

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

PILOT PUBLISHING CO., (Limited), Proprietors.

DAVID H. YERMAN, President. WM. WASHBURN, Vice President. LEE E. GLAZIER, Sec'y. J. A. McFARLAND Treas.

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT is the official organ of the Jasper and Newton County Alliances, and is published every Thursday at

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

Entered as second class matter at the post office in Rensselaer, Ind.

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 16, White 16, Benton 12, Newton 13, Jasper 24, Lake 15, Porter 15, La Porte 25.

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. 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 PITT, Chairman.

GEO. A. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

NO VOTE YET.

At three p. m. today the democratic convention has not taken a vote on the nomination of a presidential candidate. That silver is riding rough shod over the gold minority is in evidence, but just who will be nominated is not known. Bland has the lead, and if he cannot be nominated his strength will go to Teller. The gold men threaten to refuse to vote. It is probable that the balloting will begin before the evening recess.

The probable platform and the proceedings are given on another page.

An Honest Million.

I have never been so impressed by a place where there was so little to see as by Nazareth, once the home of the one whose gentle life and wise teachings have so remarkably influenced the civilized world. The place is not particularly impressive, but one's thoughts are thronged with memories of teachings which began at mother's knee, then continued in the Sunday school, church, etc., and connected with every sacred relation, as christenings, weddings and funerals. And here was His home! We are treading the streets that He trod. The views that meet our eyes in every direction are scenes once familiar to Him.onder mountain is practically the same now as it was when it was a familiar figure in His daily landscape. I went to bed that night with an impressive realization that I was to sleep in the town which was once His home. And when leaving the next day I often turned my horse about to look again and again at the little town and its surrounding hills and valleys—scenes of His daily life.

In the last few years, during which the industrial question has assumed such great importance in our country, my mind has often gone back to those scenes in Galilee. I have thought of the principal actor, not as a teacher, but as a workingman—the Carpenter of Galilee. Millionaires and multi-millionaires have become numerous in our country, bringing in their wake an army of unemployed, many of whom, by force of conditions, degenerate into tramps

and vagabonds. Both these classes, the millionaires and tramps, are a detriment to the best interests of our country. I have made a calculation bearing upon the honesty of these millions in private coffers, and to help us to realize what a sum a million dollars is and what it is to actually earn a million dollars. All will agree when a working man can save \$1 every working day in the year he is doing well.

Our era begins with the birth of this Carpenter of Galilee. Let us suppose that he was able to begin work on the day of his birth and that each working day he is able to save \$1 above his living expenses. Let us suppose that he never loses a day by sickness or bad weather and that his life and strength and health are miraculously prolonged until he shall earn one million dollars by saving \$1 for every working day. Then we will be able to realize what an honest million is.

We will trace our workman who began work on the day of his birth. At the historic time of his death, at the age of 33, what would he be worth? The calculation is easy; 365 days minus 52 Sundays equals 313 working days in each year. Multiply that by 33 years and we have 10,329 days; but we must add eight days for eight leap years. This would make it 10,337—and \$1 per day saved would equal as many dollars—\$10,337. Far from a million, yet labor began at birth and never a holiday nor a day lost by sickness! Let us suppose that he had lived the allotted 70 years; then how would the account stand? Only \$21,927! Our workman has a long and weary task before him to earn so large an amount as a million dollars. Our hero must trudge along through summer's heat and winter's storms. Years and decades come and go until they grow into centuries and still he works on, for his task is only begun. He sees kingdoms and empires rise and fall, but still he labors on, for the greater part of his task is still before him.

Christians are persecuted in various countries, the Roman Empire disappears, the dark ages completed. The crusades are fought, America is discovered, modern science awakens the world from its shroud of darkness, and still he labors on. The stirring events of modern history transpire and bring us down to the present moment, and—would you believe it?—our Carpenter is still laboring on, not yet having missed a single working day from sickness or any other cause in all these centuries. Let us see how his task would stand at this time. We are not counting interest, but purely the earnings of labor. We have seen that his savings would be \$313 per year; this would be \$31,300 per century, but adding 25 days for 25 leap years per century, it would be \$31,325 per century. To determine how his account would stand at the beginning of the present century multiply \$31,325 by 18, and the result is \$561,850, and add \$30,048 for the 96 years of the present century and the amount is \$591,898. So the task at the present time would be only a little more than half done. Let us in imagination bring him before us. Here he comes time-scarred storm-scarred, labor-scarred. We ask him questions. He tells us interesting stories of how he has builded homes for princes and peasants in many countries, of how he worked on the Colosseum, the Alhambra St. Peter's. He mentions familiarly such masters as Michael Angelo. He praises his good fortune in having steady employment during all these centuries, and that his wages were always promptly paid and that he was allowed to make up the time lost by going from one job to another by night work—but suddenly he says: "I must not tarry I am the drudge of the ages, with the task of earning a million of dollars. I must get it honestly, therefore I must earn it. My task will require many reflections concerning our millionaires and their millions? What shall we say to those who obtain not only one million, but many millions in the few years of the adult period of a single life?"

