

## THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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

A BLUE CROSS  
In this square means  
that your subscrip-  
tion expires with the  
issue of this PILOT.  
Renew at once, as no  
one beyond the time  
paid for.MONON 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. 10:35 a. m.  
No. 40. 7:31 a. m. 1:33 p. m.  
No. 41. 7:31 a. m. 1:33 p. m.  
No. 6. 2:30 p. m. No. 3. 11:20 p. m.  
No. 30. 6:19 p. m. No. 45. 2:40 p. m.  
No. 74. 7:40 p. m.

No. 74 carries passengers between Monon and Louisville.

No. 30 makes no stops between Rensselaer and Englewood.

No. 32 makes no stops between Rensselaer and Hammond.

Train No. 5 is 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 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. 6:30 p. m.; day; prayer meeting 7 p. m.; C. E. Voluntary pastor.

\*\*\*

CHRISTIAN. Corner Van Rensselaer and Susan. Preaching 10:45 and 8:00; 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, by appointment. The Missionary Society, monthly.

\*\*\*

PRESBYTERIAN. Corner Van Rensselaer and Angelica. 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.

\*\*\*

METHODIST. Preaching at 10:45 and 7:30. Sunday school 9:30; Elderhood Lecture, 2:30 alternate Sundays. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7. Dr. R. D. Utter, pastor. LADIES AID SOCIETY every Wednesday afternoon by appointment.

\*\*\*

CHURCH OF GOD. Corner Harrison and Elsa. 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.

\*\*\*

CHRISTIAN BAPTIST 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.

## LODGES

MASONIC—PLAINE LODGE. No. 128. A. and A. M. meets first and third Mondays of each month. C. G. Spitzer, W. M.; W. J. Imes, Secy.

EVENING STAR CHAPTER. No. 14. O. E. S. meets first and third Wednesdays of each month. Nellie Hopkins, W. M.; Maud E. Spitzer, Secy.

\*\*\*

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. 149. I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday. W. E. Overton, N. G. S. C. Irwin, Secy.

RENSSLEAER ENCAMPTMENT, No. 20. I. O. O. F. meets second and fourth Fridays of each month. T. J. Saylor, C. P.; John Vannatti, Scribe.

RENSSLEAER REBECCA DEGREE LODGE, No. 346. meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. Mattie Bowman, N. G.; Miss Alice Irwin, Secy.

\*\*\*

I. O. O. F. OF FORESTERS. COURT JAS. PER. No. 1703. Independent Order of Foresters, meets second and fourth Mondays. Geo. Goff, C. D. H. C. R.; J. W. Horton, G. R.

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.

F. D. CRAIG, PUBLISHER.

## Rosenbaum's Rank Bluff.

The Pilot Will Not Be Moved  
Out To Make Room For a  
Saloon.

It has been reported during the past few days that the PILOT printing office was to be moved from its present quarters and a saloon started on the premises, and the two-by-four editor of the four-by-two Home (mostly his home) News gratuitously "rumors" that there is to be a change of management of this paper and it is not "publicly known" where the office will be located. The Home News is the avowed champion of saloons, and in making the above statements the editor knew them to be false, but regardless of any injury that might result to us, he puts the lie in his columns to deceive the people of the second ward in the interest of an applicant for a saloon license. His act is part of a contemptible trick to make the voters of the second ward believe, that unless they allowed August Rosenbaum to quietly secure his license in his present quarters, he will set his bartender up in business in the first ward.

Let us emphasize the fact right here that the PILOT will stay in its present quarters until May 1, 1897, and that this management will continue for the present. That effort has been made to get us to vacate, to give the place to a saloon, we do not deny. Our landlord claims to be able to get greatly increased rent from such tenants, which is undoubtedly true, but inasmuch as we hold a three years lease it is evident that we have something to say about this vacating business. Below we offer a little statement by our landlord:

In refutation of any report or impression that may prevail to the detriment of the PEOPLE'S PILOT or F. D. Craig because of the publication of a notice of application for license to retail liquors in the room now occupied by the PILOT printing office, said notice having been published in the Home News on Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1897, and signed by one Abram Simpson, I desire to say that I am the owner of the property occupied by the PEOPLE'S PILOT, conducted by F. D. Craig, that the property is leased to the said F. D. Craig until May 1, 1897, that his rent is now paid in advance to March 1, 1897, and

that I, J. M. Healy, never leased the said room to anyone else.

