

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, DEC. 26, 1895.

NUMBER 26.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC—PRAIRIE LODGE, No. 126. A. F. and A. M., meets first and third Mondays of each month. J. M. Wasson, Sec'y; B. F. Fendig, W. M.

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

ODD FELLOWS, IROQUOIS LODGE, No. 148. I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday. M. B. Alter, N. G.; J. F. Antelin, Secretary.

RENSSELAER ENCAMPMENT, No. 201. I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Fridays of each month. E. M. Parsons, C. P.; John Vannatta, Scribe.

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

I. O. OF FORRESTERS, COURT JAS. TEL. No. 100. Independent Order of Forrester, meets second and fourth Mondays. E. M. Parsons, C. D. H. C. R.; B. S. Fendig, C. R.

DEGREE LODGE, N. A. A., No. 75 BENEDICTARY Department F. A. & I. U. C. meets on the second Saturday nights of every month at the Centre School House in Union township, Jasper County, Ind.

CENTER ALLIANCE, No. 75, JASPER County, meets regularly every second Saturday night at Center School House, Union township. GEO. CASEY, Secretary.

CHURCHES.

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

LADIES AID SOCIETY meets every Wednesday afternoon, by appointment.

PRESBYTERIAN, Corner Cullen and Susan. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Junior League, 2:30 p. m.; P. S. C. E., 6:30; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30; Ladies Industrial Society meets every Wednesday afternoon. The Missionary Society, monthly.

METHODIST, Preaching at 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school 9:30; Epworth League, Sunday 6:45; Tuesday 7:45; Junior League 2:30 alternate Sundays. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7:30. Dr. R. D. Utter, pastor.

LADIES AID SOCIETY every Wednesday afternoon by appointment.

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

MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rensselaer, Ind.

Attends to all business in the profession with promptness and dispatch. Office in second story of the Makeover building.

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A. MCCOY & CO'S BANK
RENSSELAER, IND.
The Oldest Bank in Jasper County.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
Transacts a general banking business, buys notes and loans money on long or short time on personal or real estate security. Fair and liberal treatment is promised to all. Interest paid on time deposits. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Your patronage is solicited. Patrons having valuable papers in v deposit them for safe keeping.

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THOMPSON & BROTHER,
Lawyers and
Real Estate
Brokers,

Have the only complete set of Abstract Books in town.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

New Meat Market

CREVISTON BROS.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Shop located opposite the public square. Everything fresh and clean. Fresh and salt meats, game, poultry, etc. Please give us a call and we will guarantee to give you satisfaction. Remember the place. Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

We are the only steam laundry in town, Spitzer & Knight.

IS THERE NO PITY?

UNEQUAL CONTEST BETWEEN MAN AND MACHINE.

Millions Without Work—The Strong Devour the Weak—Will the Workers Always Submit?—An Address by Robert G. Ingersoll.

From the Chicago Express: Invention has filled the world with competitors, not only of laborers, but of mechanics—mechanics of highest skill. Today the ordinary laborer is, for the most part, a peg in the wheel. He works with the tireless—he feeds the insatiable. When the monster stops, the man is out of employment—out of bread. He has not saved anything. The machine that he fed was not feeding him—the invention was not for his benefit.

The other day I heard a man say that it was almost impossible for thousands of good mechanics to get employment, and that in his judgment the government ought to furnish work for the people. A few minutes later I heard another say that he was selling a patent for cutting out cloth, that one of the machines would do the work of twenty tailors and that only the week before he had sold two to a great house in New York, and that over forty cutters had been discharged.

On every side men are being discharged and machines are being invented to take their places. When the great factory shuts down, the workers who inhabited it and gave it life, as thoughts to the brain, go away, and it stands there like an empty skull. A few workmen, by the force of habits, gather about the closed doors and broken windows and talk about distress, the price of food and the coming winter. They are convinced that they have not had their share of what their labor created. They feel certain that the machines inside were not their friends. They look at the mansion of the employer—but have nothing themselves. The employer seems to have enough. Even when employers fail, when they become bankrupt, they are far better off than the laborers ever were. Their worst is better than the toiler's best.

