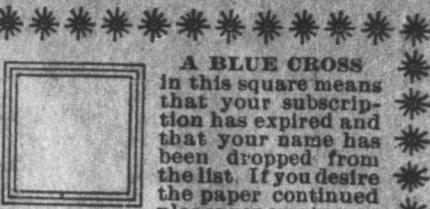


# THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

FOR THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER AND GOLD AT THE PARITY RATIO OF SIXTEEN TO ONE.



VOL. VI.

RENSSELAER IND., THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1897.

NUMBER 31.

## Ellis Opera House...

FRIDAY, JAN. 22.

## Uncle Tom's Cabin

Produced on a scale of magnitude never before attempted.

The original BOSTON IDEAL

## UNCLE TOM'S CABIN CO

20-PEOPLE IN THE CAST-20

The most gorgeous Scenery, Electric and Mechanical effects.

Parade at Noon.  
Free Concert 7 p.m.Prices, 25c, 35c and 50c.  
Seats on Sale at Huff's.

## MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &amp; CHICAGO R.R.

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. 28, in Effect Sept. 13.

NORTH BOUND		SOUTH BOUND	
No. 1.	4:30 a.m.	No. 5.	1:45 p.m.
No. 2.	9:55 a.m.	No. 39.	6:03 p.m.
No. 3.	3:35 p.m.	No. 40.	11:20 p.m.
No. 30.	6:10 p.m.	No. 45.	2:40 p.m.
No. 74.	7:40 p.m.		
No. 74.	9:30 a.m.		

No. 74 carries passengers between Monon and Lowell.  
No. 30 makes no stops between Rensselaer and Indianapolis.

Train No. 5 has a through coach for Indianapolis and Cincinnati, via Roachdale; arrives Indianapolis 2:40 p.m.; Cincinnati, 6 p.m. No. 6 has through coach returning; leaves Cincinnati 8:30 a.m., leaves Indianapolis 11:50 a.m., arrives Rensselaer 2:30 p.m. daily. Tickets can be purchased at regular rates via this new route.

W. H. BEAM, Agent.

### CHURCHES

**FIRST BAPTIST.** Preaching every two weeks, at 10:45 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 9:30; B. Y. P. S. O. E., 2:30; S. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30. Rev. F. D. Utter, pastor.

**Christian.** Corner Van Rensselaer and Angola. Preaching 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday School, 9:30; Junior Endeavorers, 2:30; P. S. C. E., 6:30; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30. Ladies Industrial Society meets every Wednesday afternoon, by appointment.

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**CHRISTIAN.** Corner Van Rensselaer and Angola. Preaching 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday School, 9:30; Junior Endeavorers, 2:30; P. S. C. E., 6:30; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30. Rev. F. L. Austin, pastor.

**Ladies Aid Society** meets every Wednesday afternoon, by appointment.

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

**Ladies Aid SOCIETY** every Wednesday afternoon by appointment.

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

**Ladies Society** meets every Wednesday afternoon, by appointment.

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**CHRISTIAN-BARKLEY CHURCH OF CHRIST.** Preaching every alternate Lord's Day Morning, Sunday School 10:30; Preaching Sunday, 11:00. Evening, P. S. C. E., 7:30; Preaching, 8:00. Rev. R. S. Morgan, pastor.

### LODGES

**MASONIC.**—PRAIRIE LODGE, No. 120. A. F. and A. M. meets first and third Mondays of each month. C. G. Spitzer, W. M.; W. M. Vannett, Scribe.

**EVENING STAR CHAPTER.** No. 111. O. E. S. meets first and third Wednesdays of each month. Neilia Hopkins, W. M.; Maud E. Spitzer, Secy.

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**CATHOLIC ORDER FORESTERS**—Willard Court, No. 418. meets every first and third Sunday on the month, except Thanksgiving, W. E. Overton, N. G. S. C. Irwin, Secy.

**RENSSELAER ENCAMPTMENT.** No. 201. I. O. O. F. meets second and fourth Fridays of each month. T. J. Saylor, C. P.; John Vannett, Scribe.

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**ODD FELLOWS.** IROQUOIS LODGE, No. 149. I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday, W. E. Overton, N. G. S. C. Irwin, Secy.

**RENSSELAER REBECCA LEGERE LODGE** No. 265. meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. Matilda Bowman, N. G. S. Alice Irwin, Secy.

