

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

FOR THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER AND GOLD AT THE PARITY RATIO OF SIXTEEN TO ONE WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ANY OTHER NATION ON EARTH.

VOL. IV.

RENSSELAER, IND., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1895.

NUMBER 47.

MONON TIME TABLE.

Taking effect Monday, May 12, 1895.
SOUTH BOUND.

No. 5 10:30 A. M.
No. 3 11:20 P. M.
No. 39 6:21 P. M.
No. 45 2:30 P. M.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 6 3:28 P. M.
No. 4 4:45 A. M.
No. 40 7:34 A. M.
No. 46 9:30 A. M.
No. 74 10:05 P. M.

*Stop on signal.
Daily except Sunday.

No. 74 carries passengers between Lafayette and Rensselaer.
Nos. 45 and 46 Local freights.

THE POST OFFICE.

Money Order Fees.

The postoffice is an institution run upon the principle of the very best service at actual cost. Money sent by its order system is the very safest, most convenient and the cheapest means of transportation. Every cent that is paid for stamps, or for fees is that much of the nation's taxes paid. It is the duty of all good citizens to patronize the postoffice in every way possible. The following are the rates:

Orders not exceeding \$2.50 3c.
Orders not exceeding \$5.00 5c.
Orders not exceeding \$10.00 8c.
Orders not exceeding \$20.00 10c.
Orders not exceeding \$30.00 12c.
Orders not exceeding \$40.00 15c.
Orders not exceeding \$50.00 18c.
Orders not exceeding \$60.00 20c.
Orders not exceeding \$75.00 25c.
Orders not exceeding \$100.00 30c.

Rates of Postage.

Merchandise, for each oz. 1c
Books, printed matter, 2-oz. 1c
Newspapers, 4-oz. 1c
Newspapers, (by publisher) 1lb 1c
Letters (Canada, Mexico) 1-oz 2c
Letters, Foreign, 1/2 oz. 5c
Registering fee, additional, 8c

Arrivals and Departures.

Mails arrive—7 a. m., 10:52 a. m., and 3:25 p. m.
Mails close—10:22 a. m., 2:55 p. m. and 7 p. m.
Office hours—7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Star Route Mails.

Leave for Blackford and Aix Tuesdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m., returning same day. Pleasant Grove and Valma daily at 12:30 p. m. Collegeville daily at 8:15 a. m.

Nursery Stock for Sale.

I have a full line of fruit trees at Iliff's livery barn. Will sell cheap. Apply to J. F. Iliff.
J. A. WOODIN.

An Unexpected Cut.

Best galvanized barb wire, \$2.35 per 100 lbs; staples to accompany wire, at same price.
G. M. WILCOX, Surrey.

Agents Wanted.

To handle the Fountain Rubber Scrubber, also the best rubber window washer and dryer ever made. If you mean business send stamps for circulars and terms.

Fountain Rubber Scrubber Works, Fort Madison, Iowa.

Money to Loan.

The undersigned have made arrangements whereby they are able to make farm loans at the lowest possible rate of interest, with the usual commission. Interest payable at the end of the year. Partial payments can be made on Jan. 1st of any year. Call and see us before making your loan; our money is as cheap and easy as any on the market. Information regarding the loans made by the Atkinson & Rigler Agency at Wabash, Ind., can be had at our office, up stairs in Williams-Stockton building, opposite court house.
WARREN & IRWIN.

Farmer's Attention.

The Attention of farmers in the vicinity of Rensselaer is called to the following:

About four years ago I retired from the implement business, to benefit my health. I have now sufficiently recovered, and will hereafter be in readiness to supply all farmers needing grain or grass cutting machinery, with the best the market affords, the celebrated McCormick harvesters and mowers. A description of these machines is unnecessary, as their value is known to all. I am located just across the street from the Makeover House, where sample machines can be seen. Before purchasing a binder or mower, come and see the McCormick.
Very respectfully,
CHAS. A. ROBERTS.