The capitalist comes forward with his specific. He tells the workman that he must be economical—and yet, under the present system, economy would only lessen wages. Under the great law of supply and demand every saving, frugal, self-denying workman is unconsciously doing what little he can do to reduce the compensation of himself and his fellows. The slave who did not wish to run away helped fasten chains on those who did. So the saving mechanic is a certificate that wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker should live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it his fate to work one day that he may get enough food to be able to work another? Is that to be his only hope—that and death?

Capital has always claimed and still claims the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices, even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in the bank, club house or parlor. Workingmen when they combine gather in the street. All the organized forms of society are against them. Capital has the army and the navy, the legislature, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of "exchanging ideas." When the poor combine it is a "conspiracy." If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a "mob." If they defend themselves it is treason. How is it that the rich can control the departments of government? In this country the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the laborer combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, the legislative and judicial departments? Will they ever find how powerful they are? A cry comes from the oppressed, the hungry, the down-trodden, from the despised, from men who despair and women who weep. There are times when mechanics become revolutionists—when a rag becomes a banner, under which the noblest and the bravest battle for right.

How are we to settle the unequal contest between man and machine? Will the machine finally go into partnership with the laborer? Can these forces of nature be controlled for the benefit of her suffering children? Will extravagance keep pace with ingenuity? Will the workmen become intelligent enough and strong enough to become owners of machines? Will these giants, these Titans, shorten or lengthen the hours of labor? Will they make leisure for the industrious or will they make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Is man involved in the "general scheme" of things? Is there no pity, no mercy? Can man become intelligent enough to be generous, to be just, or does the same law of facts control him as controls the animal or vegetable world? The great oak steals the sunlight from the smaller trees. The strong animal devours the weak—everything at the mercy of beak, and claw, and hoof, and tooth—of hand,

and club, and brain, and greed—in-equality, injustice everywhere. The poor horse standing in the street with his dray, overworked, overwhipped and underfed, when he sees other horses groomed to mirror, reglistening with gold and silver, scornful with proud feet the very earth, probably indulges in the usual socialistic reflection; and this same horse, worn out and old, deserted by his master, turned into the dusty road, leans his head on the top-most rail, looks at the donkeys in the field of clover, and feels like a nihilist.

In the days of cannibalism the strong devoured the weak—actually ate their flesh. In spite of all laws that man has made, in spite of all advances in science, the strong, the heartless still live on the weak, the unfortunate, the foolish. True, they do not eat their flesh or drink their blood, but they live on their labor, their self-denial, their weariness and want. The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for his wife and children through all his anxious, barren, wasted life—who goes to the grave without ever having a luxury—has been the food of others. He has been devoured by his fellow men. The poor woman living in the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fearless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from her child, is slowly being eaten by her fellow men. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life—the failures, the anxiety, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation, the shame—I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man has ever lived upon his fellow man.

It is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it is now. No man can truly enjoy even what he earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellow men are in misery and in want. When we think of the famished, we feel that it is almost heartless to eat. To meet the ragged and shivering makes one almost ashamed to be well dressed and warm—one feels as though his heart was as cold as their bodies.

In a world filled with millions and millions of acres of land waiting to be tilled, where one man can raise the food for hundreds, yet millions are on the edge of famine. Who can comprehend the stupidity at the bottom of this truth?

Is there to be no change? Are the laws of "supply and demand," invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation, always to be enemies of those who toil? Will the workers always be ignorant enough and stupid enough to give their earnings to the useless? Will they support millions of soldiers to kill the sons of other workmen? Will they always build temples and live in huts and dens themselves? Will they forever allow parasites and vampires to live on upon their blood? Will they remain the slaves of the beggars they support? Will honest men stop taking off their hats to successful fraud? Will industry, in the presence of crowned idleness, forever fall upon its knees—and will the lips unstained by lies forever kiss the robber's and impostor's hands? Will they understand that beggars cannot be generous, and that every needy man must earn the right to live? Will they finally say that the man who has had equal privileges with all others has no right to complain, or will they follow the example that has been set by their oppressors? Will they learn that force, to succeed, must have thought behind it, and that anything done, in order that it may succeed, must rest on justice?

