

Keep on Coughing

If you want to. If you want to cure that cough get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures coughs and colds.

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

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Seeking His Fortune

In the country. The city boy who is the hero of our new serial story

In the Heart of The Hills

Reverses the usual order and goes to the hills of New Hampshire to make his fortune in a country store. You will find the story of his experiences very interesting. You may

Read it in this Paper.

Before the election we were told that the silver agitation was the cause of business depression, that if McKinley were elected the capitalists, who were fearful of Bryan fifty cent dollars, would have their confidence restored and stringency would be immediately relieved. Well, McKinley is elected, the silver agitation has subsided and we are waiting patiently for the other thing to happen.

Utah, Colorado and Wyoming are the three states in the union in which women vote in all affairs the same as men, and these three states voted for Bryan. This is certainly an argument in favor of woman suffrage if free silver is a national blessing.

Confidence Comes High?

A certain grain merchant was led to honestly believe that in case of McKinley's election every thing would boom, prosperity would be "just coming in hacks" and he would have to run, to keep up with advancing prices, when "confidence was again restored." So he reasoned within himself, "Corn is cheap, too cheap for prosperous times."

He invested in corn at 20c per bushel. Now he is kicking himself to the tune of three hundred dollars loss; caused by the decline of six cents per bushel on his corn. It is slowly dawning on his constipated mind that may be he did not fully comprehend the prosperity for the bond holder was not the kind of prosperity he was after. The bond holder's prosperity means dearer dollars, and dearer dollars means cheaper corn. Don't forget this next time.

Burk Cockran's Prosperity.

Burk Cockran's speech in the city hall at Indianapolis, described the cowardly attack on the "working man's dollar," by the advocates of free coinage, denouncing Bryan and his supporters of contemptuous hypocrites who, under the guise of advocates of the cause of the working man, were plotting to rob him of half his wages by cutting the dollar in two.

This same Burk Cockran went out to paint in glowing colors the blessings that would flow from the honest (?) dollar, and the calamity that would follow the cheap dollar.

Now it is plain that dear dollars are dollars, that will buy more labor, more wheat, more corn, more of everything else, than the cheap dollar will buy. How an intelligent grain dealer or cautious manufacturer could have been induced to invest cheap dollars in corn or manufactured goods and expect to sell for dear dollars and make any dollars out of the transaction is more than we can imagine.

Talk about business revising while the dollars are growing scarce, and therefore dearer, is blank idiocy.

Business Clearance House.

Why are bankers the only class who can make one dollar of money perform twenty-five dollars worth of their business. Are bankers the only men who have intelligence enough to adjust their business to the volume of the circulating medium. It certainly seems so; for the report of the comptroller of currency shows that of seventy-three millions of business transacted by the clearance house only three millions of money are used.

Now why can not the business men establish a business clearance house and employ the same methods of adjusting their business to the volume of money that the bankers do.

Is this not a suggestive thought, worthy of consideration among the producers. We pay interest on one dollar, at least, fifteen times every year, as shown by the statistical report of the Knights of Labor, while the money lender succeeds in multiplying his business by fifteen from the same cause.

The Setting of Milk.

A very large share of the milk skimmed for private butter making in Indiana, is set in cans or crocks and the cream skimmed from the surface.

Milk may be set for cream in various kinds of vessels and under different conditions. The poorest method is to set shallow tin pans or crocks on pantry shelves or in a cellar. Milk thus set is exposed to a greater air contact than when set otherwise, and so is more liable to be affected by injurious odor, by diseases transmitted through the atmosphere, and by heat and cold.

Milk so set will often times rapidly sour, or in very cold weather may freeze.

If it sours badly in summer, when skimmed, curds will be likely to get in the cream remain more or less in the butter, after churning forming white spots, thereby seriously injuring the quality of the butter. Or, if the milk or cream freezes, an inferior grade of butter will be made from it.

