

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The Remedy with a Record.

50 Years of Cures

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

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Fooled Again--What Next?

The Kansas legislature has completed its work and adjourned. What it has done falls short of party pledges made during the campaign about as much as have other legislatures. They have enacted no railroad legislation whatever; the very thing the party has grown up to perform, is abandoned. They have made some important changes in the state banking laws, conceded on all sides as needful; they have made it obligatory that when mortgages are assigned to other parties, the entry shall appear on the record before the mortgage shall be valid. They have cancelled a lot of boom town names from the list of incorporated towns; have passed some incidental regulations affecting shippers to the K. C. stock yards, and a few such trifling make shifts of a like order. The one procedure on which they will claim re-election is the cutting down of expenses, by whittling salaries and appropriations, which will represent a saving of about one million to the tax-payers. The disappointing feature is that the populist legislature has not risen to the occasion and taken radical steps in advance. Their record is cowardly and stamps them instead of incompetent radicals, as thoroughly radical incompetents.

They have not taken one single step which tends to alleviate conditions of the wealth producer or make his lot in life less cumbersome. They have not advanced one proposition tending to open more avenues for employment of labor, but have spent their force in throwing additional safeguards about the institution of money loaning, making it more than ever a recognized institution of the state, and forgetting, as did the legislatures before the war, that human rights were paramount.

What can the farmer, whose anxious, sleepless nights have seen in that legislature the only beacon light of hope, say now? Wherein can the struggling forces in other states, more interested in Kansas than Kansans themselves, now point to the superior work of populism as exemplified by its own unrestricted operations?

Far better for the entire reform movement throughout the state and the world had Kansas by one fell act wiped from her statute books every law enforcing the collection of debts made after a certain date. Then would they have sounded the key note of emancipation and reversed the whole order from one of slave driving to one of encouraging human honesty and business thrift.

But like the states before the war, they look upon the institution of loaning money as a sacred one, and spend half their time, employ all their courts and retinue of constabulary to enforce collections under condi-

tions of supply made by the money power itself.

The lesson is not one of discouragement entirely. However it gives no hope that present conditions are to be improved by the mere act of voting one party in and another out; that when all the parties are grounded on recognition of institutions which in themselves belie an existence of equal opportunities, only differing in the matter of how many strands the slave driver shall be permitted to use in his lash, we are but fools to longer be stupefied into countenancing the right of the slave driver to either own the slaves or use his lash.

What is true of Kansas, is only emphasized in Oklahoma where were only three republicans in both houses. They have done nothing but fiddle and snort over adjustment of fees and salaries, with no more regard for their platform promises than the parties before them who have been ousted for the same cause.

Why should populism appeal for public confidence in face of such acknowledged impotency? Populist success has been necessary up to this time, to prove that the whole system of party politics is grounded on an illusion—a pretense that human nature can be changed, that a perfect man can be constructed out of the filth and excrescences which are now and have been but incubators of human vices.

Did the republican party succeed in its tactics to compromise with the slave interests? Not until it inaugurated a wholesale system of confiscation and repudiation.

No one has expected at hands of the people's party or any other, such a course of devastating enactments as made the republican party immortal, but it was expected they would take some steps tending to make escape from the usurer's grasp more hopeful.

We have looked with pity upon the party slave who blindly followed his party boss, but what can we say for the intelligence of the man who will longer hold up the populist party as the beacon light of promise? There is nothing in such populism to alarm the money lenders or those who fatten from a control of the money volume. They have a trick ahead of any party political machine. What is it? Shall we apply the same, and effect our own exchanges or be good simple law abiding republicans, democrats and populists, fighting and snarling among ourselves like cats on the back fence?

For one I have been looking for something which contains the elements for practice as well as theory and party buffoonery; something that in its very incipient operation helps every one and not as in politics, confers a job upon one and leaves a hundred to fight and quarrel in disappointment. I think I can find it long before a populist legislature in any state confers a permanent release upon its slave population.

H. V.

Archery.