NOT READY TO ADJOURN.

Illinois Legislators Postpone Action on the Subject.

Springfield, Ill., May 15.—Action on the sine-die adjournment resolution has been postponed for another week. The matter came up as a special order in the house this morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal. Alken, of Franklin, at once moved to postpone action until one week from to-morrow, and the motion prevailed by an overwhelming viva voce vote. The Chicago drainage canal bill came up on third reading as a special order. Alken, who moved to postpone action on the sine-die adjournment resolution, moved to postpone action on the drainage bill. The yeas and nays were called for and the motion prevailed. Yeas, 70; nays, 55. No action was taken this morning on Crawford's two bills vetoed by the governor. Consideration of the question as to whether the bills shall pass regardless of the executive's veto was postponed till to-morrow immediately after the reading of the Journal. The question is a privileged one and takes precedence over all others and can be called up at any time.

In the senate Senator Morrison, chairman of the special committee appointed to ascertain to what extent the feeding of cattle on distillery slops is carried on in this state, made his report. It denounces the present system of slop feeding in unmeasured terms, as cruelty to the cattle and dangerous to human health.

FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Coal Workers of the Western States Are Admitted.

Denver, Colo., May 15.—The most important work accomplished in many years in the interest of organized labor has been consummated by the convention of the Western Federation of Miners. The coal miners' unions (representing thousands of men in several western and northwestern states) were admitted to membership in the federation. The step was made without any extended discussion, such as was anticipated, and the proposition to admit carried by a heavy majority. The acquisition of the coal miners makes the Western Federation of Miners one of the most powerful labor bodies in the country.

Conference at Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 15.—The delegates to the silver conference have arrived. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah have full delegations and there are large numbers of silver men from surrounding regions, Montana being especially strong in representation. The meetings will be held in the big Mormon tabernacle. The conference will close with a banquet Friday night.

New Railway for Idaho.

Denver, Colo., May 15.—A special dispatch from Boise, Idaho, says the much-talked-of railroad from Butte to Reno, via this city, will soon be built. H. H. Daniels, representing Philadelphia and New York capitalists, is here making final arrangements. Leading business men have asked to put up the \$100,000 bonus asked.

Bismarck Is Not Sorry.

London, May 15.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "Prince Bismarck in receiving a delegation of Silesian women on Monday said: 'I believe that womanly sympathy is a stronger bulwark for our political institutions against social democracy than the anti-revolutionary bill would have been if it had been accepted by the reichstag. I am not sorry that the measure has fallen through.'"

Miners Stopping Trains.

Massillon, Ohio, May 15.—Trains of empty coal cars from the Wheeling & Lake Erie Massillon yards were sent to the Ohio river to-day to be returned west with West Virginia coal. Miners at Laurelton and Dillonvale, in Ohio, near the river, are stopping trains suspected of carrying coal.

Detroit's Fire Loss Is \$75,000.

Detroit, Mich., May 15.—Fire destroyed over half of the lumber and nearly all of the buildings belonging to the Dwight Lumber company early this morning. The aggregate loss is \$75,000, with an insurance of \$60,000. The fire originated in the planing mill from causes unknown.

Secede from Knights of Labor.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 15.—The executive board of the Knights of Labor miners withdrew from the old Knights of Labor. An assembly of the Independent Knights of Labor was formed with all the officers of the old organization. The convention will endorse the withdrawal from the Knights of Labor.

Japan Is Obstinate.

Berlin, May 15.—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from St. Petersburg says that despite the pressure exerted by the powers Japan persists in declining to fix the date for the evacuation of the Liau-Tong peninsula and Corea.

Mexican Cotton Mills Burned.

Monterey, Mex., May 15.—The La Fama cotton mills, situated near here, have been destroyed by fire. They were the largest in northern Mexico and the loss is placed at \$125,000. A company of Monterey capitalists owned the mills.

Much Trouble in Honduras.

