



VOL. VI.



The direct line to
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS, CIN-
CINNATI, LAFAYETTE,
LOUISVILLE, WEST BADEN
FRENCH LICK SPRINGS
AND
ALL POINTS SOUTH.
FRANK J. REED, G. P. A., Chicago.

Monon Time Table No. 23, Corrected to Feb.
1st, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 4.....	4.30 a. m.	No. 5.....	10.55 a. m.
No. 10.....	7.51 a. m.	No. 35.....	1.58 p. m.
No. 22.....	9.55 a. m.	No. 36.....	6.03 p. m.
No. 6.....	3.30 p. m.	No. 3.....	11.30 p. m.
No. 30.....	6.19 p. m.	No. 45.....	2.40 p. m.
No. 74.....	7.40 p. m.		
No. 46.....	9.30 a. m.		

No. 74 carries passengers between Monon and Lowell.
No. 30 makes no stops between Rensselaer and Englewood.
No. 32 makes no stops between Rensselaer and Hammond.
Train No. 5 has a through coach for Indianapolis and Cincinnati, via Roachdale; arrives Indianapolis 2:46 p. m.; Cincinnati 6 p. m.; No. 6 has through coach returning; leaves Cincinnati 8:30 a. m.; leaves Indianapolis 11:50 a. m.; arrives Rensselaer 3:30 p. m. daily. Tickets can be purchased at regular rates via this new route.
W. H. BEAM, Agent.

CHURCHES

FIRST BAPTIST. Preaching every two weeks, at 10:45 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30; B. Y. P. U. 6 p. m. Sunday; prayer meeting 7 p. m.; C. E. Voliva pastor.

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; Rev. Findley, pastor.
Ladies' Aid Society meets every Wednesday afternoon, by appointment.

PRESBYTERIAN. Corner Cullen and Angelica. Preaching, 10:45 and 8:00; 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 E. Preaching at 10:45 and 7; Sunday school 9:30; Epworth League, Sunday 6; Tuesday 7; Junior League 2:30 alternate Sundays; Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7; Dr. R. D. Utter, pastor.

LADIES AID SOCIETY every Wednesday afternoon by appointment.

CHURCH OF GOD. Corner Harrison and Eliza. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30; Rev. F. L. Austin, pastor.
Ladies Society meets every Wednesday afternoon, by appointment.

CHRISTIAN-BARKLEY CHURCH OF CHRIST. Preaching every alternate Lord's Day, Morning, Sunday School 10:00; Preaching 11:00. Evening, Y. P. S. C. E. 7:30; Preaching, 8:00. Rev. R. S. Morgan, Pastor.

LODGES

MASONIC-PRAIRIE LODGE. No. 126. A. F. and A. M. meets first and third Mondays of each month. C. G. Spitzer, W. M.; W. J. Imes, Secy.

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

CATHOLIC ORDER FORESTERS. Willard Court, No. 418. Meets every first and third Sunday of the month at 2 p. m. E. P. Bonan, Sec'y.; Frank Maloy, Chief Ranger.

ODD FELLOWS. IROQUOIS LODGE. No. 149. I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday. W. E. Overton, N. G.; S. C. Irwin, Sec'y.

RENSSELAER ENCAMPMENT. No. 201. I. O. O. F. meets second and fourth Fridays of each month. T. J. Saylor, C. P.; John Vannatta, Scribe.

RENSSELAER REBECCA DEGREE LODGE. No. 345. Meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. Mattie Bowman, N. G.; Miss Alice Irwin, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F. FORESTERS. COURT JASPER. No. 1703. Independent Order of Foresters, meets second and fourth Mondays of each month. Geo. C. D. H. C. R.; J. W. Horton, C. R.

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LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the matter of the estate of Jasper Wesley A. Miller, Deceased, Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, March term 1897.
Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of Wesley A. Miller, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said Circuit Court, on the 25th day of March, 1897, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said Court, and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved.
And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate.
ABRAM F. LONG, Administrator.
WM. H. COOVER, Clerk.