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**I. O. O. F. FORESTERS' COURT JASPER.** Independent Order of Foresters, meets second and fourth Mondays of each month. Goff, C. D. H. C. R.; J. W. Horton, G. R.

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## FARMER'S INSTITUTE.

The 7th annual session of the Jasper county farmer's institute met at the opera house in Rensselaer, Monday morning, Jan. 18, 1897. President Strong, in calling the meeting to order, gave a brief report of the institute work done in the county since the last annual meeting.

"Swine Plague and Their Cure," by A. O. Lockridge of Greenastle, was the first subject brought before the institute. Mr. Lockridge offered no positive cure, said so far science had found no remedy to cure the sick, but much could be done to prevent the spread of disease. He would keep his hogs in clean quarters, give them pure water, keep them thrifty and growing—stout vigorous bodies in man and beast repel the attacks of disease, while weak stunted bodies invite them. He thought the state should not allow diseased hogs to be moved from their owners premises.

Several questions were asked and many suggestions were made by members of the institute on this subject, and the opinion seemed to be that farmers should give more care to the breeding and handling of their hogs.

"Farm Fertilizers and how to save and use them," was an interesting subject presented by T. B. Terry of Hudson, Ohio. Mr. Terry said, one half our stock fertilizers are lost because we fail to properly save and apply them.

Where sheds are not made for manure he would have it hauled on to the fields as soon as possible; he preferred to spread it upon meadows. Mr. Terry feeds all his stock on cement floors and allows no manure to leach and wash away.

"Handling beef cattle at a profit," by A. O. Lockridge, proved to be the most interesting subject of the day.

Mr. Lockridge said that to handle beef cattle at a profit in 1897 was quite an undertaking. He would be very cautious in selecting his stock—wanted smooth, blocky, well bred steers. To make any money in the business in these days, the very closest economy must be practiced.

He would have his feeders run at will, but protected from storms by sheds and wind-breaks. He rather preferred ground feed; when not on full feed, he found corn fodder and clover hay very good for his stock.

Mr. Terry followed on this subject and showed to the institute that he thoroughly understands the planting and raising of small fruit.

The afternoon session was opened on "Grasses and Handing Same," by Mr. Lockridge. This gentleman thinks blue grass pastures should not be plowed up, if it can be avoided. He spoke for his own county, Putnam. He spoke well of orchard grass, thought it could be profitably used in many places.

Timothy was not a very good grass for pasture, but made splendid hay. He would pasture his meadows but little, if any.

Mr. C. W. Coen followed on the subject. Mr. Coen is a hay man, and thinks hay for market should be cut green. He thinks farmers loose too much by stacking in the meadows, fully one-fourth of the hay of this county, he says, was lost last year by being damaged in the stack.

"Points in Tillage" by Mr. Terry was a very interesting subject. He would grow much

clover, break deep, thoroughly pulverize the ground before planting, allow no weeds at all to grow, and give level shallow cultivation to all plants.

"Educational Results in Town and County," was discussed by Mrs. Robert Randle, Mrs. Geo. Murray, and Mrs. W. H. Sanders. Education was discussed by them in its broadest and fullest meaning—moral intellectual and physical.

They would not have the mind a mere passive instrument, something simply to be filled, but would have it active, growing, reaching out and gathering something unto itself.

They all thought education gave the best returns, yielded its fullest fruits in the minds of country children. They all agreed that the country child, while, perhaps not so quick, and witty as the town child was more industrious, attentive, and determined therefore in the end always the fullest and ripest scholar.

"Home Esthetics," was a subject presented by Madams Carrie Porter, C. W. Coen and C. C. English. These ladies gave short papers on this subject, in which they spoke of home adornments, home attractions, and home pleasures.

The subject of "Small Fruit," by M. Terry was the next subject presented. He said small fruits were healthful and easily raised, and every farmer should have them. Plant blackberries and raspberries in rows 8 feet apart and mulch between with straw to keep down weeds and hold moisture, and but little, if any, tending is needed. In the spring, break out the dead stalks and pinch off the tops to make them bushy, (never pinch back the red raspberry.)

Set out strawberries in the spring and have three beds at a time, one always going out and one always coming in. Mulch just before winter.