It is plain that no man can earn a million dollars in a brief human life, however hard he may work. But many have become millionaires, and while it is impossible to do so honestly, in a strictly ethical sense, we will admit that some have done so legally. This shows that these men have been enabled to do this only by the many advantages of the institutions of this country aided by the protection of the law. Then

do these men owe nothing to the country and to the law? Indeed they owe much. But as a rule they systematically "dodge" taxes during life and at death are permitted to make any disposition of their vast possessions that they may desire to order in their will without any contribution to the government that made possible the accumulation of their vast fortunes. Is it not just and fair that a percentage should go to the government? The people of other countries think so, but we, as usual are behind.—Dr. C. F. Taylor in the Medical World.

The People's Pilot, \$1.00 per year.



Warm, fair weather, with a few local rains only, was very favorable for harvesting and growing crops. Corn is in excellent condition and growing rapidly, standing quite high in many fields. It is being "laid by." Oats are very fine and never promised better. It is ripening fast, and in the southern portion some have been cut. Beans have been planted. Potatoes are in good condition. Tobacco is looking well, but worms are bad in places. Sugar beets are making good progress. Vegetables, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons and berries are abundant. Wheat and rye thrashing continues; the yield in some localities is good, in other localities it is bad. Haying continues. The crop is good, but light; much has been put up in the northern portion. Young clover looks well; it needs rain in the northern portion. Pasturage is good. A good crop of timothy is being harvested. Plenty of fruit, especially peaches. Blackberries are ripening.

NORTHERN PORTION.

Lake county—Fine growing weather; good crops of corn, oats, pastures and meadows promised; fruit good. Porter county—Oats heavy and good; wheat and rye well filled; corn doing well, but needs rain; grasshoppers bad in places. LaPorte county—Little or no rain; wheat all cut and some thrashing done; considerable hay put up, rather light. Elkhart county—Oats promises a large yield; wheat thrashing now in progress, fair yield; corn growing well, but needs rain; grasshoppers and chinch bugs numerous in localities. LaGrange county—Corn needs rain; wheat thrashed, poor yield of medium quality; young clover dying in localities. Steuben county—Beginning to need rain; harvesting and bulk of haying about done; on July 3 had a very hard rain at Angola (2.70 inches in two hours); hay is a good crop; pastures fine; corn has rolled a little. DeKalb and Noble counties—Good rains in localities on July 3 have helped things; oats ripening fast; some corn tasseling; haying has been pushed; wheat all in shock. Allen, Whitley, and Kosciusko counties—wheat has all been cut and thrashing is in order, only fair crop; rain is needed in localities; had heavy rains in Allen; oats and corn very fine; hay crop nearly all cut; fruit fine; apples unusually free from scab in Kosciusko. Fulton county—Corn needs rain; oats turning and will be a fine crop; wheat thrashing and haying being pushed; very poor quality of wheat; fruit, pastures and stock doing nicely. Benton county—Corn and oats doing well; good crop of wheat being threshed; rye not so good; potatoes and hay good. Carroll and Cass counties—Corn needs rain; thrashing a poor crop of wheat and rye in Carroll, some wheat fields were not cut at all; oats heavy; corn still in good condition; fine hay being secured; berries about all gone except blackberries. Miami county—Wheat is turning out poorly—some fields good, others poor; gardens all doing well; plenty of berries; weather warm and dry. Adams county—Wheat in shock and as good as expected, was damaged by chinch bugs and fly; oats heavy and promises a large crop; an excellent quality of hay is being cut; corn is growing rapidly and is not as well cultivated as it should be on account of previous wet weather; fruit and potatoes promise a good crop. Grant and Blackford counties—A good but light crop of hay is being cut; wheat thrashing has begun; everything on the farm in fine condition; oats turning.

H. A. HUSTON, Director.

SILVER MEN WIN OUT.

MICHIGAN AND NEBRASKA CONTESTS DECIDED.

Necessary Two-Thirds Majority Is Now Held by the Silverites—Two Sessions of the National Democratic Convention Held Yesterday.

Chicago, July 9.—Wednesday the democratic national convention resumed its work with a clear two-thirds majority for the silverites in sight. The convention was called to order at 10:15.

Sub-committee on platform had agreed on draft, and it was being read to the full committee when the con-



SENATOR WHITE.

vention met. The chairman called for the report of the committee on credentials, but there was no response. None of the committees were ready to report. The entry of the Bland marching club at this point was the signal for loud and continuous cheering. When the applause had subsided Gov. Hogg was requested to address the convention. He received an ovation as he took the platform.

