

Events at Remington.

Mr. Black, formerly of Remington, but now of Denver, Colorado, having removed from here to the latter city several years ago, and other relatives of Sheldon, Illinois, have been visiting with the family of John Burger for the past week.

James Patton, who formerly resided in Remington, with the family of his father, Barney Patton, now of Aberdeen, South Dakota, arrived in Remington last week on business, and to visit his many friends, who gave "Jimmy," as he was always familiarly called here, a cordial welcome. It has been about thirteen years since he removed from Kentland to his present home. He formerly read law with the well known firm of R. S. Dwiggs & Co. of Rensselaer, having been in their office for two or three years reading and abstracting titles. He then went to Kentland for two years, when he located in South Dakota, where he has been since engaged in the law and real estate business. He says the world has dealt kindly with him since he left here. He is at present state agent of the Odd Fellows Mutual Aid Association of Rigna, Ohio. He is also editor of the Odd Fellows World, the official organ of the order of I. O. O. F., in the Dakotas, and is Grand Guardian of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of South Dakota. "Jimmy" is well known in Rensselaer as well as here, and no one can truthfully speak of him except in words of kindness and commendation.

Our fellow townsman, comrade Nathan J. Reed, is a full-fledged candidate for the office of county sheriff of Jasper county before the republican county convention, whenever that may be called, and "Nate" says he thinks his chances for nomination are as good, if not better, than any other candidate who may presume to submit his chances to said convention. We do not know how it is with him, yet we can truthfully say that we would be extremely sorry to see him "done up" and "slaughtered" by the "Rensselaer ring."

There are reported several cases of scarlet fever in and about Remington, but none of the cases, so far have proved fatal. There is also considerable complaint from tonsillitis, grip and colds.

John I. Nutt, who has been so long dangerously sick with typhoid fever, still remains about the same, with chances for his recovery about equal to those of the reverse.

The weather continues to be as fine as any one could wish at this season of the year. Some think next month may be severe enough to equalize things, but we do not propose "to cross that bridge until we come to it."

That souvenir illustrated holiday issue of the Pilot was received a little late perhaps, but in justice to it and the force that issued it, we must say that in artistic and general make up, "it is a daisy." All who have received it speak in general praise of the mechanical skill exhibited in the appearance and general make up of the issue. It will be treasured away for future reference as a souvenir indeed. "Long may the Pilot wave."

It was thought that our telephone exchange would be in successful operation by the first of February, but it now looks like it would not be accomplished by that time. We believe the poles are not yet on the ground, and there are other matters that may delay the completion of the work.

There is now beginning to be some stir in the republican political arena in this locality, as is usual about the time parties are organizing for an active campaign. It is a little early yet to predict the outcome of the political contest in Jasper county this year, but however the vote of Jasper county may be distributed between the three great political parties at the election the coming fall, we want to venture the prediction, that the republican party will fall three hundred short of its last vote in Jasper county, and possibly more. There are several things which we may mention in the future which that party will have to contend with this year, which will bring about the above result.

Mt. Ayr and Vicinity.

Misses Seward and Caldwell spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, near Oak Hills.

B. W. Pumphrey and Miss Sharp of Brook passed through our city enroute to Rensselaer where they intend spending Sun-

day with the former's parents.

Last week was a busy week for John Crisler, who put up over two hundred tons of ice.

The latest in the city is committee meetings. For farther particulars inquire of Miss Chilcote or Bud Sigler.

William Demar is a great smiler. If you ask the reason, he will inform you he wears the medal for being the best crokinole player in town.

Mt. Ayr has organized an orchestra of seven pieces. We wish them success. Any one in need of good music, call upon them.

Rev. Austin of Rensselaer begins a series of meetings at the M. E. church, Monday evening, Jan., 20.

The teachers of Jackson township met at their regular institute last Saturday, all being present except one. Superintendent Pfrimmer was present and acted as chairman. He gave the teachers many good points.

Hay and Gold.

