

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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RENSSLEAER, FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1894.

At the annual meeting of the Indiana Engineering Society held recently at Indianapolis, Dr. John C. Campbell, of Wabash college, read a paper upon, "How to Utilize the Waters of the Kankakee." If the people of the Kankakee country can find a market for that region's surplus water they are surely "in it," and just go away gold mines, you can't shine at all. Dr. Campbell says, "The water in this swamp is perfectly pure, sweet and clean," and he would, by a system of conduits carry it to Chicago and other great cities that will, in the near future, be built up along Lake Michigan in the neighborhood of South Chicago. The Kankakee marsh, as we all know, has much "sweet, pure, clear water," that the people, up there, have long been trying to get away or give away, but we think Chicago and its future contiguous cities will have to cultivate a greater taste for water, will first have to swear off and turn true prohibition before enough of it will be consumed by them to make the dry land appear. After supplying Chicago and the other cities with this sweet beverage, the Doctor would, if enough was left, construct a ship canal from Lake Michigan to Baum's bridge, and thence to the Tippecanoe, on to the Wabash, down the Ohio to the Mississippi, and off to the Gulf. This done the water of the Kankakee would be utilized and the richest land of the state reclaimed. Mr. Campbell wants the government to take hold of this matter. He will have to wait a little while, perhaps, before the government will take up this scheme. When we get another Republican billion dollar congress, Dr. Campbell may be able to get an appropriation for his canal, but until that time comes we would advise the Kankakee people to let their river flow on into the Illinois river as nature intended it should. Much can be done to remove this "surplus sweet water" by deepening and widening the river's channel, by blowing out falls, and by straightening its many, many crooks.

MASSACHUSETTS has gained more wealth per capita in twenty-five years than any purely agricultural state has gained since the foundation of the union. Class legislation did it.

If the government is unable to keep up the current expenses now, how can it meet its obligations when it adds another \$200,000 to its interest bearing debt.

If the government can not pay expenses without going deeper in debt, it had better go into the hands of a receiver. As it is now run, it is no great shakes anyhow.

The Democratic tariff reform bill is so much like the Republican protective kind that it requires a great deal of fuss and splurges about it to keep up the "issue."

The persistent cough which usually follows an attack of the grippe can be permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. W. A. McGuire, of McKay, O., says: "La grippe left me with a severe cough. After using several different medicines without relief, I tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which effected a permanent cure. I have also found it to be without equal for children, when troubled with colds or croup. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F. B. Meyer, druggist.

The morning train via the Monon Route connects at Cincinnati with the 7:00 p. m. through vestibule train of the Queen and Crescent route reaching Jacksonville at 10:50 the following day. The service of this popular line is unsurpassed by any line to the south. For rates, time tables, etc. address city ticket office 232 Clark St., Chicago, or your local ticket agent.

Dr. I. B. Washburn, the optician, handles the celebrated Trolley's Kohinoor eye glasses, the best made. Attention is called to the ad, "See Again as in Youth," in another place in this paper.

Now that Cleveland is following so closely the dictates of the money power, there is no mystery about where the Democrats got such an immense campaign fund.

Don't forget the Farmer's Institute next week.

AT the state wool growers' association last week, some of its members showed themselves more a set of political schisters than an association of good shepherds. The president of the association was, however, an exception, for he did not, like some of the others, sit down and cry: "Baa, baa, black sheep, you can't grow any wool, unless we have tariff—a whole bag full." Mr. Tomlinson said there was and always would be profit in handling sheep whether tariff is high or low. This is the way for intelligent, industrious Americans to talk. We are sick and tired of this baby plea for help, for protection in every little business in which our people engage.

ABOUT three years ago, congress granted a subsidy to certain classes of American vessels carrying the mails between the United States and the South American countries. It was then confidently asserted by those favoring the measure that in a very short time we would have weekly communication with those countries, and that great commercial advantages would follow. After three years trial we still get our news from South America by way of Europe, and it now looks as if the subsidy was only another scheme to "reduce the surplus." Now that the "surplus" is succeeded by a deficiency of revenue, it would be a mighty good time to repeal the subsidy law.