## J. M. HEALY.

The writer of the above, J. M. Healy, says that he emphatically told Mr. Rosenbaum, who was negotiating with him for the room, that it was leased to the editor of the PILOT and that it could not be had for a saloon. He further says that Mr. Rosenbaum was afraid he could not get his license in the second ward unless he made a bluff to start one in the first ward. Mr. Healy admits that, after having received his rent from us, paid in advance to March 1st, he consented to allow the publication of the notice of application, with the full understanding that it was simply a bluff. Well, the aggregation of brains that would put up so thin a bluff as that and try to run it on the people over the shoulders of a newspaperman, has just about aggregation enough to stand up and tickle the protective tariff end of a mule, one of those "prosperity mules" that our friends had so much confidence in last fall, if you please.

We wish to call attention to the fact that August Rosenbaum is about to apply for license to run a saloon in the place where he is now located in the second ward. The notice appears in this paper. It is a matter for the voters of that ward to decide whether he shall have it or not.

The argument will probably be advanced that if he is denied a license, the place will be turned into a quart shop, and that another saloon will be started in the first ward. With that familiar "bluff" the voters will not be intimidated. There is many a slip between the beer mug and the thirsty throat, and Mr. Rosenbaum does not want to take the chances of spilling his glass by moving.

We have discovered that when the saloonman wants anything, he scruples little how he gets it. To day our lease is all that stands between us and the street because a saloon keeper offers double or triple the rent legitimate business can pay. He cares no more about wrecking a business than he does about kicking a drunken customer into the street.

Rensselaer is so extensively engaged in the liquor business that not less than thirteen families are supported from it, and that does not count any who may live from the rents of saloon buildings. Neither does it include any profits from illicit traffic. Add to this the men who are reputed to live by gambling and we have more families than are supported by the grocery trade, the largest class of business in town.

Gladstone has from the first been outspoken concerning the Armenian massacres. He has within a few days said: "While up to the present the career of the Sultan, who is the greatest assassin in the world, has been triumphant, all the triumphs of wickedness and iniquity are doomed. I have a strong idea, however, that these iniquities have not yet reached their close. Nevertheless, a better day is in prospect for the Armenians, as the weight of disgrace now upon the shoulders of the six powers is so great as to force them to action." —Ex.

## 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 strange question has just arisen in an Ohio court. Henry Roost had a \$500 policy in the Germania Company. In June, 1890, lightning struck a powderhouse near Roost dwelling and caused an explosion, which communicated to Roost's house and demolished it. The insurance adjuster told Mr. Roost that his house was not destroyed but his property was. Forty-pound oats contain but little, if any, more weight or husks than twenty-eight or thirty-pound oats. Very light or small oats will often not be eaten unless they are soaked and made larger. This does not add to their nourishment, but compels biddies to get out what little there is in them. If hens that should lay are too fat a diet of oats will reduce the fatness. Ground oats and boiled potatoes make an excellent food for producing fertile eggs and vigorous chickens.

Wheat and its by-products, screenings, bran and middlings, may form a part of an economical ration in many parts of our country. If screenings are used they should be fed raw so that fowls should not be compelled to eat the dust, poisonous seed and other foulness contained in them. Moistened bran is apt to produce scours, especially during the winter, and if fed at all should be alternated with whole grain. Though wheat is rich in material for growth, easy of digestion and stimulates egg production, it should be fed less freely than corn, as too much of it produces diarrhoea.—Farmers Voice.