Gov. Hogg began his speech by appealing for friendliness of spirit among the delegates in the convention hereafter. Both gold and silver men applauded the sentiment. He said success was sure in November if the democratic party only worked harmoniously together, declaring the people would not tolerate the return of the republican party to power. The republican platform was referred to as a mass of glittering generalities to deceive the public. He denounced the policy of protection as only in the interests of the wealthy against the farmer and workmen. He made the assertion that a republican corruption fund was being formed for carrying Illinois, Ohio and other states. His first mention of free silver brought applause from the friends of the white metal. The governor proceeded to show how in his opinion the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was absolutely essential to the welfare of the country, and denounced the financial plank of the republican party as formed in the interest of foreign nations.

Referring to the financial plank adopted by the republicans at Minneapolis in 1892, he said if it meant anything it meant gold and silver on equal terms. The speaker finished by asking that all sores be healed after the convention, and the party would march on to victory.

There were cries for Hill, Altgeld and Blackburn.

Delegate Money of Mississippi moved that Senator Blackburn of Kentucky be requested to address the convention. The motion was carried unanimously.

Senator Blackburn opened his speech by declaring the majority of the American people were suffering and looked to this convention to right their wrongs. "Class legislation" would no longer be submitted to. The platform, he thought, should be simple and have but one meaning: "Unlimited free coinage of gold and silver without discrimination." There should be no idea of perpetuating the national debt or national banking institutions. He finished with a bitter attack on the men who had controlled the money power for many years.

The convention renewed its cries for Bryan, Altgeld and Hill. It was announced that Senator Hill was not in the hall. Overmeyer of Kansas, addressing the convention, said the seat of empire was yesterday transferred from the Atlantic states to the great Mississippi valley.

The credentials committee, not being ready to report, Gov. Altgeld, after reiterated appeals from all parts of the hall, proceeded to the platform.

He said he had not come to the convention to make speeches, but to help formulate a policy for the benefit of Americans. Nearly everything in the country, he said, was mortgaged to English money-lenders, from farms to the sewing machines of seamstresses. Bimetallism was the only hope, and the people expected that from the convention. He claimed the gold standard had lowered the prices of farm products, while the farmers have had to pay more for what they had to buy.

The governor referred to gold democrats as wanting to put halters on Americans in favor of English money-lenders. At the conclusion of the speech there were cries for Senator Tillman, but he did not respond. Williams of Massachusetts said the convention now is sectional. New England represented, and has as much at stake as west and south, and speaks for five million spindles now silent. He pleaded for harmony and doing away with sectionalism.

The committee on credentials reported against seating the gold delegations from Michigan and Nebraska. It asked for further time to consider the individual credentials of Michigan delegates, but asked that Bryan delegates from Nebraska be seated. The part of the report as to seating Bryan delegates of Nebraska was declared carried amid much confusion.

Russell of Massachusetts demanded

a roll call on report of committee on seating these delegates. He afterward withdrew his motion and the report of the committee stands.

The Bryan delegates took their seats amid cheers. Repeated calls for Gov. Tillman met with no response. At half past 1 the convention adjourned until 5 o'clock.

At 5:30 o'clock the committee on credentials, led by Senator Hill, came in. Ten minutes after the committee came in Chairman Daniel called the convention to order and announced that the committee on credentials was ready to report. The reading clerk read the report, seating the delegates of four silvers in Michigan, which changed the complexion of the delegation under the unit rule from gold to silver.

Ex-Congressman John C. Crosby of Massachusetts, on behalf of the minority of the committee, protested against the decision of the majority.

John H. Brennan, a Wisconsin gold delegate, followed with another protest.

Delegate F. M. Taylor of Arkansas defended the course of the majority.

Governor McLaurin of Mississippi was introduced by Chairman Daniel, and addressed the convention in a long speech favoring the committee's report, and defending the election of silver men in Michigan. He was frequently interrupted by protests from the gold men. Following Gov. McLaurin the chair recognized Mr. Stevenson of Michigan, who went to the platform. Before Mr. Stevenson commenced to talk Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware asked permission to be heard, and Mr. Stevenson yielded the platform to him. Mr. Saulsbury said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: I was elected to this convention as a free-silver man, to vote for free silver at 16 to 1. I expect to do it, but I cannot believe that this convention will do an injustice to any state by unequally men legally elected, and I shall not vote for it. If Michigan men elected to their state convention men who would sell out and vote against their instructions to send delegates here this is not the place to wash their dirty linen."

Mr. Stevenson of Michigan then spoke. He explained how the delegates from Michigan had been elected, claiming perfect honesty had ruled, and concluded: "By what right does this convention investigate the right to a seat in this convention of any delegate from Michigan? We had a committee appointed that did that work in our convention, and settled that question of gold and silver—it is a question of honesty and right. This is a question of whether the credentials committee of South Dakota, that has only eight votes, will resolve that they cannot go behind the returns—the credentials—but in Michigan, which has twenty-eight votes, they will go behind the returns."

