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Half a Century

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

PILOT PUBLISHING CO., (Limited.) Proprietors.

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THE PEOPLE'S PILOT is the official organ of the Jasper and Newton County Alliances, and is published every Thursday at

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

Entered as second class matter at the post office in Rensselaer, Ind.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Now for the loaves and fishes.

The "landslide" was not much of a slump after all.

In the distribution of favors our republican friends should not forget the services rendered by Lyman Zea.

McKinley wins, but the race was hot to the finish, and fortunes of battle hung upon very narrow margins in two or three states.

The gold democrats are already organizing to capture the several state organizations of the party they so basely deserted, but it is safe to predict that any political favors they receive will come from their republican allies.

The Rensselaer post-office is the high persimmon that George Robinson may possibly reach with his long pole, though rumor has it that B. F. Ferguson and several others are standing expectantly near the tree upon which the luscious fruit is ripening.

The silver craze that the gold standard press reported dead all last winter, seems to have been in the ring with its opponent right up to the close of a very interesting "mill," despite repeated fouls, and though defeated in this contest it has already gone into training for a fight to a finish in 1900.

Bryan has carried the cause of silver to the very crisis of battle, where victory seems quite within his grasp, and if any one believes the fight is to be abandoned, they will be as surely undeceived as that another campaign will come. The cause is the living truth and it will remain upmost for public consideration until it is successful.

One year ago not many democrats believed it possible to pull the party together with the odium of the Cleveland administration upon it. That Bryan was defeated by the narrowest possible margin is history now, and is proof that, even from a purely party standpoint, a wise course was taken when it championed the cause of silver and called to its aid the people's party, the pioneers in the great reform movement. The people have been heard on the financial question, the money power has been shaken to its foundations, and it knows that the people, though lulled to acquiescence by fair promises, cannot be long deceived. Relief must be given, and no relief will come except by an expansion of the currency. It is quite probable that an expansion will be inaugurated; it is even likely that a measure for silver coinage will be passed. Europe has discovered by this campaign that the "silver heresy" is a power that cannot be overcome, and the great financiers of England are already suggesting more favorable legis-

lation for silver. It may result in some limited form of silver coinage by international agreement, and if so it will be the direct result of the agitation in this country, and a vindication of the truth of our defeated contention.

Victory Brings Responsibilities.

There has been a frost. It covers Jasper county knee deep. Not a green twig of the silver crop seems to have escaped. The golden rod blossoms this November day in all the glorious splendor of a summer sun, while the chill rain falls from the darkening clouds on the blighted blades about it. A great battle has been fought, a decisive victory won, and the victors are drunk with joyous excitement. It is their right, and we wish them the fullest measure of merit and satisfaction. Burn brightly the fires of your great triumph, brothers, celebrate to the uttermost your achievement; had the victory been won by your opponents they would have expressed their joy with all the enthusiasm of a conquering soldiery. And winning the victory they would have proceeded to inaugurate that system of laws which they promised would bring relief. You also have promised relief and the people will expect you to make the promise good. From the present information it appears that all the branches of government will be in your hands and there will be no excuse for your not giving the people prosperity. The opportunity is yours and it is fortunate that no barrier interposes to prevent the carrying out of your full scheme of legislation.

Should you follow out the policy you have advocated during this campaign, and be successful in inaugurating an era of prosperity, it will prove the gold standard theory correct, and will render impossible another campaign on the money question.

On the other hand, however, should permanent prosperity fail to result from the trust imposed in you, and we believe failure inevitable, you will be held accountable by a deceived people. That they are deceived and have voted against their own interests, time will certainly demonstrate, and they will as certainly vindicate their outraged manhood by asserting their supreme sovereignty in taking the sacred trust of government out of your hands.

The defeated party has taught the necessity of a larger volume of money; the victors have contended that there was an abundance of money and that a continuance of the present financial system would produce prosperity. In a nutshell this has been the issue; let the republican party put their theories to the test, the verdict of the American people will be fair.

Silver Still Lives.

With the setting of last Tuesday's troubled sun a most momentous political contest was brought to a close. It has been a battle royal, surpassing in the general interest of all people the exciting scenes of 1856, so vividly impressed on the minds of many of us, and in marked particulars so similar to existing circumstances, the money power in each instance being determined to crush the spirit of the great common folk and prevent its rising in humanity's just cause. A most unequal struggle has been waged for the franchise of those men who hold the nation's destinies in their hands. Upon the one side stood the united yeomen of our fair land, the producers of wealth, our farmers, organized labor, and all the friends of honest toil. Upon the other side was arrayed the arrogant aristocracy of wealth, the classes, who through special legislative privileges have absorbed to themselves the product of industry and have so far en-

croached upon the rights of free labor as to threaten the tree of liberty itself. In most unholy compact we found the banks corporations and trusts, the enemies of the republic and its sacred institutions.