Fred Peitzmeier, a convict serving a life sentence for the murder of Officer Graves at Ottumwa, hanged himself in his cell at Fort Madison, Iowa.

The jury in the Jacob Alexander Schroyer murder trial at Bloomington, Ill., were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged. They were out seven days.

Several years ago Mat Riley, a burglar, escaped from the jail at Aurora, Ill. He was recaptured Thursday by Sheriff Burke, having ventured back into Kane county.

Miss Pearl Daum, while attending a religious revival at Evansville, Ind., was fatally stabbed by George Ruh-right, a maniac.

Judge Stone of Ishpeming, Mich., sentenced James Guinan, better known as "Gid," to twenty years' imprisonment for burglary.

The jury at San Francisco in the case of R. H. McDonald, charged with embezzlement of Pacific bank funds, returned a verdict of acquittal. The jury in a former trial failed to agree.

At Coldwater, Mich., Edwin H. Cozier was sentenced to five years for assault to commit murder; Earl Broughton, eight years for burglary, and Alfred Bedford, six years for burglary.

It develops that the recent trouble with Apaches at Cibola, Ariz., was occasioned by an attempt by Sheriff Thompson of Globe with a posse to enter the reservation to arrest Indians who attempted to take stores from a ranch whose occupants were absent.

R. W. S. Burton, said to have been a minister in the Christian Church, is under arrest on a charge of selling in Belleville, Ill., a team of horses and a buggy which he had rented in Metropolis.

LABOR NOTES.

Structural ironworkers will start a national union.

St. Paul trade unionists are working for free text books.

The city council of Paris voted the Carmoux strikers 20,000 francs.

A co-operative glass bottle plant is to be started at Marshland, Pa.

The bookbinders have decided to federate with the printers and pressmen.

San Francisco people will appeal to congress to provide work for the unemployed.

Nearly a hundred business firms in San Francisco accept labor exchange checks.

E. V. Debs is said to have 2,000 calls for speeches in various parts of the country.

Surface railroad men of New York are organizing to correct their long and irregular hours.

In various cities the central bodies have taken up the discussion of the eight-hour question.

Nathan Strauss, the wealthy New York philanthropist, has unionized his large cigar manufactory.

Parliament of Victoria, Australia, is considering the question of nationalizing the tobacco industry.

The national tobacco workers' label is being generally endorsed by all unions throughout the country.

New Zealand parliament is considering a proposed law giving a weekly half holiday to domestic servants.

An income and modified single tax bill passed a third reading in the New South Wales parliament by a large majority.

Brickmakers at Glen Carlin, Ill., won their strike for the reinstatement of discharged men and recognition of the union.

The street railway employees of Dayton, Ohio, a branch of the amalgamated association, have perfected an association for mutual benefit.

The national boycott against the Washburn-Crosby milling company, of Minneapolis, has been declared off, a fair settlement having been made.

The central labor union of Indianapolis has decided in favor of Cuban independence, and it will ask congress to give an expression of American sympathy and aid.

NEWSY TRIFLES.

The tobacco acreage in Germany this year was 52,393 acres, an increase of 8,966 acres over 1894.

Brazil had 7,540 miles of railroad in operation at the end of 1894 and 4,344 in course of construction.

The ten savings banks of San Francisco have assets aggregating \$116,000,000. They have \$104,000,000 on deposit.

A 17-year-old husband was divorced from a 16-year-old wife in San Francisco last week. The husband was a messenger boy.

Australian wine to the amount of 515,168 gallons was imported into the United Kingdom this year, an increase of 168,269 gallons over 1894.

Three wild buffaloes are said to have been discovered by Indians in the country between the Judith river and Armell's creek in Montana.

A well on the Bannock reservation at Boise, Idaho, has been sunk to a depth of 110 feet, and the water in it is of a temperature of 90 2-5 degrees.

A boy of 14 and a girl of 11 were married in Johnson county, Georgia, the other day. The parents of the children interposed no objection to the marriage.

