

# THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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OF  
**North Western Indiana.**  
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L. E. GLAZEBROOK, Associate Editor.  
J. A. McFARLAND, Editors.  
C. B. HARROLD, Local Editor and Business Manager.

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RENSSELAER, FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1893.

WHAT next, Grover, a crown? Now is your time to demand it while this Democratic congress is on your hands.

The latest reports from the campaign in Nebraska looks decidedly Populist. Still the old parties say the Populists are losing ground, and that the cause they hold up is dead. Well, we are here to say that the Populist party is the liveliest corpse that any Democrat or Republican parties ever saw at a political funeral.

Just now King Grover is getting many undeserved compliments for vertebral rigidity. Not a piece of his whole spinal column, from atlas to coccyx, had anything whatever to do in bringing about unconditional repeal; it was, as everybody knows, Wall Street's wallet that knocked Cleveland was but a tool, a shovel in the dirt.

The voters of the Democratic party put forty-four Democrats in the United States senate. Twenty-three, a majority of them, opposed unconditional repeal, but twenty-one, the minority, joined with the Republicans and shaped the policy of the party. It is a pretty spectacle to see a Democratic administration sheltering under the wing of the Republican side of the senate.

JAMES W. CLARKSON, assistant postmaster general during Harrison's administration, and an ex-chairman of the Republican national committee, says: "The idea of private ownership of telegraph plants is as absurd as private mail service. The telegraph people dread a postal service, and that is why every one in Washington is going home with a pocketful of telegraph franks. All these things will come about some day, and when they come people will wonder how they ever got along without them." Yes, Mr. Clarkson, they will come, but it will never be your party that will bring them. Mr. Clarkson says that under a postal telegraph ten cents for ten words within a 500 mile limit would yield a handsome profit.

At last the great and wonderful World's Fair has come to an end. Never before in the existence of this world, was such a gigantic work undertaken. Although the foreign attendance amounted to only a drop in the bucket, the total number of persons who saw it ran over 21,000,000. Just to imagine the immensity of the attendance of visitors to one little spot of 600 acres, is too enormous to even think of. America should be proud that the undertaking was a complete success in every particular. Chicago should also be commended for the handsome manner in which she took care of the oceans of visitors within her portals. Success seemed to be the guiding star in everything undertaken, while failure was lost in the great unknown, and now, after it is all over we hope for better times at home. Although the Fair has been a magnificent success, yet it has hurt the financial interests of the country surrounding Chicago. We hope that has passed and that we may now look for better times in our home markets.

If the president had as much principle as "ward heelers" he would be in favor of a Democratic caucus on the repeal bill.

The labor cost of every article of manufacture included in the McKinley tariff bill is less than 25 per cent. of the value of the finished product. Hence, you can see how utterly foolish, or dishonest, it is to assert that it is the fear of a slight reduction in the tariff duties that brought on, and continues the financial and commercial troubles we are laboring under.

The time comes when the people who fret under a yoke demand a change. We all have reverence for the deeds done by our fathers, and while we may, in our minds, differ with them as to many of the forms of government they have set about us, still the feeling of affection and the thoughts of the sufferings they endured, and the hardships they underwent, tend to make us bear with whatever evil things they have left us.

The president says: "It is not now a question of unconditional repeal, but a question as to whether the majority shall rule." His echo from Illinois repeats it to the senators. Those gentlemen were elected by the Democrats. Why do they object to settle the matter in a Democratic caucus. It is plain they are not willing that the majority should rule unless that majority conforms to their own views.

The tariff racket is being played in Ohio for all it is worth by the Republicans. It looks now, like they would have a considerable degree of success, the "bankers' panic" playing right into their hands. By the most prodigious and persistent lying, they are succeeding in diverting the attention of many laboring men from the real trouble, a contracted currency. It may take another dose of McKinleyism to show the people the folly of trusting in either of the goldite parties for relief.

The Secretary of the Treasury says that the deficit for the first quarter of the fiscal year is \$21,250,000 and should the actual receipts continue monthly at the same rate, there would be at the end of the year a deficit of \$87,500,000. The debt of the first quarter of the fiscal year has increased over \$20,000,000. It is expected that the United States will have a floating debt next June of \$80,000,000, and this will be in addition to the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks and the \$156,000,000 of Treasury notes.

The so called "good roads congress," recently held at Chicago, was little else than an association of bicycle manufacturers, and all this agitation of the road question is not so much for the benefit of the farmers, as they would have us believe, as it is to make a greater market for bicycles. The Col. Pope who addressed the meeting, and whom the Republican calls the "head and front of the good roads movement," is none other than the celebrated bicycle manufacturer of Boston. He can well afford to agitate the road question as long as he can sell a machine costing ten dollars to make it at from eighty to one hundred dollars. He is at the head of all the road congresses.

