Harry Mattison 2 17 97

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.
THE BROAD-AXE,
Goes to the Quick Every Lick.

BROAD-AXE

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER,
THE BROAD-AXE,
Hews to the Line Every Time.

"HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

VOL. 3. EUGENE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896. NO. 12.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. E. D. McKINNEY
Physician and Surgeon
Will give special attention to all chronic diseases and more especially to his Populist friends
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MONEY TO LOAN!
ON IMPROVED FARMS
FOR A TERM OF YEARS
SHERWOOD BURR, Eugene, Or

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—AND—
RESTAURANT
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All Kinds of Bread, Cakes, Pies, Etc., Always on Hand.
Meals from 15 to 25 cents. 5-cent lunch counter in connection.
Orders receive prompt attention.
The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.
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A full supply of everything that is kept in a first class establishment kept here, as Beef, Mutton, Pork and Veal, which he will sell as low as can be afforded in the valley.
FARMERS AND STOCKMEN
Having fat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep for sale will do well by consulting us before selling.
Shop on Willamette Street, Young's Block, Eugene, Oregon.
Meats delivered to any part of the city free.

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Your Attention is Called to Our Large and Complete Line
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READY MADE CLOTHING.
We are also prepared to take your measure for a Suit made to order. A perfect fit guaranteed. SEE OUR LARGE LINE OF SAMPLES.
HOWE & RICE - - - - PROPRIETORS

Special Call for a Farmers' Meeting

There have been rumors recently set afloat that certain transactions have taken place, which very much effects the whole farming community of Lane county, and as a result a hasty investigation of the same was made by a Committee of One Hundred Farmers on last Saturday, and so startling was the effect of their work, that they deem it but proper that a public meeting of all the Farmers of Lane county should be called to assemble at W. SANDERS' Store in Eugene at the earliest possible date, to confirm the fact, that he is selling his entire stock of Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Dry Goods cheaper than any merchant in Eugene, and the Farmers of Lane county should take advantage of the same while the opportunity is offered. 11 195.

"The Committe of One Hundred"

.....W. SANDERS.....

Three Doors North of Hoffman House, Willamette Street - - - - Eugene, Oregon

RAP'S HOT-SHOT.

Are you going to give the old party another chance to fool you "just once more?"

Some people won't think till they have to. They have good reason for thinking now.

Labor has the majority of the votes and can make itself felt at the ballot box, if it will but get together.

If we had the initiative and referendum the people would mighty soon show the plutes what's what.

Think of the idea of a farmer herding the pleadings of board of trade gamblers to vote their ticket—and yet that is just what a lot of fool farmers will do.

The money mongers have been tinkering with the nation's finances about long enough. The people will try their hand at the thing in the sweet bye and bye.

Thirty-one thousand out of seventy million own half the wealth of the country. Keep right on voting the old ticket, if you want the few to have all the wealth.

General Dix said: "Whoever attempts to tear down the American flag, shoot him upon the spot." Uncle Sam ought to say: "Whoever attempts to tear down a part of American money is a traitor and will be so treated."

The great majority of the people are in debt. No juggling can make it "honest" to compel them to pay dollars two and three times the value of the dollars they borrowed,—as the "sound money" crowd are seeking to compel them to do; in fact, as they are and have been actually compelling them to do.

Never before have we found the people so ready and willing to read and think as at the present time. A man with an empty cupboard, with badges on his pants, etc., has to think—and we believe this long period of depression will yet prove a blessing in disguise. But, it's tough!

Nearly every town in the West has its jack-leg lawyer who never has to pay car fare, and can get passes for his family and friends. Why? Well, you just make a note of it. You will find these men taking a deep interest in politics; they pack caucuses and conventions; and every time you will find them to be on the side of the corporations.

To Republicans and Democrats: Read and investigate the principles of the Populists. Don't condemn them because your old party organs denounce the Populists as "crazy anarchists," etc. Don't be afraid to read and investigate for yourself—and then if you believe in the principles, don't be afraid to throw off your old party collar and vote for them.

Political agitation on the money question will never cease until the question is settled right. Bet your life on that! And it is a long way from settlement when we are on a gold basis and the greenbacks are to be retired, and the right to issue paper money taken away from the government and turned over to the banks, to contract and expand our volume of money as best suits their devilish schemes of wholesale robbery of the poeple.

The average business man knows less about the way things are going in this country than does the average "hayseed." Business men deal with bankers in various ways—and if they don't talk for "sound money" their chances for "accommodation" at the banks are mighty slim. But aside from that the average business man is so rushed that he has but little time to other than glance hastily at the more important news items, and if he has time for anything elese he reads editorials which are paid for at so much a line by the monopolists of the country.

