

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. Wassen, Sec'y; B. F. Fendig, W. M.

EVERNIGHT 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. 149, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday. M. B. Alter, N. G.; J. F. Antrim, Secretary.

RENSSELAER ENCAMPMENT, No. 201. I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Fridays of each month. E. M. Parcels, C. P.; John Van Allen, Sec'y.

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

I. O. O. OF FORESTERS, COURT JASPER, No. 1704. Independent Order of Foresters, meets second and fourth Mondays. E. M. Parcels, C. D. R. C. R.; B. S. Fendig, C. R.

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

D. E. Hudson, Secretary.

CENTER ALLIANCE, No. 75, JASPER County, meets regularly every second Saturday night at Center School House. G. O. Casey, Secretary.

CHURCHES.

CHRISTIAN, Corner Van Rensselaer and Susan. Preaching, 10:45 and 8:00; Sunday school, 9:30; J. Y. 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 for employment.

PREBAPTIST, Corner Cullen and Angelina. 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. Ladies Industrial Society meets every Wednesday afternoon. The Missionary Society, monthly.

METHODIST, preaching at 10:45 and 7:45; 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 Makeever building.

A. L. BERKLEY, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Diseases of Women and Children a Specialty.

Unusual facilities for Surgical Operations.

OFFICE IN LEOPOLD'S ARCADE BUILDING.

RENSSELAER IND.

RAPHE W. MARSHAL.

attention given to settlement of Decedent's Estates, Collections, Conveyances, Justices' Cases, etc.

Office over Chicago Bargain Store, Rensselaer, Indiana.

C. P. MITCHELL, Attorney at Law,

REMINSTON, IND.

Practices in all the courts of Indiana and Illinois. Real estate bought and sold. As for one of the best Life Insurance companies on the globe—The North-western Masonic Aid of Chicago. FAIR OAKS, IND.

Ira W. Yeoman.

ATTORNEY.

REMINSTON, IND.

Insurance and real estate agent. Any amount of private money to loan on farm security. Interest 6 per cent. Agent for International and Red Star steamship lines.

Alfred McCoy, Pres. T. J. McCoy, Cash. A. R. Hopkins, Assistant Cashier.

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 quoted at 80c. Your promissory note is solicited. Patrons, have valuable papers in my deposit them for safe keeping.

Simon P. Thompson, D. J. Thompson, M. L. Spitzer.

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.

and club, and brain, and greed—inequality, 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, scorning 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 topmost 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 fireless, 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 workingmen? 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 crowded idleness, forever fall upon its knees—and will the lips unstained by lies forever kiss the robber's and imposter's hands? Will they understand that beggars cannot be generous, and that every ne'er-do-well 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?

The capitalist comes forward with his specific. He tells the workingman 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 medevants 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—inequality, 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, scorning 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 topmost rail, looks at the donkeys in the field of clover, and feels like a nihilist.

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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 unlimonized 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, branch of the amalgamated association, have perfect 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.

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