Out of 545 samples of foods analyzed by the Ohio Food Commissioner, 341 samples were adulterated. A combination of manufacturers and dealers has been formed and a large amount of money raised to defeat F. B. McNeal, the present commissioner, and to have the pure food laws repealed. If the Ohio voter will look after such schemes with the same zeal he exhibits in trying to keep a high tax on what he eats, the day is

not far distant when the Ohio citizens can eat what they please without fear of any deleterious effects. Then death from "heart failure," Bright's disease and a score of other maladies now so common will be scarcely known in the Buckeye state.

## Circuit Court.

This term has undoubtedly been the shortest and most uninteresting one in quite awhile. The most of the causes have been of a minor nature and easily disposed of. Court adjourned last Friday and again resumed session this morning, and the business of this term will be settled to day and to-morrow.

## CIVIL CASES.

In the matter of Elmira Monnett vs. A. McCoy, Jacob Garling, et al, the said Garling is a tenant on the farm of the plaintiff, and paid money due the plaintiff to A. McCoy & Co., but she refused to accept it and McCoy returned the money to Garling, and hence the suit. Settled by agreement.

McCormick Harvesting Machinery Co. vs. M. F. Chilcote, administrator, for the estate of John Lancaster, deceased. Suit on note, with trial by court. Judgment for \$86.32.

Samuel C. Curtin vs. Nathan Fendig, account. Trial set for Nov. 4th.

McFarland Carriage Co. vs. Wm. and Grant Snyder, appealed to Newton Co.

Elenos Florence vs. Peter Johnson, case under advisement.

Chas. Latham vs. Wm. and John DeArmond, note and judgment for \$187.13, against defendants.

B. F. Ferguson vs. Thos. Burns, account. Dismissed.

Joseph White vs. L. N. A. & C. Ry. Damages. Continued until Nov. 3.

The case of John Reed vs. Mary Casey, petition for appointment of guardian. Comes up for trial to-day.

George Cox is in Marion, and is employed in the American express office under Jesse Grubbe, formerly of this place.

Mrs. M. P. Walker, whom we mentioned as going to Chicago, last week, for treatment, is in a serious condition and her recovery is doubtful.

On Tuesday, October 24th, the Saylor Milling Co. did the largest wheat business in the history of the mill. They received over 300 bushels of wheat. This is certainly a good showing for one day.

The lecture at the Presbyterian church last Tuesday evening by Mrs. Newton, a missionary from Allahabad, India, was very interesting and entertaining to those who had the pleasure of hearing her.

James Lester has just finished a well for David Michaels, in Jordan township, which is undoubtedly one of the strongest that has ever been completed in this county. It is a three inch well, but Mr. Lester says it could easily fill a ten inch casing as it is an unusually strong vein.

There never was a time when "tramps" were as numerous as at the present. Men who are well dressed and having a good appearance are often found asking alms. Thousands of men are unable to find employment in the larger cities, and those who have good jobs are "freezing" to them.

We have an interesting communication on "Dairying," for next week, which should be read by every person interested in this kind of work. There is nothing, in our estimation, that pays the farmer so well as this, and more interest should be taken by them in it, in order to get it to a high state of perfection.

A good many farmers in Northern Indiana are investigating the cause of the failures of the apple crop so frequent of late years. An old fruit raiser in Elkhart county thinks he has discovered a remedy, whether the cause is exactly apparent or not. He has been experimenting with tree spraying this season and is enthusiastic over the results. From one small tree that he sprayed he picked eight bushels of fine winter apples. On other trees that he did not spray, there was no fruit. To make the test more satisfactory he sprayed only some of the limbs on a tree, and the result is that on that part of the tree sprayed, apples were plenty, while on the portions that he did not spray, there was an entire absence of fruit.—Monticello Herald.

## Washington Letter.

From our regular correspondent.

Washington, Oct. 27, 1893. "He who laughs last laughs best," is certainly true of the present situation in the senate. What appeared to almost everybody an impossibility a week ago—the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law—is now apparently as good as accomplished. President Cleveland is credited with having individually brought about this radical change, but the cold facts in the case will hardly bear that construction. It is admitted that the change was brought about by the announcement of the silver leaders that they would no longer use obstructive tactics to prevent the taking of a vote. Why did they make that announcement? Let one of them—Senator Dubois—answer that question: "We prefer unconditional repeal to any compromise that we could get, either from the Democratic repealers or the Republican repealers. If we had accepted compromise and the expected good times have failed to follow its adoption, the people would have saddled the blame upon the silver men. Now, if they do not come the people will see that it was not the silver law that made hard times."

