

The Peoples Pilot.

F. D. Craig, Editor.

RENSSELAER, IND

Republican promises are not being realized and will prove a boomerang.

The police seem to be an organization for the protection of criminals that have a pull.

One man fighting for his home is worth four men fighting for their boarding houses.

No leader who has betrayed the people can be efficient again. It is not in the nature of things.

With direct legislation the people would now proceed to take charge of the Pacific railroads.

There is work for all to do, but not enough money to effect an exchange of the products of labor.

The regular annual meeting of the National Reform Press association convened at Memphis Feb. 22.

We may rest assured that the Morgan syndicate is not going to monkey with the Union Pacific railroad merely for its health.

If we are to have any bonds at all let them be non-interest bearing, for the sting of the bond is in its power to draw interest.

The Morgan syndicate will get the Union Pacific railroad and continue to rob the people. But the end will be reached some day.

If we had the imperative mandate in this country Grover would have been yanked out of the white house more than a year ago.

It is said that Wanamaker spent \$100,000 in his effort to be elected United States senator. That office comes pretty high nowadays.

The way to bring good times is for the government to issue money and pay it out for public improvements. This would put every idle man to work.

From every great city comes the cry of poverty and distress. Starvation stares thousands in the face, but still the mill of single gold standard contraction grinds on. When will the people learn?

An increase in the volume of currency does not amount to repudiation, but if it did that would be more honorable for a nation than to pursue a policy that is starving thousands of people to death.

There is a great deal of sport made of the farmer by his plutocratic cousins, yet if the farmer would stop raising only such things as he used himself and sell nothing there would go up from these cousins a most doleful cry.

Gold is not worth 100 cents because it can be worn or eaten, but because it can be exchanged for such things as contribute to life and comfort. That is all that any money can do and all it is required to do. Gold money is preferred by the miserly because it is safer and more convenient to hoard—withdraw from circulation. The most complete form of currency would be a receivable paper money issued by the government.

FIAT MONEY.

The Material on Which Money Is Stamped Is Not the Essential Thing.

The constant cry that fiat money is not good money is already refuted by the use of gold and silver as money. These metals, with fifty years of supply on hand would have very little value if they were not used as money in any part of the world. Law, or custom having the force of law, makes gold and silver money when stamped by the government for the purpose of designation. We contend that if a law were passed making paper or any material designated by the stamp of the government a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, it would be as good money for all purposes for which money is used as either gold or silver. We might cite many instances and make a long and elaborate argument in favor of our contention, but it would be ridiculed by all who do not understand the science of money. This question is of paramount importance and is certainly worth the experiment, which would cost the government nothing, except engraving and printing the paper.

If Congress should pass a law authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue a small amount of strictly fiat paper without any promise of redemption, and make such paper money receivable for taxes and all government dues and a legal tender in the payment of all debts, it would be easy to determine whether the people would take it at par as money. If they should do so and it should be sought for in the same manner that gold coin is now sought for by persons who desired to use it to pay debts and government dues, it would demonstrate that the material upon which money is stamped for designation is not the essential thing. It would verify Aristotle's definition of money when he declared that "money is a creation of law." The verification of this definition would be of the utmost value to civilization, and this government can well afford to make the experiment.

POWER OF GENIUS.

INVENTION IS WORKING OUT NEW CONDITIONS.

A Grand and Peaceful Revolution if Not Blocked by Unnatural Obstacles—The Age of Machinery—Labor Should Control All New Inventions.

The following is condensed from an able paper by J. M. H. Frederick in the American Magazine of Civics:

Whither are we tending? What of the future? Will it be evolution or revolution; and if evolution, will it be peaceful or violent? These and a multitude of other kindred questions burst from the lips of representatives of all classes, who in wonder and amazement behold the marvelous transformations which are taking place in our industrial and social conditions. Of one thing nearly all seem to be agreed: Some great change is in store for us. What that change will be and how it will be wrought, however, are questions on which many differences of opinion are entertained.

Invention, the product of more of man's inspiration than of his laborious efforts and carefully weighed plans, is rapidly working out new conditions, the "logic" of which points to a revolution—a revolution whose grandeur and peaceful accomplishment will depend upon the ready acceptance and non-resistance by man of the fruits of the present evolution. Left to its own natural course, it will affect its own great changes peacefully; but obstructed and impeded by human resistance, who can say what destruction may not result! Congresses may regulate, general assemblies may legislate, courts may adjudicate, and individuals may agitate; but at the most, with all their effort they will only change the course of the river of progress; they are quite unable to prevent its final outlet to the sea.

