

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG. (Lessee.)

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Congressional Convention.

Pursuant to instruction from the State Central Committee, I hereby call a convention of the People's Party of the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana to meet at Rensselaer at one o'clock sharp, on Saturday, July 16, 1896, to elect two delegates and two alternates to the People's Party National convention to be held at St. Louis, Mo., July 22, 1896, said Congressional Convention to be composed of delegates, one delegate from each township and one additional delegate for each fifty and major fraction thereof of the votes cast for Dr. Robinson for secretary of state, which will entitle the several counties to delegates as follows: Warren 13, Tippecanoe 15, White 16, Benton 12, Newton 13, Jasper 24, Lake 15, Portage 15, La Porte 2.

The several county chairmen are requested to at once assemble county conventions to select delegates as above. Counties that are unorganized will meet in mass convention and besides naming delegates perfect organization.

Arrangements have been made for half fare rates on the Monon and a large popular gathering is assured as speakers of national reputation will address the people in the afternoon and evening on the Free Coinage of Silver and Money Question. Hon. H. S. P. (Stump) Ashby of Texas has been engaged and no pains should be spared to make this inaugural event in the campaign of this district productive of great good. Half rates good going on Wednesday and Thursday and returning on Saturday.

F. D. CRAIG, Chairman.

Newton County People's Party Convention.

Voters of the People's Party of Newton county will meet in mass convention at Goodland, Ind., July 10 at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of selecting delegates to the district convention to be held at Rensselaer July 16, 1896. Newton county is entitled to 13 delegates. Also at same time and place elect nominees for county ticket.

The reasons for taking this course are these: Hon. H. S. P. Ashby of Texas will speak in Goodland at night of date, July 10. It will be a busy time of year among farmers and one meeting is sufficient for above business if it be a little to one side of the county. It will pay to go a little out of the way to hear one of the finest orators in the land tell us something about what is the matter with us, to attend to the Congressional business and to nominate a county ticket all in one day. Let the opera house be crowded. JOHN PUTT, Chairman.

GEO. A. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

Dates for "Stump" Ashby.

The following dates have been arranged for Hon. H. S. P. Ashby of Texas:

- Friday, July 10, night, Goodland.
- Saturday, July 11, afternoon, DeMotte.
- night, Wheatfield.
- Monday, July 13, afternoon, Laporte.
- night, Michigan City
- Tuesday, July 14, afternoon, Chesterton.
- night, Valparaiso.
- Wednesday, July 15, afternoon, Crown Point.
- July 15, night, Hammond.
- Thursday, July 16, afternoon, Rensselaer.
- July 16, night, Remington.
- Friday, July 17, afternoon, Delphi.
- July 17, night, Legansport.
- Saturday, July 18, afternoon, Monticello.
- July 18, night, LaFayette.

"A Harmless Bolt."

Under the heading of "A Harmless Bolt" the Republican says that Utah, Montana and Nevada have each two electoral votes. Every school boy knows that the constitution of the United States provides that the number of electoral votes of each state shall equal the number of senators and representatives of each state; and further that the constitution provides that each state shall be entitled to two senators and at least one representative. Therefore no state can have less than three electoral votes. The editor of the Republican should study the speeches of McKinley less and the constitution of his country more.

VERITAS.

Party Not in It.

During the last year or two the money question has been voted on in Congress a number of times, and on every occasion there has been shown an utter disregard of party obligations. There is something about these money questions exceedingly disintegrating to political party organizations. Such discordant elements as Sherman and Cleveland, under the influence of this power solvent, come together like two drops of water. As snow melts under the summer sun so party discipline dissolves in the presence of money. This has been demonstrated over and over again.

These money questions are invariably questions of money getting. They are questions between the money makers and the money grabbers, between those who earn money and those who get money without earning. The United States government of late more than ever before is arrayed on the side of the money getters and against the earners of money; party has little to do with it. Whatever the money power demands finds ready support from both parties.—Civic Review.

Fountain Park Assembly camp meeting will be held this year July 17th to 27th at their beautiful Park grounds near Remington, Ind. A splendid programme is assured.

GRANDPA'S HAT.

Harrison the Recipient of an Offer Barously Mug Admit.

Benjamin H. Harrison was offered \$10,000 by a certain New York paper to write for it a gossip letter of not less than 100 words each day from the reporters' gallery in the republican national convention. There are thousands of honest, sober, industrious laboring men engaged in producing wealth in this country who would gladly bind themselves to their masters during the remainder of their natural lives if their masters would agree to secure them in the possession of a job which would average them \$300 per year.

Put these two facts together and then consider some other things in connection with them.

Ten thousand dollars at the above rate would hire a man to grub, plow, hustle lumber, shovel coal, or do any other "unskilled" labor—which, by the way, is always cheaper than "skilled" labor, though it is the humble mudsill upon which the latter depends for its support—thirty-three years and four months, at the end of which time the unskilled laborer, if he had not died sooner, would be ready to fill a pauper's grave.

Ten thousand dollars will buy, and pay cash for, one of the finest 160-acre farms in the grandest agricultural state in the Union; it will buy and pay cash for two stores better than the average stores of the country; it will buy, and pay cash for, ten of the average blacksmith, wagonmaker or carpenter shops of the country. At 6 per cent interest \$10,000 will produce an annual income, without the slightest exertion on the part of its owner, as great as two of our unskilled laboring men can earn in the production of wealth by a hard year's work and be just as fresh at the opening of its second year as it was at the beginning of its first.