According to the Indianapolis Journal the hay crop of Indiana in 1893 was worth \$26,340,240. According to the director of the mint the gold crop of the entire United States is only \$39,000,000, much less than the hay crop in two average states. Why can't we have a hay basis instead of a gold basis? According to Professor McLaughlin and other gold bugs we need not have the actual gold in circulation, only a few pieces to determine the "value." As our hay product is much more valuable than our gold product, why not store up a dollar's worth of hay in the treasury department at Washington and call that a basis?—Bob Schilling.

Public Ownership in N. S. W.

Here government owns and operates the railroad, street railways, waterworks, docks, telegraphs, telephones, etc. There are 2577 miles of railroad in the colony, of which but thirty-four miles are owned by private parties. In 1894 there were 17,000,000 passengers carried at 12-10 cents per mile. Total earnings in 1894, £3,813,841; total working expenses in 1894, £2,591,742; net earnings, £1,221,599. All government mail and freight is carried free. All employees work eight hours per day. Engineers receive \$3.50 and common laborers \$1.90 per day.

As a consequence, by defying the cry of socialism the government saved 12,000,000 acres of valuable land and borrowed money to build the roads at 4 per cent, and to-day the land which the government would have had to give the corporations to build the roads, is worth more than the total cost of the system. New South Wales owes £280,000,000, but the utilities built by this debt yield £2,500,000 annually more than the interest on the debt.—Report of U. S. Consul at Sidney.

In a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune is the following:

"The Rev. R. A. White said in his sermon last Sunday that it is reported 10,000 more families in this city have applied for aid from public sources than for the corresponding period of last year, and in the Journal of last Saturday the secretary of the County agent's office was quoted as saying 'this is probably the worst year on record.' The secretary added that the condition of things will be frightful when cold weather season sets in. He said: 'At the present time we are sending each month about 300 persons to the poor farm, 100 to hospitals, and at least twenty-five to dispensaries.' Every morning the office of the County agent is beset by a motley throng laden with baskets and bags, and police intervention is necessary to prevent the crowds from trampling many under foot in the effort to be first served. Big, rough men crowd against weak women and many of the unfortunates are almost starving."

"The statements are astonish-

ing. There never was a year since Chicago became a great city that it did not contain a large number of poor people, mostly Europeans, and in this respect Chicago is no exception to the rule with all our great cities. But it is hard to understand that conditions for the struggle for existence here are worse than those of a year ago, when all the people were in the trough of the depression caused by the double panic of 1893."

The Onward March of the Railway Trust.

The New York World of November 24 has the following suggestive editorial on the "Railway Trust," which will prove interesting reading to our subscribers. If, however, the readers of the Arena will look over the field from the time that our country was in the midst of unparalleled prosperity, before the greenbacks were retired and silver demonetized, and will see how Wall street and the banking class began to shake public opinion, they will readily perceive that the railway trust is merely acting on the lines employed by the money monopoly which has been so largely instrumental in bringing our wealth-producers to such a wretched condition at the present time:

The railway trust has organized a literary bureau to defend its violation of the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws. The bureau's arguments thus far all resolve themselves into these:

1. The railroads are the most potent agencies in developing the country and conducting its commerce profitably to the people. They ought to be permitted to charge enough to pay reasonable dividends and interest on the enormous investments they represent.
2. If they are not permitted to form pools they cannot pay such dividends. They will "cut rates" in competition with each other until their business is done at a loss.

The first obvious answer is that the people have not thought it consistent with their safety to permit pooling. They have forbidden it by law, and in forming this pool the railway representatives become lawbreakers. Lawbreakers have no rights to be considered until they submit themselves to the law.

Secondly, the right of railroads to earn fair interest upon actual and judicious investments is quite a different thing from their asserted rights to tax the people to pay dividends, either upon watered stock or upon foolish and ill-advised construction.

Thirdly, if the railroads are properly officered there is no danger that they will, even under competition, cut rates permanently below a reasonable earning point. If any one of them should do so its competitors would have only to let it take the losing business until it should repent of its folly.

Finally, there is no object in such a combination, except to prevent competition and to impose as high a tax as the people will stand upon the commerce of the country.

