 A. M.
No. 3	11:23 P. M.
No. 39	6:21 P. M.
No. 45	7:30 P. M.

### NORTH BOUND.

No. 6	3:28 P. M.
No. 4	4:45 A. M.
No. 40	7:34 A. M.
No. 24	7:36 A. M.
No. 45	10:03 P. M.

stop on signal, daily except Sunday.

No. 54 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 post-office 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	2c
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.

#### Lumber.

The undersigned has a saw mill cutting lumber near the Lamson bridge on the Iroquois river. Any one wanting hard lumber of any kind can get it by calling on A. McCoy or Walter Porter on McCoy's ranch, can get it sawed on order any size at lowest market price.

A. McCoy.

#### Ice Cream.

I have the sole agency for Chamberlain's celebrated Ice Cream, manufactured at Lafayette, which is acknowledged the equal of any cream on the market by all who have used it. Sold in bulk or served at Gem Restaurant.

T. H. ROBERTSON.

#### Farm Loans.

We are prepared to make farm loans at a lower rate of interest than any other firm in Jasper county. The expenses will be as low as the lowest. Call and see us. Office in the Stockton & Williams Block, near the Court House.

WARREN & IRWIN.

*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.

## CONCERNING CROPS.

It is said by those who travel much through the country that Newton will make over half a crop this year.—Kentland Democrat.

In view of the short hay crop many farmers are sowing corn to be cut up for fodder. Some sow it thickly in furrows 16 inches apart and others sow it broadcast.—Monticello Herald.

Hay is worth \$25 a ton in Indianapolis and it threatens to go higher. But there may be plenty of hay yet. A number of years ago a spring drought visited Indiana and the grass was all killed. Later in the season heavy rains occurred and in October farmers cut as fine a crop of hay as was ever cut.—Ex.

Nearly every farmer has a different theory regarding the oats crop. A majority seem to agree however, that the yield will be from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre. Some fields will do much better, and will produce from fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Corn is looking fine and all that is needed is a good rain to insure a big crop.—Kentland Enterprise.

In view of the scarcity of hay that will be put up this season a number of farmers in different localities are drilling or sowing a few acres of corn to be cut for feed. Corn fodder made in this manner is said to be a splendid substitute for hay, and could, no doubt, be profitably grown, by many who will otherwise find themselves short of feed.—Delphi Citizen.

The country over, there never was a much nicer or evener prospect for a good corn crop than there is just now.

Last week's growth has been something bordering on the remarkable. Wheat

is largely in the shock and makes a better showing than what we were led by reports to believe it would be. Oats are still quite green and healthy in appearance but in a number of fields a man will have to add a sack to the rear end of his reaper instead of a table in which to catch the heads as the straw is so short it cannot be bound into a decent sheaf. Winona Republican.

The appearance of the oat fields has improved wonderfully in the past two weeks and the present indications are that there will be at least a good two-third crop. Corn looks fine and gives promise of a heavy yield.—Morocco Courier.

#### STATE LIBERALISM.

The eyes of practical-minded social reformers have for the last two years been fixed upon New Zealand, that modern little Australian colony where advanced theories of sociology and political economy have been put to experimental test. In a recent number of the *Outlook* Mr. A. C. Bradenburg outlines the course of these experiments and sums up the results achieved in the most important. His article is quite comprehensive and his conclusions are of a nature to attract the earnest attention of every thinking man and to awaken enthusiasm in the mind of the student who has attempted the solution of many existing problems along the lines of state socialism, or "new liberalism," as they term it in New Zealand.

In New Zealand state activity has resulted in the government assuming many other functions besides that of mere governing. The state controls railroads, telegraphs, telephones, mails, roads, irrigation, and other public works which involves the management of natural monopolies, and by reason of its superior credit and resources has been able to precede and lead in civilization with these instead of following at a conservative distance, as in the case wherever these industries are in private hands.

