

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

FOR THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER AND GOLD AT THE PARITY RATIO OF SIXTEEN TO ONE WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ANY OTHER NATION ON EARTH.

VOL. VI.

RENSSELAER IND., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1896.

NUMBER 23.



The Direct Line to
Chicago.
Indianapolis.
Cincinnati.
LaFayette.
Louisville.
West Baden.
French Lick Springs
and
All Points South.
FRANK J. REED, G. P. A., Chicago.

Monon Time Table No. 23, in Effect Sept. 13.

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 4.....	4.30 a. m.	No. 5.....	10.55 a. m.
No. 40.....	7.31 a. m.	No. 39.....	1.53 p. m.
No. 32.....	9.55 a. m.	No. 31.....	4.03 p. m.
No. 24.....	12.20 p. m.	No. 23.....	6.13 p. m.
No. 16.....	2.40 p. m.	No. 15.....	8.23 p. m.
No. 8.....	5.00 p. m.	No. 7.....	10.33 p. m.
No. 1.....	7.20 p. m.	No. 2.....	12.43 p. m.
No. 74 carries passengers between Monon and Lowell.			
No. 32 makes no stops between Rensselaer and Hammond.			
Train No. 5 has a through coach for Indianapolis and Cincinnati, via Roachdale; arrives Indianapolis 2:46 p. m.; Cincinnati, 6 p. m. No. 6 has through coach returning; leaves Cincinnati 8:20 a. m.; leaves Indianapolis 11:50 a. m.; arrives Rensselaer 3:30 p. m. daily. Tickets can be purchased at regular rates via this route.			

W. H. BEAM, Agent.

CHURCHES

FIRST BAPTIST. Preaching every two weeks at 10:45 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; E. Y. P. U. 6 p. m. Sunday day; prayer meeting 7 p. m.; C. E. Voliva pastor.

CHRISTIAN. Corner Van Rensselaer and Susan. Preaching, 10:45 and 8:00; Sunday school, 9:30; Junior Endeavorers, 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. U. 6 p. m.; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30; Rev. Lindley pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN. Corner Cullen and Angelica. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Junior Endeavorers, 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. U. 6 p. m.; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30; Ladies Industrial Society meets every Wednesday afternoon. The Missionary Society, monthly.

METHODIST E. Preaching at 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Epworth League, Sunday, 6:30; Tuesday, 7:30; Junior Endeavorers, Sunday, 2:30; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30; Dr. R. D. Utter, pastor.

CHURCH OF GOD. Corner Harrison and Susan. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30; Rev. F. L. Austin, pastor.

CHRISTIAN-BARKLEY CHURCH OF CHRIST. Preaching every alternate Lord's Day, Morning, Sunday School, 10:00; Preaching, 11:00; Evening, Y. P. U. 6 p. m.; 7:30; Preaching, 8:00. Rev. R. S. Morgan, Pastor.

LOGES
MASONIC—PRAIRIE LODGE. No. 126, A. F. and A. M., meets first and third Mondays of each month. O. G. Spiller, W. M.; W. J. Innes, Sec'y.
EVENING STAR CHAPTEL. No. 141, O. E. S., meets first and third Wednesdays of each month. Nellie Hopkins, W. M.; Maud E. Spiller, Sec'y.

CATHOLIC ORDER FORESTERS— Willard Lodge, No. 418, meets every first and third Sunday of the month at 2 p. m. E. P. Honan, Sec'y.; Frank Maloy, Chm.; Ranger.

ODD FELLOWS—IROQUOIS LODGE. No. 149, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday, W. E. Overton, N. G.; S. C. Irwin, Sec'y.
RENSSELAER ENCAMPMENT. No. 201, I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Mondays of each month. T. J. Sawyer, C. P.; John Vannatt, Scribe.
RENSSELAER REBECCA DEGREE LODGE. No. 346, meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. Mattie Bowman, N. G.; Miss Alice Irwin, Sec'y.