Every new discovery has been hailed as a blessing to mankind. But has it been a blessing? John Stuart Mill said: "It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being." And John Ruskin has written in his melancholy strain: "Though England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people are not clothed; though she is black with the digging of coal, her people die with cold; though she has sold her soul for gain, they die of hunger."

Formerly the introduction of new machines opened up new fields for labor, in some instances creating a demand for labor in excess of the labor saved. Hardships to the laborer frequently resulted from the adoption of a new machine, but these were generally regarded as only temporary defects, which time would rectify. Today the new mechanical devices create a very small demand for labor compared with that dispensed with.

Largely through machinery one-half of our people are miserable because they have too much to do, while the other half are wretched because they cannot find enough to do. Thus by our remarkable social system the work of genius, which should free the laborers from excessive burdens, and bless all those so set free, has made slaves of the workers and beggars of the millions who are in enforced idleness.

Before the Civil War black men and women sold for many hundreds of dollars each; to-day white men, if placed on an auction block, would not bring pennies where the blacks brought dollars. Indeed, the taskmaster of to-day simply does not want a title to the laborer's body—would rather not have it, in fact—for such a title would carry with it uselessly burdensome responsibilities. To be "master of the situation," to control the wages of the laborer, is a far more convenient form of slavery.

Every year new machinery is throwing out of employment armies of men, while as a rule supplying in return no corresponding demand for labor. The number of printers in the United States thrown out of employment by the introduction of typesetting machinery in the last year is estimated at about 4,000 and there is no corresponding demand for labor provided by this change.

In the great iron mills the new "electric crane" throws out of employment twelve "heaters," twenty-four helpers, three "dinky" engines, three firemen and three engineers on each turn, besides effecting quite a saving in fuel. It was only five years ago that the Jones "charger" threw out of work thirty-six men for every machine introduced, and now comes the "electric crane," which will throw the "charger" upon the scrap-heap, besides displacing upwards of forty additional men for every machine in use. The demand for iron has not materially increased since the introduction of the "crane," and the manufacture of this piece of mechanism gives employment to few, if any, more hands than those required to make a Jones "charger" which it displaces.

It has been figured out that 142,285 shoe workers now do as much by the help of the machine as 2,250,000 could have done by the hand process; that is, one worker now does as much as fifteen did formerly. Whether this has been a direct blessing to the laboring class may be judged when it is considered that the price of shoes has not fallen nor the capacity to consume increased in any such proportion.

Alger says if he ran away from any battle during the war he don't remember it, and that he was away on leave of absence only when sick. One of the peculiar features in the case is that Alger never did have good health until the war was over. But he couldn't help that.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

Ellected at the First Hearing of the Lexow Investigating Committee.

That the American sugar refineries company succeeded the sugar trust by purchasing the stock of the fifteen companies in the trust.

That Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the refineries company, once declared, under oath, that the principal object of the refineries company was to control the output and price of sugar. That he now says, under oath, such was not its object.

That he admits that a man who controls 80 per cent of the output of sugar can control the price.

That he concludes, therefore, that he controls the price of sugar.

That he says the price of sugar to the consumer is less than it was before the formation of the trust.

That, in his opinion, he would not have a monopoly of the sugar even if he controlled 99 per cent of the whole output.

That the refineries company will probably go into the coffee business, as it is immensely profitable; more so than sugar.

That since his firm has been in the coffee business the profit on each pound sold has been reduced from 3 cents to 1 cent, thus benefiting the consumer.

That he says Arbuckle Bros. were not threatened that if they went into the business of sugar refining the refineries company would embark in the coffee trade.

That Mr. Arbuckle and his partner aver they were so threatened.

That the refineries company was organized in New Jersey because, as Mr. Havemeyer says, there is "less scrutiny, examination and investigation of corporate acts" there than in this state.

That Theodore A. Havemeyer says the price of sugar is lower now than it ever was.

That the refineries company has for years paid a dividend of 12 per cent on its \$37,500,000 of common stock and 7 per cent on the same amount of preferred stock.

That Theodore A. Havemeyer would not go into any business that did not pay a profit of 15 or 16 per cent, at least.

That there is that much profit in the coffee business, and that is why he is going into that business.

That his brother Henry, fixes the price of sugar.

That Theodore attends solely to the refining, and that, on all other topics, he refers his questions to his brother, Henry, or to "Mr. Searles."

That John E. Searles was declared in contempt of the investigating committee, because he did not respect its subpoenae and appear before it.

That as the investigating committee must report to the legislature on March 1, and is to sit on only two days in each week, it has only seven more hearings in which to learn all about the trusts in this state.—N. Y. Journal.

