

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,
LAWYER,
RENSSELAER INDIANA.
J. C. THRAWLS,
Surveyor and Engineer.
Office with the County Superintendent, in Williams & Stockton's block, Rensselaer. 3-23-94

B. WASMBURN,
Physician and Surgeon,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Special attention given to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and diseases of women. Tests made for glasses and treats rupture by the injection method.

S. PARKS,
DRAYMAN.
All kinds of hauling done in the most careful and prompt manner. Prices the very lowest.

David E. Noland,
Blacksmith
* **AND** **Wheelwright**
General Repairing in Wood and Iron.
LEE, IND.

ADDITION PARKISON, GEO. K. HOLLINGSWORTH,
President, Vice President,
Commercial State Bank,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Directors: Addison Parkison, James T. Randall, John M. Harrison, Geo. K. Hollingsworth and Emmet L. Hollingsworth. This bank is prepared to transact a general banking business. Interest paid on time deposits. Money loaned and good notes bought at current rates of interest. A share of your patronage is solicited. Are open for business at the old stand of the Citizens State Bank.

LIVERY, SALE AND BOARDING STABLE.



PHLEGLEY BROS.
Leopold Barn, South of Court House,
RENSSELAER, IND.

Having purchased the above business the new proprietors request a share of the public's favors. Good outfits, careful drivers. Best care of boarders. Prices reasonable.

IXL THEM ALL.
GEO. W. CASEY,
FAIR OAKS, IND.
Sells the IXL Steel Wind Mill, either Galvanized or Painted, Steel or Wood Towers. Tanks of all kinds, Pipes and all kinds of Well Fixtures at more reasonable prices than can be bought elsewhere in Jasper county.
GEO. W. CASEY.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Walker township in Jasper county, Indiana, that the undersigned, William W. Ballinger, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana and over the age of twenty-one years and has been and is of good moral character, not in the habit of becoming intoxicated and a fit person in every respect to be entrusted with the sale of intoxicating liquors has been a continuous resident of said township for over ninety days last past and that this applicant is the actual owner and proprietor of said business and will be such if license be granted. He will apply to the Board of Commissioners of Jasper county, Indiana at their December term 1905, said term commencing on Monday, December 2nd, 1905, for a license to sell and barter spirituous, vinous, malt and all other intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing and permitting the same to be drank on the following premises to-wit:-

The precise location of the said premises on which the undersigned desires to sell and barter with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank thereon, is in a one story frame, shingle roof, building, containing two rooms, by outside measurement, is thirty-six feet long and eighteen feet wide and situated on lot six (6) in block one (1) in the Town of Hogan in Jasper county, Indiana and more particularly described as follows:- Commencing at a point eighteen (18) inches west of the south east corner of said lot number six (6) in said block one (1) and from thence west one (1) foot and from thence north the distance of thirty-six (36) feet, thence east the distance of eighteen (18) feet, thence south the distance of thirty-six (36) feet to the place of beginning and the room in said building, in which he desires to sell is specifically, by outside measurement described as follows:- Beginning at a point fifteen (15) inches west of the south east corner of said lot six (6) and thence west eighteen (18) feet, thence north eighteen (18) feet, thence east eighteen (18) feet, thence south eighteen (18) feet to the place of beginning. That the said described room is separate from any other business of any kind and that no device for amusement or music of any kind or character is in said room and that there is no partition or partitions in said room; that the said room is nine feet in height, contains double glass doors in the south end of the front, one door in the east side and one door in the north end thereof and contains two windows in the south end thereof that the said room can be securely closed and locked and admission thereof prevented; and that said room is situated upon the ground floor of said building and fronts on Main street of said Town of Hogan, running east and west and is so arranged with glass windows and doors so that the whole of said room may be viewed from the said street. The said applicant will also at the time and place apply for said license make a further request for the grant of a privilege to establish, maintain and run a lunch counter and supply those desiring with a full meal of all kinds of edibles in the above described room and in connection with the said sale of liquors and will ask for the privilege of selling tobacco and cigars in connection therewith. Said license will be asked for a period of one year.