Without reproducing the mathematical formulas or copying the tables of statistics as our proof, we will state facts thereby proven, assuring our readers that every proposition can be verified.

1st. Every dollar of circulating medium, under our present system, excepting that paid out by the government for current expenses, is loaned into circulation, and goes into the channels of trade as an interest bearing debt.

2nd. Every dollar of money that flows through the channels of trade, in the United States, must pass through the hands of the producer twenty six times each year and to do this, must be borrowed from the banks nineteen times each year, hence

the consumer has been compelled to pay compound interest on everything produced 19 times each year.

The producing classes pay all this interest and charge it up to the consumer, who pays it in the end.

To illustrate:

The simplest form of labor, is gathering and preparing material for skilled labor.

Felling trees and preparing them for the mill and digging up clay for the manufactures of brick, are samples.

The man who chops down the tree and saws it into logs for the lumber mill is assisting the skilled mechanic in the furniture factory to make chairs, beds and bureaus.

This wood chopper is paid in money for his work on the chairs. This money is borrowed in order that the choppers' interest in the chairs may be advanced to him, since the choppers cannot wait till the chairs are finished for his pay.

The interest on the money due the chopper for his work must be counted for the time it is invested that is, until the log has been hauled to the mill, sawed into lumber, thoroughly seasoned, made into chairs and sold to the final consumer. This is found by experience to be three years, hence twenty-four per cent for interest and a liberal allowance to the speculator for contingencies are deducted from the value imparted by the chopper equal to 33 per cent, hence the chopper receives 67 cents for his dollars' worth of work.

With this 67 cents he goes to the furniture store to get his share of the chairs he has been helping to make, finds that the chairs he has been at work on are not done, and that he will be obliged to exchange his labor for the labor of a chopper done three years ago. He finds charged up against this set of chairs as cost, wood choppers, one day's labor 66 cts; paid Shyllock three interests at 8 per cent per annum, 16c. Hence 17 cents is taken from his 66 to pay the accumulated interest on the other chopper's wages averaging him 49 cent's worth of chairs. From the above it is clear that \$1.00 worth of labor is exchanged for 49 cents worth of his fellow workman's labor, the other 51 cents going to idle capital for the use of the money to do business with. Briefly stated, under the present system it costs the producer 51 cents to exchange a dollar's worth of work with his neighbor. Can you wonder then, that we behold "on one hand idle opulence in dreamy luxury, and on the other toil worn poverty in rags?" that we see all over this bright land of sunshine and plenty, palaces and poorhouses; churches and prisons; courthouses and gambling dens, and every extreme of virtue and vice?

Interest is the outgrowth of debt. Debt is the result of attempting to do \$18 worth of business with 70 cents in cash. Archery teaches you how to perform this seeming impossibility, and that too, without borrowing a single dollar, or paying one cent of interest.

WILLIAM P. SMITH.

The state supreme court has ruled against allowing township trustees to hire livery rigs in transacting public business except at their own expense.

The new postmaster-general announces his policy as official ax-man to be quite lenient, and in the main to leave present incumbents in office their four years out.

Our late legislature passed a compulsory education law, and then created an office for the cities and towns which pays \$2 a day to political beneficiaries for doing the truant office act.

THREE LETTERS.

Committee Appointed by Editors at Memphis Inquire About Archery—Brief Replies in Outline.

The following correspondence is self explanatory:

MR. W. P. SMITH, Indianapolis, Ind.—Dear Sir: Our editors at Memphis resolved to push the work of organization the best they know how for the coming campaign, and I have been appointed chairman of the committee on organization, and we are very desirous to get up the best plan possible. Mr. C. Vincent, of the Nonconformist, very highly recommended the Archers, and if you can do so I wish you would send me the obligation, ritual and other matter. If you can do so, send me about three copies of each at your earliest convenience, and enclose the bill. If you have any advice on the matter please give me the best you have. If it were not so much out of my way I would come down to see you. Perhaps you may be in Chicago or some point near, if so let me know, and I will try and meet you. Yours truly, JAS. H. FERRISS.

Joliet, Ill.