New York, May 15.—A special from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, says: "Ex-President Bogran has fled to escape arrest. President Bonilla has appointed many new generals, among them Zelaya and Baca, the president and vice-president of Nicaragua."

LAMONT MAY RETIRE.

Story That Outhwaite Is to Become Secretary of War.

Columbus, Ohio, May 15.—There is a hint here that amounts to a conviction that before this year expires ex-Congressman Outhwaite is to be made secretary of war. The story is not denied nor is it admitted in confidential Outhwaite circles.



DAN LAMONT.

Outhwaite circles. Mr. Outhwaite is en route to Europe, to return July 1. The president, Mr. Lamont and Mr. Outhwaite are known to be very close friends. The talk at this end of the line has been sub rosa, but is printed in full now so far as it may be without violating confidence.

BEHRING SEA CASE.

Great Britain Refuses to Re-Enact the Regulations of Last Year.

Washington, May 15.—An ugly crisis has been reached in the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain looking to the adoption of uniform regulations for the government of the seal fishery this season. The British government positively refuses to re-enact the regulation of last year, which prohibits the carrying of firearms by sealing vessels through the zone north of the thirty-fifth parallel during the closed season. The United States officials look upon this as disastrous to the seal fisheries and the United States cutters have gone out under the old instructions to seize all vessels carrying arms not under seal. These must be modified speedily by orders sent through the Alaska Commercial company's steamer, which leaves San Francisco in a day or two, or else there may be another big claim for damages on account of illegal seizures filed by the British government. It is held by the state department that the effect of the British action is to practically nullify all measures of protection for the seals that were conferred by the Paris arbitration, and it would not be surprising if this course is persisted in if it resulted in a declaration by the United States of the abrogation of the treaty.

GOV. EVANS STIRRED UP.

Address to the Citizens of South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., May 15.—Gov. Evans has issued a long address to citizens of South Carolina in which he deals harshly with the recent decisions in the dispensary and registration cases. He says: "The people of South Carolina have always been law-abiding and respect the constitution and the courts of the United States. But when the judges of those courts wantonly invade and trample under foot the recognized rights of our people, guaranteed by the federal constitution, they have a right to assert themselves and maintain their sovereignty and independence. This they have ever done and will continue to do and will resist with all the means within their power usurpation and tyranny and partisan politicians in high places who disgrace the judicial ermine." He denounces Judge Goff in the most bitter tones, and closes as follows: "I appeal to the sovereign people of South Carolina to protect their homes and liberties. The government of the people must and shall be perpetuated, and we are ready to lead the fight under the white man's flag."

Admiral Meade's Case.

Washington, May 15.—It is reported that Admiral Meade declined to furnish the navy department with the evidence which can be made the basis of a court-martial. The navy department has called upon him to affirm or deny the accuracy of the interview attributed to him in which he criticised the president and the secretary of the navy, and Admiral Meade, in response to this demand, has courteously replied, declining to avow or disavow the interview. Admiral Meade, in other words, proposes to throw the burden of proof upon the department to show whether he has or has not violated any of its regulations.

Advance 10 Per Cent for 25,000 Men.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 15.—The board of managers of the Carnegie Steel company decided last night to advance the wages of its 25,000 men 10 per cent, the raise to take effect June 1. It is not known what effect this will have on the fight of the Amalgamated association in other mills. Outside manufacturers say that in many instances the Carnegie scale is 50 per cent lower than the Amalgamated scale, but this can not be determined accurately by reason of the fact that the improved machinery of the Carnegie company's mills gives the men much greater earning power than in other mills. This is the first advance since the reduction of 1892.

Fire at Varnville, S. C.

Hampton, S. C., May 15.—Eight dwelling houses and stores in the town of Varnville were burned last night. The postoffice was destroyed, but the contents were saved. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$1,500.

Voluntary Advance in Wages.

Bellaire, O., May 15.—The Bellaire Nail company has voluntarily advanced its employees 15 per cent.