WILLIAM W. BALLINGER.
Scratch pads one cent up at Meyer's drug store.

We are the only steam laundry in town. **SPITLER & KIGHT.**

Everything nice, new and clean at H. J. Dexter's new grocery.

Another case of diptheria in the family of Mr. McMurray in Newton township three miles west of Rensselaer. As the Pilot goes to press word is received that the little one is dead.

BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, 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.

DEALS IN DIRT.

Geo Brower to Henry L Langdon, Aug 22, lt 4, bl 3, Graham's Add Wheatfield \$73.

Seth J Bentley to Trustees Town of Wheatfield lt 9, bl 2, Bentley's Add Wheatfield, \$50.
J A D Shunk to Simon W Hamilton, Aug 17 lt 1, bl 3, Graham's Add Wheatfield, \$150.

Henry L Langdon to Simon W and Veda Hamilton, Oct. 30, lt 2 bl 3, same addition, \$100.

Wm C Babcock to Fred Fatke Oct. 31, et sw, sw se, e side sw nw, pt se 5-28-6, Marion, \$4800.

Columbia Imp Co to Geo R Smith, Nov 1, lts 8, 11, 12, bl 9, Columbia Add Rensselaer, \$1030.

Alfred O Robinson to Dwight Lawrence, Oct. 21, se, et sw 4-40-7, 240 acres, Union, \$7200.

Moses B Alter, ex'r. to Ancil Woodworth, Sep 28, pt et se 25-29-7, 3 acres, Marion twp executor's deed, \$210.

Frank Montgomery to James M Dickie and Chas W Lowe, Oct 25, st 36-32-5, Kankakee, \$6400.

Nancy M Bradbury et al, by att'y to Benj J Gifford, 464 acres in 25-30-36-32-7, Keener, contract \$9280.

Patrick L Owen to Chas G Spitzer, Oct 21, se nw 32-36-6, 40 acres, Wheatfield, \$250.

Mary C Teter to John E Spitzer, Oct 25, und 1/2 lts 1, 2, 3, bl 8 Rensselaer, \$700.

Samuel W Mercer to Equitable B & L Asso, Oct —, lts 14, 15, bl 32, Weston's Add Rensselaer, \$1300.

Frank L Clark to Jacob D Rich, July 25, 200 acres in 17-31-5, Walker, \$5,000.

Syl L Dorsey to Benj J Gifford, Oct 23, sw ne, nw se, n 1/2 sw 29-30-5, 160 acres, Barkley \$2800.

Wm C Rose to Wm Essen, Oct 29, se 16-28-7, n 1/2 nw 21-28-7, 240 acres, Jordan contract, \$9360.

Henry Linder to Benj J Gifford, Oct 25, n 1/2 ne 31-31-5, 80 acres, Walker, \$640.

Warren Robinson to John E Alter, Oct 29, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, bl 2, Columbia Add Rensselaer, \$200.

James M Dickey and Chas W Lowe to James M Stone, Oct 26, st 36-32-5, Kankakee, \$8000.

Prescon M Query adm'r to Michael Robinson, Oct 28, w 1/2 sw ne, e side se nw 36-31-5, 24 acres, Gillam, \$400.

Lydia A Davison to Emily M Long, Oct 30, ne sw 31-36-6, 40 acres, Union, \$500.

J A D Shunk to Henry L Langdon, Aug 17, lts 2, 8, bl 3, Graham's Add Wheatfield, \$200.

The Hotel Man's Observations.

Written for the People's Pilot.
ROSSVILLE, IND., Oct. 30.
Hotel life has given me many new and interesting sides in the varied experiences of those with whom I have to do. Men of all nationalities and all degrees of intelligence mingle in this home for comers and goers. Orders from the different business places of the city are completed and mailed to head quarters, on the profits of which depend the bread and butter of these varied casts of humanity. Around the fireside of this common home sit all these after the day's work: one reading the news of the day; another looking over the list that comprises his day's doings, his face beaming with satisfaction; still another who does not seem so well pleased and inquires what are the rates of your house? Two are discussing the political outlook. There comes a gentleman from the train who enters and walks to the register, writes his name, and I find he hails from Toledo, Ohio. His face is familiar, and as he opened his grip I notice a bible in one corner. He is not careful to hide it from view nor egotistical in making of it a display. I said to him he must have had a good mother, "Taught at my mother's knee," was his only reply. Here comes one of our townsmen; he is the drayman; weight over two hundred pounds. He is known by the title of "windy William;" rough in his language, and profane; some are pleased even with this coarseness; others turn with disgust from such emissions; had