There is not a session of congress, or any of the state legislatures but what lobbyists of the corporations, monopolies and trusts do not attend in force. The initiative and referendum fold knock all that "higher 'n a kite." Corporations could not bribe our legislators if all laws were to be referred to the people. No honest man can oppose the initiative and referendum, and we hope the People's party will be wise enough to adopt this for its plank. It is a whole platform in itself, and if it ever got upon our statute books it would never be repealed, and good wholesome laws would result.

Even the New York chamber of commerce has turned "calamity howling," and in the howl is the admission that confidence has not yet been restored. The people must cease "agitation in favor of the free coinage of silver which stands in the way of a revival of confidence." Then these rascals were lying to us when they said the repeal of the Sherman law would restore confidence; then they lied again to get the bonds issued—and we have not enough confidence in them now to cease the agitation. In other words, we believe they are lying again. Some may believe them, but we won't.

The people of Nebraska have been stolen blind by the railroad corporations—by the Union Pacific especially. As a rule they allow but one stock or grain buyer, or coal man to a town. In a small place their depot agent is the stock and grain buyer and coal man. Let another man attempt to start in independent of the railroad's man, and it is only a question of how deep his purse is as to the length of time he lasts. Many a man has attempted one or the other or all of these lines of business only to go busted. The railroads charge him exorbitant freight rates, sidetrack his cars at some other point and impede him in various other ways. We have seen this done, and know whereof we talk.

You will not find a goldbug in the United States who will vote the Populist ticket—and that's all the more reason why every man in the United States who is not a goldbug should vote the Pop ticket.

The plutes have been overreaching themselves. They have grabbed too much. If they had left the people a comfortable living they could have gone on with their robbery of the people for long years to come—but, they have been too hoggish and the people are awakening.

Congress has reduced the salary of the president's private secretary from $5,000 to $3,500, and territorial governors from $3,000 to $2,500. While they are about it why not reduce the presidents' salary, and their own salary, as well. For all the good they do they are not worth a nickel a year—and furthermore, they are not servants of the people.

If your interests lie with the monopolists of the country, then, of course, we presume you will vote one or the other of the old parties' ticket. It is too your interest to do so, and we shall not attempt to convince you to the contrary. But if you are of the great plain people, who are daily being robbed and skinned by the monopolists, it does seem ridiculous that you should vote on the side of those who are robbing you. If you are opposed to the gold basis, you must not expect free silver by voting for goldbug tools—any more than you would expect goldbugs to vote for silver men.

Twenty years ago the husband and father had employment and could support a family in some degree of comfort. As it is now, in all our large cities especially, it takes the earnings of the entire family to support the family. The children have to quit school at from 10 to 14 years of age and go to work as cash girls, errand boys, etc., etc. True, they don't get enough to pay their board, but it all helps to keep the family in the necessaries of life. The condition of the average workingman's family is not one whit better than the condition of the slave families before the war. A day's idleness on the part of a workingman today necessitates stricter economy on the part of the household.

When you vote for the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value you are voting for 25c wheat. Think of that, you farmers who have seen wheat decrease in price from $2 down to 50c—down to less than that in some of the states. Is it any wonder that you have found it harder and harder, year by year to keep up interest and taxes, and is it strange that you have been unable pay off that "pesky old mortgage" and that you have to renew and renew it? Not a bit strange, if you will just stop a little while and think about it. A good Pop paper will give you many pointers which you will not find in any of your old patry papers—but some of you could not be hired to read a Pop paper.

Old John Sherman started in as senator on a salary of $5,000 a year. But the salary he gets now ($5,000) is worth three or four times the salary he got at the start. He started in as a poor man; his living at Washington has easily cost him the amount of his salary, and yet he has "made" several million dollars — considerably more than his entire salary would have come to, even if he had not used a cent of it for living expenses. If a regular old bum who was never known to possess a five-dollar bill, should show up some day and "flash" a million dollars in the faces of his acquaintances, he would be very properly arrested and made to show how he came by it. We move that a court of inquiry sit on old John's case. If he came by his wealth honestly it will do him no harm. And thousands of us would be glad to take back all the mean things we have ever said about him!