The silver forces have been obliged to contribute from their severest poverty as the penalty for the patriotism in their hearts that this aggressive campaign might be maintained. They have given freely of their time, their labor, their talent, as well as of their small means and they have gone hungry to their beds with fervent prayers for divine help upon their lips that this contest might not be lost through their neglect or their lack of heroism.

How striking the contrast with our opponents. They have had at their command money without stint; they have purchased the support of the great metropolitan press until but a half dozen papers of the first magnitude between the two oceans espoused the cause of silver. With the threat of dismissal they silenced the voice of the wage earner. For promises of office thousands of demagogues defended the gold standard. In every state hired speakers overrun the country and lied to the people; and in the closing hours of the campaign we have reason to believe that our weaker brothers were approached by that most despicable individual, the vote corruptionist, with ample gold from England's bursting vaults to tempt many a one in financial distress.

We said that there was a similarity between this campaign and that of 1856, when the heroic Fremont was a candidate for the presidency. Then the great slave power was the aristocracy of wealth, the power that had always ruled the old political parties. To-day it is the banks and corporations. In 1860 the money power was defeated in the democratic national convention and withdrew to unite with the whigs of the south, much as the gold democrats are now uniting with the republicans.

How similar, my friends, were the parties of Lincoln and Douglas, relatively to the populist and democratic parties to-day. The former parties were both opposed to and hated by the slave power; the latter parties are united against and despised by the banking conspiracy. Lincoln and Douglas differed in the manner of their opposition to the slave power, and the reform vote of 1860 was thus divided, but Lincoln was successful. The populists and democrats differ also on some points, but a kind providence will bring them together in 1900 as one grand party in opposition to organized greed, that silver may be restored to our money system and our beloved Bryan be permitted to save America from the blight of the English gold standard.

Condensed Testimony.

Chas. B. Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent, Columbus, Ohio, certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a cough remedy. J. D. Brown, Prop. St. James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a Cough of two years standing, caused by La Grippe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs. Hemming, 222 E. 25th St., Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has no fear of Croup, because it instantly relieves. Free Trial Bottles at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store.

West Virginia's Plurality.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 5.—From official and conservative estimates received from this state McKinley's majority in the state will not fall short of 13,000 and all four Republican candidates for congress are elected.

Complete Returns from Maryland.

Baltimore, Nov. 5.—Maryland complete, unofficial, gives McKinley 32,291 plurality. In 1892 Cleveland's plurality was 21,130, showing a Republican gain of 53,421.

He Still Claims Texas.

Dallas, Nov. 5.—Chairman Green, of the Republican committee, said last night: "We will carry Texas, sure, by 20,000. We are making big gains everywhere. Our returns are reliable."

THE NEXT SENATE.

On the Currency Question It Will Have an Anti-Silver Majority.

Washington, Nov. 5.—From returns thus far received the next senate probably will stand as follows: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 32; Independents and Populists, 11; doubtful, 5; total, 90. On the currency question the senate undoubtedly will have an anti-silver majority. The doubtful states are Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, North Carolina and South Carolina. The Republicans would need forty-five with the vice president to control the senate. The Republican senators who bolted the St. Louis ticket and platform are classed as Independents. They are: Teller, Dubois, Mantle and Cannon. Another Utah senator to be elected to succeed Brown will undoubtedly be Independent. Classed by states the senate will stand as follows:

Alabama, 2 Democrats; Arkansas, 2 Democrats; California, 1 Democrat and 1 Republican; Colorado, 1 Republican and 1 Independent; Connecticut, 2 Republicans; Delaware, 1 Democrat and 1 doubtful; Florida, 2 Democrats; Georgia, 2 Democrats; Idaho, 1 Independent; Illinois, 2 Republicans; Indiana, 1 Democrat and 1 Republican; Iowa, 2 Republicans; Kansas, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat; Kentucky, 1 Democrat and 1 doubtful; Louisiana, 2 Democrats; Maine, 2 Republicans; Maryland, 1 Democrat and 1 Republican; Massachusetts, 2 Republicans; Michigan, 2 Republicans; Minnesota, 2 Republicans; Mississippi, 2 Democrats; Missouri, 2 Democrats; Montana, 1 Republican (Carter) and 1 Independent; Nebraska, 1 Republican and 1 Populist; Nevada, 2 Populists; New Hampshire, 2 Republicans; New Jersey, 1 Democrat and 1 Republican; New York, 1 Democrat and 1 Republican; North Carolina, 1 Populist and 1 doubtful; North Dakota, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat; Ohio, 2 Republicans; Oregon, 2 Republicans; Pennsylvania, 2 Republicans; Rhode Island, 2 Republicans; South Carolina, 2 Democrats; South Dakota, 1 Independent (Pettigrew) and 1 doubtful; Tennessee, 2 Democrats; Texas, 2 Democrats; Utah, 2 Independents; Vermont, 2 Republicans; Virginia, 2 Democrats; Washington, 1 Republican and 1 Independent; West Virginia, 1 Democrat and 1 Republican; Wisconsin, 1 Democrat and 1 Republican; Wyoming, 2 Republicans.

WITH THE WASHINGTON OFFICIALS. Unusual Proportion of Them Did Not Go Home to Vote.

Washington, Nov. 4.—An unusual proportion of government officials in the higher offices remained in Washington and did not vote. The list included President Cleveland and Private Secretary Thurber, who were at the White House most of the day; Secretaries Olney, Carlisle (who lost his vote by a technicality of the law) and Morton; Solicitor General Humes Conrad, of Virginia; Assistant Attorney General Thomas; Assistant Secretaries Rockhill, Dabney and Sims, and a number of bureau chiefs, some of whom, however, lost their votes by reason of long residence in Washington.

Among those who did not vote were Secretaries Francis, Herbert and Lamont, Postmaster General Wilson, Attorney General Harmon, Assistant Attorney General Whitney (of New York), Assistant Secretary Baldwin (of the state department), Assistant Secretaries Hamlin, Curtis and Wilke (of the treasury department), Comptroller Eckels, Assistant Secretary Reynolds, Assistant Attorney General Lionberger, and Land Commissioner Lamoreaux (of the interior department), and Assistants Postmaster General Jones, Nelson, Craig and Maxwell. Assistant Secretary McAdoo, of the navy department, went to New Jersey. Civil Service Commissioner Proctor paired with a Kentucky free silver friend, and Commissioners Rice and Harlow voted in Albany and St. Louis respectively. Chairman Faulkner, of the democratic congressional committee, Senator Gorman, and a few other notable Democrats were locked in Democratic headquarters here last night, receiving the news. They refused admittance to all, including newspaper men.

OHIO IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Seventeen Republicans "Get There" and Two Democrats.

Columbus, O., Nov. 4.—At 1 a. m. the returns indicate the election of seventeen Republicans and two Democrats to congress and two districts in doubt. In the Fifth district David Meekins, (Dem.), and F. E. Dewitt, (Rep.), both claim their election. In the Thirteenth district James A. Norton, (Dem.), and S. S. Harris, both claim their election. The Democrats elected J. P. MacLean, of Greenville, in the Fourth district, and James McDowell, of Millersburg, in the Seventeenth district. A. S. McClure, the Republican candidate in the Seventeenth district, was a pronounced free silver man and failed of re-election.

The Republicans elect the following: First district, W. B. Shattuck, Cincinnati; Second, J. E. Bromwell, Cincinnati; Third, R. M. Nevin, Dayton; Sixth, Seth W. Brown, Lebanon; Seventh, W. I. Weaver, Springfield; Eighth, Archibald Lybrand, Delaware; Ninth, J. H. Southard, Toledo; Tenth, I. J. Benton, West Union; Eleventh, C. H. Grosvenor, Athens; Twelfth, D. K. Watson, Columbus; Fourteenth, W. S. Kerr, Mansfield; Fifteenth, H. C. Vanvorhis, Zanesville; Sixteenth, Lorenzo Danford, St. Clairsville; Eighteenth, R. W. Taylor, Lisbon; Nineteenth, S. A. Northway, Ashtabula; Twentieth, C. E. Beach, Cleveland; Twenty-first, T. E. Burton, Cleveland. When the present Ohio delegation to congress of 19 Republicans and two Democrats was elected the state gave a Republican plurality of 137,000.

One of the Features in Massachusetts.

Boston, Nov. 4.—McKinley's majority in Massachusetts is now placed at 124,000. Republican candidates for president and governor have carried every city and town for the first time in the history of the state. The congressional delegation is unchanged—twelve Republicans and one Democrat, the latter the only one in New England. The gold vote was about 3 per cent. There is little difference in the vote between Bryan and Williams.