## Public Education In Spain.

The following facts in regard to the state of public education in Spain are taken from a Madrid letter to the Independence Belge:

"The condition of public schools is miserable, in spite of the school law of Sept. 9, 1857, which made attendance obligatory and free of cost, and the law of 1870, providing punishment for parents who do not send their children to school. Both laws have remained mere dead letters. In 1887 it was estimated that of 10,000 persons in Spain, 1,889 men and 960 women could read and write. This is 28.49 per cent. One hundred and twenty-six men and 217 women could read only, which is 3.48 per cent. Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five men and 3,916 women—i. e., 68.1 per cent—could neither read nor write. There are at present 22,996 elementary schools; the laws provide 4,130 more than this number. Only 41 per cent of children of school age receive a very scanty instruction. More than half are vagabonds and street beggars. Night schools are not in existence.

"The pay of teachers is pitiable. Of 14,490 teachers, 787 do not get more than \$25 a year; 1,784 receive from \$25 to \$50; 5,031 have a salary of \$50 to \$100; the next class consists of 3,067, drawing \$100 to \$125 annually, and so on, the number of teachers decreasing, to \$400 and more a year, which sum is enjoyed by 77 teachers. And if they could but draw their salaries! Part of them must collect their pay from parents, most of whom have little or nothing themselves; others are to get their competency from the communities, which often are worse off. In 1898 the communities owed to teachers \$1,600,000, and there are teachers who have seen no salary in years.

"It, really is no wonder that some teachers should get even on the sums granted for school materials or by fictitious charges for such. In what state under such circumstances are schoolhouses and class-rooms easily may be imagined. The total levy for school purposes by the communities is \$5,200,000, and by the provinces \$400,000. The state spends the formidable sum of \$213,600 for instruction, while to the very wealthy clergy the state pays \$8,000,000 annually. This contrast is significant of the ideas held by Spanish statesmen as to the necessity of public education. Now let the reader imagine what Spain does for education in her colonies, in Cuba and in the Philippines, if such is the condition of the mother country."

In what state under such circumstances are schoolhouses and class-rooms easily may be imagined. The total levy for school purposes by the communities is \$5,200,000, and by the provinces \$400,000. The state spends the formidable sum of \$213,600 for instruction, while to the very wealthy clergy the state pays \$8,000,000 annually. This contrast is significant of the ideas held by Spanish statesmen as to the necessity of public education. Now let the reader imagine what Spain does for education in her colonies, in Cuba and in the Philippines, if such is the condition of the mother country."

## Grains for Poultry

The Poultry Keeper is authority for the statement that with the majority of poultry keepers grain constitutes the principal part of their feeding ration, at least in money values, and then goes on to speak instructively of the matter. Of the grain used in this country, probably Indian corn outweighs the rest. It is fed whole, cracked, ground, raw or cooked. Corn contains very little bone forming material, while it is very rich in fat forming and warmth-giving substances. Although corn produces eggs with yolks of dark color and rich flavor, it is not recommended for layers unmixed with other grains. For fattening purposes it cannot be exceeded.

Oats are a good nerve food and are not fattening, but their hopiness is an objection to them, as is the amount of waste or useless matter on the husks. especially in poor, light grain. The first objection may be removed by grinding them very fine, but this is difficult to do. Oatmeal is an excellent food but is rather expensive. If oats are to be fed whole or ground husks and all, the heavier they are the better. Forty-pound oats contain but little, if any, more weight or husks than twenty-eight or thirty-pound oats. Very light or small oats will often not be eaten unless they are soaked and made larger. This does not add to their nourishment, but compels biddies to get out what little there is in them. If hens that should lay are too fat a diet of oats will reduce the fatness. Ground oats and boiled potatoes make an excellent food for producing fertile eggs and vigorous chickens.

