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A BLUE CROSS  
In this square means  
that your subscrip-  
tion expires with the  
next number. Please  
renew at once, as the  
paper is sent to no  
one beyond the time  
paid for.  
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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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In this square means  
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VOL. VI.

RENSSELAER IND., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897.

NUMBER 32.

**MONON ROUTE**  
The Direct Line to  
Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati,  
La Fayette, 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. 46.....	7:31 a. m.	No. 33.....	10:55 a. m.
No. 32.....	9:55 a. m.	No. 39.....	1:33 p. m.
No. 6.....	3:30 p. m.	No. 3.....	6:03 p. m.
No. 20.....	6:19 p. m.	No. 45.....	2:40 p. m.
No. 74.....	7:40 p. m.	No. 4.....	9:30 a. m.

No. 74 carries passengers between Monon and Lowell.  
No. 39 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 8:30 a. m.; leaves 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.; C. E. Voliva pastor.  
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**CHRISTIAN.** Corner Van Rensselaer and Susan. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; B. Y. P. U. 6 p. m.; S. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30; Rev. Findley, pastor.  
Ladies Aid Society meets every Wednesday afternoon, by appointment.  
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**PRESBYTERIAN.** Corner Cullen and Angela. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Junior Endeavorers, 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30; Ladies Industrial Society meets every Wednesday afternoon. The Missionary Society, monthly.  
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**METHODIST E.** Preaching at 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Epworth League, Sunday 6; Tuesday 7; Junior League, 2:30 alternate Sundays. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7. Dr. R. D. Utter, pastor.  
LADIES AID SOCIETY meets every Wednesday afternoon by appointment.  
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**CHURCH OF GOD.** Corner Harrison and Eliza. 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 10:00; Preaching 11:00. Evening, Y. P. S. C. E., 7:30; Preaching, 8:00. Rev. R. S. Morgan, pastor.  
**LOGES**  
**MASONIC.** PRAIRIE LODGE, No. 124, A. F. and A. M., meets first and third Mondays of each month. O. G. Spitzer, W. M.; W. J. Innes, Secy.  
**EVENING STAR CHAPTER.** No. 141, O. E. S. meets first and third Wednesday's of each month. Nellie Hopkins, W. M.; Maud E. Spitzer, Sec'y.  
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**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.  
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**ODD FELLOWS.** IROQUOIS LODGE, No. 148, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday, W. E. Overton, N. O.; S. O. E. in Sec'y.  
**RENSSELAER ENCAMPMENT.** No. 201, I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Fridays of each month. T. J. Sayler, C. P.; John Vannatta, Scribe.  
**RENSSELAER ROBECA LODGE.** No. 348, meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. Mattie Bowman, N. G.; Miss Alice Irwin, Sec'y.  
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**I. O. OF FORESTERS.** COURT JASPER, No. 1703, Independent Order of Foresters, meets second and fourth Monday's. Geo. Goff, C. D. H. C. R.; J. W. Horton, O. R.

## BAPTISM OF FIRE.

Rensselaer has finally received what has been so long awaited, namely her first serious fire, an incident that sooner or later is bound to become a part the history of every town before her people awake to the necessity of good fire protection. And let us remark right here that water-works are not all that is wanted; buildings should be made safer from fire; fronts as well as rear windows should be supplied with heavy iron shutters; so called fire-walls should be actually what they are called; new buildings should be made to conform to specifications calculated to be the most effective barrier against fire from within and from without. That we have not had serious loss before is attributable to fortunate circumstances in discovering the fires quickly and to the individual merit of our firemen. What will now be done in the line of improving the fire department is to be seen. At a few minutes to seven o'clock Tuesday morning A. F. Long's drug store was discovered to be on fire by the night clerk, Pete Brenner, who had not yet risen from his bed in the room just over the rear of the store. He was nearly suffocated but managed to escape from the building in scant attire, falling down the stairs and crawling on his hands and knees to the rear. The alarm was at once sounded and the little chemical engine pulled around to the front of the store. At this time the room was full of heavy smoke, but E. P. Honan rushed in with the hose and reached the furnace register, where the lay on the floor receiving sufficient pure air to enable him to live while he turned the stream on the fire which had burned through the floor. He was fast getting the flames under control, the fire being wholly in the basement adjacent to the furnace, when a pipe burst on the engine and the stream ceased to flow. Mr. Honan waited and waited for the fluid to start, feeling confident that if it would only run for five minutes he could save the building, and above all save the stocks and tools of his friends who had their all invested there. Seconds seemed like hours to him but he waited in vain for the precious fluid, and finally as the flames rolled up through the floor to the ceiling above, he left the register and groped his way out through the deadly fumes, falling unconscious as he reached the door. He quickly recovered however and, true fire fighter that he is, stayed with the boys until their noble work was done. It was at once seen that the adjoining building occupied by Porter & Yeoman was doomed, and the efforts of the firemen were directed to saving the McCoy bank block, and buildings