In the spring take off half the mulch. It takes but little trouble to grow strawberries, if worked at the proper time and in the proper manner.

M. Y. Slaughter followed on this subject and showed to the institute that he thoroughly understands the planting and raising of small fruit.

The meeting was closed with a declamation by Miss Maggie Kenton that sent everybody away in good spirits, feeling that farmers institutes were pleasant and profitable meetings to attend.

**Keeping a Thousand Hens.** To keep a thousand hens is a task that requires experience. No one should attempt it except by first beginning with a few, and gradually extending, says the Poultry Keeper.

One who has never ventured into the keeping of so large a number is incurring as much risk as if he attempted the banking business without experience.

A subscriber sends us a diagram of a single, square house, with yards diverging in every direction, and asks if it is practicable. We are not favorable to such a plan. In the first place, a thousand hens in one house renders the whole liable to be swept away by disease, and some of them never have the sunlight in their quarters, especially in winter when the warm rays of the sun are so essential to thrift.

To keep large numbers, they should be divided into flocks not more than twenty-five, and each as though it was the only flock to be cared for, and not subject to any drawbacks that may occur with any adjoining flock.

Should disease occur, it should be confined to the yard where it first appeared. When a few hens only kept, no consideration is given the cost of labor, but for a thousand hens labor is an

item of expense. There is much to learn regarding the characteristics of each breed, and the matter of feeding for eggs and for market must be made a study.

There are hundreds of obstacles in the way, and we doubt if there are but few farms in this country where so large a number is kept.

As experience is the key to success, the keeping of large numbers should only be attempted after smaller flocks have been managed, and record kept of the mode of management, receipts, expenditures, breeds used, and the treatment of diseases.

The roup or cholera may scatter the whole flock to the wind in a week. Only those who have begun at the bottom and worked up to each round of the ladder can succeed with large numbers.

**The People's Bank.** That a great many persons, especially farmers, are averse to banks, and bankers' ways, we are well aware; yet, there is one system of banking—a system that embraces both features of the production and security of values—that we are sure our farmer friends will endorse, because it is the kind of a system that enables many persons to be their own banker. In one sense every farmer's corn-crib, haystack, stock yard and stable are branch banks that contain his valuables, but they are not in that refined and ready convertible condition, that the products or contents of the bank that we refer to are.

The meeting was closed with a declamation by Miss Maggie Kenton that sent everybody away in good spirits, feeling that farmers institutes were pleasant and profitable meetings to attend.

**It is the poultry—the hens on the farm.** They are the free coiners. They daily put in to practical operation system of free coinage upon the farm, that is of great value to every farmer; and every other person, as well as the farmer, who has fowls, enjoys the benefits of this new system of coinage and banking.

The eggs that the hens coin daily from the table scraps and the pick-ups and cast aways, on the place are additional income for their keeper, for, where are only a few fowls that require no especial care or feeding, the eggs that the hens lay are just so much clear gain.

And, so it comes to pass that the large egg basket, lined with cotton or wool, which sits in the pantry or beneath the family bed, is in a literal sense the farmer's bank. A bank that he frequently draws on for the means with which to buy even the most commonplace necessities of life, when there is no ready sale for other productions of the farm.

Eggs represent cash, and they are always salable. Hence, the farmer who has a full egg basket—whose hens lay well, are healthy and thrifty—has a bank to draw upon when all other sources are closed to him.

H. B. GENE. Nashville, Tenn.

**ON A CASH BASIS.**

After fully considering the effects of this radical deviation from the usual custom of county papers, we have

concluded, let the consequences be what they may, to run the PEOPLE'S PILOT on a strictly cash system in the future. We are obliged to do this as a result of the existing hard times.

Beginning with the New Year, each subscriber will be notified in advance of the time his subscription expires, and when the time is up the name will be taken from the list and the paper discontinued.

Subscribers who are in arrears the fractional part of a year will be sent the paper until the year is completed, but no longer.

Every name on the list that is behind more than one year will be dropped Feb. 1st, 1897, unless the subscriber makes a payment for the future, and arranges with us for a settlement of what is now due. We will allow those who cannot pay a full years subscription to pay for six months or three months.

This rule will not be deviated from, and should offend no one. Those who do not feel able to take the paper will not have it forced upon them. If you pay for the paper in advance you will know that it will stop when the time is out, and no bill will afterwards be presented.

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