

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. V.

RENSSELAER, IND., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896.

NUMBER 48.

REPRESENTATIVES OF YALE AT HENLEY (ENGLAND) REGATTA.



The Varsity crew that will represent Yale at the Henley regatta will not make the mistake of the Cornell crew and win the race with their lungs before they get into their boat, but will keep their enthusiasm well in hand until the regatta is at an end. What is most feared by the crew is the odd course it will be called upon to row over. The course is familiar to all the English crews, and the coxswain will be the most important man in the American boat. Whether the Yale coxswain will be able in the eighteen days that will be allotted to him for practice to become sufficiently familiar with the curves in the course of the Thames is the question that is uppermost in the minds of

the Yale men. Will he be able to steer the boat at the maximum speed and stroke? Will it be possible for him to take a point of vantage and avoid a foul? Has he the skill to outwit the more experienced coxswains of the English crews? If then, argue the friends of Yale, the coxswain be able to hold his own in English waters, if the Bob Cook stroke is as good as it is believed to be, and if the crew is not affected by the climate, it will become simply a question of who are the best men. It is hoped that Yale will avoid some of the misfortunes that befell Cornell; at least her men will not be overtrained as were Cornell's. Captain Treadway has done all in his power to bring his

crew up to the highest standard of perfection, and if Yale is badly beaten in the Henley regatta it will not be his fault. The crew is made up as follows: Stroke, George Langford, 20 years, 175½ pounds, 6 feet ½ inch; No. 7, Ralph B. Treadway, 22 years, 170 pounds, 5 feet 11½ inches; No. 6, John Longacre, 22 years, 175 pounds, 5 feet 11 inches; No. 5, Philip H. Bailey, 22 years, 9 months, 180 pounds; No. 4, James O. Rodgers, 21 years, 178½ pounds, 5 feet 11½ inches; No. 3, William M. Beard, 20 years, 162½ pounds, 5 feet 8½ inches; No. 2, Alexander Brown, 23 years, 170 pounds, 6 feet ½ inch; No. 1, James H. Simpson, 22 years, 160 pounds, 5 feet 11 inches; coxswain, C. U. Clark.

ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.

ST. LOUIS IN NEED OF OUTSIDE AID.

Municipal Assembly Adopts Resolutions to That Effect—Distress Is Widespread—Police Have a List of About 120 Missing Persons.

Both houses of the municipal assembly of St. Louis adopted resolutions asking for aid for the cyclone sufferers. It will thus be seen that the house of delegates is not in accord with the position taken by the mayor that outside aid is not needed.

It is estimated that in St. Louis at least 7,500 houses and in East St. Louis 500 houses are more or less damaged by the storm, and the estimates of property losses range from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000 for both places.

General indignation is expressed by all classes of citizens over the conduct of Gov. Stone, who, the morning after the tornado, turned his back on a stricken people to go to Texas to make a political speech. His conduct is contrasted with that of Gov. Altgeld, who came by the first train to administer to the sufferers in East St. Louis. Inefficiency, irresolution and lack of control of the situation are charged against Mayor Walbridge.

MANY STILL MISSING.

The list of persons missing at St. Louis since the terrible tornado of last Wednesday is appalling. At present the police have about 120 names, which are given below:

Charles and Eddie Appel, 8 and 6 years; Louisa Arnica, John Broutners, Henry Reichenbacher, C. M. Brown, John Bergeest, Carl Brandenberger, John Connelly, Springfield, Ill.; Alphonse Cooning, Earlinton, Ky.; William Crooks, Mamie Conrad, Charles Coles, William Cook, Joseph Dorsey, Joseph Detzer, Mrs. Florence Davis, Stephen O. Davidson, P. Damat, Wheaton, Ill.; Jean Decker, F. Eastman, Teleph Ely, Edward Felb, Hy. Forst, Decatur, Ill.; Jere Fruin, Morris Fischer, Hardin, Ill.; Lizzie Keim, Charles Keifer, E. F. Kelly, Chicago; Gerhard Knoll, Sadie Knipp, James Klein, Charles Anthony, Cincinnati; Cal. McCarthy, J. McClellan, Webster Groves; J. McCarthy, Memphis; G. Meyer, Hamburg, Ill.; Joseph McLaughlin, George Mosher, Lora Myers, Chicago; A. J. Neisinger, Indianapolis; John O'Leary, William O'Mears, James O'Reilly, M. Parker, Millie Paulry, Andrew P. Probasco, Mary Ridley, Alton; John Rose, John Raack, Ida Richards, Charles Rutledge, John Scott, Sydney Foster, Mrs. Gogar, Hardin, Ill.; Nancy Gingles, Beaver Creek, Ill.; Odolf Goodman, Maggie Goodman, L. P. Goodline, Adolph Goodman, Walter Greunewald, Maggie Hickey, Jacob Harris, Isabel Horne, Charles Huss, George Hesse, Joseph Hesnan, G. Howard, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. Hardy, Logansport, Ind.; E. T. Jean, Bertha Jacobs, J. W. Johnson, Samuel Jones, Birdie Jacobs, Jeremiah Ray, Belleville, Ill.; D. X. Fenks, Mary Keiffer, R. Seitzer, Peoria, Ill.; C. L. Symmons, St. Joseph, Mo.; James H. Smith, Charles A. Schoff, Kate Schuller, John Smith, Lena Sanger, Jane Sturgeon, C. Steindie, Cincinnati; Aug. Schmidt, D. Strudel, S. W. Thompson, Mollie Thurus, Mrs. M. Terrance, F. H. Woodell, William Wind, Max Weis, William Ward, Louisville; Bertie Wetzel, Olga Weprfriz, Mary Wagner, George Watkins, St. Paul; Robert Wilson, Oscar Whetzel, John Wulfinger, Sim Woods, John Young, George Ziegler, Rose Whetgask, Frank Zalligak. — Lizzie — colored, thought to be under the ruins at No. 2728 Russell avenue. Chambermaid of the steamer J. J. Odell. Eleven persons, names unknown, supposed to have been drowned on steamer Libbie Conger. Carpenter of the steamer City of Vicksburg.

MISSING IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

Transients Supposed to Have Been Killed by the Storm.

The following list of casualties at East St. Louis is given out. Identified dead, 99; unidentified, 2; missing, 26; fatally injured, 7. Total, 134. The following is a list of transient people who are missing and supposed to have been killed in East St. Louis: Florence Deming, Dexter, Mo.; Thomas Meising, St. Louis; William Clark Janesville, Wis.; George Sharp, Denver Colo.; Ernest Bliet, Denver, Colo.; William North, Peterboro, Ont.; L. and Caroline Meyers, South Brooklyn, N. Y.; O. W. Fitch, Lincoln, Neb.; H. D. Roberts, New Orleans, La.; B. A. Critchlan, Homestead, Pa.; William Hoffe, Newport; B. Smith, Springfield Ill.; Phoebe Clark, Granary, Ill.; Joseph Crome, Chicago; Frank Taylor Martin's Grove, Ill.; Richard Maston Granite City, Ill.; William Kegel, Lancaster, Pa.; Walter Glasscock, Morse Kan.; Charles Gillman, Cleveland Ohio; Paul Michter, New York; William Hartigan, Birmingham, Ala.; W. H. D. Johnson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Garner, Lincoln, Neb.; Frank McConkle, Lawrence, Ind.

CLOUDBURSTS IN MISSOURI.

Twenty-Seven Persons Killed at Seneca and One at Neosho—Some Missing.

Two cloudbursts occurred in Missouri early Saturday morning, one coming at Neosho and the other at Seneca. One life was lost at Neosho and 27 at Seneca. The list of victims is as follows:

Dead at Neosho—Sylvester Wood, drowned by the overturning of a boat while being taken from the flooded district. Dead at Seneca—Mrs. Robinson and child. T. J. Williams and family of five. Mrs. Doeblor of Carthage and her six children. H. Andre and family of five. Carl Schmidt and family of five. Dead at Dayton—Reynolds, drowned. Missing—Buchanan and family of five. George White. Mr. Anderson and family of the Dayton roller-mills. The Rev. Henry White and wife of Seneca. The loss at Seneca will reach \$150,000. The town of New Baden, Ill., is a wreck and the people in need of assistance. Mascoutah is badly crippled, but is fully able to care for the helpless here and is sending aid to New Baden. The storm came in three separate sections—first from the northwest, second from the southwest and third from the north, lasting in all forty minutes. A terrific rainfall accompanied the last section. The storm landed near here first about one mile west of Mascoutah. It worked destruction through the town and then jumped six miles, striking the little town of New Baden with such force as to completely demolish the place. It then gave another bound through space, and it was next heard of at New Minden, twenty-five miles east, in Washington county.