The railroads can take care of themselves without combination. The people's only way to protect themselves is by forbidding combination and monopoly.—The Arena.

Under this war excitement the plutocrats will push their schemes of robbery.

There is not half as much danger from England's soldiers as there is from her capitalists.

War ought to be declared against the democratic party for violating the Jefferson doctrine.

It is not necessary to go further than Grover's message to find out how well he loves the bankers.

If it is in order we should be pleased to know what city the National Democratic convention will be held to.

If the people would raid the banks for gold as the banks raid the government, what bank could stand it?

THE BANKERS WIN.

ANOTHER BATCH OF BONDS THROWN TO THE WOLVES.

The Conspiracy, Unchecked by a Republican Congress, Adds Another Burden on Unborn Generations—Populists Must Take Advantage Now.

"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," and some evils are sufficient for many days to come. It has been quite evident for some time that another bond issue would become necessary. This time it is to be \$100,000,000. The conspirators are growing bolder. A Washington dispatch dated December 28, 1895, says:

"Plates have been prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the new issue of bonds. They provide for 4 per cent coupon thirty-year bonds. The amount of the issue for which arrangements have been made to print is \$100,000,000. The president has postponed the order for the printing in the hope that probable action by Congress would stay the drain of the gold reserve. Arrangements have been made practically with Morgan, Drexel and others to take the bulk of the bonds if it shall turn out that heavy withdrawals of gold necessitates prompt action. If there shall appear to be no great haste the government will advertise the issue. The president has done all that is preliminary to an issue of bonds. He is anxious to wait a little longer, if possible, and see if the senate will not give some sign of favorable action. The finance committee of the senate will meet on Tuesday, and will have the tariff and the bond bills passed by the house under consideration. The president does not wish to issue the bonds until after that meeting if he can help it."

"A very close watch is being kept on the New York money market. It was the impression at the treasury department today that the issue of bonds could not be delayed longer than Monday. Indeed, there were rumors current at the department all day that the call for bids would be given out today. At the White House conference yesterday the idea of trying to make this a popular loan was discussed. The conclusion was reached that it would not be feasible at this time for two reasons. One is that the gold will be needed in a hurry. The other is that if the bonds were sold in small amounts the buyers would go to the sub-treasuries with greenbacks and draw out gold to pay for them. In this way the government would lose almost as much gold as it would gain. The members of the syndicate hold large quantities of gold which they have been collecting, and if the bonds are sold to them they will turn this into the treasury, thereby adding the price of the bonds to the stock already there."

Of course "the members of the syndicate hold large quantities of gold," and anybody with sense enough to pound sand in a rat hole knows that they have it for the express purpose of raiding the treasury and forcing the issue of bonds. There is no law compelling the secretary of the treasury to pay out gold for the treasury notes presented there. The payment of such notes in silver would stop the raid on the treasury. There is not state in the union where, if a man is sued for one thousand dollars, the debtor may not discharge the whole of the debt by the payment in silver dollars. And the creditor has no choice in the matter. It is for the debtor to determine whether it is more convenient to pay in silver dollars, gold or greenbacks. This is the law in the case which is applicable to all matters between individuals. The secretary has no right, by law or implication, to say that the creditor may demand gold if he chooses to do so. It is this very decision that has caused the present financial muddle. It is an absolute surrender of government control of the currency to a gang of greedy bank conspirators. "The syndicates are ready to take the bonds." Of course they are. And the treacherous, truckling, traitorous jackasses we have in Washington are ready to turn them over to this gang of thieves who seek to cover up their treachery under the name of syndicate. Syndicate is only the devil's name for a gang of cowardly robbers. But we'll come to the last straw after a while and then somebody will have to answer for this betrayal of the people's liberties.

He Knows!

