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It cures all coughs and colds.

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

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DAVID H. YEOMAN, President, WM. WASHBURN, Vice President, LEE E. GLAZEBROOK, Sec'y. J. A. McFARLAND, Treas.

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Sentiment against the Pacific Funding Bill is assuming proportions that promise its defeat.

A bill giving the President power to appoint delegates to an international Bimetallic Conference is to be introduced shortly in the Senate.

Thos. Mahony, populist, has been elected sheriff of Leadville, Col. It is hoped that his known friendliness to the miners may lead to conditions that will permit of the withdrawal of the militia at an early date.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, has been placed at the head of the steering committee of the Silver Democrats and Republicans and the Populists who intend to oppose the confirmation of recent goldbug appointees.

The question of free homesteads in the Indian lands is before the committee on Indian Affairs and the measure providing for the opening of the land purchased by the government as free homes, is being fought by Tom Platt.

In South Dakota, the fusion forces in the legislature have been so far unable to agree on the Senatorial caucus. The populists have 18 majority in joint session. Populist candidates are Loucks, Kyle, Koontz, Goddy and Plowman.

Interest in political matters has necessarily flagged during the holidays. The center of political events, Washington, D. C., has been deserted by all save a few to even the Christmas time brought no respite from axe-grinding.

In Idaho it is desired to remove the naturalization fee of five dollars, as the payment of this sum by the ten thousand women who have recently been granted suffrage there, would be a serious drain on them while the money is not needed by the state.

J. S. Bradley, State Chairman of the People's Party of Texas, has issued a lengthy letter telling of the amount of work done in the last campaign on a voluntary fund of \$1,119, and urging the support of party papers and harmony in the ranks.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, sailed for London, January 8, to be present at a Bimetallic confab to be held in that city by one representative from each of the five great European powers. It is understood that, although he goes by invitation, he is heartily endorsed by republican leaders.

We have again been regaled with an elaborate account of the New Year's reception at the White House. Seven thousand people lined up in a cold drizzling rain to wait to shake hands with the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Such incidents tempt one to use the Carlylian description of the people, "mostly fools."

Well Jasper county is to be given a chance to double her court house bonded debt. The constitutional limit of 2 per cent is to be granted. The bill has already passed the senate under suspension of the rules.

Governor Mount has shown his good farmer sense by insisting on a very simple inaugural ceremony. Now then let him manifest his official disapproval of such contemplated steals as the county officials salary grab.

The retirement of B. O. Flower from the editorship of the Arena is a genuine loss to the cause of Populism. The spirit of the party at its best has been embodied in his own writings and those he has accepted. The stockholders refused to support Flower owing to his reform views.

Dr. B. G. Crowe, populist candidate from the ninth congressional district of Alabama has served notice on Underwood (dem) that he will contest the seat. Fraud is charged in every county. Dr. Crowe advocated that Gov. Kolb should be seated by force when he was elected two years ago.

The State Auditor of Minn., reports to the legislature that nearly one-half of the land in that state is owned by the railroads, having been granted to them in direct violation of the law which requires that all state lines shall be sold at public auction. He also reports that 9 per cent of the mining contracts are owned by Rockefeller and were secured by private sale.

A fight on the "old line" insurance companies is to be made in Kansas, as the records show that they cleared above all expenses, and took out of the state \$1,700,000 during 1896. It is proposed to require them to invest 65 per cent of their earnings in state securities, which shall be deposited with the State Treasurer, who shall have a voice in settling all disputed death claims.

An interesting People's Party and State Reform Press meeting was held at Indianapolis during the holidays. Resolutions were passed "that all organizations of whatever name or party, having the same patriotic purposes, ought to be encouraged to the end that the people of the state may be informed in regard to the principles of righteous government." "Support of the Reform Press and the organization of clubs without reference to party affiliations, for the study of economic questions," was recommended.