DEATH AT NEW MINDEN.

Village Practically Obliterated and Five Persons Killed.

New Minden, a village of four hundred population, located seven miles north of Nashville, Illinois, was swept away Wednesday evening by one of the most terrific tornadoes ever known in the history of this county. Only one building in the little village is left standing without injury. There are from fifty to sixty buildings in the place and all were wrecked except the creamery. Farmhouses, barns, fences, and orchards are now in ruins, growing crops and fruit trees are badly damaged. The track of the storm covered at least a mile in width, but the heavy

wind touched up much greater territory throughout the northern half of the county. The killed at New Minden are:

Wren Smith, resident of Nashville; Mrs. Hendrick Myer and baby; Miss Tillie Binnie, Fred Koch's son. Seriously injured at New Minden:

Fred Hoffman, will die; William Weihe and wife, Louis Vuelbrock and son, Louise Vuelbrock, Fred Koch and wife, Mrs. M. Wassell, William Vogt, William Rinne, F. W. Ellerbusch and wife, William Books, Mrs. Moehman, Mrs. C. Winte, son and daughter; Ida Oexman, Mrs. A. Kraghoff, Henry Gerfen, Mrs. William Brinkman and daughter, Emilia Buckmoeller, Edda Buckmoeller, Mrs. Louis Horstman, Mrs. Russell, Simon Weiss and daughter, William Holstenberg, Martha Hasseman.

The estimated loss in the property to the citizens of New Minden is \$75,000 to \$100,000, and to the farmers in the storm-stricken portion of this county the damage will not fall short of \$50,000.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

Some Recession in Values Noted—Failures Reported.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Continued exports of gold, amounting to \$3,900,000 this week, are recognized as natural results of the borrowing and importing early in the year, but caused no serious apprehension. The present political uncertainties cause part of the business that might be done to be postponed until the future is more clear.

Markets for produce are weak, rather than stagnant. The business done is small, but largely governed by the belief in large crops and insufficient demand. Wheat has fallen 3 cents. Though low prices bring larger Atlantic exports than a year ago, for the first time in many months, flour included, 1,543,973 bushels for the week, against 1,433,745 bushels last year, it remains that for May these exports have been only 4,742,777 bushels, flour included, against 6,183,420 last year, while western receipts are for the week nearly 10 per cent larger, and for four weeks, 8,048,645 bushels, against 5,944,572 bushels last year. Estimates vary widely, but nobody looks for a crop so short as to exhaust the surplus in sight.

Cotton has fallen an eighth in spite of continued reports that a famine is near. Decreases in manufacture of 30 per cent at the north, and perhaps more at the south, show the real nature of estimates based on continued manufacture at the maximum rate. Receipts still indicate a crop of 7,000,000 bales last year, and a yield is promised much greater than consumption in any year.

Except in print cloths, which are weak, with stocks of 1,723,000 pieces in sight, nobody can tell what quantities of goods have been accumulating while mills have been waiting for demand. Wool sales, exclusive of a few speculative transactions based on extreme low prices, are less than 40 per cent of a week's fair consumption, and for May have been 12,711,900 pounds against 20,800,750 last year, and 20,159,900 pounds in 1892. Prices are weaker, washed XX 16½ cents; Ohio delaine, 19 cents and about half the quantity sold is foreign. The larger manufacturers took quantities of wool in January, and the smaller want scarcely any now. Dress goods are quiet, except for Wheeling use, and dealings in men's wear still unsatisfactory. Silk is a shade stronger for Italian, but a large auction sale of silks realized low prices.

The iron and steel markets are weak, with lower prices, because the demand for finished products is entirely inadequate, though prices are higher. Pig iron has fallen over 5 per cent, since April 1, but the average of finished products has been advanced 3 per cent. Lower quotations for Bessemer and Grey forge, and local coke at Chicago, with stoppage of two-thirds of the furnaces in Virginia, some in Pennsylvania and others in the Mahoning and

Shenango valleys, result from inability of manufacturers to sell at prices which their combination demands, they being undersold by new concerns which are rapidly putting in new machines. Plates weaken, and there is no improvement in sheets, rods; but beam-makers have raised the prices \$2 per ton, making a slight advance in the average of all prices for the week. It is possible that rebuilding after the disaster at St. Louis may effect iron and steel markets extensively. The minor metals are all a shade stronger. Failures for the week have been 239 in the United States, against 215 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 34 last year.