## Man and the Mammoth.

A remarkable discovery was made a few years ago in the sandstone rock at the Nevada state prison. The "find" was considered wonderful not only from a geological standpoint, but from an ethnological point of view also. While the convicts at the institution were unearthing some huge blocks of stone they uncovered some peculiar indentations in one of the slabs. Closer investigation proved that these queer marks were the tracks of some gigantic beast of antediluvian time—perhaps a mastodon or a mammoth. When the startling intelligence was announced to

the prison officials, they had the sandstone slabs containing the tracks carefully cleaned, whereupon another wonderful discovery was made. In the same pieces of stone, sometimes at the sides and sometimes between the tracks, made by the great prehistoric beast, were a series of human footprints, which proved conclusively that man and the mammoth lived not only at the same time and in the same age, but that the huge beast and the man had passed that way during the same year, and perhaps on the same day. These wonderful relics of a bygone age were found in a quarry at a depth of about 15 feet from the surface and had previously been covered with a stratum composed of hundreds of tons of stone—the accumulation of the ages that had intervened between the date upon which the tracks were made and that upon which they were revealed to the scientists. Expert geologists who have since passed an opinion on the matter say that at the time the tracks were made that which is now hard sandstone was a mucky deposit of soft sediment, probably the border of a lake, where the man had been fishing and where the mammoth had come to bathe or drink.—St. Louis Republic.

## A Wonderful Bird.

One day a wonderful bird tapped at the window of Mrs. Nansen's home at Christiania. Instantly the window was opened, and the wife of the famous arctic explorer in another moment covered the little messenger with kisses and caresses. The carrier pigeon had been away from the cottage 30 long months, but it had not forgotten the way home. It brought a note from Nansen, stating that all was going well with him and his expedition in the polar regions. Nansen had fastened a message to a carrier pigeon and turned the bird loose. The frail carrier darted out into the blizzly air. It flew like an arrow over 1,000 miles of frozen waste and then sped forward over another 1,000 miles of ocean and plains and forests and one morning entered the window of the waiting mistress and delivered the message which she had been awaiting so anxiously. We boast of human pluck, sagacity and endurance, but this loving little carrier pigeon, in its homeward flight, after an absence of 30 months, accomplished a feat so wonderful that we can only give ourselves up to the amazement and admiration which must overwhelm every one when the marvelous story is told. Mrs. Nansen's pigeon is one of the wonders of the world.—Churchman.

## Life In a London Shop.

"Assistants who consult their own interests will refrain from talking about their salaries." Such is a notice posted up in the dining and recreation rooms of a large drapery establishment in London. The evidence is unimpeachable, for it is that of Miss Collet, one of the assistant commissioners of the labor commission. Two things might be deduced from the possibility of such a notice existing. One is what a vast market of unemployed assistants there must be to draw from, and how hard it must be to get a situation, if men submit to be silent on the subject of their grievances, which even the fellahs of Egypt are not debarred from airing. The song which they sing in the very ears of their taskmasters is anent their cruel treatment and scanty wage. Another thing that notice testifies to is that the life of shop assistants must be duller than one thought. Think of their standing from morning till night, with their tranquil air of politeness untroubled by the fidgets and fuses of thoughtless customers, not daring to stretch or yawn as a relief to the nameless weariness of the stuffy shop, and the long day, and the gas, and the crowds of new and unsympathetic faces, the taking out and putting back of endless things, not permitted to speak to one another without risk of a fine (it is 2s. 6d. in some shops), and then to think they are not allowed that solace of every Englishman in his troubles—viz., to grumble. Life in a mine must be easy, life in a factory, life in a kitchen liberty, compared to life in a London shop or showroom.—Churchman.

## Why Europeans Are Safe Among Turks.

The explanation of the safety of Europeans among these fellows, even where the police were absent, is probably to be found in the tentative character of the Turk's violations of right and of law.

In doing what is wrong he always begins an abject coward, gaining courage with impunity. The mere fact that a European would walk straight through a crowd of the bludgeon men, jostling against them in an unconcerned manner, convinced them that for some reason he was not a safe man to attack