If cream is to be secured by setting milk, the best plan will be to set the milk in round tin cans, about 18 inches deep and 8 inches in diameter. If the can is placed in ice water cold spring water, to the height of the milk in the can, the conditions for cream separation will be greatly improved, especially if inside a refrigerator or creamer. This method helps keep milk the at a uniform temperature and enables the cream to rise to best advantage. Such cans as these, open at the top, are commonly known as "shot gun" cans, and may be

bought of dairy supply houses or can be made by any good tinner.

These deep cans are skimmed in one of two ways—either by a conical skimmer from the surface or by means of a faucet or valve at the bottom of the can, where the skimmilk is drawn off. In experiments at the Indiana station, in comparing these two methods of skimming where the milk was skimmed from above, there was an average loss about twice as great as in that skimmed by drawing off from below. During 15 days in February the average loss from surface skimming was 0.34 per cent while that skimmed from below showed a loss of but 0.17 per cent.

It is important that milk should be set only in tin vessels of good quality. The cheap tin sold on five and ten cent counters, is so thin a wash, that it is readily corroded to the under metal, which gives a ruinous flavor to the milk if it sours in the vessel at all. Where used for holding milk, the tin should be of XXX grade. This is more durable, stiffer and less affected by the acid in sour milk.

In general, persons striving to make a fine quality of butter, should have a cabinet creamer. In this the milk may be kept to best advantage and properly protected from objectionable odors and dirt.—C. S. Plumb, Director, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Nansen's Predictions.

Nearly everything Nansen predicted about his journey has come true. He said he expected to cross the unknown polar area, and he has done it. He foretold exactly the general direction in which his ship would drift while fast in the ice, but it is not certain that he correctly assigned the cause of this drift. . . . Nansen invented the model of the "Fram," making her hull round and slippery like an eel, with no corners or sharp edges for the ice to seize upon. She is the strongest vessel ever used in Arctic exploration. He said that pressure would simply lift her on the ice, and so her bottom, near the keel, was made almost flat, in order that she might not capsize while on the icy surface; and her screw and rudder were also ingeniously protected. The many experts who said her design would not save the "Fram" from instant destruction were mistaken; for she met these resistless ice pressures, and they merely lifted her out of her cradle and she rested safely on the surface.

Nansen said that, owing to the probable predominance of water in the far north, he expected to find there higher temperatures than along the north coast of Asia. This remarkable prediction has been fulfilled. The lowest temperature observed on the "Fram" was 61½ degrees Fahrenheit, while farther south, in the Kara Sea, —63 degrees, and at the mouth of the Lena River—94 degrees have been registered.—Cyrus C. Adams in McClure's Magazine for December.

The Tumble Weed.

Tumble weeds spread themselves in a wholesale fashion. Instead of sending the separate seeds out into the world with wings or hairs to carry them, the whole plant breaks off near the root, when these are ripe, and goes rolling along the ground before the wind. The bare sun scorched deserts of the great west produce several tumble weeds, and there are some in the prairie region. It is natural that they should be most abundant where there are no hills or trees to stop them in their course. But we have one tumble weed in the east—the old witch grass, so called maybe because it rides the wind like an old dame. In September this grass spreads its head, or panicle, with hairlike, purple bristles, in every sandy field. When the seeds are ripe, the plants are blown across the field, often piling up in masses along fences and hedgerows. As might be expected, the hair grass, which has so effective a way of spreading itself, is found throughout the United States from ocean to ocean.—Thomas H. Kearney, Jr., in St. Nicholas.

Gustavus Adolphus was the Snow King, from the fact that his dominions were termed the Snow Kingdom.

WIVES OF GERMANS.

AN AMERICAN GIRL'S POSITION WHEN SHE MARRIES A BARON.

How She Has to Economize in the Use of Her Own Money—An Authority on the Subject Writes For the Benefit of Young Women in This Country.

Few questions have been put to me as a test to my foreign experience often than that the familiar: 'Ought American girls to marry German men? Are such unions happy? Do they turn out well?' What class of men is it that step outside the beaten track of home matrimony to seek American wives and transplant them into the life of the fatherland?" writes Baroness von Wedel in *Cosmopolitan*.