SILVER MEN ANGRY.

A THREATENED BIG SPLIT IN THEIR RANKS.

Presidential Boom Started for Gen. Sibley Finds No Echo in California—Leaders There Enter a Formal Protest.

San Francisco, May 15.—It is greatly feared by the leaders of the silver party here that instead of the great results for free coinage aimed at, the visit to California of Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, head of the American bimetallic party, and Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, named by that organization for President in 1896, has apparently been productive of opposite effect. The effect is the flat secession of the state silver league from Gen. Warner's national organization. The trouble was caused by the attempt of Gen. Warner and several congressmen enthusiastic for the remonetization of silver to make Sibley the presidential candidate of the white-metal party in the next campaign. The expressions of antagonism toward Gen. Warner's booming of Mr. Sibley were so many and loud that a meeting of the executive committee was called at Los Angeles last Saturday afternoon. The entire matter was submitted to a subcommittee of five, whose report characterizes the members of the Sibley caucus as "persons claiming the right to dictate the party nomination for President of the United States" and "seeking a division of the bimetallic party by a wrongful use of party machinery to force indorsement of the said candidate, regardless of the wishes of others in the party as to what the issues should be when appealing from the money power to the intelligence of the American people."

The report plainly insinuates that the Warner-Sibley plan of advocating silver is dishonest, and says Mr. Sibley's adherents are "evading a vital issue." The committee recommended the adoption of some plainly-worded resolutions condemning Gen. Warner and Mr. Sibley, appealing to sister states to organize like the California league and to protest against the caucus method, and calling for a national convention of state leagues to meet at St. Louis March 18, 1896, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

The report charges Gen. Warner, as chairman of the "self-styled national executive committee," with "establishing rival organizations in this and other states to force the favorite of the condemned caucus upon the American people." It is alleged that the California organization proposes to move henceforth independently of Gen. Warner and the national party, and it will do its utmost to bring about a national convention of its own in St. Louis next March, which it hopes will adopt a platform and nominate candidates upon the lines it lays down.

The State Silver League also finds fault with Gen. Warner for limiting his efforts to an attempt to secure the unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The league contains a large number of Populists, and they do not think any financial platform would be complete unless it included a provision for an issue of greenbacks and an explicit declaration against the national banking system and the issuance of any more government bonds.

All for "Sound Money."

Memphis, Tenn., May 15.—The committee on arrangements of the convention to be held here May 23 to discuss "Sound Money and Better Banking Facilities" has advised from most of the leading southern cities that they will be represented by delegates.

HONOR A HEROINE.

Famous Crimean War Nurse Celebrates Her 75th Birthday.

London, May 15.—Florence Nightingale, the famous Crimean war nurse, was showered with congratulations to-day on having reached her seventy-fifth birthday. There were a number of callers at her residence, all of whom were received and welcomed, although the health of the venerable heroine is not of the best. Queen Victoria's congratulations, in the form of an autograph letter, were delivered to Miss Nightingale by special messenger. Dispatches couched in felicitous phrases were also received from the Empress of Germany and the Czar of Russia.



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

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Decision Against Western Union.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 15.—The supreme court has decided the act of 189 under which telegraph companies are assessed is unconstitutional. The decision is in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the auditor of Marion county and all the other auditors and treasurers in the state. It is a great blow to the telegraph company. The ground on which the injunction was asked was that the act was not passed in accordance with provisions of the constitution, and that it is in violation of the constitution of the United States.

BRITAIN IS WRONG.

HAS JUGGLED WITH THE BOUNDARIES OF VENEZUELA.

Most Important Documents Brought to Light in Hawaii—Will Have a Marked Effect in Settling the Dispute with the Little Republic.

Washington, May 15.—According to advices received here important British documents have been found at Hawaii regarding the pending British-Venezuela boundary question, in which the United States has urged arbitration as a means of settlement.