MISS STEVENSON WEDDED.

Daughter of the Vice-President Becomes Mrs. Hardin.

Extensive preparations were made for the wedding at Washington Tuesday at the New York Ave. nue Presbyterian church of Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson, and the Rev. Martin Hardin, a son of Gen. P. Wat Hardin of Kentucky. The relatives of the young couple, mainly from Kentucky and Illinois, were nearly all here for the ceremony.

Eva Booth, daughter of General Booth of the Salvation Army, has gone to Canada.

seventy Days for Kissing His Wife.

St. Louis Journal: Lewis Weiniger was released from the Hudson county, New Jersey, jail at Hoboken on the 14th inst., where he had been confined seventy days on the charge of having kissed his own wife at his own home. He was caught in the act by a Hoboken detective. The Journal welcomes Weiniger back to the world, and hopes he will not soon be caught again in the act of committing so great a crime. We also thank the trial court and the jury who sat on the case for declaring that after keeping a man in jail seventy days and his wife twenty-six days in jail for kissing each other, declared that a man in New Jersey has a right in that state, and especially in Hoboken, to kiss his own wife in his own home.

But the court will do the world a greater favor if it will decide whose business it is to restore that little restaurant at 404-Bloomfield street that was closed up because of the arrest of Weiniger and his wife? Whose business it is to restore the broken up home that was so full of promise and hope at the time the arrest was made? Who must compensate Mr. and Mrs. Weiniger for the disgrace and persecution of a term in jail since it was decided that a man has a lawful right to kiss his wife in New Jersey if he wants to and his wife is willing? What rights have a working man that Jersey courts and her bloodhounds of the plutocrats are bound to respect? We presume that a working man in Jersey has a right to serve as a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for a heartless master, but when he gives any evidence of happiness or affection he usurps the rights of the rich and must be punished.

Here's a Corker.

Vanderbilt has offered to pay Gould and Sage \$2,000,000 a year for 99 years for a lease of the New York elevated street railway—to put it more plainly for the privilege of robbing the people of New York. Gould and Sage have such a soft thing of skinning the fools who believe in private ownership of street transit that they want \$2,500,000 a year to let loose the treat. What is the difference to the people whether the legislature of New York should vote a pension of \$2,000,000 a year to Gould and Sage and their descendants forever, or allow these men to own the street cars? Do not the people pay that or a greater sum every year, above the cost of operating the plant? What is the difference whether this colossal sum is paid under the cover of private property or of a title? But it has been ever thus. Fools will allow themselves to be hoodwinked into the belief that the most colossal robbery is legitimate if but the most flimsy excuse is given—Appeal to Reason.

McKinley, the bankrupt, is thought to be a fit subject for president of this nation. But the bankers will tell him how to run it, and if he is an apt scholar he may become a millionaire as did Grover Cleveland.

The only party in the United States that points to the future is the people's party. The two old parties have no pride except in the achievements of dead ancestors. The people's party is proud of the living principles it represents.

When a man talks about a 50-cent silver dollar offer to buy one of him. If he tells you it is worth a hundred cents because it is redeemable in a gold dollar, or exchangeable, he is either mistaken or is lying for it is neither one.

McKinley, having failed himself in the management of his business affairs, is now billed as "the advance agent of prosperity." Prosperity to several thousand place hunters, we suppose.



New Presbyterian Church, Rensselaer, Ind., Dedicated Sunday, May 31, 1896.

HEY YE POPULISTS!

DEMOCRATS AT LAST COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

About to Seize the Principal Plank of Our Platform—Will the Party Shake Off Clevelandism at Chicago—Will Be Lively Boiling.

Over two months ago, Walter Wellman, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald, wrote that paper: "President Cleveland, I am able to say on competent evidence, believes it would be better for the democratic party to take a gold standard position on the money question and lose the election than declare for free coinage and win it."

On the 15th of April the Washington correspondent of the Evening Post, of New York, telegraphed this paper that, in case the silver men control the Chicago convention, and declare for the free coinage of the white metal, "there will be a wholesale administration bolt of the regular democratic ticket, beginning with the president."

It will be remembered that, more than a year ago, Secretary Carlisle declared he would oppose the election of a free silver man to the presidency should one be nominated.