The monopolists of the country chip up millions of dollars to elect old party candidates—but, in the end, the people "pay the freight." The monopolists get back all they put up and many millions more beside, through legislation favorable to their interests. They don't contribute these millions through patriotism, love of party, or anything of that sort. It is an investment with them, and they go into the thing with the calculation of making money on the deal. Jay Gould once confessed in court that he was a Democrat in a Democratic district and a Republican in a Republican district—but, you may depend upon it, he was a Jay Gould man all the time. The monopolists have their tools in every district in the United States: they seek to control the nominating conventions of both old parties—and then they throw their influence (boodle) for the man best fitted for their purpose.

Durrant's Appeal.

San Francisco, June 3.—The bill of exceptions prepared by counsel for Theodore Durrant was submitted today to Supeiorr Judge Murphy to certify to the correctness of facts stated and by him to be sent to the supreme court. The appeal covers 175 typewritten pages and embraces every exception noted by the defense during the long trial. The appeal will be printed by the county clerk, for which twenty days is allowed, and then the supreme court will pass upon it.

A Students' Riot.

Cairo, June 3.—Serious disturbances have taken place at the Moslem university mosque. Some sanitary officers attempted to visit the school, where a case of cholera had been reported. The students opposed the entrance of the officials. The governor of Cairo and other government officials were summoned. The students stoned the police, and the latter were compelled to fire on the students, and 200 arrests were made.

—A Parisian benefactor of his race has invented a new carving knife which gets in its fine work on tough joints with a little pair of shears.

THE STORM'S PATH

Fatalities Will Approximate 400 in the Two Cities.

MILES OF WRECKED BUILDINGS

Searching for the Dead—Hundreds Are Homeless—City in Darkness—The River Disasters.

St Louis, May 30.—When darkness temporarily interrupted the search for storm victims tonight, 315 people were known to be dead on both sides of the river, and, although the complete death list will never be known, it is believed it will approximate 400 in the two cities. The number of injured is larger, and many of the maimed cannot survive. The property loss will reach well into the millions, but insurance people, firemen and police alike refuse to hazzard a guess at accurate figures. The uncertainty regarding the loss of life and property is due mainly to the wide extent of the havoc wrought by the storm.

The miles of wrecked buildings as yet unexplored, and the more numerous collapsed factories, toward the investigation of which little progress is made, may hide almost any number of bodies, as the police have been unable to secure anything like an accurate list of the missing. In the factory districts, many of the employes on duty at the time the storm broke were without relatives in the city, and their disappearance would scarcely be noted, even though they be buried in the ruins. It is believed by the police that, owing to the suddenness with which the crash came, many tramps and homeless ones sought shelter among the buildings which were leveled, and nothing will be known of their death until, perhaps weeks hence, their bodies are found.

The list of known dead in St. Louis is 160, and in East St. Louis 146.

The city is in darkness tonight, the stringing of the electric light wires having scarcely begun, and but few of the trolley lines are running. All over the stricken district the debris-choked streets are crowded with sightseers, and through the dim, gas-lighted aisles of the city morgue, at Twelfth street, a constant stream of people is urged forward by lines of police.

Hundreds of homes are in ruins; dozens of manufactuirng plants have been wrecked; many steamboats are gone to the bottom of the river, and others are dismantled; railroads of all kinds have suffered great loss, and wire and pole using companies have weeks of toil and a large expenditure of money to face before they will be in satisfactory shape again.

The most serious work of the storm was along Rutger street, Lafayette and Choteau avenue and the contiguous thoroughfares east of Jefferson avenue. The houses are in the streets with their roofs underneath, buried by brick and mortar. Under the brick and mortar are household goods of every description, and on top of all are uprooted trees and tangled masses of wires. There is not a tree standing in Lafayette Park.

The wreck of the city hospital is so surrounded by wreckage that it is barely possible to reach it. By far the most remarkable freak of the storm was at this many winged house. About 200 patients were scattered thorugh the wards when the tornado struck, but, although the entire upper story was cut off clean and one wing razed to the ground, but one inmate was killed. The victim was located in one of the upper stories, and was killed by flying bricks when the walls fell out. The roof came straight down upon the foundations, and, thereafter resting on sound bed-castings, enabled the patients to be rescued without serious injury. The entire building was rendered useless, and the tottering walls will be torn down and a new structure built.

Many of the handsome residences in Fourtenth street and about Lafayette Park are ruined, but the most damage was done on Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth streets, south along Choteau avenue and in the tenement-house district. Houses are to be seen in all stages of demolition, from the loss of roof to complete destruction. In some of them, the front walls had fallen out, and the tenants performed their household duties, cared for their injuries or mourned their dead in view of the crowds on the streets. From the doors of many of the partially wrecked houses fluttered black badges of mourning, and there is scarcely a house in all the district that did not have some injured relative, friend or neighbor within its wind-battered walls.