I. O. O. FORESTERS, COURT JASPER. No. 1703, Independent Order of Foresters, meets second and fourth Mondays Geo. Goff, C. D. H. C. R.; J. W. Horton, C. R.

Rensselaer Victorious.

The last foot ball game of the season, played Thanksgiving day, at the stock farm, resulted in a victory for the home boys, the score being 10 to 0.

It was one of the best games played here this season, and though Battle Ground did not score, they played a very fast game.

Several brilliant plays were made, the work of Brinley, Tucker and Brown being the feature of the day.

The bad weather kept the crowd down, but those that attended were very enthusiastic and enjoyed the game very much.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store.

PUBLIC FORUM

Letters and notes on all subjects of interest to the general public will be published in this department. Contributions requested. Name of writer must in all cases be given to the editor though it need not be published.

A Patriotic Friend.

Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Nov. 20, 1896. F. D. Craig; Respected Friend.—Your note of recent date requesting remittance of \$1.50 due you for subscription to People's Pilot was duly received and enclosed please find post-office order to liquidate the same. I am in hearty sympathy with you in your heroic struggle to down plutocracy and enthrone the people in their stead. I am sorry that we could not have won the battle in the late campaign, but it seems it was not to be, and we bow in submission to the verdict of the people and trust that 1900 will reverse the late decision. Wishing you abundant success, and with kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Craig, I am very truly yours.

G. L. CHANDLER.

Confidence and Taxes.

A farmer, an old man, a delinquent taxpayer, who had on a gold hat and a half jag stepped into the county treasurer's office Saturday and said: Look'er, 'ere boss, we now have confidence and will get McKinley and prosperity after the 4th of March, can't you let that little tax of mine run till next harvest without any extra charges?

County Treasurer.—"Can't accommodate you, partner, I know confidence is established, and we're all mighty glad of it, but I tell you sir, it still takes money to buy whiskey and pay taxes in Jasper county."

Delinquent taxpayer.—"See here boss I voted'er straight, always do, now you fellows told us we had plenty of money, did not need any more; you said confidence was the only thing lacking, now we have abundance of confidence, as you agree, and you won't take it when offered, but say it is money you want. Lord! Lord! if we only had free silver how I would like to pay you fellows off in 50 cent dollars. Well, Well, if the price of my truck and stuff don't double by the 4th of March I'm busted sure. Yes, Yes, protection and sound money; sound money and protection; for the life of me I can not tell which it is that's most needed at present; guess, I'll go over and ask Ligion and Law, our Rev. county chairman, I know he can tell. Good day Mr. Taxer."

County Treas.—"Good by partner."

Abide The Result.

Rensselaer, Ind. Nov. 20, 1896, Editor Peoples Pilot.—It ought to be a source of gratification to all the people that the election is past and an end to the excitement that usually marks the closing days of the campaign. All who believe in majority rule will bow to the will of the people and abide the result with the same readiness, (even though the decision was contrary to their wishes,) that they would expect of others had the result been reversed. Speaking from the stand point of a Democrat, it is no time to pout or to indulge in a buse of methods that to me may have seemed wrong, but to act as becomes an American citizen, and by our every act show that McKinley is not the president of a part, but of all the people of the United States,

and inasmuch as the prosperity of the people ought to be mutual let it not be said of any democrat or populist that if the incoming administration is a successful one, that it was so in spite of our opposition, but that it succeeded with our assistance. Nothing is more plain than that if the policy of McKinley's administration is good for republicans, all others, of whatever political faith, will share in its benefits. In reviewing the contest those who have stood for the coinage of silver, have no cause for discouragement, for, if one should be allowed to anticipate the legislation of the next four years, we may with reason expect that an effort will be made to procure bimetalism by international agreement, and, if in this we are successful, the advocates of silver have won a victory, for no doubt it is a fact that the plank in the republican platform, pledging the party to the bimetallic policy, which it did, was largely forced upon it by men in the party who favored the reinstatement of silver to its rightful place in our monetary system, and it will not be denied that the money question was not the issue of the republican party by choice, but that the issue was forced upon it, and, being forced to take a position, the people may with reason demand that it make its promises good, and in the event that efforts are made for international bimetalism and they results in failure, the people will then know on whose shoulders to lay the blame. If the blame be with the republican party it will then be brought to the bar of judgment in 1900, and if the people learn that international bimetalism cannot be had then will they assert their independence and secure it for themselves.

