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THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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

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VOL. VI.

RENSSELAER IND., THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1897.

NUMBER 31.

Elis Opera House...

FRIDAY, JAN. 22,

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Produced on a scale of magni-
tude 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.

MOON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & 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. 4.....4:30 a. m. No. 33.....10:55 a. m.
No. 40.....7:31 a. m. No. 36.....1:53 p. m.
No. 32.....9:55 a. m. No. 39.....6:03 p. m.
No. 30.....11:30 a. m. No. 42.....8:20 p. m.
No. 38.....6:19 p. m. No. 45.....2:40 p. m.
No. 74.....7:40 p. m.
No. 46.....9:30 p. m.
No. 74 carries passengers between Monon and Lowell.
No. 30 makes no stops between Rensselaer and Hammond.
No. 32 makes no stops between Rensselaer and Hammond.
Train No. 5 has a through coach for Indianapolis and Cincinnati, via Rosedale; arrives Indianapolis 2:40 p. m.; Cincinnati, 6 p. m. No. 6 has through coach returning; leaves Cincinnati 9:30 p. m.; arrives Indianapolis 11:50 a. m.; arrives Rensselaer 3:30 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 at 9:30; B. Y. P. U. 6 p. m.; Sunday; prayer meeting 7 p. m.; O. E. Voliva pastor.

CHRISTIAN. Corner Van Rensselaer and Susan. Preaching, 10:45 and 8:00; Sunday school, 9:30; J. Y. P. S. O. E. 2:30; S. Y. P. S. O. E. 8:30; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30; Rev. Lindley pastor. Ladies' Aid Society meets every Wednesday afternoon, by appointment.

PRESBYTERIAN. Corner Oullen and Angelica. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Junior Endeavor, 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. O. E. 6:30; 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; Tuesday 7; Junior League 9:30 alternate Sundays. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7. Dr. E. D. Utter, pastor.

LADIES AID SOCIETY every Wednesday afternoon by appointment.

CHURCH OF GOD. Corner Harrison and Eliza. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Junior Endeavor, Thursday, 7:30; Rev. F. L. Austin, pastor. Ladies Society meets every Wednesday afternoon, by appointment.

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

LODGES

MASONIC-PAIRIE LODGE, No. 125, A. F. and A. M., meets first and third Mondays of each month. C. G. Spitzer, W. M.; W. J. Innes, Secy.

EVENING STAR CHAPTER, No. 141, O. E. S., meets first and third Wednesday of each month. Nellie Hopkins, W. M.; Maud E. Spitzer, Sec'y.

CATHOLIC ORDER FORESTERS. Willard Court, No. 418, meets every first and third Sunday of the month at 2 p. m. E. P. Honan, Secy.; Frank Maloy, Chief Ranger.

ODD FELLOWS IROQUOIS LODGE, No. 148, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday. W. E. Overton, N. G.; E. C. Irwin, Sec'y.

RENSSELAER ENCAMPMENT, No. 201, I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Fridays of each month. T. J. Saylor, O. E. P.; John Yarnall, Sec'y.

RENSSELAER REGRE LODGE, No. 346, meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. Mattie Bowman, N. G.; Miss Alice Irwin, Sec'y.

I. O. OF FORESTERS COURT JASPER, No. 1708, Independent Order of Foresters, meets second and fourth Mondays of each month. G. O. D. H. O. R.; J. W. Horton, C. E.

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 Greencastle, 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. Wm. Moore, who is one of our oldest and most successful feeders, followed Mr. Lockridge with an extended talk, giving his personal experience and observation, which was quite interesting to all.

"Economics of Wife and Daughter," was presented by Madams Brady, Moore, Thompson and Healy. Each of these ladies read a short paper on this subject. These papers were well prepared and well received by the institute; they carried the meeting away from the barnyard, the pig pen and the cornfield to the family circle, to every day home life. It is well enough to talk hogs and cattle, corn and "taters" but it is the hand of the wife and daughter that finally fits them all for their ultimate use.

Mr. Terry gave a short talk on "Growing crops in a dry year." Make the land so it will hold water in suspension by getting vegetable matter in the soil. Break the ground deep but cultivate shallow. Do not disturb and break the roots of plants—moisture evaporates when the surface becomes hard, therefore keep surface loose. Mr. Terry said he could grow a good crop of potatoes without a drop of rain during the whole season. Get something on to the land, get something into the land, plow under rye, clover, etc., anything to get vegetable matter into the earth for vegetables are nature's means of holding moisture in the soil.

