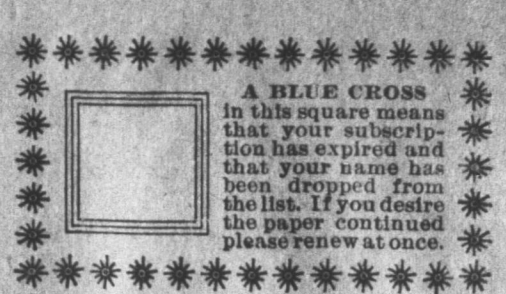




THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

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



VOL. VI.

RENSSELAER IND., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1897.

NUMBER 33.

MONON ROUTE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY.
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. 23, in Effect Sept. 13.
NORTH BOUND.
No. 40..... 7:30 a. m.
No. 38..... 7:31 a. m.
No. 36..... 7:32 a. m.
No. 34..... 7:33 a. m.
No. 32..... 7:34 a. m.
No. 30..... 7:35 a. m.
No. 28..... 7:36 a. m.
No. 26..... 7:37 a. m.
No. 24..... 7:38 a. m.
No. 22..... 7:39 a. m.
No. 20..... 7:40 a. m.
No. 18..... 7:41 a. m.
No. 16..... 7:42 a. m.
No. 14..... 7:43 a. m.
No. 12..... 7:44 a. m.
No. 10..... 7:45 a. m.
No. 8..... 7:46 a. m.
No. 6..... 7:47 a. m.
No. 4..... 7:48 a. m.
No. 2..... 7:49 a. m.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 33..... 10:55 a. m.
No. 31..... 10:56 a. m.
No. 29..... 10:57 a. m.
No. 27..... 10:58 a. m.
No. 25..... 10:59 a. m.
No. 23..... 11:00 a. m.
No. 21..... 11:01 a. m.
No. 19..... 11:02 a. m.
No. 17..... 11:03 a. m.
No. 15..... 11:04 a. m.
No. 13..... 11:05 a. m.
No. 11..... 11:06 a. m.
No. 9..... 11:07 a. m.
No. 7..... 11:08 a. m.
No. 5..... 11:09 a. m.
No. 3..... 11:10 a. m.
No. 1..... 11:11 a. m.
No. 74 carries passengers between Monon and Lowell.
No. 30 makes no stops between Rensselaer and Hammond.
Train No. 6 has a through coach for Indianapolis and Cincinnati, via Roschdale; arrives Indianapolis 2:46 p. m.; Cincinnati, 6 p. m. No. 6 has through coach returning; leaves Cincinnati 8:30 a. m.; leaves Indianapolis 11:30 a. m.; arrives Rensselaer 3:30 p. m. daily. Tickets can be purchased at regular rates via this new route.
W. H. BEAM, Agent.

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, 1898, 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.

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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.

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 powder-house 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 by lightning, but by an explosion. The lower courts held against the company and the company appeals. It seems pretty clear that lightning was the primary cause of the loss of the property and the insurance should be paid.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

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, 1,899 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 3.43 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 or street beggars. Night schools are not in existence.

"The pay of teachers is pitiable. Of 14,430 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 1893 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 school-houses 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 \$218,600 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."

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 bidders 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.

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CHURCHES

FIRST BAPTIST. Preaching every two weeks, at 10:45 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30; B. Y. P. U. 6 p. m.; Sunday; prayer meeting 7 p. m.; C. E. Voliva pastor.

CHRISTIAN. Corner Van Rensselaer and Englewood. Preaching, 10:45 and 8:30; Sunday school, 9:30; J. Y. P. S. C. E., 2:30; 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.

PRESBYTERIAN. Corner Cullen and Angelica. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Junior Endeavor, 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 E. Preaching at 10:45 and Sunday school 9:30; Epworth League, Sunday 6; Tuesday 7; Junior League, 2:30 alternate Sundays. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7. Dr. R. D. Uiter, 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; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30. Rev. H. 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. C. E., 7:30; Preaching, 8:00. Rev. K. S. Morgan, Pastor.

LOGES

MASONIC—PRAIRIE LODGE. No. 126, A. F. and A. M., meets first and third Mondays of each month. G. G. Spitzer, W. M.; W. J. Imes, Secy.

EVENING STAR CHAPTER. No. 141, O. E. S., meets first and third Wednesdays of each month. Mrs. M. E. 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, Sec'y; 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, Sec'y.

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

RENSSELAER REBECCA LODGE. No. 248, meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. Mattie Bowman, N. G.; Miss Alice Irwin, Sec'y.

I. O. O. FORESTERS. COURT JASPER, No. 1703, Independent Order of Foresters, meets second and fourth Mondays of each month. G. D. H. O. R.; J. W. Horton, C. 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.

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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 80 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 courier darted out into the blizzards. 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 80 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.

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 cower, gaining courage with impunity. The mere fact that a European would walk straight through a crowd of the bludgeoned men, jostling against them in an unconcerned manner, convinced them that for some reason he was not a safe man to attack. In some cases Armenians walked safely through the mobs on the street simply by pushing their way with a determined air. In every case where an Armenian ran from them, or even hesitated on meeting them, his only chance of life was gone. The tentative character of Turkish aggressions is not sufficiently borne in mind. At the beginning of a wrong even a sultan will draw back when he sees that his course is resented by one whom he knows to have the right and believes to have the force to do so.—Yvan Troschine in Scribner's.

Grant's Demerits as a Cadet.

Grant's page of demerits at West Point shows scarcely a single mark for any real offense against good conduct. They are mainly "lates" and negligences. He was "late at church," "late at parade," "late at drill." He was a growing boy and a little sluggish of a morning no doubt. Once he sat down on his post between 5 and 6 in the morning. For this he received eight demerits. Twice in his second year as squad marcher he failed to report delinquencies in others and received five demerits each time. His amiability led to this. Once he spoke disrespectfully to his superior officer on parade. The provocation must have been very great to have led to this. The probabilities are the officer was mistaken.—Hamlin Garland in McClure's Magazine.

Botany.

Botany was scientifically discussed by Aristotle about 347 B. C. He is acknowledged to be the father of the science. Works on botany appeared in several European languages about the close of the fifteenth century, general attention being at that time directed toward the study of this science. The first encyclopedia of plants appeared in 1829.

Not Legal Tender.

"What's the matter, chum?" asked the college student of his roommate, who was making the air a dark blue. "Matter! I wrote the governor to send me some money for textbooks, and here he's sent me the books. I can never pay my bills at this rate."—Detroit Free Press.

The Unity of earthly creatures is their power and their peace, not like the dead and cold peace of undisturbed stones and solitary mountains, but the living peace of trust and the living power of support, of hands that hold each other and are still.—Ruskin.

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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 remedy for the world for Lung trouble. Trial bottles free at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store.

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 excelled.

Oats are a good nerve food and are not fattening, but their hoppiness is an objection to them, as is the amount of waste or useless matter on the husks,

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

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