In respect to the marriages of American girls with German men, they may be approved of safely in the cases of practical, worldly minded women and of very young or of very gentle temperament girls. Wives who possess little sentiment or only soft sentiments yield readily to their environment, the latter giving way unconsciously, and hence without pain, the former with foresight and with a purpose selfish enough, as we may assume, to recompense them for their renunciations.

As for the class of willful, silly, pretentious women, they are happy nowhere. German society should not be called too harshly to account, therefore, if they are wretched in marrying into it. We must concede, if we are fair minded, that they would have been just as discontented in any other geographical position as in the fatherland.

The inquiry begins with our average girls. They represent American wives whose happiness is influenced by the specifically foreign traits in their husbands and their husbands' society and surroundings. However they may vary in character, they are alike in their Americanism, and it is republican principles which are opposed in them to the aristocratic education of the men of their choice.

It is a false prejudice to suppose that these or the titled gentlemen who take American wives are mere fortune hunters and degenerated specimens of nobility. They are often men, it is true, who could not marry women without dowries, for gentlemen on the continent, as it must be kept continually in mind, are excluded from the chances of making money.

Where cases of dissipation of the great fortunes of American wives occur and are duly reported, two or three things are sometimes overlooked. The first is that, if the cases were not rare, they would hardly be considered worth offering to the public as shocking facts. The second is that the fortune evidently was limited. The next may surprise us, for it is a truth that has not been realized by our home staying countrymen—I mean the fact that foreigners lay the blame on the American wife. Why, the relatives ask, did she not bring more money into the connection?

What they mean, and what they feel justified by the usages of their class in meaning, is that young noblemen do nothing unusual in being extravagant. If the consort of such a man brings wealth enough for her to be luxurious, too, no objection to that is valid. But the head of the house is the member who is the representative of his rank, together with the munificence that is suitable to it, and where the mutual fortune is circumscribed, it becomes the duty of the wife to retrench her outlays in order to allow him to continue representing their station without too much danger of bankrupting the family means. German wives economize the more in proportion as their husbands spend.

American born wives, on the contrary, have drawn the reputation upon themselves of being incapable of this sort of sacrifice.

I have learned to look for the real tragedies among foreign marriages in the silent cases. These women of character and ambition, united in a fervid temperament, keeping their post like soldiers, are admirable wives often of admirable men, yet they endure the constant realization of the chosen places of their thoughts being foreign to the ways and thoughts of their husband and the world about them. There are modern women of strong and distinct lives whose inner principles are supreme protests against the system of living which their marriages unknowingly drew them into—exiles from the soil, and above all, the soil of republicanism.

Both law and custom grant men authority over women. The bride passes from the parental control into the control of her husband, and if she live to be a widow, into that of her son.

Our girls know theoretically before marriage that they must be subservient to their husbands as German wives and that the obstacles to happiness lie in the path of wifely independence. The gentle footpath of submission is free from hindrance.

Philadelphia Chickens.

"The idea that Philadelphia chickens are the best is not a mere fancy," said a poultry man. "They are really the best. There is something in the soil of the country around Philadelphia that is favorable to the best growth and development of the chicken, just as there is something in other parts of the country that promotes the highest development of the horse."—New York Sun.

Legal Opinion.

"Do you think there is anything in this case?" asked the junior partner of the law firm.

"Certainly," answered the senior partner. "Our client is worth a million."—Detroit Free Press.

Twelve days are required for mail from New York to be delivered via London in Barcelona, Spain.

THE WAIF'S OPINION.

Thought People Who Worked For Nothing Were Fools.

One wore the modest blue of the Salvation Army, the other the ragged raiment of the street waif. Both were girls, and both were selling papers. They came together on a Market street corner. The newsgirl eyed The War Cry lassie for a minute or two, and then sidled slowly up to her.

"How's biz?" she asked.