Assistant Surveyor-General Curtis J. Lyons of Hawaii has examined them and has made a map, accompanied by a statement which, it is said, supports the Venezuelan contention, even on the evidence thus far presented by the British. Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister here, says it is the first time that the documents sent out by the British foreign office have been made available in the controversy. The records now brought to public attention by Mr. Lyons were furnished to Hawaii by the British foreign office at a time when Hawaii was a monarchy and largely under British control.

The documents are now on file in the surveyor's office at Honolulu, where Mr. Lyons has had access to them. He was led to the investigation by the publication last month of an official British map of the territory. On comparing this with the map furnished by the foreign office twenty years ago he found that the boundary line had been entirely changed. The first map gave the line Venezuela claims it should be. The last map shifts the line far westward and includes as British territory about 10,000 square miles which the first map showed to be clearly Venezuelan territory. This intervening 10,000 square miles is the subject of contention.

The old map was made by the Royal Geographical society of England, and was thereafter given official approval and sent out by the foreign office. It is therefore considered of scientific as well as official value.

DURRANT WILL ASK DAMAGES.

Heavy Suits Against San Francisco's Chief of Police Are Promised.

San Francisco, Cal., May 15.—Chief of Police Crowley is threatened with a suit for damages by Theodore Durrant, who was recently held on charges of having murdered Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont. By the advice of his attorneys it is said that Durrant, in the event of his acquittal, will sue the chief for heavy damages for placing Durrant's picture in the rogues' gallery. The prisoner's counsel claims to be in possession of evidence that will prove that the murders were not committed by any one connected with the church and that neither crime was the work of one man.

Swindled the Government.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 15.—Startling developments may be expected within a few days implicating many army officers, citizens of Salt Lake City and officials of one of the railroads. It is charged that the United States government has been systematically swindled for years. False bills were palmed off on the auditing and treasury departments at Washington, the center of the conspiracy being in this city. The court-martial convened yesterday. Important witnesses have disappeared, and it will be extremely difficult to secure testimony that will convict. The court-martial is declared to be the most important assemblage of the kind ever summoned together in the department. It is noticeable that the Sixteenth Infantry, although concentrated here, furnished only three members of the court, which consists of eleven persons.

Plans to Beat Dole.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 15.—Chief of Police Glass has received a letter from Honolulu which conveys the information that Los Angeles has been selected as the headquarters for the operations of a section of the royalist faction which is seeking to overthrow the Hawaiian republic. The letter declares that a filibustering party is being formed at or near the city for the purpose of overthrowing this republic; also that \$150,000 has been subscribed here for that purpose. Chief Glass has investigated the matter and has replied that he finds there are no signs of the proposed reported filibustering expedition in this vicinity.

Bribery Is Charged.

Albany, N. Y., May 15.—The Journal prints the following on an alleged bribery of several members of the legislature: "The rumor which has gone the rounds to the effect that several members of the legislature had been indicted by the Albany county grand jury spread rapidly on Capitol hill. No doubt whatsoever hovers around the rumor save that the names of the members of the legislature who are indicted are withheld from the public. It was said the two members under indictment accepted bribes from a Brooklyn ice trust."

Royal Arcanum Convention.

St. Louis, Mo., May 15.—About 100 delegates, representing twenty-one grand councils, are in attendance at the eighteenth annual session of the supreme council of the Royal Arcanum, which convened here this morning. The session will continue one week and be executive. The report of C. W. Hazard, supreme regent, showed that during 1894 the Royal Arcanum paid to widows and orphans death benefits amounting to \$3,559,598, leaving a balance on hand of \$463,478. December 31, 1894, the order had a membership of 158,507, a net increase for the year of 11,083. During 1894 16,509 new members were initiated and 1,344 deaths recorded.

Greatest Trust on Earth.