The path of the storm is about half a mile wide and over four miles long, sweeping through the thickly populated southwest portion of Eastland and across the river into East St. Louis.

Colonel Wetmore, manager of the Liggett & Myers tobacco plant, which was wrecked, estimates the entire property damage at $25,000,000, which will be, he says, almost a total loss, owing to the lack of cyclone insurance. Other estimates range from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000, but the majority of them are close to that made by Colonel Wetmore.

East St. Louis is in ruins. The cyclone which swept down on the city last night obliterated block after block of business houses and dwellings, and left behind it a red trail of death, scores of human beings buried beneath the walls of flattened buildings or crushed to death in the streets by flying debris. The improvised morgues and hospitals are fairly choken with dead, some crushed and battered out of all human shape, and through them flow a steady stream of hysterical women and grim-faced men looking for their missing ones. It is almost impossible to make an accurate estimate of those killed. At the various morgues and at St. Mary's hospital there are 56, six are in the Big Four freight house ruins, but how many more there are scattered about the city in private houses it is impossible to tell. A conservative estimate would place the total at least 150.

The scene is simply appalling. From the river bank to the national stockyards, a distance of over a mile, scarcely a building is left standing. The greatest slaughter was done on the island so-called. Here was located the Vandalia freight house and general offices, the river boats' warehouses and humble abodes of workingmen. Nothing is left standing, the places where formerly houses and freight depots stood being literally swept by the fury of the storm.

In the Vandalia general offices alone there are from twenty to twenty-five killed, the bodies of some of whom are still buried beneath the broken rafters and bricks.

The monetary loss cannot be estimated, but it will run into the millions.

The storm struck at the big elevators, 300 yards below the Eads bridge, followed the river to the Eads bridge, started diagonally toward the relay depot and continued on to Collinsville avenue, then lifted and dropped again at the National stokyards.

In comparison to its size, the fatalities in East St Louis greatly exceed those on this side of the river. The larger part of the central portion of the city is razed to the ground, while on the flats along the river bank north of the Eads bridge, not a house is left standing. The loss of life is terrible. Scarcely one family seems to have escaped without some member being killed, while many households were wiped out of existence.

Nothing whatever remains of Broadway from the river to the viaduct, and on the east side, for a width of probably 600 yards, there is absolutely no semblance of a house, freight shed or cars left standing. Cars in the yards were thrown on their sides, ends, on top of each other, into the ponds abounding on the island, and completely wrecked.

At the Vandalia yard the loss of life and the number injured is very great. Nothing remains of the relay depot to mark where it stood.

The river front for over 1,000 yards is a great mass of wreckage. Steamboats, ferryboats, transfers and tugs are piled up in an indiscriminate pile, some partly submerged, others high and dry on the shore.

Every undertaking establishment is an improvised morgue, and the hospitals are full of the injured. At St. Mary's there were probably 60 patients, with some so seriously hurt they cannot recover. One little sufferer lay moaning. She was picked up in front of a house without a stitch of clothing on her little body. She is internally injured and will die. The mother lies near, badly hurt. At the police station little could be learned but that could be seen at the hospitals and morgue.

It will be several days before the exact situation is known. The search for the dead is still going on, but it is slow work. There is yet too much confusion to proceed systematically.

The steamers Pittsburg, of the Diamond Jo line, the City of Vicksburg, and City of Providence, of the Columbia Excursion Company, the City of Monroe, of the Anchor line, and all sorts of small craft were pitched and tossed about until a final blast sent them from their moorings. They were swept across the river and struck the Illinois bank a few blocks from each other. The loss of life on these boats is thought to be slight, as everybody was cautioned not to jump and they would be brought safely to land.

The City of Vicksburg is almost a total wreck. The City of Providence was blown up on the Illinois bank. Her rudder is gone and cabin and smokestacks were blown away before she parted from her wharf.

The Harvester, of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, was blown from its dock and carried down the river. A river man said that $1,500,000 would not repair and replace the boats alone that figured in yesterday's disastrous storm.

As an instance, it may be stated that two large barges belonging to the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, and holding 104,000 bushels of wheat, the property of the White Commission Company, were blown away.

There must be a great number of people imprisoned in the destroyed buildings who cannot be gotten out for hours, although thousands of citizens have offered their aid to the police department to help the work of rescue.

A few minutes after the cyclone passed fires broke out all over the city. Alarms were sounded, but usually in vain, as the fire-engine houses could not be communicated with. The firemen had to pick their way through blinding rain among masses of tangled live wires to the scenes of the fires. Then many water plugs proved useless. Rain helped materially in quenching the fires, and by midnight all fires were reported under control.