The second days session was opened by A. O. Lockridge, on "Continuous Growth the Law of Success." Mr. Lockridge illustrated this lecture by means of charts. He said, stunted growth in animals and plants could

never be overcome. To keep our plants growing, the ground should be prepared in such a way as will enable them to get all benefit there is in capillary attraction. Farmers should not be in to great a haste to plant, but take time to prepare the ground thoroughly. Once the grain is planted, it should never be crowded by weeds, nor robbed of moisture by the hardening of the surface of the ground. Animals should be kept growing if we wish to handle them for profit; we cannot starve or freeze money into stock.

"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 afternoon session was opened on "Grasses and Handling 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.

They showed that ninety per cent of the great men of our country came from the farms. These papers were short, interesting and directly to the point, as were all the papers presented by the ladies at this institute. This is the first time the wives and daughters have assisted in these annual meetings, and we hope that they will continue in the good work they have begun.

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 thrive.

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 bankers. In one sense every farmer's corn-crib, hay-stack, 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.

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. GEER.

Nashville, Tenn.

PERCY.

NEWTON COUNTY

The Acme literary last Friday night was a success.

The Singing school at Union is prospering.

The literary at Iroquois is a grand success.

Protracted meetings are being held at Foreman.

This box supper at Union was highly spoken of.

Miss Annie Wortley received the prize as the most popular young lady at the box supper.

Mr. Hyatt is slowly recovering. Robt. Wampshire has moved to Goodland.

George Johnson will move onto the farm.

Charles Sage of Colorado, brother of John Sage, has come to Indiana to make his future home, he will build on his farm as soon as the weather will permit.

The recent rains made the roads bad again.

It looks as though sleighing was going to be scarce this winter.

HUMMING BIRD.

[All the above interesting batch of news was written on a postal card in a plain legible hand. Who can beat it?—EDITOR.]

HANGING GROVE

Joseph Stuart has rented the farm of J. Randle, and Shelmon will have to move.

J. Goodyear has gone home to attend a law suit.

L. H. Hamilton has succeeded in getting a new library at McCoyburg.

Wm. Willet has been gone for a week. The writer does not know his whereabouts.

John Shelmon has twenty acres of corn.

Robert Drake has been in Indianapolis attending the institute. He says, that the bill for compulsory education will be passed in the next legislature.

Henry Kiser has returned from the west.

D. Warner is shelling corn this week.

Wm. Isley is fearing that the model dish-washer is a "fake."

John Perrigrin's children are sick with lung-fever.

The Osborn protracted meeting is in fine progress. They have one new member.

James Leffer is chopping off the south side of his twenty near Culp.

Read the Pilot—It is the best paper in the county.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

DE MOTTE.

The III depot at this place was burned to the ground on Thursday the 14th. The agent, Mr. Posey had left the depot but 15 minutes before the fire was discovered. Citizens rushed to the fire and did all in their power to save property, but with the exception of a few barrels of oil everything in the building was consumed. Mr. Posey's personal loss is estimated at \$150 and the company's at \$1,000, no insurance. The cause of the fire was a defective chimney. Mr. Posey had the wires run into the Punter building and is doing business the same as usual. We understand the company intends to build a new depot on the east side of the road crossing.

A number of our people were called to attend court the past week. Some of them went that did not want to go and some that wanted to go did not get the chance to tell all they knew.

A. Roorda, near this place, last season got 8,000 pounds of honey from 90 stands of bees. Mr. Roorda and his son are experienced hands in the bee business.

Geo. Gregg is recovering very slowly from his sickness. Tom Cheever is taking care of him.

Ed. Granger of this place was arrested, on a charge of assault on the person of Mrs. Ann Posey of this place. On the night of the celebration of the election of McKinley by the Ladies of the Demotte-McKinley Club, they had a bonfire, burned hats and other articles of campaign clothing taken from the persons of the bystanders. Granger objected to his hat being burned and Mrs. Posey made an attempt to get it, probably in sport. Ed. caught her and carried her towards the fire and stumbling, fell accidentally throwing the lady into the fire. This is the cause of his arrest. He appeared in court by pleading guilty and was fined \$25.00 and costs. This charge of assault however was not by the lady, but by outside parties. The same person gave a lengthy account to one of the County papers at the time it happened, but takes good care not to give the same paper any account of his own crooked work prior to and since the election.

Frank Gehring and family are all down sick.

L. A. Sayers has been laid up with a fever for several days.

Dan Fairchies Jr. is sick with lung fever.

R. M. Dunn and son are sick with the mumps.

Wanted—a good meat market, at Demotte, Ind.

Chicken pox is in town.

HUSTLER.