If any of the farmers of the west and south still think that the tariff laws have not favored the manufacturing states at the expense of those devoted to agriculture, just let them step into the recorder's office and ascertain where those nine million mortgages are owned. That tells the tale more truthfully and eloquently than all the tariff or anti-tariff speeches ever delivered.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

An Interesting Batch of News From the Capitol.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, '94.

Americans may differ and dispute about what has been done and what ought to be done with Hawaii, but let any foreign government attempt to put its fingers into the pie and congress will, as one man, raise a shout of "hands off" that will be heard around the world. This was made certain by the news indicating a possibility of the landing of British marines in Honolulu to take a hand in the mixed up game. Congress is not getting excited over this matter, notwithstanding the excitement of the public over the news of the week; it has made up its mind to settle this matter in accordance with what it believes to be right, regardless of politics, and the administration has given practical evidence this week of its willingness, even gladness, to be relieved of the job. If there shall be no outbreak in Hawaii, or interference by a foreign government the matter will not be seriously taken up by congress until after the tariff is disposed of; otherwise, the tariff and everything else will be dropped and Hawaiian business settled for once and all.

The man who attempted to make up his mind on the tariff from the debate in the house this week, if there be any such individual, must find himself "between the devil and the deep sea." The administration Democrats declare the Wilson bill to be the one needed to give the country back prosperity; the Republicans that it is bound to make the hard times worse; the Democrats who believe in protection for their own districts, but not for the other fellows, say it will be all right if the particular amendments they advocate are added before it becomes a law, and Tom Johnson, of Ohio, says: "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau," and that the bill is "an evasion of promise and a political blunder of the gravest kind, a confession that the Democratic party lacks courage and honesty." Mr. Johnson advocates the abolition of every custom house. In view of these varied statements it would seem that it was just as well that the general debate in the house was limited to one week.

A letter written by Senator McPherson, who has been credited with being strongly opposed to the Wilson tariff bill, is being quoted with great satisfaction by friends of that measure. The letter was written to Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, of which Mr. McPherson is also a member, just before the departure of the latter upon a trip to Florida, the duration of which will depend upon the effect it has upon a throat trouble he has. Just why the friends of the Wilson bill should be pleased with the letter is more than I can comprehend. He not only neglects to endorse, or even to mention that measure, but he practically repudiated it when he wrote, "The Democratic side of the committee on finance must make the tariff bill and then every member of said committee must stand by the work done. To do otherwise is to confess that we are not fit to govern." If Mr. McPherson thinks that the Democrats on the finance committee "must make the tariff bill" it is evident that he thinks the bill already made by the house committee unsatisfactory and will favor its abandonment. The only thing about the letter that the friends of the Wilson bill have any reason to be pleased with is the declaration of the senator that he will not be an instructionist, but will stand by the decision of the committee, whatever that may be.

Some very plain language was used by Secretary Carlisle in the course of conferences held with the senate finance committee and the house ways and means committee this week concerning the condition of the available cash in the treasury, and proposed legislation to replenish it. Mr. Carlisle told them that the outgo was exceeding the income by about \$10,000,000 a month, owing to stagnation in business and falling of imports. He made no specific recommendation because he had already asked for either bonds or interest bearing certificates, which would be practically the same thing, in his an-

ual report, but he implored the committees to take some immediate action, and it is believed that an effort will be made to agree upon some sort of a relief measure that can be put through without any political opposition; indeed, Senator Voorhees is now making the effort to do so, and he thinks he will succeed.

There seems to be more probability of a genuine fist fight on the floor of the house than of one at Jacksonville. Newspaper readers know that the sobriquet "cuckoo" has been applied to what are known as the thick and thin administration men in both house and senate. Well, one of them—Representative Tracy, of New York—has tired of the fun and publicly announced his intention to slap the face of the next man who refers to him, in his hearing, as a "cuckoo," and he is just the sort of fellow who always lives up to his announcements. If some belligerent anti-administration man in the house wants to engage in a scrapping match all he has to do is to knock this "cuckoo" chip off Mr. Tracy's shoulder.