that physical form been wrought into a gentleman what respect would have been paid him. To estimate the loss first to himself and then to those moved by the nobler aspirations in man, is not to be computed. Then around me are others discussing the lower strata of human depravity. They seem to love to delve deep to bring out a display of their experience, which may be only the fruits of a debauched imagination. Others take the preachers as a text for their peculiar effusions, and if what I hear to-night is a fair sample of the estimate placed on them by hotel patrons I am satisfied that the hotel bar will not help a preacher on to heaven. But here is an old man, gray-haired, who has traveled his circuit for, lo these many years; he listens in silence. At last when all have had their say he remarks: "What do you take a preacher to be? He is only a man with the same impulses as other men. He is not an angel; he is not Jesus Christ, nor God, but subject to the common race infirmities, and needs the same human sympathy and support as other men. No class of men have made greater sacrifices for small remuneration, than they for their principles and teachings." But here comes another applicant, "Can I have a room?" The fumes of the still are on his breath; his step is unsteady and his language confused; he takes his chair to the outside and chatters his insanity to all passers by. At last the hour to retire has come and each goes to his appointed place for the night. One is tardy and lingers on the outside until informed that the hour of closing has come. "Landlord I must have a glass of beer. I can't sleep without it. Can't you give me a receipt so I'll not want it any more? I must have it or I'll disturb the house." I was satisfied of the truth of his statement and advised him to take his beer, which he did, went to his room, kept quiet till eleven o'clock, next day, when he came down, looked at the clock, and then at the register, and was asked if he wished a meal, said he would wait till dinner, walked quietly out and was seen no more. Educated, refined, courteous, how I longed for a receipt that would meet his demand. But, alas, no receipt will, in my opinion, meet that case, and yet by my office window may be heard the tramp, tramp, tramp of boys marching down to the door, through which this man entered, to receive their harvest of hell. **THOMAS CODY.**

Fight fraud to the death.
Post yourself on the issues.
England needs another sound thrashing.
Cheer up. The right is bound to prevail.
Agitation without plan or purpose is useless.
The South has gone "solid" for the last time.
Get better acquainted with your neighbor.
Interest eats where it does not earn.
Harrison's boom is a last year's bird's nest.
Down with the salaries, or up with the prices.
Without labor no money would have any value.
The Populist party is the only one that is growing.
Both old parties favor an English financial system.

HATED GREENBACK.

THE GOLD GAMBLERS ONLY WANT THEM DESTROYED.

They Want More Contractions to Increase the Value of Bonds and Gold, Because They Own All the Bonds and Gold.

Why cannot the administration tell the truth as to the kind of coin in which greenbacks and Treasury notes are redeemable? Because, if they told the truth they would be compelled to say that both the Treasury notes and greenbacks are redeemable in either gold or silver coin at the option of the Government, for that is the language of the statute. How could the admission that the Treasury notes and greenbacks are redeemable in either gold or silver affect the established policy of the administration? It would destroy the wicked policy of the administration which produced the panic in 1893 and inflicted untold misery upon the country. How would it destroy that policy? That policy depends upon the false declaration that greenbacks and Treasury notes are gold obligations and cannot be paid in silver. The false asser-

tion that the Treasury notes and greenbacks are gold obligations is the only excuse for raiding the Treasury for the benefit of gold gamblers.

What other use does the administration propose to make of the false assertion that the greenbacks and Treasury notes are gold obligations?

The administration proposes to issue interest bearing gold bonds, and with such bonds buy up and retire the greenbacks and Treasury notes, assigning as a reason the false allegation that the greenbacks and Treasury notes are gold obligations, and the obligation of the Government to redeem them in gold enables the gold gamblers to present the paper of the government and draw out the gold.