When the Wilcox law goes into effect in New York on Jan. 1 next, about 4,000 convicts in the state prison will be idle. By this law physical culture will take the place of work, and prisoners will play football and ride bicycles.

AT THE MAJOR'S HOME

Some of the Early Morning Scenes at Canton:

PARADE OF THE TIPPECANOE CLUB

It Passes McKinley's House at 4 o'clock in the Morning and the President-Elect Reviews It from the Roof of His Porch—Mr. Bryan Rises Early at His Home in Lincoln, Neb., and Receives Callers—Encouraging Telegrams.

Canton, O., Nov. 4.—Major McKinley was about the house by 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, after three hours of sleep broken by the demonstrations all around him. At 4 o'clock Wednesday morning he had stood on the roof of his porch reviewing the Tippecanoe club, 1,000 strong, from Cleveland. It was a stirring scene in the gray of the morning. Major McKinley took a final survey of the estimates up to 4:15 a. m. There had been marked fluctuation after midnight. But in any view of the situation the feeling about the McKinley home was that the contest was now over.

In order that Major and Mrs. McKinley might have rest members of the local reception committee were early on hand to keep away visiting delegations until later in the day. A curious crowd filled the streets and sidewalks about the home, but no visitors were admitted. Telegrams by the hundred had accumulated through the early morning and were delivered in huge bunches.

They were mainly congratulatory, with some additional advices on the situation. Word came that Oregon gave a McKinley majority of 7,000; Louisville would give a majority of 13,500, an increase over the previous night of 1,500, which renewed interest in the Kentucky outcome; Wisconsin's plurality would reach 100,000. In a general way the returns led to the conviction among Major McKinley's close associates that 239 electoral votes were assured beyond peradventure; forty-eight more were regarded as probable for McKinley, and eighteen doubtful. Those regarded as certain are Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

McKinley's Plurality. Those counted as probable for McKinley are North Dakota, South Dakota, Delaware, Kentucky, Montana, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The doubtfuls are Kansas and Nebraska. Joseph P. Smith, political secretary of Major McKinley, has made an unofficial summary of pluralities, giving the states in detail, and showing a total of 1,537,000 McKinley plurality in twenty-seven states. He adds: "The electoral vote of McKinley and Hobart will be somewhere between 289 and 354, leaving to Bryan and Sewall not more than 92 to 158. In my confident judgment McKinley and Hobart will receive nearly, if not quite, 1,500,000 plurality of the popular vote."

BRYAN IS CHEERFUL

Does Not Concede His Defeat Nor Claim His Election.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 4.—Mr. Bryan does not yet concede his defeat, nor on the other hand, does he claim his election. "We are making no claims," he said. "But are awaiting the later returns with much interest."

Mr. Bryan was a comparatively earlier riser Wednesday. He had had his breakfast and was receiving callers at 9 o'clock. He was cheerful and buoyant and clearly showed that he had had a refreshing night's rest. Telegrams began to arrive early in the day, and while none of them made any positive claims as to the general result, they were all of an encouraging character, giving the Democratic candidate far more ground for hope than do the public bulletins. Dispatches from Kentucky made positive claims for him for the state on the basis of big gains in the western section, while encouraging word was received from Indiana and Michigan. Mr. Bryan commented upon these as a disinterested observer might have done, but made no general claims upon them. He said he would have no comment to make until the result was absolutely known. Among the dispatches received were several from Senator Jones, national chairman, all of which were reassuring.

In Administration Circles.

Washington, Nov. 4.—There was an air of unconcealed satisfaction in administration circles here Wednesday morning over the results of the election, yet this was tempered in many instances with pity. From the president in the White House to the lowest official there was no disposition to exult over the defeat of their old-time political associates, and the members of the president's official family, one and all, preserved a dignified silence in the hope of thus making easier the task set for them in the future of healing the breaches in the party.

Bryan's Old Home Goes for Him.

Centuria, Ill., Nov. 4.—Salem, the former home of Bryan, gives a Democratic plurality of 202, a gain of 80 over the vote of 1892. A. M. Barnhart, president of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, type foundry, Chicago, came all the way from France to vote, only to find that under the laws of Illinois he was disfranchised. He had not registered.

Elijah B. Glenn, who celebrated his one hundredth birthday a few weeks ago, walked several miles from his home, to his polling place in Newark, N. J., and cast his vote for Bryan and Sewall.

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