The girl in the blue uniform and poke bonnet looked at the little tot in surprise.

"Not very good," she answered after a moment.

"Folks ain't buyin' de poipers very swift, eh?"

"I'm not sellin' many War Crys, if that is what you mean."

"Does yer have ter stay out till yer sells 'em all?"

"No, I don't have to, but I generally do."

"Take yer a long time ternight, eh?"

"Yes. I will be out very late, I expect. I'm awful tired too."

That seemed to determine something the ragged one evidently had been turning over in her mind.

"I only got a couple more poipers left myself," she said, "an' if you don't mind I'll help yer out."

The novelty of the proposition or a desire for assistance caused The War Cry lassie to accept the proposition, and half of the Salvation papers were turned over to the newsgirl. The latter started in to work vigorously, and pretty soon had the other girl's papers going like hot cakes. Ragged newsgirls don't often peddle War Crys, and the people she approached appreciated the fact enough to avail themselves of the opportunity.

In perhaps half an hour the ragged one returned to The War Cry girl minus papers, but with a little fist full of nickels.

"Say," she said, "it's dead easy! Wish I could sell 'em all de time. Is dere much in it?"

"Oh, my, no!" The War Cry girl explained. "I don't get paid anything at all."

The "newsgy's" eyes opened wide in surprise. Then she voiced her opinion:

"Den yer mus' be as easy as sellin' de War Crys was. I'm goin' now. Goodby!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

IRON BAR 2,000 YEARS OLD.

A Portion of It Is Owned by the Iron Chancellor.

S. T. Wellman, the metallurgist of Cleveland, has a portion of a round bar of iron—and a few like pieces are held in the United States—that antedates the Christian era by two or three centuries. The iron, which had been originally hammered into plates and was deeply rusted from age, was found a few years ago by Dr. Karl Huma in the ruins of the temple of Artemis Lenophryne, at Magnesia, Asia Minor. Dr. Huma sent it to Hallbauer, in Germany, and the latter made from a portion of it a memorial tablet. This was presented to Bismarck in April, 1894. It bore this inscription in German: "For you, Prince Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, Hermogenes forged this iron at Magnesia 200 B. C. Huma found it in the temple of Artemis after 2,000 years and sent it to Hallbauer, who gave it the form in which it shall bear witness that your deeds shall outlive milenia."

At the time of the presentation to Bismarck Stahl und Eisen gave a photographic reproduction of the plate and an account of the discovery of the iron. The temple of Artemis, one of the most magnificent of ancient monuments, was rebuilt about 800 B. C., though by some the date is put at 200 B. C.

The metal is described as approximating steel in its composition, though closely akin to malleable iron. It was made at a low temperature, and great care was necessary in the forging. It was found rather difficult to roll the pieces that were preserved as relics, these having a diameter of about one-half inch.—Iron Trade Review.

The Chinese Are Self Helpful.

The percentage of foreigners in our hospitals, asylums and penal institutions is overwhelming. But the Chinese make little call upon us for philanthropy, and that only for medical help. Little by little these people are coming to see the superiority of our medical treatment, and in cases of severe sickness they will sometimes turn to our hospitals for help. But they ask no other aid from us. If a Chinaman needs any monetary assistance, his countrymen help him without burdening our public philanthropies. It is not uncommon for the men of one clan or friends from different clans to band together to establish a loan fund, every man giving so much toward it week by week. This is loaned to needy men without security or interest, and when repaid it is loaned again, and thus many a man is carried through a sickness or set up in business, and outsiders are none the wiser.—"The Chinese of New York," by Helen F. Clark, in Century.

Brain Work.

The Washington Star surprised two high school girls talking about their graduation essays.

"Have you written yours yet?" asked Maud.

"Yes," answered Ethel.

"Wasn't it a lot of work?"

"Just dreadful! First, I had to hunt up words that were big enough, and then I had to keep looking in the dictionary to see what they meant, and honestly I began to think I never should get it finished."

Consoling.