adjoining on the south of it. Men also prepared to protect Ellis' large opera house block, west of Long's drug store. The wind was favorable to the opera house and it was never in serious danger. But the bank block was only saved by the most heroic work. It was afire in fifty places between the roof and ceiling, but the fire lads went through the roof in a dozen places and the bucket brigade did praiseworthy work in the stifling smoke and bitter cold. It was extremely perilous to stand on the ice covered ladders and keep the line of slopping buckets moving up to the top of the high building, but the boys had the courage of veterans and for two hours they fought against heavy odds, as the fire crept around to the south of the bank and Phillips Barber shop and Ferguson & Wilson's office, went down. By this time the two stores were down and the bank block was under control. There has been some very unjust criticism, mostly by persons who stood in the street and shivered while those now blamed were risking their lives on the burning buildings. It has been said that Phillips' barber shop should have been saved. Those who make the assertion do not understand the circumstances or they would think differently. It should be remembered that nothing but a lath and plaster partition separated it from the burned store and it was doomed from the beginning. It should be remembered also that McCoy's block was demanding attention at the same time, and the force was necessarily divided. It took courage to go on top of that building with fire and smoke rolling over it and half its rafters burning under the tin covering of the roof. Nor was the fact that it was 18 degrees below zero any encouragement to hang to an icy ladder thirty feet from the pavement. The boys worked like tigers and they saved thousands of dollars worth of property. They worked systematically, were cool and were successful without other appliances than their ladders, axes, hoes, and buckets. Less determined work would have lost the entire row of wooden building thought to be the street south, and possibly Ralph Fendig's house on the opposite corner. The Pilot office is in that row and we appreciate the work that was done for our benefit. If anyone person is deserving of special mention for service rendered, it is Jack Montgomery, whose experience in climbing telephone poles, made him quite at home in the air, but the entire fire company are entitled to place on the honor roll.

### THE CASUALTIES.

Addison Parkison, loss on Long's drug store building, \$4,500; insurance \$1600.  
E. L. Hollingsworth, loss on Porter & Yeoman building, \$4,500; insurance \$2000. Loss on one story building, \$1500; insurance, \$1000.  
A. F. Long, loss on drug stock, \$5000; insurance \$2,500.  
Porter & Yeoman, loss by fire and damage of moving, \$4000; insurance \$2000.  
H. L. Brown, loss on dental fixtures and furniture, \$1000.  
Mrs. H. L. Brown, loss of picture, crayon copy of Horse Fair, a work that required six months to complete, \$300; no insurance.  
Mrs. L. M. Innes, loss on millinery, \$300; total loss of household goods, clothing, silverware, etc., \$1500.  
J. F. Hardman, total loss of jewelry tools and stock outside of safe, \$600; no insurance. His loss may exceed that if stock in safe is injured.  
A. McCoy & Co., damage to building and office fixtures, about \$300; fully insured.  
S. P. Thompson, damage to law library, about \$500; insured full.  
J. H. S. Ellis, damage to opera house wall believed to be slight.  
Ferguson & Wilson, damage to books and fixtures in moving, about \$100; insured.  
R. P. Phillips, damage to fixtures, about \$50; insured.  
Telephone Company, loss on wires, about \$50.  
Electric Light Company, loss on wires, about \$50.

