

STATE CROP REPORT.

From The U. S. Weather Bureau
at Purdue University.

WEEK ENDING MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Cool, fair weather predominated, with good rains only in localities in northern portion on one day. Light frosts occurred on two mornings in localities, but there was not anything to be injured except, perhaps, a few tender plants, a few late tomatoes or sweet potatoes. Corn is all safe from frost, and most of it is cut and in shock; in some localities all is secured and hulling has begun; the tops make good fodder and hay is scarce. In general the yield is very good; in some localities it is the greatest crop for years. A fair crop of tobacco is all housed in good condition. A good crop of millet and buckwheat is being harvested and a fair amount of sorghum is being rendered. Potatoes are not a good yield, except in few counties of the northern portion, where the crop is heavy. Turnips, pumpkins and melons are an extraordinary crop. A fair crop of sweet potatoes are being dug. Apples and cider are in such abundance that there is no market for them, and in some localities there are not barrels enough to hold the cider. Most of the wheat is all sown; the early sown wheat, rye and barley are coming up nicely, but there are fly in the wheat in localities and it must be resown. Farmers in general are satisfied with this year's harvest.

NORTHERN PORTION.

Good rains fell on one day in most localities, and cool, fair weather prevailed. Frosts occurred on several mornings; they were light and only injured perhaps a few potatoes, tomatoes and other tender vines. The corn is nearly all in shock and milling has commenced in some localities. The crop is large everywhere. Millet and buckwheat are large crops; in Stark county the buckwheat crop is heavy. Turnips and cabbage are good crops and melons and pumpkins are good crops, in Carroll county extraordinary. Field tomatoes matured fast and are abundant. Cider and sorghum making continues. Pasturage is green but still short. Potatoes in general yield a good crop; in Cass and LaPorte counties the crop is a failure; in Kosciusko, Lake, Huntington, Allen and St. Joseph counties the crop is large. Rye is coming on fine in Miami; the largest crop has been sown ever since Indiana became cultivated; also in St. Joseph county the acreage sown to rye is very large. Wheat is nearly all sown and coming up; fly injured early sown wheat and it has to be resown in Cass and Whitley counties. Wells and springs are dry, and stock water is scarce in Warren, Kosciusko and Porter counties.

Fire in Jordan.

The house on Henry Welsh's farm, seven miles south-west of Rensselaer, was totally destroyed by fire from unknown origin at 4 p. m. last Monday. The house was occupied by Andy Frazer and family, tenants, but Mr. Frazer was absent at Foresman at the time of the disaster. Mrs. Frazer, who was ill, was warned of the fire by her little girl and had time to save but a few things. Mr. Welsh's loss is about all covered by insurance and he will probably rebuild at once. Mr. Frazer loses \$200 or \$300.

Knights of the Macabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to me a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail." —Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at F. B. Meyer's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.

Cheap Iowa Lands!

I have for sale a large list of the finest Iowa corn lands at prices ranging from \$20 to \$40 per acre, on purchasers own terms; Missouri bottom lands in Woodbury county; improved; better corn land than that of Jasper county. Call and see me when you sell your high priced Jasper farms. W. E. SEYMOUR, Remington, Ind.

A MOUNTAIN IDYL.



USAN STEBBINS was by all odds the best looking girl on Grassy Lick, without being remarkably beautiful; for beauty is not a noticeable characteristic of mountain women, old or young, and how she had ever come to

"If you want me to stay, why don't you say so?" says I, gettin' ugly.

"I reckon you kin if you want to," says she, mighty pesky.

"Susan," says I, "what's the use uv foolin'?"

"Foolin' about what?" says she.

"About me and you," says I.

"I ain't a foolin'," says she.

"You air," says I, "and you know it."

"Ef you don't like me, Lem Skaggs," says she, briddin' up all over, "you kin go long. I didn't ask you to stop, did I?"

"But I do like you, Susan," says I, gettin' skeert, and tryin' to pull the gate open so's I could git close enough to her to coax her.

"I reckon you like Mary Finnel a sight better," says she, holdin' the gate ag'in me.

"I reckon I don't," says I, and I could feel the gate give a little.

"You wouldn't talk that a-way if she wuz in hearin' distance," says she.