A Model Political Boss.

The political boss confirms the doctrine of evolution. His origin was humble and despised. The primeval habitat of the original specimen was in the back room of a third rate side street saloon, and his jurisdiction comprehended only the impecunious customers of the gin mill. He evolved by slow gradation to places more pretentious, and the area of his authority was proportionately extended. In time the boundaries of the ward, and all the booze shops within the same became the province of the "heeler" and his deputies. Then whole towns and cities were acquired, and the "boss" had evolved to a figure of political dignity and importance. The process finally developed into the state dictator, and from that to the Hanna stage of national political boss evolution.

In the earlier periods the antetypes of the species were retiring in disposition, presumably because of their fewness in number, and the absence of popular enthusiasm which attached to either their presence or calling. Social lines were drawn against them, and their garb and breath obnoxious to the higher grades of animals. The "sinews of war" were also minimized, and almost altogether liquid in character, and deadly as the lightning in execution. In this respect, also, a wonderful evolution has gone forward. The beginning was marked by the bribe stealthily offered in the shadows of the night from the flask of bug juice, and is in striking contrast to the million dollar slush fund, and open negotiation for train loads of voters which characterized the operations of Mark Aurelius in the late campaign.—Leader Democrat.

Don't Trust One Man.

Do not chance the cause of reform on the honesty, backbone and sound judgment of any man. You may be fooled in him. You have been fooled and are liable to be again. Consider your own judgment as good as anybody's as to the best principles and the best policies. Don't hesitate to disagree with the man at the top—he is there merely because some one must be there. Of course, we all feel like expressing our approval of any one who has shown staying qualities in times of trial, but don't worship such—they have at most but done their duty, as thousands and thousands of the rank and file have done. Under other circumstances those we would worship now might go back on us, Pin your faith to principles, they'll never go back on you. Man may err, his temper may throw him off the right track, his personal ambition may cloud his judgment; even his very eagerness for the success of right may induce him to try to cut across the swamps to victory.—Missouri World.

Gold is not our only enemy nor silver our only friend.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Closing Hours of the House and Senate Marked by the Usual Rush of Work—Many Bills Meet with "Pocket Veto"—Some of the Measures That Passed.

Wednesday, March 3.

The house ordered the Indian bill sent back to conference. The immigration bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 193 to 37. The senate amendment to reduce the price of armor plate to \$300 was accepted by a vote of 131 to 52. The conference report on the sundry civil bill was reported to the house. The principal change made in conference was a reduction of 12½ per cent on appropriations for rivers and harbors. A provision under which the action of the president setting aside lands in western states as forest reserves may be reversed was also one of the important changes. The conference report was agreed to, and the house took a recess for one hour.

In the senate a further conference on the sundry civil bill was ordered. A message from the house reported the passage of the immigration bill over the president's veto. The veto message was read, and without comment, was referred to the committee on immigration.

Thursday, March 4.

The closing hours in the house were uneventful. The statesmen worked all night to get the sundry civil, Indian and agricultural bills to the President, only to have them pocket vetoed, while the general deficiency failed of passage because the house refused to subscribe to the half million of Bowman claims which the senate insisted upon. The only feature of the closing throb of life was the enthusiastic reception accorded Speaker Reed, and the unanimous standing vote of thanks tendered him. After this the house adjourned without day.

The senate of the LVth congress met in extra session, with Vice-President Hobart presiding, in pursuance to a call of the retiring President. Proceedings were confined largely to the valedictory of the retiring Vice-President, Mr. Stevenson, the opening address of the new Vice-President, Mr. Hobart, and the swearing into office of the new senators.

HEAVY FLOODS FEARED.

Mountains of Snow Cover the Entire Northwest.

The states of Minnesota and North and South Dakota are in a nervous condition over the prospects of the next few days. It has snowed every day this month, Sunday's storm being the greatest in weeks. There are literally mountains of snow all over this section. Railroad trains are in a hopeless tangle.

The people are beginning to realize that if the snow should go off with a rush or accompanied with a downpour of rain, as is likely at this season of the year, the biggest flood would result ever known in the Northwest. It would cause incalculable damage along the Mississippi and tributary streams, and overflow the Red river valley to such a depth that it would prevent the seeding of thousands of acres.

New York Village Fire Swept.

A big fire raged in the business section of Rome, N. Y., Thursday. The conflagration started in the rear of Bingham's six-story building about midnight. The blaze spread rapidly through the entire building, which is occupied by the Bingham Harness company and Willoughby carriage and sleigh works. Paul Finster's harness shop also was consumed. It is estimated that the loss is \$150,000.