A year prior to this declaration of the secretary of the treasury, Secretary Morton, of Nebraska, headed a bolt from the regular democratic organization in his state, and has recently caused to be elected a contesting gold-bug delegation to the Chicago convention to antagonize the free silver delegation headed by Mr. Bryan.

In Texas, the gold standard democrats are preparing to send a contesting delegation from that state while, even in Colorado, with its overwhelming free silver sentiment, the chairman of the democratic central committee of that state, a Cleveland office-holder, threatens to head a contesting delegation.

There are symptoms of similar movements in other states. The national committee, as at present composed, is in the hands of the gold standard men, who will have the make-up of the temporary roll of the convention. Carrying out the administration plan, they will be expected to recognize these bolting delegations. When they do that, a fight will be precipitated in the convention, before any permanent organization is effected, the result of which may lead to disruption.

Should the gold-bug wing of the democracy attempt to carry out this program—and it is the only way they can hope to control even the temporary organization—ought the silver men to submit to it?

Who are the bolters anyway? Cleveland bolted the action of the New York state convention in 1892 and was foisted upon the national convention against the protests of the delegates from his own state.

Secretary Carlisle and his friends in Kentucky bolted the ticket put out by the democrats of Kentucky headed by Gen. Hardin for governor, and followed it up by refusing to support the caucus nominee, the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, for the United States senate.

Secretary Morton bolted the convention of his party in Nebraska in 1894 and still keeps up an independent organization.

Shall these bolters be permitted, through the means at their command, to obtain control of the national convention to convene in Chicago in July?

We think we voice the sentiment of the democratic legions of the country in an overwhelming No!—Ark. Gazette.

A Model Democrat.

A model democrat is a man with no manhood nor independence, but a man who is as putty in the hands of the glazier. One of these model democrats will probably be nominated on the democratic national ticket. A good average specimen of a modern putty democrat is ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio. In a recent interview he said:

"I prescribe no medicine I will not take. For myself I will say that, whatever the Chicago platform and

whoever the candidates, I will support both with heart and strength, and vote the ticket without a mark. I have my views on finance as full and clear as any man. Yet I say to you that if next summer's democratic convention declares for gold monometallism and against silver in any form, for all time, and then names an utter goldbug as the candidate for the Presidency, I will give my full and faithful support to the ticket, and do my best to put it through.

"If, on the other hand, the platform declares for independent free silver coinage—16 to 1 silver monometallism, if you please—and utter death of gold as a money metal and selects candidates to correspond, yet will I give my heartiest support to the ticket and work with a zeal and ardor to secure a victory.

"Yet I believe both of these proposals of finance would be wrong. I do not agree with either."

One of God's Nobles.

In a New England town the other day, a newsboy, hardly higher than the platform, was run over by a horsecar and fatally hurt. What did this self-supporting baby of six years do, when writhing in the last agonies of a terrible death? He called piteously for his mother. To shriek upon her breast? That she might clasp him while the surgeon worked? To give her his day's earnings? "I've saved 'em, mother!" he cried. "I've saved 'em all. Here they are." When his little dirty, clenched hand fell rigid, it was found to contain four cents!—Newsboys' Calamity Howler.

Vote for your own interests.

Our civilization needs civilizing.

Are you a "yaller dog," or an independent voter?

No law or custom is right that is not founded on justice.

All the statutes in the world can't make a wrong right.

"It always was and always will be this way" is a proverb of the devil.

Germany owns over twenty-three thousand miles of railway.

No man except a gold-bug has ever questioned the credit of our government.

The favorite son of the Buckeye state evidently carries a horse-chestnut in his pocket.

The free silver democrats will likely have things their own way in the National convention.

Senator Teller says he will "vote as he talks." If he does this he'll have to leave his g. o. p.

It is a form of slavery where the profits of those who labor goes to those who do not labor.

It looks now like the republican presidential nomination will be knocked down to McKinley.

One of the fundamental principles of the Omaha platform is government ownership of railroads.

President Cleveland and his Wall street partners are working the "endless chain" racket again.

Why don't congressmen discuss principles of government instead of plans for the coming political campaign.

The silverites who prate of "money of ultimate payment" ought to go a little deeper into the money question.

The populists will not vote for a millionaire or corporation lawyer candidate for president on any kind of a platform.

The rich paid McKinley out of bankruptcy and now propose to make him president. Does anybody doubt that he is their tool?