20 Pockets of Seeds Free!

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT one year, and Farm, Field and Fireside one year, and twenty 5c packets of best seeds, all for \$1.50

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

FOR THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER AND GOLD AT THE PARITY RATIO OF SIXTEEN TO ONE.

RENSSELAER IND., THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1897.

NUMBER 37.

A POPULAR DELUSION.

Ex-Congressman Jno Davis Calls up a Point.

The Crime of '73 was of Lesser Magnitude than the Revision Law of 1874.—Quotes the Monetary Commission Report.

Editor Junction City Tribune:—I notice that my recent discussions of "Ernest Seyd and Silver," have raised a breeze among the plutocrats. Some of them are claiming that John Davis does not believe in "the crime of '73."

They are badly mistaken. I believe, and can prove that there was a wicked crime committed in the passage of the coinage law of 1873; and, also a greater one in the revision law of 1874.

I prove the commission of the crime of 1873 by the terms of the law itself. That law enacts the gold standard, and contains no mandatory provision for the coinage of the standard silver dollar. In effect it placed us on the single gold standard. It was a crime against every debtor and tax-payer in the country, cutting off half the means of payment of every monetary obligation. It enacted the enforced idleness of labor, and insured the existence and increase of the two most dangerous elements in human society—the tramp and the millionaire. That law of 1873 enacted labor strikes, hunger, bankruptcies, suicides, general human suffering and national decadence, all of which has been witnessed in this country ever since its passage, and are still prevalent. That was the crime of 1873.

The crime of 1874 was the affirmative completion and perpetuation of its predecessor. It is briefly described in the official report of the United States monetary Commission of 1877, as follows:

"The demonetization of silver, coined and uncoined, was affirmatively completed in June, 1874, by the following section (3,586) of the revised statutes: 'The silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.' The official report then continues: 'No law was ever passed by Congress of which this language can be considered a revision. The revised statutes were enacted in bulk. They were intended to be a revision, merely of the existing law, without change or introduction of new matter, and Congress had been assured by its committee on revision that no new matter had been introduced into them. It was not possible for the members of this committee to have personally verified the exact accuracy of the revision. They must necessarily have relied upon assurances given to them by persons actually engaged in the work. Who ever may be responsible for this error in the revised statutes, the ancient money of the country, instead of being intentionally legislated out of existence by Congress, was revised out of existence.'—Vol. 1, page 90.

That official statement has laid almost unnoticed in the official report for twenty years, and the enemy has kept us fighting over the lesser crime of the previous year. The crime of 1874 was a secret forgery by some one who had access to the work of the revision committee!

As to the presence of Ernest Seyd in this country. I do not think he was here.

1st. He was not needed as a

participant in the crime, because we had rascals enough in this country without importing any. 2nd. Seyd was a bimetalist and advised very earnestly against the demonetization of silver, in a full and elaborate review of the bill. His review was written in London, February 17, 1872. (See U. S. coinage laws, p. p. 279,290.)

3rd. There was no sufficient evidence to prove that Seyd was in America at the dates mentioned, and we have the positive statement of Seyd's son and brother, that Seyd was not here at any time near the dates mentioned.

But so long as the gold men can keep us laying the blame on Ernest Seyd, they obscure the guilt of their own men. I think this mistaken course has continued long enough. I think we should now fight the real criminals, and not keep firing at the effigies that are presented to us.

John Sherman's committee, on June 9, 1868, reported unanimously in favor of "a single standard exclusively of gold," and John has been working on that line ever since. There has been done, doubtless, a good deal of coaxing, bribing and bulldozing, but however that may be, Sherman, Hooper and other Americans have been equal to the task, and should be held responsible for results. It is poor policy to be hunting a scape-goat over in Europe, when we have the guilty rascals right here among us.

Very respectfully,
JOHN DAVIS.

Politics of the Senate.

The election of Kyle, of South Dakota, leaves but three senatorial vacancies to occur March 4th, yet to be provided for. These are in the states of Kentucky, Oregon and Florida. The latter state will elect a Democrat and it is quite probable that each of the other states will elect a Republican.