That the result, however attained, will add largely to Mr. Cleveland's personal prestige, already greater than that enjoyed by many of his predecessors, is as certain as anything in the future can be, and it is not strange that he and his personal followers should feel correspondingly elated. Every man likes to have his side win. But its future effect upon his party may be far from satisfactory, although it is expected to help it in the coming state elections in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts. Unless shrewd observers in all parties are very much mistaken it will have a contrary effect in the west and south, unless some later legislation favorable to silver shall be adopted by this congress. Unless there is something to distract public attention from the question before the next congressional election it is the opinion of unprejudiced men that the Populists will make very large gains in the west and south, taking votes from the Democrats in the south and Republicans in the west, on account of unconditional repeal.

The house has been doing business without a quorum this week, by tacit consent of its members, so many of them are absent, taking part in state campaigns. No objection was raised to the passing of the Richardson public printing bill without a quorum, nor to the consideration of the bankruptcy bill, which has taken up the rest of the week, but it will be different next week when the Voorhees bill gets before the house. A quorum will be required then and it is certain that it will have to be made up entirely of repealers.

If the Voorhees bill can be safely steered through all the various amendment snags—it may be run aground upon any one of four or five of them—it is expected that congress will immediately adjourn, as most of the members are anxious to take a little vacation before the opening of the regular session.

No better indication of the dullness of business throughout the country has been given than the recent falling off of postal revenues. The sale of postage stamps shows the condition of business as correctly as a barometer shows the state of the weather.

Representative McKeighan, of Nebraska, is after Secretary Morton with a sharp stick, because of the attack he made in his recent World's Fair speech on farmers' organizations taking part in public matters. Here is a specimen of the way Mr. McKeighan, who is a practical farmer as well as a congressman, gets back at the secretary: "It is indeed refreshing to find one who has gained his only national fame through forestry societies condemning Farmers' Alliance and Grange organizations. He seems morbidly afraid to have the farmers express themselves on any subject except that of plowing or sowing. It is wrong, in his opinion, for this class embracing one-half our population and producing nearly all that this country exports, to concern themselves about railroads or banking systems. While rail-

road magnates are watering their stock the farmer must be kept busy watering his own stock. While the bankers' associations are manipulating the currency of the country and looking after the interest of the dear farmers he would mercifully relieve the farmers of the very important duty of looking after their own interests that are so closely connected with a proper financial system. Does Mr. Morton approve of bankers' associations or railway associations or bar associations or labor organizations? It would be interesting for Mr. Morton to inform the public just organizations the Department of Agriculture would recommend and what organizations it would put under the ban."

Prof. Chas. Hemmersbach the competent pianist, violinist and cornet of St. Joseph's College has volunteered to take charge of the choir of the Catholic Church in the city. This certainly will be pleasing news to the members of the congregation for if they have reason to be proud of their beautifully furnished and artistically decorated church, they likewise will congratulate themselves in having secured the service of such a distinguished musician. The Professor will also swell the number of singers and have regular rehearsals in order to improve the choir and thereby render divine services more attractive.

Are your children subject to croup? If so, you should never be without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a certain cure for croup, and has never been known to fail. If given freely as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is the sole reliance with thousands of mothers who have croupy children, and never disappoints them. There is no danger in giving this Remedy in large and frequent doses, as it contains nothing injurious. 50 cent bottles for sale by F. B. Meyer, the druggist.

Calvin Husselman, who it is remembered, took part in a session of the farmers' institute a year or so ago at this place, some time since horsewhipped H. E. Little, editor of the Garret Clipper, for the appearance of certain articles while the former was a Populist candidate for congress. Little sued for \$1,000 damages in the Noble circuit court and a jury awarded him \$775. Husselman is a prominent farmer of DeKalb county and is quite wealthy.

THE BEST PLASTER.—Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain. It is better than any plaster. When the lungs are sore such an application on the chest and another on the back, between the shoulder blades, will often prevent pneumonia. There is nothing so good for a lame back or a pain in the side. A sore throat can nearly always be cured in one night by applying a flannel bandage dampened with Pain Balm. 50 cent bottles for sale by F. B. Meyer, the druggist.

The editor of the Rensselaer Sentinel, among a few other items of news, publishes this week a list of Democratic postmasters recently appointed by Congressman Hammond. His own name as postmaster of Rensselaer does not appear among the list, and we presume that he marvels at the delay of the department in recognizing his claims for office, which is based upon the fact that he is the editor of the rankest paper published in Indiana.—Kentland enterprise.

Mr. Wm. M. Terry, who has been in the drug business at Elkhart, Ky., for the past twelve years, says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other cough medicine I have ever sold." There is good reason for this. No other will cure a cold so quickly; no other is so certain a preventative and cure for croup; no other affords so much relief in cases of whooping cough. For sale by F. B. Meyer, the druggist.

David T. Brough, of Hebron, has got his foot into it in nice style. He is chief Templar in the society of Good Templers, and that order has been trying to reform the liquor business there, the result of which is a damage suit for \$10,000 against Brough by George C. Childs, who is a prominent merchant there.

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THOUSANDS also much with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until I began taking your New Heart Cure. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1893. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH. It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work. May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

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