The senate isn't in any hurry about taking up the bill for the repeal of the election laws. It was to have come up this week but was postponed another week by unanimous consent.

Grover Speaks.

Stockton Mail.

You hear me warble!
Hear my dulcet tones!

I spoke.

I, Grover, I,

And lo, the earth shook,
The stars turned pale,

And the moon

Hid her face.

She could not have been, silver, then.

I'll teach her

To be a gold moon,

Or I'll know why,

You bet!

A compromise?

Never!

Nev—I'll not permit it.

There are two of us,

The Lord and I—

I and the Lord—

Who do not permit

The plans and schemes of little men

To stand between us

And our end.

Who talks of congress?

Show him to me!

Trot him out!

I'll sit down on him,

And where'll he then

Be at?

Hey?

See!

Congress?

Congress be blowed!

Congress isn't in it

With me.

I'll run congress;

I'll own it;

It shall do my will,

Or I'll know why.

Hang Stewart at the yard-arm

Of the ship of state;

He's no good.

Wall Street says so,

And Wall Street knows.

Wall Street's my friend;

I'm Wall Street's friend,

See!

We're all right,

I and Wall street.

Remember the watchword

"No compromise."

We'll not permit it,

I and the Lord,

Who don't permit

Things.

Chicago newspapers have lately gone into merchandising in connection with their efforts to increase their circulation, to such an extent as to involve them in some difficulty with their large advertisers who object to the low prices and good values offered. The most notable instance of this is The Inter Ocean, which was compelled to dispense with its very popular Book Department for no other reason. It continues its World's Fair Portfolio Department, however, which is delivering about 11,000 per day at present and has just added a comprehensive series of "Views of the World," and a book of music called "Harmonized Melodies" on the same plan. They are sold at a certain price provided the purchaser presents a certain number of coupons cut from the paper.

There are but few papers in this section of the country that can boast of such an extraordinary interesting feature as letters from S. E. Sparling. Everybody in this part of the country knows Sam and his ability to write. You should read his letters and thereby gain a great deal of knowledge of life in foreign countries, that you will fail to find anywhere else.

Farmer's Institute.

OUR MILK CHURCH.

Devoted to the Dairying Interests of Jasper County.

Cost of Butter at the World's Fair.

The first 15 days shows that the 15 cows in each breed were fed at the following expense: Guernseys, \$47.01; Jerseys, \$56.08; Short Horn, \$51.34.

This makes the food cost of the butter produced by them to be, for the Guernseys, 12.8 cents per pound, and Short Horn, 15.3 cents per pound. Cost of daily ration per cow: Guernsey, 20.95 cents, Jerseys, 24.92, Short Horn, 22.87 cents. Estimating the butter produced at 27 cents per pound, Elgin price, the Guernsey's product exceeded its food cost by \$51.90; the Jersey's product by \$60.31 and the Short Horn product by \$38.98, showing an average daily profit per cow, of 23 cents for Guernseys, 26.8 cents for the Jerseys and 17.3 cents for the Short Horns.

It will be seen that the Jersey lead in the contest. But it is claimed by the Guernsey men that while they had but a few thousand cows distributed all over the United States to pick from, the Jersey men had at least sixty thousand. The Short Horn men claim that if the gain in flesh, while being on the test, had been taken into account they would have come out ahead.

So you have it one thing is sure, the test was made fairly and on the basis that was agreed upon before it began.

We believe that the same rules that govern in breeding for beef will apply in breeding for milk. A thoroughbred is not the most profitable for beef. Neither is the thoroughbred cow the most profitable for milk. Half breeds will, as a rule, give more milk, while, perhaps, not quite so rich. Yet the quantity will more than offset the difference in quality.

In selecting cows look well to their past history, and buy

none that does not show a good

milk record. And above every

else top the herd with a

thoroughbred Jersey bull, that

has a good record. The tests

referred to above have done a

great deal of good in the way of

education on the dairy subject,

and it would be a good idea for

our dairymen to study