Those, who have been told that a high tariff was the one thing needful to restore prosperity, are very likely to be disappointed, as even among republicans, there are but few who favor the reinstatement of the former McKinley law, acknowledging as a fact that that law was in some instances so high as to be prohibitory, and a failure as to the procuring of revenue. Then too the people have learned that the benefit of a high tariff is almost entirely in the interest of manufacturers and corporations, who have already grown rich under the system while the laboring people have been but little benefited, if any. The people will look with suspicion on any effort, to legislate in favor of the moneyed class, for they already are suspicious that McKinley is indebted, largely, to that class for his election, as they gave liberally to the campaign, and but few can be made to believe but that they expect a return, in some way, for favors shown. It is a fact, much to be regretted, that we have among us a class of people, who expect unreasonable things of the party in power, and, without considering the circumstances, become dissatisfied if they do not realize all their expectations. While all should now hope for a revival of business, it would be unfortunate for it to come as a boom and of sufficient magnitude to satisfy the average crank. It would be by far better that it come to us gradually and continue, than to come with a bound and then go back as rapidly as it came. It will become us all to be patient and hope that the people's choice was a wise one, and let every one encourage our president all he can, and then if he fails let it be not our fault, but the fault of the principles in-

augurated, and then can we set ourselves to the correction of them in the next campaign.

W. R. NOWELS.

A FALSE START.

An Episode of Feminine Fairness in Which the Railroad Won.

They were two pretty girls, and they were evidently in high spirits when they entered an almost empty car on the other day. They carefully inspected the tubes which carry the fares along the sides of the vehicle to the box; then each one opened her purse.

"Tell you what," said the tall one. "Let's race our nickel down, and the one that loses pays for both?"

"All right, let's," said the short one. "Got your nickel ready? Go!"

"Mine's first!" cried the tall one. "Five cents, please."

"Why, look," cried the short one, "we didn't start fair! The box is on your side!"

"Why, so it is," said the tall one. "Funny we didn't notice that before! Let's try it over, and you stand that much nearer the box."

Again they each put in a nickel, and they dropped into the box simultaneously.

"Who has won, I'd like to know?" said the tall girl. By this time the driver as well as the one other passenger was interested, and she spoke impartially to them all. But the driver turned suddenly to his horses, and the other passenger looked out of the window, with a queer look in his throat.

"I'm sure I don't know who has won," said the short girl emphatically, "but one thing I do know—we have each paid 10 cents for a ride down town!"

And, after the driver had been appealed to and assured them that he could not return the superfluous coins, they rode on to their destination in silence.—Chicago Tribune.

MISSING RELIC FOUND.

Louisburg Cross of Harvard Said to Have Been Located.

There is considerable excitement among the students and faculty of Harvard over the rumor that the celebrated Louisburg cross has been discovered in the rooms of a certain secret society. The cross is of real historic value.

It was taken from the old Catholic cathedral at Louisburg by the English under Shirley in 1746, and after a varied career in Massachusetts was put up over the entrance to the Harvard library, where it remained until about a year ago, when it mysteriously disappeared.

Now it is thought that it was stolen by some candidate for admission to a society, which requires all its neophytes to do something the discovery of which would cause the candidate to be expelled from the college. The faculty has been putting forth every possible effort to learn the whereabouts of the missing relic.

The Nose.

The nose is intended for breathing, the mouth for speaking and eating. Who has ever seen a horse breathing otherwise than through his nostrils? Minute scientific investigation has revealed the fact that the number of people who breathe through their nostrils are becoming gradually but surely fewer in number. The consequence is that the nostrils decrease in size, while it has been found that the prevailing nose is quite an inferior organ to that of our forefathers.