Why is the administration willing to give up the scheme of raiding the Treasury with greenbacks for the benefit of gold gamblers?

These same gold gamblers have other reasons for the retirement of the greenbacks. In the first place, the gold bonds which are to be issued for their retirement will be used by the banks to obtain circulation from the Government. According to the recommendation of the administration these gold bonds will be filed with the Treasury and their face value in money will be issued to the holders so that the banks which receive this money will have no investment in the bonds. They will receive as much from the government as they paid for the bonds, but the bonds will remain in the Treasury and the Government will pay to the banks annual interest on these bonds, the same as they would do to a bona fide holder thereof. This is one of the reasons that the administration and the banks want the greenbacks retired.

Another reason is that the greenbacks are good money and stay in circulation, and cannot be expanded and contracted to meet the speculations which the banks have in view, whereas if the banks are allowed to furnish the people money, they can expand and contract the currency as will best suit their schemes of speculation.

There is still another reason why the administration and the banks want the greenbacks retired. They want more contraction to increase the value of bonds and money, because they have

got all the bonds and all the money. The fact that they have already doubled the value of bonds and money by legislation does not satisfy them. They want to continue the process of contraction with all its horrors for the purpose of continuing to increase their wealth by unjust legislation. When Congress meets, the financial war on the people to reduce them to slavery will be renewed with vigor. It is expected that the Republican House which has always been subservient to the money power will do its part, and it is hoped that the same influences which converted silver men to the gold standard and made them vote for the repeal of the Sherman act will secure votes enough in the Senate to retire the greenbacks and provide for a perpetual and increasing national debt to maintain the gold standard and contraction and transfer the remaining wealth of the nation to the hands of gamblers in bonds, stocks, and money. If the voice of the people is not heard in protest — and it is difficult to hear that voice above the din of the commercial press — there is danger of legislation at the coming session the infamy of which is only surpassed by the crime of 1873 itself.—Silver Knight.

A Hard Old Brick.
"What is this place?"
"This, my child, is a brickyard."
"Whose brickyard is this?"
"Oh, it belongs to me."
"Do these big piles of brick belong to you, pa?"
"Yes."
"Do those dirty men belong to you, too, pa?"
"No, there is no slavery in this country, those are free men."
"What makes them work so hard?"
"They are working for a living."
"Why do they work for a living?"
"Because they are poor and are obliged to work."
"How is it they are so poor when they work so hard?"
"I don't know."
"Don't somebody steal what they own?"
"No, my child. What makes you ask such ridiculous questions?"
"I thought perhaps some of that dirty clay got in their eyes and blinded them. But pa, don't the bricks belong to them after they have made them?"
"No; they belong to me."
"What are bricks made of?"
"Clay."
"What! That dirt I see down there?"
"Yes, nothing else."
"Who does the dirt belong to?"
"It belongs to me."
"Did you make the dirt, pa?"
"No, my child, God made it."
"Did he make it for you specially?"
"No, I bought it."
"Bought it of God?"
"I bought it like I buy anything else."
"Did the man you bought it of buy it of God?"
"I don't know; ask me something easy."
"Anyway, it's a good thing you've got the land, isn't it, pa?"
"Why, my son?"
"Because you'd have to make bricks for a living, like those horrid men. Shall I have to work for a living when I'm a man?"
"No, my boy. I'll leave the land when I die."
"Don't people turn into clay when they are dead?"
"What remains of them is clay."
"When are you going to die, pa?"
"I don't know. Why do you ask?"
"Oh, because; I was only thinking what a tough old brick your clay would make."—EX.

THE LANDED LORDS.

MEN WHO CHARGE OTHERS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF LIVING.

The Landlord Class Is Growing in Its Holdings and Power; the Landless Class Has Lost Its Independence—Half of the American People Homeless.

George Montford Simonson, writing in Munsey's for August, describes the remarkable growth of the great landed estates in America and discusses the cause of the movement and its possible meaning for good or ill. We have a landed aristocracy, and a correlated class called the proletariat, or landless class. The latter class now number over half of the 70,000,000 of our population. The landlord class is growing in its holdings and power, the landless class has lost its independence.