Lieutenant Feijo of the Spanish army in Cuba has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for surrendering Fort Pelayo to the insurgents without a proper defense.

ALL SORTS.

Shakespeare mentions perfumes as in common use in his time.

Massachusetts has received the gold medal for the best exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition.

The Hasty Pudding club of Harvard is a century old. It certainly has had time enough not to be hasty any more.

The Count Castellane is to be congratulated upon the fact that his wife's relatives have plenty of money when hers is all gone.

San Jose, Cal., will hold a rose carnival next May. Boston might have a nose carnival in March, when the influenza east wind is right in it.

The school superintendent of Bangor, Me., is a woman, and she is chasing up the truants so that there are 200 more children in school than ever before.

Arant Bentley, a young negro of Georgetown, Ky., recently died from the effect of a hemorrhage brought on by shouting "hallelujah" at a revival meeting.

Chicory, used to adulterate coffee, is itself adulterated with sugar beet. A farmer in Port Washington, Wis., has sold a five-acre crop of beets to a chicory company for \$409.

ODD OBSERVATIONS.

"Yes, my dear; you shall have a bicycle when Chicago gets the national capital," is what the odd father by the inland sea says now.

Forty cents' worth of corn will make \$16 worth of whisky, which proves the folly of wasting money by leaving any of it in the solid state.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

It is rumored in Washington that Ambassador Bayard will shortly tender his resignation.

A resolution was introduced in congress Tuesday by Representative Barrett of Massachusetts demanding the impeachment of Ambassador Bayard for his "un-American utterances" in his speech at the Edinburgh university.

Senator Cullom of Illinois made a strong speech in the senate Tuesday, favoring the uncompromising enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miss June, the youngest daughter of ex-Auditor of State E. B. Henderson, died at Martinsville, Ind., aged 22.

Mrs. Lucy Fuller, who went to Rockford, Ill., in 1838, and Daniel W. Tichnor, who came in 1846, are dead.

Matthews Woods, a bachelor, aged 80 years, was found dead in his room at Princeton, Ind. Heart disease was the cause.

The Central Christian church at Browning, Ill., was dedicated. The services were conducted by Elder D. E. Hughes of that city.

Plans have been formed to organize an Irish-American army in the United States. The idea is to make an effort to free Ireland if Great Britain becomes involved in a European war.

Samuel Gompers of New York was elected president of the American Federation of Labor, defeating John McBride by eighteen votes.

A new organization, to be known as the "Patriots of America," is being formed. Its chief aim will be to foster a sentiment in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Sixteen thousand New York tailors are on a strike against an effort made by the employers to break up the unions.

Chairman Carter of the national republican committee, has issued the formal call for the convention at St. Louis June 16.

Woman suffragists have issued a call for a convention to be held at Washington Jan. 23.

At a meeting of the directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company held in New York, Hugh M. Inman was elected a director to fill a vacancy.

A. J. Goodrich has been appointed traveling passenger agent of the Minneapolis and St. Louis, vice F. P. Rutherford, resigned. He will have headquarters at Minneapolis.

The Rock Island dividend will not be declared until late this month. President Cable says business is very slack. About the only way the road can make any money, he says, is by cutting expenses.

From last Sunday the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago has operated its line between Chicago and Valparaiso as a double track system, the last six miles of the second track having been just completed.

The Western Railway club will hold its next meeting on Dec. 17, at 2 p. m., in the Auditorium hotel, Chicago. There will be discussions on "Air Brake Equipment on Freight Cars," "Place Work in Car Shops" and "Locomotive Service," the latter to be presented by J. H. McConnell, S. M. P., Union Pacific railway.

The American Federation of Labor considered a resolution to memorialize congress to establish postal savings banks.

The Michigan state grange, before its adjournment, declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade reports business in a very slow condition.

A heavy gale raged along the Atlantic coast Friday. Many vessels are missing, but no disasters have been reported.

Willard Green, a 16-year-old lad, living in Buchanan, Mich., is at the point of death from cigarette smoking. The youth consumed from five to eight boxes a day. He is a pitiable object and is slowly dying in great agony.