In that case the next Senate of the United States will be composed of 44 Republicans, 34 Democrats, 7 Populists, 4 Silver Republicans and 1 Independent.

The Republicans will need one vote of the opposition to tie the Senate and enable Vice-President Hobart to give the casting vote.

The straight Republicans will have the aid of the Silver Republicans on all party questions except the money question, and they will not have to go very far for the extra vote needed to give them a majority on that question if there is any truth in the following extract from a Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune dated Feb. 19:

"It is said that some of the leaders in the Senate have already been approached by friends of Pettigrew bearing young olive branches and requesting to know the terms on which he will be received into full fellowship."

Practically considered, the Republicans after the 4th of March will have full control of every branch of the National government—the executive, legislative and judicial; and if they fail to give the people that fair degree of general prosperity which is everywhere demanded, the Republican party may expect to see the lower house of Congress go over to their opponents two years hence, and the balance of the government follow suit in 1900.—Joliet News.

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 25c per box. For sale by F. B. Meyer.

FOR CITY WATER WORKS

Public Welfare demand Early Steps in that Way.

But on a Basis of Absolute City Ownership, and Without an Issue of Interest-Bearing Long Time Bonds.

Why don't Rensselaer city dads obtain estimates on cost of a system of water works? then float an issue of city scrip which would be acceptable and adequate for the labor required; would circulate in this region at par, and work manifold blessings in all lines of business, except one, the business of the note shaver and usurer. But as this latter class are the only ones who are possessed of correct(?) business knowledge, their endorsement will not be obtained for such a measure.

In these latter days of acute civilization any form of money, which does not yield tribute in shape of interest to the broker fraternity, is strictly unsound, impractical, anarchistic and beneath recognized business methods. So the only hope that remains for our city to have a water system is to grant a long time franchise to some eastern corporation, or to issue a block of \$100,000 bonds, drawing five per cent, on which local scalpers reap a commission for floating, the banks in town take a slice while money is on deposit, and work being delayed. At the end of twenty years the bonds will have been paid once in interest, and the principal still intact to be paid or refunded for another generation or two.

Let the tax payers exercise a bit of common horse sense when the water works deals are brought up, and with the same selfish spirit that guides the man of money in his transactions, look after your own interests and the interests of the children who will pay taxes after you are gone.

A debt of the city which floats and enters into the circulating medium of the vicinity, drawing no interest, but actually employing labor and remains at home, will build your water system and never increase your taxes a farthing.

If a block of it is lost or destroyed the city is ahead that much, the same as is the general government when a greenback is lost. It can be gradually retired at any time the tax payers of the city see fit to order it, or they may leave it in circulation until it wears out and otherwise becomes extinct.

It is not supposed that the astute financial thinkers of Rensselaer will permit our city to profit from precedents set by Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., which cities date their greatest era of prosperity and absolute freedom from debt and burdensome high taxes, to the time when the city floated its own scrip and constructed all their internal improvements without the curse of interest bearing bonds.

The fellows who reap a rich rake off from every bond deal will soon be appealing to the unsophisticated tax payer to support their schemes under the guise of fire protection, but there are plenty of methods for securing water works and fire protection on strict business principles and then leave the broker

fraternity without their accustomed big divy.

If you are tired of being eternally skinned, you will give these matters a little attention, otherwise the bonds, and broker's perquisites will soon be renewed. Put on your thinking caps, and use the brains God has given you for your own benefit. ONCE.

Law and the Trusts.

It becomes more apparent every day that laws which will prove effective in suppressing the trusts are impossible. Indeed it is questionable if any law against the trusts which would be constitutional would not operate against individuals at some point or other in such a way as to make them repugnant and ultimately lead to their repeal. It will be recalled, in this connection, that what was expected to be most effective of the inner-state commerce laws relating to combinations and pools by railroads was never invoked save for the purpose of sending E. V. Debs to prison.

In the famous case of Texas against the Standard Oil Trust, Judge Swayne of the federal court, sitting at Dallas on Washington's birthday anniversary, declared the Texas anti-trust law unconstitutional.