W. J. Miller of Battle Ground lost a painting outfit worth \$175. Mr. and Mrs. Milliron lost about \$50 worth of household goods.  
Plate glass was broken by the heat in the fronts of stores occupied by Ellis & Murray, Fendig's Fair, Porter & Wishard and the post-office.  
The boy friends of Pete Brenner chipped in 50c each and made up a purse of \$30 to reimburse the loss of his wardrobe.  
Isaac Tuteur had considerable loss by the hurried moving into the street. Some things were frozen some lost in the shuffle, and all somewhat muddled up.  
Warner & Collins, had their grocery stock packed into baskets ready to move.  
The Pilot type was transferred to the court house yard, and the several other business men made ready for an early exit into the street.  
Messrs. Parkison and Hollingsworth have already commenced clearing away the debris preparatory to the immediate erection of fine new structures with uniform fronts and party fire wall. This building will be ready for occupancy in about 60 days and all the old tenants are expected to return.  
Porter & Yeoman are temporarily housed in the Nowels house block in Overton's undertaking rooms.  
Mrs. Innes is not yet located her goods being stored in Leopold's store.  
Dr. Brown was in Chicago yesterday and selected a complete new dental equipment and is fitting up new rooms over Meyers drug store. Mrs. Brown feels quite severely the loss of her fine picture, and desires to announce that she would like crayon portrait work to do, that may help repair the loss that has fallen so heavily upon them.  
Ferguson & Wilson have been given quarters over McCoy's bank by Foltz, Spitzer & Kurrie.  
Bob Phillips has opened his barber shop up in the office of the Makeever house.  
E. L. Hollingsworth will rebuild the rooms on Van Rensselaer street at once.  
**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.

## A SUMATRAN'S VENGEANCE UPON A CROCODILE THAT HAD KILLED HIS WIFE.

Speaking of crocodiles in Sumatra, the following story is told by Dr. Theodore Weyman, naturalist and traveler, who passed ten years in lands washed by the Indian Ocean: "Except in districts where bounties are maintained by the government for the destruction of crocodiles the natives do not hunt them systematically. But when some members of a tribe or village is killed by a crocodile, the relatives of the victim, helped by the other members of the community, turn out to avenge his death. Their revenge is satisfied when they believe they have destroyed the crocodile that did the killing. In this association there came under my observation one of the unwritten tragedies of the tropic shores and waters, the carrying off of a woman by a crocodile and the vengeance that followed.  
"A short distance above Deshak was a spot on the riverside where the village women went with their earthen jars for water. Here the bank gently inclined to the water's edge, with a gradual deepening beyond the margin. It was also for these water carriers a rendezvous for the exchange of village gossip. I was watching them one morning from the platform supported by piles above the water, on which half the village houses stood. Most of the women had filled their jars and were standing in the water near the edge or were scattered on the bank, a laughing, chattering group, gay

with their bright colored garments and gilt and silver ornaments. The one standing furthest from the shores was a young married woman, the prettiest in the village. She had come to the landing late, after the rest had filled their jars, and, the water being roiled near the margin, she had gone further out, to where it was less muddy. Now standing in water rising half way from her knees to her hips, she had turned toward the shore, and with jar poised on her shoulder, was passing some jest with her merry companions.  
"Her water jar fell suddenly from her shoulder, laughter ended in a piercing scream, her face was distorted and ghastly with fear and horror, as she fell forward in the water with arms outstretched toward the shore, and instantly was drawn backward beneath the water by the invisible monster that seized her by the leg. A line of bubbles extending out toward the middle of the river marked the course of the crocodile swimming with his prey. Twenty-five yards from shore he emerged at the surface, released his hold of his victim for an instant, in order to seize her more conveniently by the middle of the body, swam along the top of the water for several minutes, then disappeared down into the depths, and I saw him no more. While the crocodile was at the surface I got a distinct view of the woman, who, to my relief, evidently was insensible, if not quite lifeless.  
"Hope of pursuit of the crocodile at the time was, of course, impossible, but some of the villagers, drawn to the landing by the screams of the women who had witnessed the tragedy, went up along the bank or pushed out into the river in boats to watch for the crocodile to emerge somewhere on the shore with his prey, which he was sure to do, sooner or later, in order to devour it—for by the structure of throat the crocodile cannot swallow his prey under water. Nothing came of this search, the crocodile probably postponing his banquet until the concealment of night. But the victim's husband, Aka Arwam, after the custom of his people, abandoned his vocation of fisherman and sailor to devote his time to vengeance on the saurian that had carried off his wife.  
"There was every reason to think that this particular crocodile was one that for two years had stayed in the river near the village, during which time three people and many domestic animals had been carried off, presumably by him. He was of great size, and the villagers had got so familiar with his presence and habits as to recognize him from others of his species when his ugly head appeared from the water as he lay on some mud bank asleep in the sun. But he had proved too wary to be trapped in any manner, and he ventured upon the land only in places that could not be approached by enemies without his noticing their coming in time to escape into the water. The women on the bank and several men at the village had obtained a plain view of his head during the carrying off of his latest victim, and all were sure that it was the 'bad' crocodile that had done the deed.  
"After Aka Arwam had made his preliminary arrangements for capturing the man-eater he waited for the saurian's reappearance near the village. This would not occur until the crocodile had completely devoured his victim and had become hungry again. It was ten days before some boatmen reported having seen the crocodile up the river, and a day or two later he was spied drawn up on a sand bank opposite the village. Then Aka Arwam went fishing for him. The tackle was a long rattan, with its end made fast to the middle of a short stick of tough, strong wood. The bait was a very young kid. The stick and the end of the rattan were fastened to the kid lengthwise of its body in such a way that a sharp pull on the rattan would cause the stick at the end to turn crosswise.  
"The place the Malay avenger selected as his fishing ground was the scene of the recent tragedy, the spot where the women