At a banquet in Baltimore, Dec. 31st, Congressman Patterson, of Tenn., in his response to the toast, "The cotton states in the recent election," made a speech that in its endorsement of the Indianapolis platform is a very good offset to David Overmeir's letter that was read at a banquet given in honor of W. J. Bryan, of Lincoln, Neb., about the same date. Overmeir asserted that silver alone could not win, but that some other great question, like government ownership of railroads, must be taken up too by the party that looks to succeed in 1900.

The insult offered Governor Altgeld in refusing to grant him the courtesy of delivering his address as the retiring executive of Illinois, at the inauguration of Governor Tanner, is being condemned by all fair minded citizens, and will reflect discredit on the republican managers, who were responsible for the outrage. Their action was a violation of precedent followed for thirty years or more, and the common custom of many other states. How strongly the contrast with the similar event in Indiana, where simplicity and generous magnanimity prevailed.

Confidence Restoration.

The following article is taken from the Lake County News:

It is given out that Major McKinley will wear nothing but American made clothes on inauguration day. He will wear imported ideas on the financial question however.—Chicago Dispatch.

A gold bug exchange said during the campaign that as soon as it was known McKinley was elected confidence would return and prosperity set in. The same paper now says.

The late bank failures in Chicago has again tightened up the money market all over the country. There is not much use hoping for or expecting better times until the laboring men of this country have been working a year at good wages. No help need be expected from the money changers.

Some Republican sheets are prone to "squeal like stuck pigs" over the fact that free silver papers are disposed to tell the truth about the present condition of finances, trade and industry. For a few days after election these same sheets were starting up factories (which have not started yet) and telling of the wonderful wave of prosperity which was literally drowning the whole country, all because McKinley's election had brought a return of confidence. Here is a sample from the Chicago Record of Nov. 11:

In the short space of time that has elapsed since the election, the fact that what business needed was the revival of confidence has been forcibly demonstrated. Hoarded money has been pouring into the savings banks and gold has been flowing out; factories have been employing more men; railroads have been starting new lines, the stock of which has been bought in Europe; interest has dropped low enough to allow business to be done on borrowed capital—in fact, the whole commercial world has awakened. It seems as if Pandora had again opened her box and had set free the good spirit of confidence to heal the wounds that panic fears, and distrust have made upon our body politic.

Under existing circumstances what do you think of that little story?

Man acts from motion; behold the fishes of the sea sporting in freedom; the fowls of the air singing in gladness; the beasts of the field roaming in boundless liberty, guided by nature, led by instinct! Man, armed with reason, grasps the elements and binds them to his will; he tames the lightning, teaching it to talk; he rides upon the wind and moves upon the waters. Man lives and reigns master of both earth and air. Man first appears upon the planet a naked solitary savage, pursuing and devouring his fellow man, but slowly reason took her throne and man, through ages of experience, learned that labor is essential unto life, division of labor unto happiness, and free exchange of value unto liberty. Man seeking these united first in pairs and families, then into tribes with chosen chiefs, then in communities with unwritten laws, then into cities with protecting walls, then into governments with written laws, then into nations, whitening the seas with peaceful commerce and darkening the lands with bloody wars.

Campaign Expenses.

Eugene V. Debs, in a recent letter, places the amount of blood money raised by Mark Hanna at \$16,000,000. The Chicago Tribune makes the statement that "the best information at Republican headquarters fixed the sum at about or under one-fifth of what Debs names."

According to the most prejudiced of gold-bug organs then, the expenditures of the gold campaign amounted to three million two hundred thousand dollars—"according to the best information obtainable at headquarters." Now every one knows that the men in charge of the campaign were very loth to let the public know of their expenditures. They said with more force than politeness that it was nobody's business but their own. But long and patient inquiry developed the fact that nearly three million were spent in the dissemination of literature alone. The other enormous outlays, including special trains to Canton, speakers in

every city and town in the land, some of whom were said to have received one thousand dollars for a single speech, etc., etc., according to the Tribune estimate must be covered by a beggarly \$200,000. To our unprejudiced eye it would seem that Mr. Debs was nearer the truth in his estimate than the esteemed Tribune. Two hundred thousand dollars would hardly pay the postage bills of the big bureau in the Auditorium Hotel.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Dr. James Copeland, an eminent Englishman says that the use of tobacco limits the range of the voice.