Every man knows enough about the money question to know that money as regards the people, is scarce and hard to get. He knows also that prices are low. He knows as well that money was made scarce by suspending the coinage of silver. He knows also that the men who create wealth don't get it. He knows that a system that makes millionaires on the one hand and paupers on the other is radically wrong. He knows that it has been sung into his ears that the bankers know all about the currency and ought to be left alone in managing it. He knows he has voted to sustain that proposition. He knows that the result is, the banker got rich while he got poor. He knows that he has been told that "trusts are private affairs," with which the law has no business to interfere. He knows that the same trusts have raised the prices of the necessities of life and robbed the people. He knows that both old parties, one of which he has been voting for, has been fostering these trusts and the banks. He knows that he has been acting a "gol darned" fool.

Direct legislation would lodge the power in the hands of the people, and most of the political corruption in our legislatures would be rooted out.

A Great Scheme.

Cleveland promised the Rothschild gang of speculators that he would prove to them that the American people were the most obedient and most devoted lot of slaves that ever lived.

That American securities based on the life and the blood of American citizens were the best investments in the world.

That one little word would fire the American heart with every inspiration of patriotic honor and that he could make fools of ten million American voters with a message just prepared on purpose to depress the values of American securities and at the same time give additional evidence of their value to investors.

The result has been all that he promised—all that any one could ask.

There is no longer any doubt that the average American would rejoice at the opportunity to starve while helping to pay the interest on bonds and mortgages held by British speculators.

It was a grand scheme to create a panic and depress prices by alarming the small holders while those who understood the trick were assured of the value of these securities and took them all in at low figures.

Cleveland, under the pretense of an official patriotic act, made not less than \$300,000,000 in one week for the worst enemies to America that there are on earth.—Express.

Political Freedom.

In the United States senate, March 4, 1881, in reply to the attack made by Senator Hill, of Georgia, on Senator Mahone, of Virginia, because Mahone had "left the Democratic party," United States Senator John A. Logan said:

"I was a Democrat once, too, and I had a right to change my opinions, and I did change them. The man who will not change his opinions when he is honestly convinced that he was in error is a man who is not entitled to the respect of men;" and then, turning to Senator Hill, he added: "If a man happens to differ with you, tyranny of political opinion in your section of the country is such that you undertake to lash him upon the world and try to expose him to the gaze of the public as a man unfaithful to his trust. We have no such tyranny of opinion in the country where I live; and it will be better for your section when such notions are driven to the shades and retired from the action of your people."

Yet, in the face of these brave words, a Kansas Republican legislature changed the name of St. John county to Logan, for the sole reason that ex-Governor St. John had "left the party."—Agitator.

Organization just now is of more importance than the platform. Now is the time to organize; the convention will make the platform.

A Good Showing.

The Populist party has more votes to its credit than has the democratic party, in:

Minnesota.
Nebraska.
Oklahoma.
Wyoming.
North Dakota.
Washington.
Nevada.
South Dakota.
Kansas.
Colorado.
Montana.
Idaho.
Oregon.
Arizona.

It has more votes than the republican party in:

Arkansas.
Louisiana.
Alabama.
Florida.
Texas.
Mississippi.
Georgia.
North Carolina.