went with their jars for water, for it was quite certain that the crocodile would revisit it the next time he was hungry, unless his attention was drawn elsewhere by some attractive prey. While the women, keeping safely near shore, were filling their jars, the fisherman, with a dozen men at hand to help him, was watching his bait held at the surface ten or twelve yards from shore. The women filled their jars with the usual splash and clatter and accompaniment of feminine laughter and outcries, but these signs of their presence failed to entice the crocodile into making an appearance. The Aka Arwam tried another lure. He took a white hen, put her head under her wing, and swung her gently round and round until he had 'put her to sleep,' as boys say, and then threw her like a ball, out beyond the kid as far as he could throw. The fowl came to her senses on striking the water, and, unable to rise to fly, turned shoreward and fluttered to the bank with a splashing and commotion.  
"This enticement was more than the crocodile, who, in doubt, had been all the time lying in wait nearby, could understand. The bait was the first thing to come in his way as he swam under water in the wake of the hen, and, just as she landed on the bank, the water surged upward about the bait, which instantly disappeared in the jaws of the crocodile, whose head came fully in view above the surface. The kid, purposely selected for its smallness, was a morsel that the crocodile could gorge outright; he lifted his head clear of the water to swallow, and then, as he sank, there came a strong tug at the rattan. Aka Arwam already was at the end of the rattan, which was secured at the shore. His companions jumped from concealment to help him. As they pulled in hard on the rattan the crocodile's head came again to the surface, and he lashed fiercely about with his tail churning the water into foam with fearful strokes. He was held fast and strong by the stick turned crosswise in his stomach at the first hard pull of the rattan.  
"Once caught, the monster was handled by his captors with an ease that seemed astonishing when his size, strength, and great agility in the water were considered. He was pulled ashore and up the shelving bank in a hurry. Over his tail, more dangerous on the land than his teeth, a rope noose was slipped and drawn taught with a turn round the foot of a tree trunk, while his head was hauled hard by the rattan in the opposite direction, stretching the creature's seventeen feet of length to the full. To tie the jaws together under these conditions was an easy matter and then the reptile was turned on his back. The other Malays stood back while Aka Arwam, with long, curved knife in hand, stood beside the crocodile and upbraided it for carrying off his wife and for its other crimes. As the Malay talked, his manner became more vehement and his countenance took on an expression of fiendish hate. Having gloated over his enemy for a time, he suddenly stopped, stuck his knife into the crocodile's throat, and then, with a long, sweeping slash, laid its belly open from jaw to tail.  
"In the crocodile's stomach was found sufficient proof that it was the one that had carried away and devoured the unfortunate woman the week before. Some tresses of hair, a fragment of calico cloth, and a silver armlet she had worn were there to tell their story."—New York Sun.  
Constipation in its worst forms, dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness and derangement of the liver are readily cured by DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These little pills never gripe. Small pill, safe pill, best pill. Sold by A. F. Long.

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O.  
We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.  
WEEK & TAYLOR, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
WALLING, KENNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Testimonials free.

## 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 year's 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.

F. D. CRAIG, PUBLISHER.