

A. McCoy, Pres. T. J. McCoy, Vice Pres.  
E. L. Hollingsworth, Cashier.  
A. R. Hopkins, Assistant Cashier.

**A. McCoy & Co's Bank.**  
Does a general banking business. Money loaned for short time at current rates. We make a specialty of  
**FARM LOANS**  
on long time with privilege of partial payments.

F. J. Sears, Pres. Val. Seil, Cashier  
E. L. Chilcote, Asst. Cashier.  
**The State Bank.**  
Capital Paid in \$30,000.  
Undivided Profits \$8,500.

Organized as a State Bank Jan. 1, 1885. Does general banking business. Interest allowed on special deposits. This bank is examined quarterly by the Auditor of State. There has never been a failure of a bank organized under this law. Money loaned on short time. Exchange bought and sold on all banking points. Collections made and promptly remitted.

**C. B. STEWARD,**  
DEALER IN  
*Domestic, White, Household, Eldredge and Singer Sewing Machines, Estey Organs, Pianos, etc.*  
**Rensselaer, Ind.**

Agent for Continental, Home, Germania and North. British Fire Insurance Companies, and the Accident Association of Indianapolis, Ind.

GO TO  
**GOFF & NICHOLS' RESTAURANT,**  
FOR  
**FRESH OYSTERS,**  
Hot Coffee, Lunch,  
Bread, Pies, Cakes,  
Cigars, Tobaccos,  
and Confectionery.  
When you want a First-class Meal give us a call.

**H. L. BROWN, D. D. S.**

**DENTIST.**  
Gold Fillings, Crown and Bridge Work. Teeth Without Plates a Specialty. Gas or nitrous oxide administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Give me a trial. Office over Porter & Wilsdorf's.

**J. W. HORTON,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON.**  
RENSSELAER, IND.  
All who would preserve their natural teeth should give him a call. Special attention given to filling teeth. Gas or nitrous oxide for painless extraction of teeth. Office over Lusk Bros.

IMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON  
Attorney at Law, Notary Public.  
**THOMPSON & BRO.,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
Rensselaer, Ind.  
Practice in all the courts. We pay particular attention to paying taxes, selling and leasing lands. M. L. Spitzer, Collector and Abstractor.

**CHARLES E. MILLS,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
Rensselaer, Indiana.  
Pensions, Collections and Real Estate. Abstracts carefully prepared. Titles Examined. Farm Loans negotiated at lowest rates. Office upstairs over Chicago Bargain Store.

**MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Rensselaer, Ind.  
Attends to all business in the profession with promptness and dispatch. Office in second story of the Makeover building.

**JAMES W. DOUTHIT,**  
**LAWYER,**  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.  
TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.  
Notice is hereby given that I will be at my office at John A. Knowlton's, in Jordan township, on the fourth Saturday of each month for the transaction of business connected with the duties of Trustee.

**DR. M. VAUGHN,**  
Physician & Surgeon,  
Wheatfield, Ind.

**New Meat Market**  
A. C. BUSHEY, Proprietor.  
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.

**SEE AGAIN AS IN YOUTH!**  
THESE WONDERFUL LENSES  
are the result of years of scientific experiment, and are now placed, owing to their superiority, prominently above every other before produced in this line. They are acknowledged by experts to be the finest and most perfectly constructed lenses known, and are peculiarly adapted to correcting the various visual imperfections. A trial of the HOLLANDER will convince you they are PERFECT SIGHT REMEDIES. Every Pair Guaranteed.  
Apply to Dr. I. B. Washburn.

## ACROSS THE DEEP.

Views from the Car Window, and from "Shank's Ponies."

HALLE, A. S., Dec. 2, '93.  
It was with great regret on our part that we were unable to visit the birth-place of Robert Burns, Scotland's most cherished bard. But one never leaves these historic places without feelings of having only, at best, but partially seen and understood it. We left Glasgow in the morning so that we might have the benefit of a ride by day to Liverpool. As I have once before remarked, one makes a great mistake in attempting to see a country from the window of a through train. Especially is this true where distance is so short, and villages and cities so numerous and so full of historic and literary interest. To pass almost in sight of the English lake country, where lived and wrote that great school of poets, who did so much to lead the attention of the public to the beauties and magnificence of English rural life; to pass within a short distance of the life scene of Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Keats, Wilson and Harriet Martineau without a closer examination of the environment that could produce such a wonderful school of thinkers, is an inexcusable blunder. But this blunder was forced upon our party for want of time.