Three Minnesota banks closed their doors Monday. The failure was due to the silver craze out in Colorado.—Fowler Leader.

Richard Cornelius, cashier of the Farmers' and Planters' bank, of Baltimore, committed suicide at Druid Hall park by drowning.

The Indianapolis News' currency conference reminds us very much of Greeley's Peace Conference thirty-five years ago, and will have about the same effect.—Fowler Leader.

Fairbanks wins the Republican caucus nomination for United States Senator. This is as it ought to be. When a man buys a thing and pays for it he ought to have it. No one doubts Mr. Fairbanks' profound ability to legislate for the interest of corporations.—Fowler Leader.

The contest of Thos. E. Watson against Black, is having the attention of congress this week. The outcome is in doubt. There's no question what the decision would be if justice prevailed, but with present day politicians justice is not a controlling influence every time.—Chicago Sentinel.

The Japanese have some curious ideas about their finger nails. One of them is to the effect that they must not be cut before starting on a journey, lest disgrace befall the person before he reaches his destination. Neither should they be cut at night, lest cat's claws should grow out. To throw nail parings into the fire is to invite some great calamity. If, while trimming the nails, a piece should fall in the fire, the person will soon die.

American Grain in Africa.
The possibilities of a new and large market for American grain are thus suggested by the Washington Star: "In consequence of the failure of the Australian Indian and Russian grain crops there is at present an unprecedented demand in South Africa for American cereal, which is likely to result in a permanent increase of American trade of all kinds with the South African colonies. These colonies have heretofore depended upon the three countries named for wheat and corn which, with the native crop, have been sufficient for their needs, but they are now obliged to call upon the United States, and a fleet of ten steamships bearing large cargoes of grain is now on its way from New York to Capetown, Port Natal and Delagoa Bay. Besides cereals, these vessels carry merchandise, assortments of machinery and manufactured goods for the South African market.

"Other ships will follow, and the coming year promises to be notable for the development of American trade in that section of the globe.

So active has this trade suddenly become that New York shipping houses are unable to charter enough vessels to carry the cargoes consigned to South African ports, and those that are sent are loaded to their fullest capacity. Among those now on their way to South Africa are several that have been regularly employed in the South American trade. The only vessels that ply between New York and South Africa are English boats operated by American agents of English companies, and they do not run regularly. The few American firms doing business with South Africa have no vessels of their own, but charter them as they require them, but if the greater demand in South Africa for European goods continues and grows at the rate anticipated it may result in the establishing of one regular American steamship line between New York and South African ports."—Farmers Voice.

For Field Museum Collection.

The anthropological collection brought from Africa for the Field Columbian museum has been unpacked and the specimens are now being prepared for exhibition by Taxidermist C. E. Akeley. Many of the specimens are unique and all are said to be the best of their kind.

Among the rare specimens are the koodoo antelope, Summering's gazelle, Clarke's gazelle or dibatag, dikdik oryx. The dikdik is a wee antelope not bigger than a small rabbit. It measures about eighteen inches from its little jet black nose to the tip of its abbreviated tail and stands about thirteen inches high. The dibatag is not a large antelope, but its slender legs carry its 100 pounds of body twenty-seven feet on an average at every stride.

The collection altogether is considered by naturalists to be the finest ever brought from Africa and completely representative of Berbera district, where the party operated. Mr. Akeley was engaged in putting the finishing touches to a plaster death mask of a woorazee yesterday afternoon. He paused in his work for a moment to fill a big briar pipe and impart information,

"These casts enable me to mount an animal so as to preserve its characteristics," he said. "I always use them. We got our guns in London. We only used one kind—the Mannlicher. That gun will kill anything from a rabbit to an elephant with neatness and dispatch."

"Yes, this was my first visit to Africa, but if I live will not be my last. I had just begun to get interested when we returned. No, we did not do much with lions; they are poor in color and meek in spirit where we were.