Up to March of 1893 the government of New Zealand had expended over £26,000,000 or \$130,000,000 on railroads and other public works under this policy of clearing the way for civilization and immigration. Some of the railroads it built, others

built by private parties it purchased. In 1863, when the policy went into effect, there were only sixty-five miles of railroad in the colony. Last year there were 1,886 miles under government control and only 150 miles still owned and operated by private corporations. In 1892 the earnings of these state railroads were \$5,900,000 and the net earnings, over all expenses, \$2,249,150. Telegraphs, mails and waterworks have likewise yielded encouraging profits, the gross income from the first two named, which are operated together, being \$1,498,825. Telephones, over which the government but recently assumed control, paid into the treasury during the same year \$95,775, a good proportion of which was in excess of fixed and operating charges. And this, too, in a new country, a colony far removed from older civilization, a small country containing altogether less than 700,000 people!

Had the people of New Zealand stopped at this point they would still have led the world in the railroad solution of vexing social problems. But they did not stop. The government has assumed control of native lands, opened them up, and will either lease, rent, or sell outright to a settler on easy terms whatever ground he may require, or if he has no money will advance him a sufficient sum to make his first payment and to begin his first improvements. The system of land tenure and taxation is a modified application of the principles expounded by Henry George. Most of the ground is leased in perpetuity or rented out by the state at an annual rate varying from 4 to 5 percent of its cash value. Land owned by individuals is taxed at a low figure, providing it does not exceed in value \$25,000. On all property over that amount in value a special graded tax is assessed, which increases with the increase in size and value of the estate, becoming almost prohibitive when that value gets beyond \$150,000. It is the settled policy of New Zealand government to prevent the acquisition of a large tract of land by any individual or corporation. If, however, any victim of this policy thinks his taxes are too high the state always stands ready to purchase his property. Small holders have scarcely any tax to pay on their land and none whatever on improvements. The state also acts as trustee, administers estate at the actual cost of administration, and runs a free public employment bureau, with branches in every town, where the mutual requirements of employers and employees all over the colony may be ascertained.

These are not all the social experiments which have been tried in New Zealand. They are but a few of many, and all have thus far been attended with most gratifying success. When the recent financial panic devastated the whole of Australia and the Australian colonies extending in its effects even to the Sandwich Islands and California, New Zealand alone of them all escaped the scourge. Her commerce was not impaired, her banks remained solid, her values were undisturbed. Call it, then, advanced liberalism, state socialism, what you like, the fact remains that state activity and state performance of many functions hitherto left to individuals has proven an unqualified success in New Zealand. And if in New Zealand why not elsewhere?

#### The Pastor Had Tried It.

"We hereby warn our brothers that those bladder-wheeled bicycles are devices of the demon of darkness. They are contrivances to entrap the feet of the unwary and skin the nose of the innocent. They are full of guile and deceit. When you think you have broken one to ride and have subdued its wild and satanic nature, behold it bucketh you off in the road and teareth a great hole in your pants! Look not upon the wheel when it bloateth up its wheels, for at last it bucketh like a broncho and hurteth like thunder! Who hath skinned legs? Who hath torn breeches? They that daily long with a diabolical bicycle."

*Fowler Leader.*

C. W. Coen has Tile for sale.

## WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Attorney William Darroch went to Rensselaer Wednesday on another big land deal.—Kentland Enterprise.

The Wolcott Enterprise has taken a census of Wolcott and reports its population at 637, more than double the figures of the census of 1890.

The Pulaski county treasury is short of funds, and county orders are being protested. The payment of \$5,000 of old bonds has caused the stringency.—Monticello Herald.

The Goodland boys went over to "the best town in Newton county" Monday and took the babbling Brooksters in on base ball to the tune of 13 to 3. They ain't even "Up to Date" over north.—Goodland Herald.

Our citizens will do well to note the result of the water works election in Fowler. Out of nearly three hundred votes, but six or eight were cast against the proposition to build water works. The citizens of Fowler do not propose to be without means to fight fire any longer.—Kentland Enterprise.

One day this week a petition was circulated among the property holders for their signatures, the purport of same being a request to the City Council praying that they pass an ordinance prohibiting the erection of anything but brick or iron buildings on Main street. This is step one in the proper channel, and the next should be a chemical fire engine.—Brook Up to Date.

The bicycling fever bids fair to accomplish several useful results. It breeds a love for healthy exercise in the open air; it is reforming woman's dress faster than all the clubs in the country could; it creates a demand for better goods, and it is educating young people to know the country in which they live. There is scarcely a picturesque nook in the county which our bicyclists have not found out.—Delphi Citizen.