As we leave Glasgow and proceed to the south we leave the more rugged portions of Scotland and learn to know more of her resources on the farm. Factories of various kinds are scarcely out of our sight, and the puffing chimney was ever a significant symbol of the commercial greatness of England. We passed through much beautiful and fertile farming country, and we also met much that was not so fertile. This section of England seemed to be especially designed for stock raising and patchy farming. There is something about an old English farm that is so different from that of an American that you are in constant attitude of admiration for the life that you see everywhere around you. Their farms have taken shape as the product of years of toil and study. The Englishman gets more out of his farm than mere dollars and cents. His lands may not be so fertile, and acres so broad, but the higher aims and ends of life are everywhere stamped with no uncertain result. The artistic instinct of the English, and their love for rural enjoyment have made their island a work of art, a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It was a familiar sight, as we dashed through ravines, along quiet brooklets, in and out of small villages, and traced our way around the foot of some rolling hill that confronted us, to see that characteristic object of the English farm—the hedge fence or stone wall as it wound its way gracefully up the hillside into the valley beyond. As a matter of the result of time the few and scattering dwellings that we saw directly on the land were of an old and simple fashion. The farms in England are somewhat larger than in Scotland, yet none are large enough for an American field. Of course there are extensive estates, but these are divided into innumerable small patches.

Our stay in Liverpool was of short duration and the impressions that the city left on my memory was that it was the dirtiest city we had so far visited. Its streets apparently did not present that solid, clean appearance that we had been accustomed to in Scotland. Being the shipping center of England it was, at the same time, a noticeable center for poverty. The wharves presented a busy appearance as they gave up and received their treasures in cargoes. Some of the great "liners" which had so recently broken the record for speed lay majestically and silently on the bosom of the Mersey. The river Mersey at this place expands more into a bay than a river. Good subterranean communication places the traveler on the opposite shore in readiness for his first ramble into old English life and rural scenery. Before our party had left America we decided to walk from Liverpool to Chester, a distance of some ten miles. The consideration that had led us to such a conclusion was that the road, above all others, would give us a typical idea of what it was to be in the midst of old English life. The road that we were to traverse was the old Roman road, used at the beginning of the Christian era, but, as a matter of fact, has been touched

up with modern constructions, but not less solid, for the Romans knew, above all, how to make a good road that would last even to the present. It was in the afternoon when we began our delightful walk to the ancient seat of the Roman occupation of Britain. We soon began to discover that English rural life presented more charms than the life that we find in many cities of America, if the appearance of their homes is to be a criterion of the happiness and comfort they contain. This road was nothing but a long-drawn-out city, for beautiful and magnificent homes, one meets at every step. There is something in an English farm and English country scenery, which is the product of so many centuries, that you cannot put in words. This section is very fertile, wheat and oats giving a good yield. In all England and Scotland we did not meet any Indian corn.

This was our first introduction to the English country seat which has made England so loved as a retreat and so beautiful in appearance. It is the constant and natural impulse of the stranger to desire to peer into things that are shut from his view and especially these things for which he had made a special effort to see. The English country residence we had come to see, but the whole surrounding had an air of quiet seclusion which was akin to denial itself. Not that there was a bull dog to be found at every gate, but the rural home in England is made and fashioned for domestic cares and happiness, and not for the public or the intrusive American traveler. The high stone wall or neatly trimmed hedge fence is the first significant intimation that the house is private. These walls are not cold and barren, but are weighted by that lovely plant, the "ivy green," which falls in graceful folds over the stone wall, that its cold inhospitable appearance might be rounded not only into an emblem of strength and security, yet also one of peace and happiness. At the large and substantial gate stands the neat little lodge of the keeper a sentinel to arrest any who would desire to invade the quiet within. But by a stolen glimpse over the wall, if to see a thing of beauty can come under that reproachful category of stolen, betrayed beautiful walks, winding their way around through the labyrinth, copses which contrasted so strikingly with the well planned flower beds. We may consider this selfishness on the part of the Englishman to close from our view, this object of our continued admiration, but it is nevertheless a beautiful habit to close from the public gaze any of the scenes that may be associated with home life. It is too characteristic of American life to illuminate the home, and throw the front wide open, inviting inspection, rather than hinting that the home is intended for the joys of domestic life rather than a place where the stranger or public has free access or even view. A home without privacy is no home in any worthy sense of the term. Every institution that is secret attracts the attention of mankind, and if founded upon the virtues that the family is founded upon it will elicit the admiration of all in so far as it excludes the public from unhindered participation in its result.

After passing many villages we find ourselves in the city of Chester. As the name of the city indicates it was an old Roman camp, and was first occupied by the Romans in 40 A. D. Remains of Roman occupation are still to be seen. We cannot attempt any account of the many and varied historic events that have happened within its precincts. It was our first visit to a real walled town. The old city is entirely enclosed by a large stone wall built in the 13th century. A walk of some two miles over the top of this wall completes a delightful view of the city. The wall gates are all new, while the wall proper traces the same path as the old Roman one. From the towers one is presented with delightful views of the surrounding country over old castles, newer homes, and famous battle fields. From one of these towers Charles I. witnessed the defeat of his troop on Rowton Moor in 1645. From this wall I saw the first English race course. The English course is much different from the American. This course was only a large, level grass lawn, with the track fenced in with a low fence. This track is obstructed with an imitation hedge fence at regular intervals, over which rider and

horse plunge. This race is a product of the old English fox hunt.