JAS. H. FERRISS, Dear Sir:—Mr. W. P. Smith has received a letter of inquiry from you, which he requests me to answer, being acquainted with you, and for some days past having gained an insight and acquaintance with the organization referred to. It is a misfortune that Mr. Smith could not have attended the Memphis meeting and presented the subject for your fullest comprehension.

Like yourself and thousands of others engaged in this work of emancipation, I have felt that a link was out somewhere; that Populism, Socialism, or Co-Operative Commonwealth as it is vaguely termed, has supplied. Archery supplies this deficiency and removes the barrier. It will be difficult for me to throw my energies into the work of organization again on party lines. The fruitless hardships incident to twenty years campaigning has left a very widely entertained conviction that "we're barkin' up the wrong tree." Human nature is always reliable; human judgment it is you cannot bank upon. Self interest steps in at every opening to divert and divide; in one place to fuse, in another not to, till as a political family not one has confidence again to trust another.

In Archery, we find a feature which enlists the selfish interests of every class but one, the money broker. Diverts our selfish desires so they minister to the benefit of all in order to the greater help along self. The farmer, the machinist, the man who, as the socialist says, "owns the machine;" the merchant, the tailor, the politician, the fisherman, the shop hands, the sewing girls, and every degree of employer and employee engaged in productive enterprise.

The banker's clearing house gives us a secret for effecting \$25.00 of exchanges with \$1.00 of cash. They have adjusted their business to the money volume, and can continue to do so as it rises or falls. Once let productive enterprise adopt this same method, which it has in numerous instances under Archery, and "per capita" agitation becomes a phantom of the past.

I have seen most gratifying results here with intellectual leaders in the community, business men of wide experience who would criticize if they could, but they can't; it's a case of give-in at once. One gentleman, a salesman, head of a leading establishment in Rensselaer, who served six years in one of the great department stores of Indianapolis, said to me, "If the Archers had one, just one complete department store in a leading city with their organization behind it they would revolutionize the business systems of the country, and yet foster the small tradesmen, not destroying them as the big stores now operate. It would market the stocks for all of them, increase profits and pay those who produce, better prices for their labor and products, nor increase the prices to the consumer."

The second edition of the ritual is nearly exhausted, and a new and improved one is soon to appear. Inquiries are coming to Mr. Smith from every direction for the same line of information asked in your own. To meet this demand, the parent society will shortly issue its official publication, dealing exclusively with questions pertaining to the Order; questions and answers; reports of active societies and organizers; showing both the so-

cial and industrial features at work. The initiation ceremony alone will cure the most stubborn case of gold basis and instead of leaving the candidate in a maze of bewilderment, gives him just what he has been groping after.

I will enclose a copy of letter written today by Mr. Smith to another inquirer, touching specific features. Your committee should visit Indianapolis on any Tuesday evening and see the Society in regular session, then stay over a day or two and study critically its working degrees.

I count myself only as one of the groping multitude, tired and disheartened over the clashing and senseless bickerings into which our forces political have resolved; the only logical outcome of following the line of action laid down by the enemy, instead of learning the secret of their methods and employing it in spite of them. It inspires me with new hope. I only speak for one. Very truly,

HENRY VINCENT.

Rensselaer, Ind.

W. P. SMITH'S LETTER.

The following is an extract from a letter written to an editor in the south-west who had presented specific inquiries:

* * "The bankers, by the invention of a banking clearance house, have, by their own admission, succeeded in adjusting their business to the volume of circulating medium, by means of checks, drafts, bills of exchange and clearance house receipts. THEY make \$1.00 of money perform \$25.00 of business. Now one dollar is twenty-five times easier to get than twenty-five dollars are; that is, it only takes 1-25th of the time, skill and energy to get one dollar that it requires to get \$25. This feat is actually accomplished by the banks. By a close analysis of the clearance house scheme we have learned to apply it to the productive industries, where experiments have positively proven its adaptability.