Peoria Elevator Is Burned.

Thursday night fire destroyed the Union elevator at Peoria, Ill. The elevator was the property of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company. It had a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, and as nearly as can be ascertained contained about 900,000 bushels of grain. The loss is estimated at \$400,000, but no statement of insurance can be given.

Millions of Damage.

While the flood of last Friday is over the effects of it will be felt in northern Kentucky, southern Ohio and southern Indiana for weeks. The damages here and within a radius of 100 miles of this city, are now estimated in the millions.

Editor Wilson Goes to Prison.

James B. Wilson, editor of the Indianapolis People, was on Tuesday sent to the northern prison for a term of two years for sending copies of his paper, containing obscene matter, through the mails.

Wages Go Down 10 Per Cent.

The Bethlehem, Pa., Iron company has announced a general reduction of ten per cent in the wages of steel workers, laborers and furnace men. The reduction goes into effect on March 1.

Big Fire at Indianapolis.

The Park theater, the popular-price playhouse of Indianapolis, Ind., was burned between 8 and 9 o'clock Sunday night. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The insurance amounts to \$30,000.

Dunkards Going to North Dakota.

Drunkards of three Indiana counties have completed organization of a colony of 100 men to go to North Dakota this year. They will leave on the 30th. On the 31st they will join colonies from all over the country in Chicago.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Senate Indorses the President's Cabinet Selections.

The senate was in session only about two hours Friday, and the greater part of the time was spent in executive session in confirming Mr. McKinley's cabinet appointments. The following were the nominations:

Secretary of State—John Sherman of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger of Michigan.

Attorney-General—Joseph McKenna of California.

Postmaster-General—James A. Gary of Maryland.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Cornelius N. Bliss of New York.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson of Iowa.

Ran Into a Landslide.

Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 4 ran into a landslide about one and one-half miles west of Stauber, Mo., at 7 o'clock Friday night. The engine, tender and mail car were telescoped, setting fire to the baggage car, which in turn set fire to the baggage car, and both were entirely consumed. One man was killed and his body cremated, another was fatally burned, and a third badly injured.

GREECE MAKES REPLY.

Will Not Abandon Cretans to Moslem Fanaticism.

The reply of Greece to the powers was finally drafted Monday morning and sent to the foreign legations. The reply, after acknowledging the receipt of the identical notes of the powers and recognizing the extreme gravity of possible results bound up in the situation, declares that Greece owes a duty to the people of Crete, and that she will not abandon them to Mussulman fanaticism. She offers to withdraw her fleet and place the troops on shore under the control of the combined powers of Europe.

MRS. DEECHER DEAD.

Widow of America's Famous Preacher Expires at Stamford, Conn.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died at Stamford, Conn., Monday at the age of 85 years.

Just ten years ago Mrs. Beecher's



MRS. BEECHER.

noted husband, Henry Ward Beecher passed out of this life. Mrs. Beecher was unconscious for twenty-four hours and her death was peaceful and painless. Ever since Saturday her wonderful vitality had been ebbing away.

Weyler Issues a Savage Order.

A Havana special to the New York World says that General Weyler has issued an order directing that hereafter all women arrested in Cuba who are called "suspicious" shall be tried by court-martial. While the penalty is not publicly stated, it is supposed that if the women are found guilty the death penalty will be imposed. The issuing of this order has been protested against by some foreign consuls.

Eckels Will Serve Out His Term.

The arrangements to make Comptroller Eckels a commissioner under the new monetary conference act and thus make an immediate vacancy in the comptroller's office for Charles G. Dawes of Illinois have fallen through. Mr. Eckels has determined to serve out his term unless removed by the president, and it is well known that President McKinley will not remove him.

Electric Power-House Burns.

The big power house of the Union Traction Company at the junction of Thirteenth and Mount Vernon streets and Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. Two men lost their lives and several others were slightly injured. The damage from the fire will amount to about \$350,000, fully covered by insurance.

Big Fire at Worcester, Mass.

One of the worst fires ever known in Worcester, Mass., early Friday morning destroyed the John E. Day five-story block, 302 to 312 Main street, and the Goulding block adjoining. The loss is estimated at \$400,000. Eight firemen were badly injured by falling walls.

Durrant's Last Hope Gone.

The California supreme court Wednesday affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Theodore Durrant, found guilty of the murder of Blanche Lamont in Emanuel church almost two years ago. The court will fix a date for Durrant's execution.

Dave Foutz Is Dead.