Allan G. Thurman, the veteran statesman, died at Columbus, Ohio, Thursday. He was 82 years old.

The bloomer girl on the bicycle is a good thing for the public health, but the bloomer waiter girl aims a blow at the digestion by encouraging cheap hash with sinkers on the side.

The name of Gen. Hugo, father of Victor Hugo, has been placed on one of the vacant places on the list of national heroes which adorns the Arc de Triomphe. There are only two left; but, after they're gone, Paris can build another arch.

Fire at Council Bluffs, Iowa, swept the business portion of the city, causing a loss of \$600,000. The firemen were hampered by a strong wind and a scarcity of men, and were utterly unable to control the flames.

Fire at St. Paul, Minn., late Thursday night did damage estimated at \$200,000. More than five hundred workmen were thrown out of employment.

By an explosion of dynamite near La Follette, Campbell county, Tenn., eight workmen engaged in building a railroad were killed.

The schooner Elwood of San Francisco is missing, and is supposed to have gone down off the Alaskan coast between Cook's inlet and Glazier bay, with all on board.

The nicest and best candy in town at the new grocery.

H. J. Dexter.

Long, the druggist, has the largest line of Xmas novelties in town.

Be sure and see Clarke's line of Holiday goods before purchasing.

Wanted to rent, a house for small family, in Rensselaer. Inquire at this office.

Advertised Letters.

Charles Clark, August Krueger, E. Thomas, Mrs. Lawrence Oiler. E. P. HONAN, P. M.

For Sale—Lumber.

All kinds of Oak lumber on mill, Pierce farm 2 1/2 miles soj of Rensselaer, J. W. PIERCE.

House For Sale or Trade.

A new five room house, large lot, in Weston's addition, Rensselaer. Inquire at this office.

Wanted.

C. W. Coen wants 25,000 bushels of corn within the next 30 days and will pay the highest market price for the same.

Cheap Farm Loans.

Call on Valentine Seib, Rensselaer, for the cheapest farm loans offered in Jasper county. Large or small amounts.

For Sale.

Four thoroughbred poland china boars, at O. K. Ritchey's, four miles south of Rensselaer, and also some thoroughbred poland china sows safe in pig to the best boar in Northern Indiana.

Found—A Valice.

The undersigned found a medium sized valice about the 20th of November on the Ridge road one mile east of Rensselaer. The owner will please identify property and pay for this advertisement. VANCE COLLINS.

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

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 medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison: Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and 1.00 per bottle at Frank B. Meyer's Drug Store.

Murderous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. G. Underman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding 'La Grippe.' Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at Frank B. Meyer's Drug Store.

LESLIE'S FOR JANUARY

The first magazine for the new year is the brilliant January number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly illustrated with more than one hundred up-to-date pictures by the best illustrators of America and Europe. The leading article, upon "Great Ship Canals," by Arthur Vaughan Abbott, C. E., describes the world's principal artificial waterways of the present day, including the new Baltic, the Manchester, and the Corinth Canals of Europe and the Welland, the Sault and Ste. Marie, and the Harlem, in America.

Albert L. Rawson, the well-known artist and Orientalist, contributes, under the title of "A Bygone Bohemia," a most interesting chapter of reminiscences of the famous coterie of wits, writers, poets and players who brought celebrity to Pfaff's resort, in New York city, a generation back. Mr. Rawson's article is enriched with some rare and hitherto unpublished portraits, including those of Henry Clapp, George Arnold, Walt Whitman, Richard Realf, Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, Josh Billings and Petroleum V. Nasby.

Other features of the January Frank Leslie's are: an elaborately illustrated descriptive paper upon Morocco, by A. B. de Guerville; "A Day with the Sardinian Tunny Fishers," by Charles Edwards; "Chamois-Hunting in the Alps," by Hugh E. M. Stuffed; "Naval Cadet Days at Annapolis," by J. C. Groff; short stories by Howard Paul, Champion Bissell, Eileen Edar, and others; and poems by George Edgar Montgomery, Mackenzie Bell and Catharine Young Glen.