Four hundred members of the Missouri National Guard, in addition to the same number of St. Louis police, are patrolling the wrecked district tonight. By tomorrow many more militia will be on duty. This is in accordance with an order issued by Mayor Waldridge this evening, and is done to protect the exposed parts of the city, which attract the criminal element from all over the surrounding country.

—In Roumania, women both study and practice medicine.

THE MOSCOW HORROR

Fatalities Greater Than at First Supposed.

PEOPLE'S MAD RUSH FOR FOOD

Two Thousand Believed to Have Been Trampled to Death in the Awful Stampede.

Moscow, June 2.—A terrible panic, resulting from the great crush of people at the popular feast here today, in honor of the coronation of the czar, caused the trampling to death of many people, including a woman delivered of a child during the excitement. It is estimated that over 1,100 persons perished.

In anticipation of a grand holiday and a popular banquet on Hodynsky plain, tens of thousands of people began trooping toward Petrovsky palace, in front of which the plain is situated, this morning. In fact, thousands reached the grounds last evening and camped there, or in the immediate vicinity, in order to make sure of obtaining good positions today. On the plains long lines of rough tables, flanked by rougher benches, had been erected. It was first arranged to accommodate 400,000 people, but in view of the immense crowds assembled in and about the city at the coronation fete, extra tables and benches were erected and every effort made to provide meals for 500,000 people. To feed the multitude an army of cooks and waiters was gathered together, the army bakehouses were taxed to the utmost and 500,000 mugs, each bearing portraits of the czar and czarina, were ordered for presentation to the people taking part in the banquet. Thousands of cattle, trainloads of provisions and shiploads of liquid refreshments were sent to the plain, and this morning all was in readiness for the gigantic event.

In anticipation of the assembling of an immense crowd and the possibility of disorder a strong force of police were detailed for duty on the plain three miles outside the city, on the road to St. Petersburg. Several detachments of infantry and cavalry were stationed in the vicinity to support the police should such a step be necessary.

By dawn today the mass of peasants about the tables was really enormous, and all were desperately hungry, some having fasted for nearly 24 hours. The police did everything possible to keep back the crowd, but suddenly the masses pressed forward and swept everything before them. They overturned benches and tables, trampling hundreds under foot and crushing the life out of a great number.

Among the dead found on the plain were ladies evidently of high rank, dressed in the finest silk and adorned with jewels.

The police barracks to which the bodies of the dead were taken by the authorities are besieged by persons seeking news of friends and relatives. The scene at the barracks is terrible in the extreme. The remains of the dead will be conveyed to the cemetery, where a large morgue is located.

A Later Account.

Moscow, June 3.—The disaster on the Hodynsky plain yesterday is constantly gaining in proportion, as the investigation by the authorities continues. These are made under difficulties, as the recovery of the victims was conducted by hundreds of volunteers, and many were carried away before they were enumerated. Many additional deaths of the injured are occurring, which are only added to the enumeration after some time.

It is said now the fatalities will amount to between 2,000 and 3,000, but it is impossible as yet to learn exactly the extent of the disaster. The official statement this morning places the dead recovered at 1,336, and the seriously or fatally injured at 268. But, in contrast with this official statement, there are 1,282 corpses lying this afternoon at the cemetery, besides the many dead and dying that are known to have been removed from the ill-fated field by friends.

In awful contrast with the scenes of death and desolation was the continuation of the fetes and the brilliant ball of the French embassy, which was attended by the czar and czarina last evening. It is said that $70,000 were expended on the supper alone. Rare viands and delicious fruits and vegetables were brought from the most distant climes to add to the delights of the feast, while France furnished the costliest and most elegant fabrics and furniture to set off the beauties of the palace where the embassy is lodged. The czarina was not informed of the disaster at the time, owing to her delicate condition.

While the dance in the French embassy continued, among all the accompaniments of luxury and gaiety, disconsolate friends and relatives wandered over the desolate plain among the dead, the suffeirng and dying, looking often in vain for their missing. The work of identification is most difficult, both on account of the large number of victims and the trampled, torn and mutilated condition of many of the corpses, some of which are crushed beyond the possibility of recognition, and almost beyond semblance to humanity.

—The herd of Buffalos in Austin Corbin's game preserve, on Croydon mountain, N. H., now number fifty.

—It is reported from France that the fresh juice of the poppy plant applied to recent bee stings gives immediate relief and prevents inflamation.