We recently referred to Lord Scully, the alien rack renter, who, with rents from his original purchase of 100,000 acres in Illinois in the '50's, has been increasing his holdings until he now owns in addition an entire county in Kansas, 42,000 acres in Gage county, Nebraska, 30,000 in Nuckolls county, and other large tracts. In this article, using Mr. Simonson for authority, we will call attention to some other landed gentry.

The Vanderbilt family is naturally taking the lead in grasping the basis of all power and authority, the land. George W. Vanderbilt, the youngest of William H. Vanderbilt's sons, "is making of Baltimore, near Asheville, North Carolina, one of the most remarkable mansions. This Vanderbilt has bought 30,000 acres there, land that made many small farms, and has put up a mansion, the foundation of which cost \$400,000. The top of a mountain was leveled off to make the site, and immense quantities of rich soil for the gardens were transported by rail from distant valleys and river bottoms. A temporary railroad was constructed to convey building material to the site of the mansion. This vast Vanderbilt estate is to be devoted to tree culture and a game preserve. The raising of wild deer and foxes is more important than the rearing of men.

John Jacob Astor has a similar estate in Florida.

Still greater in extent is the manor of Dr. William Seward Webb (whose wife was the William H. Vanderbilt's daughter) in the Adirondacks, an estate of 153,000 acres, including part of two counties. Of this amount 112,000 acres has been incorporated by Dr. Webb under the name of the Nehasane Park Association, as the manager of the estate says, "In order to facilitate the perpetual holding in a solid body of so much of this land as Dr. Webb should finally decide it desirable to devote permanently to the purpose of a private park and game preserve." Much of this estate will be fenced to confine large game, moose, elk and deer having already been placed in the enclosure for breeding purposes, with a view to the final stocking of the whole park. (Let men die; let millions of families be homeless; but provide the rich a range to breed wild animals that they and the English dukes and marquises who come to trade names for fortunes may have the fun of shooting them.)

Dr. Webb has also one of the finest country seats in America on the east side of Lake Champlain. It contains 30,500 acres, and twenty-eight small farms, homes, were absorbed to form this single family estate.

M. McK. Twombly, another son-in-law of William H. Vanderbilt, has an estate adjoining Webb's in the Adirondacks which contains about 100,000 acres, besides a splendid country seat at Madison, N. J., containing several hundred acres of ground.

Austin Corbin, president of the Long Island railroad, has a vast estate in New Hampshire, containing 26,000 acres. The declared object of farming this great game preserve is "to provide a living book on natural history for the instruction of his son." How fine a thing it would be for the whole United States to be bought up by millionaires and converted into private parks to furnish shooting and instruction for their sons in natural history! Corbin has had thirty miles of barbed wire fence placed around his park, at a cost of \$70,000, and has placed within reindeer from Labrador, wild boars from Germany, moose from Montana, while elk from the northwest, deer from the Maine forests, partridges from Virginia and hares from Belgium. A herd of American bison which Corbin had previously kept on his 600 acre farm on Long Island he has also taken to his New Hampshire preserve.

The William Walter Phelps estate at Tea Neck Ridge, New Jersey, comprises 15,000 acres and extends from the Hackensack river to the Hudson, where it overlooks the northern boundary of New York city. The home-stand is a series of connected cottages with gables and peaked roofs of quaint design. Sixteen miles of drives cross and recross the estate. There are five miles of tree lined avenues in a single stretch, and over 200,000 large trees, the majority of which were replanted.

William Rockefeller of the Standard Oil trust has started out to beat all others in a private park and game preserve. It is on the Pocantico Hills. It is said that twenty years' labor will be required to complete the Standard Oil magnate's plans for making the finest private park in the United States, if not in the whole world. The house, Rockwood Hall, has cost \$1,500,000, but very much more is to be spent upon an elaborate scheme of landscape gardening. The property extends from the hills to the river, where it has a frontage of a mile. Over a dozen farms and country seats were absorbed to form the tract. One residence that cost

\$200,000 was torn down because it interfered with the view. A million dollars has already been spent upon the grounds under Frederick Law Olmstead's direction.