Dave Foutz, late manager of the Brooklyn base ball club and at one time one of the star pitchers of the country, died at Baltimore Thursday evening of asthma.

Lost 50 Pounds at 61 Years of Age.

The Cause—Malarial Fever—Patient a Prominent Man—How He Regained His Weight.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind. There is probably no man better known in Dearborn and Ohio counties than Mr. O. H. Miller, of Aurora, Ind., bookkeeper for Chambers, Stevens & Co., the large dry goods house.

Mr. Miller was born and reared in Ohio county, where he spent 20 years in succession in public office. Three times he was the people's choice for Auditor of the county and twice their choice for clerk. According to the law at that time the clerk or auditor could not be elected two terms in succession, four years being a term. He was first elected auditor, then clerk, auditor again, and clerk again, until he had been elected five times. This was the only instance of the kind ever known in the state.

Becoming aged (he is 63) and broke down in health, Mr. Miller deemed it advisable to retire from public office. His health became very poor, and he went to Aurora to live with his daughter. About two years ago Mr. Miller was taken sick with malarial fever, and was confined to his bed five months; it was more than a year before he was able to get out. The sickness left him with rheumatism and catarrh of the stomach, which brought on palpitation of the heart. Time wore on, and he did not get better, but grew worse. He was overcome with general debility, was all run down, his blood being poor and in a watery condition. Speaking of his case Mr. Miller said: "The longer my troubles ran on the worse they grew. Nothing seemed to benefit me, I kept continually getting worse. My suffering was unbearable, and being quite old, I probably succumbed more quickly to the effects. I suffered almost continual pain, being unable to eat a full meal or enjoy an entire night's sleep since I was first taken with the fever."

I had fallen off fifty pounds in weight. I looked like a mere skeleton. During this time six physicians had attended me at different times, but none of them did me the least good, although two were specialists on such cases, from the city. They all said that I would never be benefited at all by anything, and it was useless for me to expect it. I felt that my time had come, and my daughter, Mrs. P. P. Stultz, of Jeffersonville, came to spend my last days with me. My daughter's husband, Mr. Stultz, has been superintendent of the Jeffersonville penitentiary for eight years. Their daughter, who had been quite low, had recently recovered by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so she urged me as a last resort to try this medicine. I finally succumbed more quickly to the effects. I began taking the medicine at once, taking fourteen boxes, using the last about six months ago. After the first half dozen boxes I noticed a decided change, and when I had finished I could sleep well, and my appetite was good. There was a general improvement. My blood became new and nourishing, and now is in a good, healthy condition. I feel as well as ever, and I am sure I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Med. Co.

Foot Notes. The Tragedian—"The press agent has written a glowing account of our western trip." The Comedian—"Has he put in any footnotes?" "What do you mean by foot notes?" "Describing the way we got home."—Yonkers Statesman.

\$1.00 FOR 14 CENTS.

Millions now plant Salzer's seeds, but millions more should; hence offer. 1 pkg. Bismarck Cucumber15c 1 pkg. Round Globe Beet10c 1 pkg. Earliest Carrot10c 1 pkg. Kaiser Wilhelm Lettuce.....15c 1 pkg. Earliest Melon10c 1 pkg. Giant Yellow Onion15c 1 pkg. 14-Day Radish10c 3 pkgs. Brilliant Flower Seeds.....15c Now all of above 10 packages, including our mammoth plant and seed catalogue, are mailed you free upon receipt of only 14 cents' postage. 25 pkgs. Earliest Vegetable Seed.....\$1.00 21 Brilliant Blooming Plants.....\$1.00 John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. w.n.

Her Success.

Editor—My advertising solicitor was sick yesterday and my wife insisted that she should fill his place, so I gave her the opportunity. Friend—What success did she have? Editor—She solicited nothing but milliners' ads and agreed to trade 'em out.—New York Journal.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Tills are the best.

His Enemies.

Tucker—Take a cigar, Kene, I have these cigars especially for my friends. Kene (after trying it)—Um! I should have thought you had them especially for your enemies!—Fun.

A Big Grass Seed Co.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., the largest grass, clover and farm seed growers in America, recently received an order for twenty-five thousand pounds of different kinds of clover, ten thousand pounds Salzer's Superior Timothy seed and ten thousand pounds of different kinds of grasses from a large Montana stock raiser. Salzer's seeds grow and produce and it pays to sow them.

Though Holland is a very small state, its inhabitants imported bicycles to the value of 2,500,000 florins last year.

Just try a box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, the finest liver and bowel regulator made.

On an average an Englishman is fourteen pounds heavier than a Frenchman.