Congressman DeWitt Warner's Reform club pamphlet on the sugar trust is one of the best pieces of political writing seen in many years. He sums up the situation of the trust and the people thus:

"With the Spreckels in control of Hawaii and the Havemeyers extending their plantations in Cuba, the trust dictates to every branch of sugar production and distribution in the United States, taking under its wing every one concerned—except those who consume sugar. From its office at 118 Wall street, cable messages fly daily to its agents in Cuba, fixing the price of raw sugar there; to San Francisco announcing Cuba's parity, at which arriving in Hawaii sugars are to be valued, telling her planters what—in view of Cuban and Hawaiian prices—the price condescends to offer for American sugar; and to its representatives all over the world, giving the limit—based on Cuban parity—at which they can pick up Austrian, Japan, Philippine, Brazilian and other sugars, when these are temporarily depressed in prices. In an adjoining room the quotations at or above which the subservient dealers throughout the country are permitted to sell sugars are daily settled, and through the four great sugar brokers who stand nearest the throne these are passed to forty others who wait the sugar trust's nod at New York and telegraphed to the waiting hundreds in other cities in the land. These in turn so promptly notify their patrons, the thousands of wholesale grocers of the country, that before their doors are opened all danger of any purchaser getting his sugar below true prices is over for the day. By discount from his bill or periodical remittance, as the case may be, each faithful wholesaler is promptly and liberally paid for his loyalty, and whenever in the crisis of legislation one hears the bugle call of the trust he instantly steps into line, ready to bombard his congressman with telegrams or fight him with ballots at short range until the sugar trust cause is triumphant.

"Such is the grandest trade organization the world has ever seen.

"The sugar trust dictates the tribute that shall be rendered it by the American people.

"The wholesale grocer is rewarded by whatever largess the trust thinks necessary to insure his loyalty.

"And the public? 'The public be damned'—and it is."

Where the Money Kings Live.

According to a statistical article in Chambers' Journal, we have in this country seventy citizens whose aggregate wealth amounts to nearly \$3,000,000, giving an average of \$7,500,000 to each person. One estate is returned at \$150,000,000. Five individuals are rated at \$100,000,000; six at \$50,000,000; six at \$40,000,000; four at \$35,000,000; thirteen at \$30,000,000; ten at \$25,000,000; four at \$22,000,000 and fifteen at \$20,000,000.

Besides these seventy big fortunes, there are fifty other persons in the eastern states worth over \$10,000,000 each. Pennsylvania has sixty-three millionaires, worth in the aggregate \$300,000,000. Sixty persons in three New York villages are worth \$500,000,000. Boston alone has fifty families whose wealth amounts to \$10,000,000 each. Chambers' Journal says:

We have nothing to compare with such individual cases of wealth in Great Britain. Baron Rothschild and Lord Overton each left about \$17,000,000; the late Lord Dudley left \$20,000,000; the late Duke of Buccleugh, estimated to be the richest Scotchman, left estates valued at \$30,000,000. One living English duke is valued at \$50,000,000 and another at \$40,000,000, but not many names could be added to these to place against the above list of American fortunes in the United Kingdom whose incomes from business profits were returned as over \$250,000 a year. In 1886 there were only seventeen estates which paid probate duty on \$1,250,000 each year.

These are bewildering figures. If wealth continues to concentrate in the hands of a few in the east for another generation as it has done in the past the southern and western states will be mere provinces, and the politics, legislation, commerce, industry and society of the entire country will be dominated by a few hundred families in several of the New England and middle states. Are we soon to reach a point where a few money kings will elect presidents and congress and shape the destinies of the nation with all the absolute power of a despotism?

But will this concentration of wealth continue? We cannot believe it. Conditions have changed in the past and we may expect them to change in the future.—Progressive Farmer.

Japanese Cheap Labor.

San Francisco, Cal., May 15.—Investigation has resulted in showing that California is being flooded with cheap Japanese labor, every steamer from the Orient, Honolulu and Victoria bringing them in large numbers in violation of the United States contract labor laws. Within the past year about 10,000 Japanese have found employment on farms and in vineyards, and white farm hands are idle by the thousand.