"Wouldn't I?" says I, and I heaved and sat on the gate, but it didn't move a peg. "You jist fetch her up here on see of I wouldn't."

"No, you jist go down thar," says she. "Thar's whar you started fer."

"I didn't do nothin' uv the sort," says I, gittin' despriter every minute.

"You told me you did," says she, and I could feel the gate give some and then set up ag'in.

"You couldn't stand your liberality, Lem. That's what got her."

"Not a bit uv it," he continued. "All the time I was takin' her all sorts uv things, she wuz makin' eyes at every feller that come along, and sorter expectin' me to keep up my end uv the swingle tree, jist case I kinder seemed to hanker after doin' it that a-way."

"But you kept at it?"

"I reckon not," he laughed. "All uv a sudden I sat in fer Mary Finnel, and give the store folks a rest on buyin'."

"Then what happened?" I inquired, with a hope that I would now get some information.

He laughed a low, gurgling laugh, such as a boy would give out when caught in some of his natural degradations.

"Well," he said, "she kinder swapped eends on t'other fellers, and swung 'round my way, but I wuz givin' a inch, and I didn't have no talk with her for mighty nigh two weeks, and then one evenin' as I wuz passin' her house on my way to Mary's, and she knew it. I seen her hangin' on the gate lookin' out into the future, er somethin' uv that sort that I seen a pictur uv one's an agent wuz sellin'."



"YOU AINT LYIN' NOW, LEM?"

"Good evenin'," says I, not offerin' to stop.

"Good evenin'," says she, "Pears to me you're in a powerful hurry."

"Kinder!" says I, slackin' up some. I promised to be down to Mary's 'bout this time."

This book is undoubtedly an encyclopedia of every phase of the silver question, and the facts given must be accepted by all disputants as authentic. It will be the reference book of all parties during the next campaign, and containing, as it does, the arguments of the accredited champions of both sides of the silver controversy, it is being sought after by every impartial student of the living political issues. Send 50c to the Pilot for The Great Debate.

Notice.

Professor Bitting of Purdue university will address the farmers and all others interested in hog raising on the subjects of cholera and other diseases that the hog is subject to at the court house at 2 p. m. Oct. 26, 1895. Come and hear him; perhaps we can learn something that will benefit us.

"Well, tell me," says I, "and see if I'll stay."

"I reckon not," says she, still a-naggin' me, "mebbe they wouldn't like it."

"Who's they?" says I.

"She give a little chuckle, and I come up to the gate and rested my hands on it to one side uv her."

"Pap and mother," says she, "They've gone down to the schoolhouse to preachin' and won't be back tell 8 o'clock."

"Ain't you kinder lonesome waitin' hyer by yerself, Susan?" says I, half way tryin' to pull the gate open, but she held it shut.

"I reckon I wuz," says she. "That's why I came out and hung on the gate. It's mighty still like in the house."

"You reckon you wuz?" says I. "Ain't you now?" and I chuckled to myself for ketchin' her.

"Pr'aps I am pr'aps I ain't," she snickered, and tossed her head.

"I tried to open the gate, but she held it shut."

DR. MENDENHALL,

Indian Name MON-GOS-YAH.

The Great Indian Doctor!

The Doctor will positively by at Rensselaer, Indiana.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
OCTOBER 10th, 11th and 12th,And will return TWO DAYS IN EACH MONTH for One Year.
Office at MAKEEVER HOUSE.FREE! The Sick Treated
FREE!

All persons who will apply Thursday, Oct. 10 to 12, will be treated SERVICES FREE. The Doctor makes this liberal offer to demonstrate his Indian medicines in the cure of diseases.



The Doctor spent twenty-one years of his life among the Indians, there learning the secrets of Nature's wonderful remedies contained in Roots, Barks, Gums, Buds, Berries, Leaves and Plants.

MARVELOUS—The Doctor can tell you all your complaints by simply looking at you and without asking any questions. CUREATION FREE in all diseases of men, women and children.

Perfect cures are made in all cases undertaken—Catarrah, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Blood Diseases, Scrofula, Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetter, Eczema, Eye, Ear, Kidneys, Bladder, Piles, Rheumatism, Disease, Lost Manhood. All female complaints and weak children promptly cured.