Adjoining this estate is that of John D. Rockefeller. The brothers are next door neighbors, but their houses are two miles and a half apart. John D. Rockefeller also owns an extensive and ornate place near Cleveland, called Forest Hill.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt has recently bought six hundred acres on the Hudson, near Ayde Park, formerly the Walter Langdon estate. Clarence Densmore has a manor at Staatsburgh on the Hudson; Archibald Rogers' lordly demesne is called Cromwell Hall; John Jacob Astor's Ferncliff contains 800 acres, in the same region, and James Roosevelt's seat is known as Springwood.

Governor Morton, twenty times a millionaire, has a celebrated place near New York called Ellerslie, where a thousand acres are under artistic cultivation. His barn is 500 feet long and cost nearly a million dollars.

The late Gay Gould's country seat contains a thousand acres. With its marble mansion it cost over a million dollars. George Gould has a notable summer seat at Furlough Lodge, in the Catskills with 2,300 acres of mountain forest. Part of this is inclosed in a fence of thirty-two strands of barbed wire, within which are preserved herds of elk and deer besides quantities of pheasants and other small game.

But it is a weariness to describe and read of the American millionaires' palaces, pleasure grounds and game preserves. It would take pages and pages of print and hours and hours of reading to tell of all. Volumes might also be written describing the summer palaces and merely ornamental parks of Tuxedo, Lenox, Newport, Saratoga, Lake George and the Thousand Islands.

Half and more of our American people homeless, and a class of millionaires turning the country back into a wilderness where they can raise game to hunt as they do in England.—Wealthmaker.

VOTE AS YOU PRAY.

What the Ballot Might Accomplish Toward Answering Prayer.

When the next general election comes I expect to hear our general master workman sound another bugle call, commanding us, in the name of God and humanity, to stop protesting; to cease being protestants, rally at the ballot box and there demand our rights. Labor has the power, the votes, and can obtain its rights whenever it will. One year from next November we can elect the president and vice-president, every member of the lower house of congress, all the state legislatures, thus securing many United States senators. We can change the method of electing senators, or abolish the senate altogether. We can soon change the character of the Supreme court. We can establish the initiative and referendum. We can settle the land question, the transportation and all other questions in short order. We can burn up the constitution and write a new one. We can burn up all our present statute books and pass new laws, based on equity and justice. We can make this government what our forefathers designed it should be—"a government of the people, by the people, and for the people" instead of as now, a government of the moneycrats, by the moneycrats and for the moneycrats only. We can make it a land where all are "born free and equal," and where all have the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The workmen can do all this one year from next November, if they only will. They can now convert this very hell on earth into the paradise of God. They can answer their own prayers, which so many of us have so often prayed, "Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven." All this can be done practically at the ballot-box. If the moneycrats, the politicians, the federal judges and office holders don't like it, why, let them do the protesting. Let them turn protestants. When they get tired of that, they may emigrate to Russia, or go to Money Island and start a Fool's Paradise.

But will workmen sink their differences for their own interests, standing together at the polls like honest, intelligent men, and supplement their protest at the ballot-box? Will they? I guess not. They have not sense nor brains enough for that. That is what the capitalists say about them, and capitalists know labor better than labor knows itself. You can always rely on the capitalists standing together and voting together at the polls. But then, the rich man has a quart of brains, the workman less than a thimbleful. The workman will quarrel with his fellow-workmen and divide his vote. He will listen to the old-party politician abuse the other party and talk about his love for the dear workman and how he is dying to make some sacrifice for him.—Rev. Thomas Hines, of Trinity Church, Manistee, Mich.

There is one thing which the leaders of the two old parties never try to explain. Since 1865, although blessed with abundant crops, debts have increased, money has appreciated in value, but all the products of labor have decreased. With undeveloped resources such as no other country possesses, millions of men and women are idle. In the midst of plenty we are in want.

If the democrats of Texas had been competent to pass an anti-price-fixing law that would have stood the test there would have been no necessity for a special session of the legislature at an expense of twenty thousand dollars.