Doctors at the present time are frequently asked to operate on noses and to enlarge them. Their owners have found that they do not fulfill their functions as well as they used to. It is beginning to be feared by scientific people that if matters grow much worse we shall lose the use of our nasal organs entirely.

It is a well known physiological fact that unused muscles and bones gradually disappear. Fish who live in the dark, for instance, or the mole, who resides underground, become blind. Thus, if we cease to use our noses for breathing, they will cease to exist. They will become superfluous!—Pearson's Weekly.

Harvard to Expel Students Who Crib. The penalty in future for "cribbing" at Harvard has been decided upon, as is shown by the following announcement by the faculty:

"The administrative board of the college, holding that the handing in by a student of written work not his own is dishonorable, proposes to separate from the college a student guilty of such conduct and to post his name on the college bulletin boards."

Queer.

Mrs. C.—Doctor, you were at the last illness of my eldest boy?

Doctor.—Yes.

Mrs. C.—You also tended professionally my first husband, who died?

Doctor.—Yes.

Mrs. C.—Well, my second husband is ill, and I would like you to see him.

—London Fun.

Amateurs who undertake to lay a floor should remember that one-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered because of the lap in the siding.

The Erie canal, in New York, was the first artificial waterway begun in this country. Ground was broken for this enterprise July 4, 1817.

HER HORDE OF FOES.

CUBA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM COMPARED WITH OUR OWN.

Forces Arrayed Against the Island Patriots Five Times More Numerous Than Our Revolutionary Foes—The Tremendous Discrepancy in Armies.

The inability of the tremendous Spanish forces in Cuba to end the revolution has caused a good deal of admiration for the heroism of the Cuban patriots in their struggle for independence. A Cuban sympathizer in Washington, alluding to the heavy forces that Spain has sent into the island, makes an interesting comparison between the struggle in Cuba and that in the American colonies, which resulted in the independence of the United States. He says:

"The population of the united colonies during the Revolutionary war has been estimated at about 8,000,000. The present population of Cuba is given at about 1,500,000. As at least 500,000 of these are Spaniards, who are either non-combatants or are actually assisting Spain, it will be seen that the population of the colonies in rebellion against Great Britain was about three times the present population of Cuba in rebellion against Spain.

"The following extract from the correspondence of John Adams, written in December, 1800, will be read with interest as showing the forces against which our Revolutionary forefathers contended. He says:

"Great Britain, in our Revolutionary war, never had in North America, including the Canadas, at any one time more than five and twenty thousand men. During some part of the war I thought they had 40,000, but upon examining their most authentic documents and memorials I have long settled an opinion that they never exceeded 25,000."

"Mr. Sparks, who takes his figures from the state papers, gives the number more exactly as follows: June, 1777, 20,967; August, 1778, 24,004; May, 1779, 27,608; August, 1780, 27,913; May, 1781, 28,127; June, 1782, 39,029, or an average of not quite 30,000 men for each of the years named.

"On the other hand, I have never seen the number of Spanish troops in Cuba stated at less than 200,000, to say nothing of the 15,000 or 20,000 Spanish Cuban volunteers or militia. To properly appreciate, therefore, the enormous disparity between the number of troops sent by Great Britain to subjugate America and the number sent by Spain to conquer the Cuban patriots we should contrast the figures as follows:

Cuban patriot population.....	1,000,000
Spanish troops.....	200,000
American patriot population.....	8,000,000
British troops.....	25,000

"But historians have everywhere conceded that without the assistance of France the American patriots would have failed in their struggle for independence. What, then, would have been the outcome had Great Britain sent against her colonies in rebellion 600,000 troops? This would have been the number our forefathers would have had to contend against, and that, too, without the aid of France, if we contrast the situation in Cuba today with that of the American colonies during the Revolution.