Young and Middle-Aged Men who are troubled with nervous debility, loss of memory, weakness of body and brain, loss of energy, organic weakness, kidney and bladder affection or any form of special disease can here find a speedy cure.

Write—Thousands cured at home by letter. Send a lock of your hair, age, weight and sex. Enclose a stamp for reply and you will be told all your complaints by return mail. Address all letters to

DR. CHAS. MENDENHALL,
LOGANSPORT, INDIANA.

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

The Feeding Value of Oats.

The price paid by farmers for oats at the present time is lower than for many years, perhaps the lowest in the history of the United States. From 1870 to 1895, the lowest average value for oats in the United States in any one year was 22.9 for 1889. The quotations on oats in Chicago markets today are 10 to 12 cents less per bushel than for a year ago at this time. At Lafayette, Indiana, farmers are paid 16 cents per bushel for No. 2 white oats, and extra choice old oats can be bought of commission men for 20 cents.

One hundred pounds of average oats and corn are each supposed to contain the following amounts of food nutrients that are digested by the animal body.

Protein.	Carbohydrate.	Fat.
0.25	48.34	4.18
7.02	66.69	4.28

Protein is the flesh or muscle forming material, while Carbohydrates and Fat are important fat forming foods. Of the two foods, protein is the most expensive to produce. The so-called "rich" foods, are so designated on account of having a larger per centage of protein than the others, and they are usually the highest priced foods in the market. Oil meal is a good example of this class of foods containing a large per cent of protein.

From the above it can be seen that 100 pounds of oats contain decidedly more flesh or muscle forming food than 100 pounds of corn.

On the basis of Lafayette quotations, 100 pounds of oats would fetch 50 cents, and 100 pounds of corn, 48 cents.

In view of these extremely low prices, the writer believes feeders will do well to feed oats, rather than sell them and buy bran, which is now 70 cents per 100. No other grain is superior, if equal to oats as a food for working horses. For growing cattle or sheep or milch cows it is most desirable, and should be much more generally fed than it is. Instead of feeding corn as the only grain, a decided improvement would be a mixture of two parts ground corn and one part oats. While oats are less referred to than other common grains, in recommending feeding rations, it is not because of inferior value, but rather from the cost of this food. At the present time, however, the low price will warrant its more extensive use. In a list of 100 rations used by prominent dairy cattle feeders in the United States and Canada, published by the Wisconsin experiment station, oats are fed 35 times. Of 9 Canadian feeders, 8 added ground oats to the rations.

It is not the purpose of this communication to reflect upon the feeding value of other food stuffs, but rather to urge a more extensive use of oats, especially during the present depression in prices.

C. S. PLUMB,
Director Purdue Experiment Station.

Robert Randle brought to the Pilot office eight mammoth ears of corn that are from nine to twelve inches in length. It was grown on his farm about ten miles east.

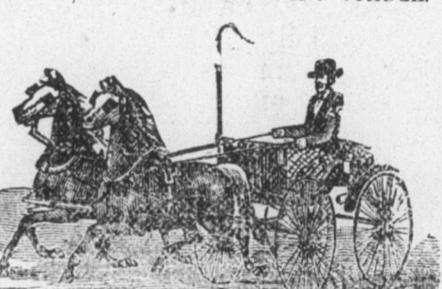
European

Bargain
Store.

Copper Wash Boiler No. 8.	\$2.25
Parlor Matches, doz. boxes.	.15
5-Gal. Oil Can with Pump.	1.15
Copper Tea Kettle, Nickled	1.15
Tubular Lanterns50
Corn Knives, from 25 to ..	.30
Cottage Sewing Machine ..	20.00
100-lb. Grindstone & frame ..	2.50
Largest Zinc Tubs, 85 to ..	.95

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Leopold Barn, South of Court House,
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AND
Wheelwright

General Repairing in Wood and Iron.

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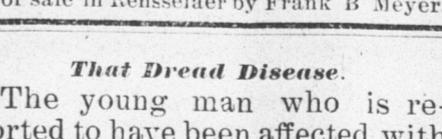
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A. R. Hopkins, Assistant Cashier.A. MCCOY & CO'S BANK
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Gas or vitalized air administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Give me a trial.

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