The cathedral of Chester is quite famous in the history of architecture, but we cannot stop to consider it here. There is one institution in Chester that has made her famous, that I desire to briefly notice. It is what is known as the "Rows." To understand what they are, a short history is necessary. They date from Roman time and have been and are to-day studiously preserved by the people. They occupy the four principal streets of the city and are the fashionable promenades of the summer evenings. They consist of a double street, or one street over the other, or rather one sidewalk over the other. This permits a double row of stores or shops. They grew from the habit of the Romans to build their houses with projections. It has gradually come that the lower shops are used for the heavier wares, as groceries, hardware, etc., while those above are employed by those who deal in the lighter wares and notions. The upper "row" is built over the ceilings of the lower one. This upper street or "row" is sheltered by a roof and affords a splendid opportunity for the display of the stock in trade. It was an interesting and instructive walk around this old and unique street.

Our time denied us the privilege of visiting the palatial homes of the Duke of Westminster and Gladstone, as well as many other points of great interest. The afternoon found us in readiness to depart for the village of Litchfield, the native home of Samuel Johnson and the seat of one of the most beautiful Cathedrals of England.  
S. E. SPARLING.

## Our Increasing National Debt.

James E. Wright, in January Donahoe's.  
The national debt on the 1st of September, 1865, in round numbers, was about \$2,750,000,000. At that time it could have been justly liquidated with 18,000,000 average bales of cotton, or about 25,000,000 tons of bar iron. At the present time the national debt, although it has been reduced to about \$1,250,000,000, or considerably less than one-half, will require more than 30,000,000 bales of cotton, or 32,000,000 tons of bar iron to pay it. In plain matter of fact speech, the debt has been enlarged by some 50 per cent., as measured by these two great staple products, while it has undergone a nominal shrinkage of 55 per cent.  
From 1870 to 1884 the national debt, in terms of money, was paid off to the extent of nearly \$750,000,000, as shown by the official returns. But if we apply all of our greatest products—pork, coal, cotton, bar iron, beef, corn, wheat and oats—as the standard of value in payment, we find that the debt has increased fully 50 per cent. So it has been with all other forms of indebtedness.

When you get very angry and feel like saying or doing something real rash, just stand on one foot till you get over it.  
You can never win your boy's love with a big elm switch.



MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

## HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.  
Dear Sirs: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have fainting spells and swooning at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became drooping. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The last excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled 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, no 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.  
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.  
I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.  
MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.  
Dec. 2nd, 1892.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.  
DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

## Spot Cash

That means that all the Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Canned Goods, Cigars, Tobacco, in fact everything that I sell can only be purchased for purely SPOT CASH. Remember that all goods sold now go for cash. My stock is

## FRESH AND CLEAN

And I can offer you lower prices than ever before. Come in and see me. King's old stand, south of the depot.

**C. E. MERSHMAN.**

## IN THE RACE!

I wish to say to the people that I am prepared to sell to them

## FURNITURE!

As cheap as the cheapest. My stock is new, and in connection with this I am prepared to do

## UNDERTAKING!

Can furnish Hearse on short notice. Call and see me.

**ALBERT S. KEENE,**  
Wheatfield, Indiana.

## Kohler Brick and Tile Yard.

**JOHN KOHLER, Pro'p.**

New machinery of the most improved pattern has been added and we are prepared to take contracts for brick and tile in any quantity. We make tile in all sizes from 3 to 12 inch, and will compete in prices with any kiln in the countr. Call for prices.

Yard located one mile west of Rensselaer. Free delivery any place in town.  
**JOHN KOHLER.**

## Blacksmith and Wood Repair Shop.

M. L. HEMPHILL wants your trade. He is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing and Wood Repairing in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable prices. He keeps two expert horse shoers employed constantly and makes a specialty of this branch of the business. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

## M. L. Hemphill,

## GROCERIES.

**A Full and Complete Line.**  
We have opened out in our new building with a full line of groceries and provisions and solicit a share of our patronage. All goods fresh and neat. We will also carry a small line of hardware.  
Store on Van Rensselaer street, south of McCoy's bank building.  
**WARNER & SHEAD.**

## WARNER & SHEAD.

**\$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS**  
of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It is not a thing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

**H. HALLETT & CO.,**  
Box 830,  
PORTLAND, MAINE.  
Notice.  
Notice is hereby given that Egypt Lodge, F. A., will meet Friday, Jan. 5, 1894, on a transaction of important business. A full attendance is requested.  
**FRANK WELSH, Pres.**  
**JOHN LIFF, Sec'y.**  
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Send TEN cents to 23 Union Sq., N. Y., for our prize game, "Blind Luck," and win a New Home Sewing Machine.  
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