"It is, moreover, to be remembered that the British troops were armed with flintlock muskets, in which respect they were in no way superior to our own people. On the other hand, the Spanish infantry of today are armed with the best modern rapid fire, breechloading guns, to oppose which 25 per cent of the Cubans have nothing better than the machete.

"That these men, insignificant in numbers, poorly armed, barefooted and ragged, are able under such adverse circumstances to 'put up a fight' and maintain it for two years against such unprecedented odds is one of the marvels of patriotic effort.—Philadelphia Press.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

The Law the Goldbugs Invoke, but Which, Aided by Intelligence, Is Their Ruin.

It is queer how the gold standard advocates lay down a proposition and then seek to avoid the conclusions to which it points. In seeking to establish the assumption that silver has depreciated because of its increased production they refer their readers to what they call the inexorable "law of supply and demand."

They say that the increased production of silver has caused its value to decline—its value now and always being its purchasing power. This would account for one end only of the natural law to which they refer. The supply has increased, but what about the abolition of the demand? Is this great natural law a one sided affair? Do its results refer only to supply, or are they concerned also with demand?

It is a matter of history that the demand for silver as money of final payment in Europe and the United States was obliterated before there had been any increase in the output of silver bullion. Did the law of supply and demand suspend its operations until after the "supply" had begun to increase? Is it true in theory or fact that the cessation of "demand" has no effect on values? This is the position the gold organs and exponents take. They refer confidently to the law of supply and demand, and yet place themselves in the attitude of insisting that it is solely a law of supply. As if one-half the people who



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Well Worth Reading

now eat beef should conclude to eat another kind of meat, would that have any effect on the price? The gold standard exponents would no doubt insist that there had been a sudden overproduction in beef.

But, silver being a money metal, its value relates exclusively to its purchasing power. It is capable of demonstration, and has been demonstrated time and again in these columns by means of official figures, that no gold standard ex-ponder has ever undertaken to set aside, that the purchasing power of silver has not decreased by so much as half a cent in spite of the closing of the mints and the increased output of the mines. An ounce of it will buy just as much cotton, wheat, iron, calico and all other staple commodities as it ever would. It is only when we come to buy gold that we find that a tremendous dislocation has occurred. This dislocation is made manifest whether we try to buy gold with silver, or with cotton, or with wheat, or with any staple product of human labor.

The inevitable conclusion must be that gold has doubled in value, and that is what has occurred, the difficulty in perceiving this being entirely due to the fact that a dollar is called 100 cents no matter how largely its purchasing power is increased. Measured by itself, gold appears to have remained stable, while everything else has depreciated. As this depreciation would be an impossibility, we know that gold has doubled in purchasing power, which is all the value that a money metal can possess.

The Grand Ball.

The fifth annual ball given by the boys at Ellis opera house, Wednesday Nov. 25, 1896, was a swell affair, having a Chicago orchestra of six pieces, playing some of the nicest music ever heard here.

There were many people from Chicago, Lafayette, Monticello Delphi and other places present, and there were about 100 couple in the grand march.

The dancing lasted until 4 a. m. and on the whole was a grand success.

Building a Yacht For Explorer Nansen. "Mr. Colin Archer of Laurvig," says The Field, "is preparing the plans for a 20 ton yacht for the celebrated arctic explorer, Dr. Nansen. The little craft is to be used for trips to Spitzbergen and for cruises on the Norwegian firds. Mr. Archer, who designed and built the Fram, though a Norwegian by birth and citizenship, is of Scottish descent and has spent a number of years in the United States and in Australia."

Subtle Flattery.

A certain rector in a Suffolk village, who was disliked in the parish, had a curate who was very popular, and, on his leaving, was presented with a testimonial. This excited the envy and wrath of the rector, and, meeting with an old lady one day, he said: "I am surprised, Mrs. Bloom, that you should have subscribed to this testimonial." "Why, sir," said the old lady, "if you'd bin a-goin, I'd 'ave subscribed double!"—London Tip-Staff.