The Remington school board has reorganized by electing Robt. Parker, president, Wm. Townsend, secretary, W. L. Gumm, treasurer. All the old teachers have been employed for another year, but Mr. Vannatta having secured the position of superintendent of the Monroeville, Ind., schools, has tendered his resignation as principal of the schools here. At this writing no one has been engaged to take Mr. Vannatta's place.—Remington Press.

#### Use For Hard Heads.

Use for "dormicks" and hard heads has been found, and J. M. Winters has made a contract with S. Casparis at Kenneth quarries to furnish 5,000 yards or 208 car loads of them. At that place the stone is pulverized almost to a powder and shipped to Indianapolis, where they are pressed into mantles, tomb stones and for other purposes of a similar nature. Mr. Winters pays 10 cents per yard for the stone, which is a good price considering the fact that they will then be out of the way and will no more be the means of breaking up a man in keeping his farming utensils in repair. Arrangements can be made to have the stone delivered either at Wolcott or Remington or Seaford. One hundred and nineteen loads of stone were marketed here Tuesday forenoon, and it is getting to be a common thing for a farmer to bring a load of "nigger heads" when he comes to town for the mail. Joe Builey, living six miles north of here is going to clear his farm in this matter.—Wolcott Enterprise.

It is a source of wonder as to where farmers can deposit the vast sums that must accumulate at 10 cents per yard.

#### Go Up to the Head.

The Indianapolis Journal still speaks of the commercial value of gold. Is it possible! Commercial! When the law says that so many grains of gold shall make a dollar, so many grains of gold a pound sterling, so many grains a franc piece, which are equal tender for all debts public and private. The Journal with just as much sense could talk about the commercial value of ne paper upon which a bank

note is printed. The plain fact is that the same inventions which have cheapened silver would have cheapened gold were it not for the laws stating that so much gold was a legal tender for a definite amount.—Fowler Leader.

The creamery at Morocco has been shut down for the present.

#### Jasper County Summer Schools.

The Jasper county Summer school will convene Monday July 15, and continue five weeks. The common school branches will be reviewed. A special study of Ruskin's Lectures will be made. Arrangements have been made with the Rensselaer School Board for the use of the High School Laboratory. We expect to give special instruction in the Sciences of Zoology and Botany. This work will be adapted to the needs of all our schools and can be used as supplementary work.

The science work will be under the management of Thomas Large, Principal of the Rensselaer High School who is a specialist in this line of work. The Literary work and Science of teaching will be conducted by Newton Warren, Principal of the Sheridan High School.

We expect to make this the most helpful Summer School ever conducted in the county. We will expect a full attendance. Tuition \$4.50 for the term, in advance. Per week, \$1.00. J. F. WARREN, Co. Supt.

#### McClure's Magazine for July.

Most readers will be surprised to learn, as any one may from an excellent illustrated article in *McClure's Magazine* for July, how the telegraph has now crept into the remotest crannies of the earth, and is transmitting its hundreds of millions of messages a year at a constantly lessening cost in money and trouble to the public. The same number contains a dramatic chapter from the history of Tammany—the automatic reign of Tweed, with all its barbaric and illicit splendors, splendors maintained by the theft of untold millions of public money. An article by Sir Robert Ball, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge, England, shows that recent scientific discoveries tend to support the theory that other planets, as well as the earth, maintain life. Hamlin Garland describes the home and studio life of Edward Kemeys, and relatives, mainly in Mr. Kemeys's own words, how, without instruction and under the irresistible urgency of natural bent, he became a sculptor of frontier life and wild animals. Portraits of Kemeys and reproductions of his chief sculptures illustrate the paper. Cy Warman, the poet engineer, describes a ride on the locomotive of a London and Paris express. Cleveland Moffett supplies from the Pinkerton archives, a history of the stealing of an express parcel containing \$41,000, and of the discovery of the thief and the recovery of most of the money after years of search and pursuit. A poem addressed by Edmund Gosse to Robert Louis Stevenson but a day or two before his death; Stevenson's rare address of thanks to the Samoan chiefs who built him a road, and his will; and several excellent short stories, among them one by "Q" and one by Stanley J. Weyman—are the other noteworthy features of the number. The publishers announce with this number a reduction of price to ten cents a copy, or one dollar a year