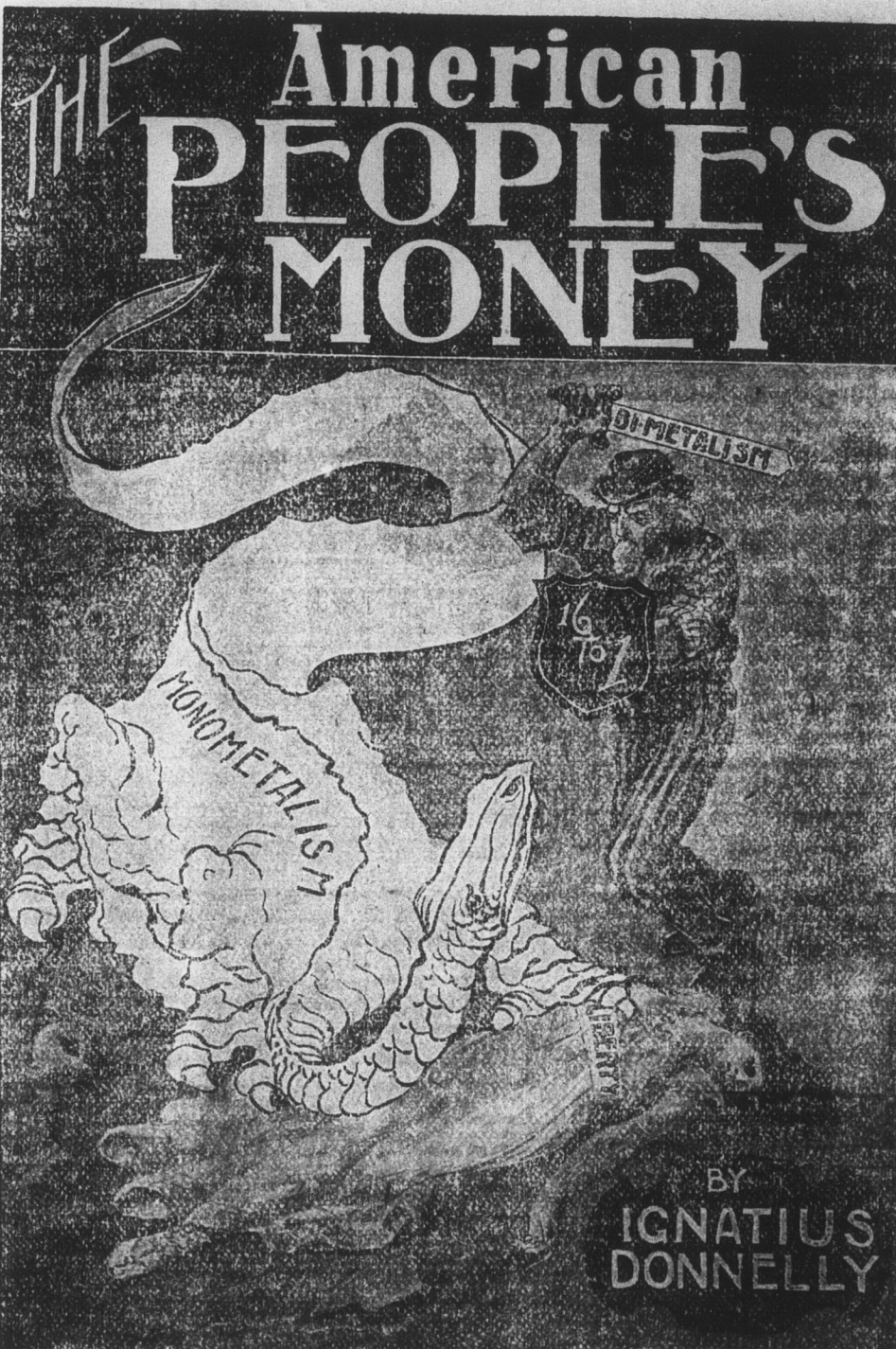
Thus it will be seen that in no less than twenty-three states and territories, or half the whole number in the United States, and embracing almost three-fourths of the territory, it is the first or second party. With such figures as these before us, it would seem that it is worse than folly for any member of the party to become discouraged, much less think of deserting its ranks.—Nonconformist.

Tom Watson on Churches and Guns.

We are now constructing the most expensive churches that the world has known since the pagan religion was superseded by the "meek and lowly Jesus." They are building one in New York which is to cost \$10,000,000. Suppose Christ should come again and should wear what he wore before, a linen gown, a pair of wooden sandals on his feet, no socks and no hat—do you suppose the minister in that ten-million-dollar church would be glad to see Jesus come in? He would be just as happy as the money changers were in the temple. The finer our churches are the bigger Mr. Krupp builds his cannon. This may seem queer, but it's so. He now constructs them so large that it requires several tons of powder to load them. The ball is almost as heavy as a park of artillery used to be. Wherever it hits there is trouble. We are strange folks. We constantly build more churches and school houses and we constantly want more guns. The more we embrace the doctrine that we must love our neighbor as ourselves, the more we prepare to bore a hole through him with a Winchester. The more we theorize on returning good for evil, the more we practice trying to get the drop on the other fellow.

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