We were just on the edge of a rhinoceros country, but we didn't get any of them.

"It is a hard country, the Somali land and rather inaccessible for the reason that so much of it is preserved by the British for the use of the officers at Aden. They may hunt over it, but no one else may. The Somalis are rather a good-looking lot of people. Some of them have features of almost Grecian regularity.

"The anthropological collection includes all of the Somali weapons as well as riding accoutrements and household utensils. The Nomads have no pottery, but are expert weavers, and make baskets of such fine texture that they hold water. Their jewelry is mostly of silver with simple barbaric designs.

The World's Ivory Depot.

The City of Anvers, in Belgium, says the Paris L'Illustration, is a great depot for African ivory. The November sale, the fourth this year, assembled tusks weighing about 123,200 pounds. Among them was one weighing nearly 330 pounds. In assorting tusks, those are considered the choicest which permit of the making of billiard balls from the largest point. Among the tusks most sought for, which must weigh from about 40 to 155 pounds, the most esteemed are the class called by the English "bangles," which are sound, round, and glossy, and serve the natives for rings and bracelets for arms and ankles.

Started about five years ago, the ivory business of Anvers is now the most important in the world. The sale for 1895 amounted to nearly 600,000 pounds, of which over 155,071 pounds came from the Congo Free State. Some days before the sale at Anvers the periodical collection is shown. Most of this ivory comes, as above stated, from the Belgian Congo, though large quantities are shipped from there that Emin Pasha and Luputon Bey had gathered in the Soudan.

The average annual consumption of ivory from 1889 to 1893 was not far from 1,500,000 pounds, of which America took nearly 260,000. At Anvers, the world's ivory market, the product is worth about \$1.65 a pound.

Is the elephant being exterminated? Yes. Is nothing being done to preserve it? Yes, in the Congo at least. By official decree it is forbidden to hunt the elephant outside certain prescribed seasons. This prohibition is addressed to the native chiefs of European districts. Moreover, these chiefs and their deputies alone have the right to hunt the elephant, and besides, each chief must pay a tax equivalent to half the ivory taken by him or his people. Furthermore, it is discussed whether, in the Congo

country, there should not be established some elephant farms to perpetuate the elephant in the same way the English are fostering the ostrich in Egypt.

Telephoned to His Dog.

Tom Reynolds of Reynoldsburg was in town this week. Tom has an intelligent dog which was sent to him from Australia, and of which he is very fond. The dog is also badly infatuated with Tom, who has a telephone in his house. Tom has taught the dog to understand that the machine can talk by holding the receiver to the dog's ear. On several occasions when Tom has been away he called up his residence and had the dog brought to the phone, when he would talk to the canine in such soothing language as to fill the canine with delight. He would, of course, recognize his master's voice and make all sorts of demonstrations of joy. About two weeks ago Tom brought the dog to Punxsutawney, and while there talked over the phone to his friends at home. He also permitted the dog to listen. From this the dog got the idea that there were only two phones in existence—one at his home and the other at the Hotel Waverly in Punxsutawney, as the circumstance about to be disclosed will abundantly prove.

Last Saturday Mr. Reynolds came to Punxsutawney and called up the dog at home as usual. The dog barked and whined and made a great ado, all of which could be heard over the wire.

About an hour afterwards, just as Tom was about to leave, judge of his surprise to see his dog come bouncing into the hotel. He had run fourteen miles in less than an hour.

Now Tom says that, as the dog is firmly of the impression that there is but one other telephone box in the country besides the one in his house, he will not dare to talk to the dog from any other point, because if he does that dog will start immediately for the Waverly Hotel, Punxsutawney, expecting to find him. —Punxsutawney (Pa.) Spirit.

Minutes seem like hours when a life is at stake. Croup gives no time to send for a doctor, delay may mean death. One Minute Cough Cure gives instant relief and insures recovery. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate result. Sold by A. F. LONG.

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Your Boy Won't Live a Month.
So, Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to the use of Dr. King's Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial bottles free at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store.