Every trust which in its operations is inimical to the public welfare gets its power directly or indirectly through possession of the land; every monopoly in existence depends in a greater or less degree upon the land for its peculiar ability to extort. To the land, then, must the people look for the means of correcting the evil. How? By taxing land values to fair full, absorbing for the use of society all unearned increment, thus destroying speculative values; and in the case of railways, street and gas companies, etc., placing the tax upon the right of way through and over land.

When the people learn that so long as monopoly in land exists, so long will all other forms of private monopoly; when they fully comprehend that land lies at the foundation of monopoly, as it does of existence itself, then, and not till then, may we hope for such enactments as will destroy the evils of private monopoly.—Farmer's Voice.

Politics and Religion.

The Unique Prayer of an Oklahoma Chaplain.

Perry, O. T., March 2.—The Rev. Mr. Newman, Populist chaplain of the Oklahoma Lower House, delivered this prayer at a morning session recently:

"Help the suffering Cubans, good Father, and prompt Congress to disregard any unholy President's mandate and give succor to the afflicted people on that isle; and, O Lord, hear now and smile on us, and protect us from the gangrened, corrupt influences and sway of Buzzard's Bay. Give us prosperity and bimetalism. Speed this assembly in its work. Amen."

Immediately after this invocation, a Populist member introduced a bill to increase the chaplain's salary by an additional dollar a prayer.

Railroad Legislation in Kansas.

Topeka, Kas., February 25.—The proposed maximum freight rate law has been killed in the State Senate, which passed the Harris bill, after knocking out the maximum freight rate clause. As passed by the Senate the bill gives the State railroad commissioners authority to fix rates with power to enforce their decisions by mandamus proceedings in the State court.

JAPAN IN THE TOILS.

Another Prosperous Nation Adopts the Gold Standard.

Will Soon go the Road of Bonds, Debt, Famine and "Periodical Business Depression," Following the Wake of Egypt, Ireland, India and America.

Yokohama, March 1.—The government has decided to adopt the gold standard at a ratio of 32 1/3 to 1. The smallest gold piece will be of the value of 5 yen. The silver yen will gradually be withdrawn. The new project comes into operation in October.

Since 1871 the legal money of Japan has been the yen of 100 sen. The basis of the monetary system established at that time was to be the Mexican dollar, whose equivalent, the new silver yen, weighed 416 grains, nine-tenths fine. At the same time a gold yen was coined, the double standard being established at the ratio of 16.17 to 1. Since 1872 gold coins have been exported largely and Japan years ago went to the silver standard. Trade among Japanese is carried on to a large extent in government paper money which is inconvertible, but used to be on par with gold. At present the paper yen is on a par with silver. Approximate stock of gold and silver coin in Japan Dec. 31, 1895:

Gold coin, 79,543,773 yen
Silver coin, 87,722,204 yen
Legally the value of gold and silver coin of like denomination is the same, but in actual business transactions a gold yen is received at about 1.897 yen, silver. The value of a silver yen is about 49 cents, American money.

A Mother-in-Law's Bite

Drives a Brazil Man to Take His Own Life.

Brazil, Ind., March 1.—Alexander McClelland, of Harmony, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide here yesterday. A few days ago he had a fight with his mother-in-law, in which his right thumb was bitten off. Blood poisoning resulted, and he suffered terrible pain. He determined upon self-destruction, and drank the contents of a bottle filled with arnica and also swallowed other drugs, but without result. He then came here and secured morphine, which he also swallowed. He was found lying in a saloon, and physicians succeeded in saving his life. Today his body is terribly swollen and discolored, the result of blood poisoning, and it is now believed that he will die.

Widow Defies a Constable.

Shelbyville, Ind., Feb. 26.—Mrs. Mary Taylor, a widow who has been supporting her five children by taking in washing, was this morning thrown into the street with her household goods for non-payment of rent. She cooked her dinner on the street and then moved back into the house with her furniture. She then loaded up the musket her husband had carried in the rebellion and stood guard. When Constable William Sanders returned he found her still holding the house and threatening to shoot him if he molested her. The affair has created great sympathy for the mother and she is receiving assistance from the residents.