But what is perhaps more suggestive, \$10,000 would have hired one hundred better, brighter and brainier men than Ben Harrison, either of whom would have sent better "copy" to the paper employing him than Harrison could.

Then who or what is Benjamin Harrison, that he should be thus favored above other men?

Physically he is a little, short, pudgy fellow, a good deal after the style of "Punch" in Punch and Judy, gray bearded and gray haired and over 60 years old.

Mentally he is cunning enough to "keep his plate right side up when it rains porridge" and to espouse the best paying side of any question in which he may be interested. It goes without the saying, since he has never produced a dollar's worth of wealth in his life and is a corporation lawyer ever ready to defend corporate interests, right or wrong, that he is a plutocrat of the plutocrats; that he is not a multi-millionaire comes, not because he is troubled with the least qualms of conscience about the morality of the business of appropriating to his own use the wealth created by the working bees in the industrial hive, but solely because his cunning falls short of the degree necessary to make the opportunity of its acquirement a perfectly safe one.

Strange as it may seem in a country where the majority is said to rule and where the humble producers outnumber the leeches in the proportion of a hundred to one, this cold-blooded parasite, who glories in the ability of capital to crush the life out of labor organizations, has been general in the army, governor, United States senator, and president of the United States by virtue of votes cast by men whom and whose calling he holds in utter contempt, and it is because of the hope that the notoriety he has thus gained may be made to redound to its private gain that a plutocratic paper made him the offer noted above.

Such men and such papers are fit representatives of a Christian (?) civilization which differs from the barbarism of the dark ages chiefly in the fact that it has transferred the right of man to possess himself of his neighbors' property from his physical to his mental ability to do so. However, the day is not far distant when theft, whether accomplished at the end of a gun-barrel or the end of a contract, will be recognized for what it really is. Then the history of such men as Harrison and such others as the above will be objects of a great curiosity and wonder as the strangest relics of an earlier barbarism now is.

Fallen! Fallen!

Populists are sometimes twitted with being a set of financial ne'er do wells, who, having miserably failed to get rich themselves, naturally grumble at the fellows who have been luckier.

Now the shoe is on the other foot.

The Republican party, that tremendous machine controlled by the Money Power, will soon put a candidate in the field, Maj. McKinley, who failed in business a year or two ago, and came out of the catastrophe owing \$100,000 more than he had cash to meet.

A number of wealthy manufacturers kindly made up a pony purse to put the major out of debt. These men, together with others of the same class, have been furnishing funds to help Mr. McKinley secure the nomination for the presidency—as Senator Wm. Chandler boldly charged some time ago.

Soon we shall have the humiliating spectacle of a bankrupt candidate who is to cure hard times, and whose nomination has practically been bought by a set of men who expect to be greatly benefited by the particular kind of legislation of which said candidate is the avowed champion.

To such a depth of degradation has the party of Lincoln fallen!—Nevada Director.

THE FIRST GUN.

HON. FRANK BURKITT OPENS CAMPAIGN IN ARKANSAS.

Finance, Transportation and Land the Three Great Distinctive Principles of the People's Party—History of Industrial Parties.

The following are extracts taken from the speech of Hon. Frank Burkitt, ex-candidate of the people's party for governor of Mississippi in 1895. The speech was delivered at Hardy, Ark., May 30, 1896.

Fellow Citizens: When four thousand men own more than half the property of a nation of seventy millions; when two men are the proprietors of 14,000,000 acres of land, when corporations and foreign syndicates have been given or permitted to grab land enough in this country if in a body to make four such states as Arkansas; when fifty-two per cent of our entire population are tenants; when 2,277 heads of families in ward 1 in the city of New York only 12 own their homes unencumbered; when heartless millionaires like Pullman exercise the power to reduce arbitrarily the wages of their employees three times in one year; at the same time declaring the usual dividends; when federal judges at the bidding of corporations enjoin men from doing what they never contemplated, and imprison them for failure or refusal to commit the crime charged; when the same tools of plutocracy attempt to compel workingmen to submit to the exaction of railway magnates or be punished for refusing to work; when the President of the United States will at the behest of soulless corporations invade a sovereign state over the protest of a governor and in defiance of the constitution and law of the land; when a servile congress farms out the right to issue, expand and contract the currency of a great nation at will and pleasure of 3,756 national bankers; when an incompetent and corrupt secretary of the treasury dickered in secret with the old clients and partners of the president in the sale of bonds at a price that enables the purchasers to reap a profit of millions of dollars; when a supreme court solemnly declares that the rich and powerful may escape taxation, while the products of farm, mine and factory do not yield a sufficient profit to the producers to decently feed, clothe and educate their children; when soup houses are regarded as necessary institutions in our cities, when the highways of this, the greatest nation on earth, are thronged by 2,000,000 human beings, who, like the Son of Man, are houseless and homeless, with not where to lay their heads; when the supreme court solemnly declares that the rich and powerful may escape taxation, while the products of farm, mine and factory do not yield a sufficient profit to the producers to decently feed, clothe and educate their children; 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