Many instances could be cited in proof. Notably this: The Society bought a car-load of coal directly from the mine at 85c per ton. Sold it to Archdeacon at \$1.15 per ton; took vinegar at 8c per gal. Sold it to the coal mines at 12c per gal., took our pay in coal at 85c. Sold the coal to Adams at 1.15, took the pay in jelly at 5c per lb; sold the jelly to the coal miner at 6c, took our pay in coal at 85c. Sold the coal to VanCamp at \$1.15, took pay in canned tomatoes, corn, beans, peas, etc., at jobber's rates; sold the canned goods to the coal miner at wholesale prices, taking our pay in coal at 85c or jobber's prices. Sold this lot to the hominy mills at \$1.15, took our pay in hominy at jobber's rates; sold the hominy to the coal mines at wholesale rates took coal for pay. Sold coal to Arcade flouring mill, took flour for pay. This left us with an accumulation of profits represented by coal. This we sold to coal dealers at cost, took our pay in coal at retail prices, to be delivered from coal yards in all parts of the city to dry goods merchants, shoe merchants, clothiers, grocers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, hatters, tanners, garment-makers, carpenters, painters and laborers.

All of these transactions you see were had without money. Now how we were able to deal with the coal dealers without friction; how our trade was eagerly sought by all, is the problem we have solved and which is set out in the secret workings of the order. There is no school outside of the society itself where this can be learned or successfully conducted without the organized machinery behind it represented by the society. To learn this, you must join the order; to avail yourself of its munificence, you must interest yourself in its workings, which are fitted to the conditions of every man, woman and child, in whatever vocation of life necessary to harmonious existence."

Elsewhere appears a dispatch from Kokomo announcing another attempt by the farmers of that region to organize and benefit themselves, without benefiting anyone else. If the dispatch states the case correctly, the project will soon take its place with the granger and alliance stores. Kokomo has an organization that extends its benefits not to farmers alone, but to producers of whatever class. We will hear from them after the single class effort succumbs to a natural death.

Special Rates

For the fifteenth annual meeting of the Northern Indiana Teachers' Association to be held at Elkhart, Indiana, April 1, 2 and 3, 1897.

Members of the Association will take the pains to notify the station agent a few days in advance that they may have coupon tickets ready for sale. Members will then purchase through tickets from starting point to Elkhart, and return paying therefor one first-class fare. If through tickets cannot be purchased members will purchase tickets to the nearest point where such through tickets may be purchased and there purchase round trip tickets.

Tickets will be on sale March 31 and April 1, good returning to April 3. These tickets will permit continuous passage only in each direction.

Will Stimson drove down from Stoutsburg Saturday with a load of cheese for this market. He remained until Sunday morning the guest of ye Pilot people.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHEMNEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHEMNEY & CO. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Swear to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHEMNEY & CO. Toledo O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Edward T. Briggs, of Wheatfield, and John E. Hollett, of Remington, have been named by Judge Thompson as members of the County Board of Tax Reviewers, which consists also of the assessor, auditor and treasurer.

Isaac Glazebrook

Scientific Horseshoeing

AND GENERAL

BLACKSMITHING

Repair agricultural implements and all kinds of machinery. Wheelwright in connection. Shop on Front street near Saylor Mill, Rensselaer, Ind.

C. P. KAHLER,

Main Street, near Depot,

Blacksmithing, Horse Shoeing

WAGONMAKING.

Special attention to repairing Machinery and Duplicating Castings in Iron or Brass. ALL WORK NEATLY DONE. Rensselaer, Ind.

C. W. Duvall,

The only reliable Hackman in town.

DUVAL'S BUSS

makes all trains, phone 147, or Nowels House. Transfer wagon in connection with bus. Calls to all parts of the city promptly attended to.

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.

NEW UNDERTAKING.

W. E. Overton wishes to announce that he has opened a new Undertaking establishment in the Nowels house Block. A NEW HEARSE and first class funeral furnishings have been provided, and special pains will be taken to merit a share of the public's favors.

Mr. OVERTON has carefully fitted himself for this work, having been for some time under the instruction of one of the best practitioners in Chicago.

TELEPHONE No. 209.