The chair next introduced ex-Gov. John C. Sheehan of New York. Mr. Sheehan made a powerful plea for the gold delegates from Michigan, saying he believed they had been properly elected. With the following impassioned words he concluded his speech: "I warn my friends from the south, I warn those who fought with me and with whom I fought four years ago, to hesitate before you commit this second unprecedented democratic act. I ask you, gentlemen of this convention—there are many people who believe in this country that the proceedings of this convention were begun in revolution—in God's name do not end them in revolution."

The chair recognized Mr. Blake of Texas, who addressed the convention in behalf of the contestants. In his speech he said: "Democracy means the will of the people, and these gentlemen who are here upon this floor know that the reports in all the papers of this country told you that a majority of the counties of Michigan before that convention had assembled had declared for the free coinage of silver. The vote before us showed that to be the case, and that judgment of the people was overturned by federal officeholders manipulating the delegates, getting proxies, and voting them contrary to law. I want to tell you right now that in my judgment this whole delegation from Michigan ought to be turned out if half the facts are true that were proven and stated before that convention."

Mr. McKnight of Michigan who was on the platform, was introduced to the convention to answer the speech of Mr. Stevenson. He made the charge of unfair treatment of silver democrats in the state convention, claiming that Mr. Stevenson had received his instructions so to do from democratic leaders at Washington. At this moment Mr. Stevenson mounted his chair and yelled at the speaker: "There is not a word of truth in that." This statement was received by a storm of hisses and howls, in the midst of which Mr. Stevenson climbed down off the chair and walked toward the rear of the hall.

After the commotion subsided Mr. McKnight continued his appeal for the contestants. He concluded "Gentlemen we ask you in all fairness, in all justice, that you support here today the majority report, which is over 2 to 1, and by so doing you will carry Michigan next November by at least 25,000 majority."

The chair then recognized Judge Brucker of Michigan, who said: "I have always been a free silver man and I was a member of the committee on resolutions in the state convention two years ago that nominated that honest old man Fisher on a free silver platform. But want to say this to you, my friends and fellow-delegates, we have got votes enough in this convention by a two-thirds majority without committing highway robbery."

"You may take my head for a football if the twenty-eight votes from Michigan are not voted for a free and

unlimited coinage of silver man for president and vice-president, regardless of what your vote may be here today. I thank you."

Charles S. Thomas of Colorado then spoke for the minority report, saying: "I warn you fellow-delegates of the south and west, that we cannot afford to strike the sovereignty of the state of Michigan squarely in the forehead simply for the purpose of obtaining a two-thirds majority for our candidate. Gentlemen, I hope, therefore, that this report of the minority committee will be sustained by the vote which you shall take."

Judge O. W. Powers of Utah then made a plea for the adoption of the majority report.

Thomas F. Grady made a bitter attack upon the silver forces, saying they were manipulating the convention in an unfair manner. His speech contained a covert threat of a bolt by the New York gold delegates.

Upon the close of this speech a call for a vote was made. The chair loudly called on Delegate-at-Large T. W. A. Weadock of Michigan. Mr. Weadock denied that office holders had dominated the state convention and asked that in fairness and honesty the gold men should be allowed to retain their seats.

On the conclusion of Mr. Weadock's speech the chair said: "I beg leave to state to the convention that the last speech on this subject is now about to be made and debate closed by the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. O'Donnell." Mr. O'Donnell said he spoke by the direction of the committee on credentials. He said the majority report was correct and just and asked for its adoption.

The chair put the question whether the previous question should be ordered, and it was carried by a working majority. Mr. Stevenson of Michigan demanded a roll call on the question. The secretary called the roll of the states, with the following results: Yeas, 558; nays, 368; absent, 4.

The chairman announced the result of the vote, and this produced a grand outburst of cheering, which extended to the galleries, and was longer in duration than anything of the kind that had yet occurred during the course of the convention. The delegates from New York and Pennsylvania were conspicuously silent. The uproar continued over a duration of twenty minutes, when the business of the convention was at last allowed to proceed.

The question recurring on the adoption of the majority report of the committee on credentials, it was carried with about 150 votes in the negative. The report of the committee on credentials being disposed of, the next business in order was the report of the committee on permanent organization. The report of this committee was presented by Gen. Finley of Ohio. It was adopted.

When the committee, consisting of Gen. Finley of Ohio, Judge McConnell of Illinois and Senator Vest of Missouri, escorted the new chairman to the platform had arrived Temporary Chairman Daniel turned to the convention and made a short address introducing Chairman White. Mr. White made a short speech when he assumed the gavel. Then Mr. Clark of Montana obtained the floor, and, holding aloft a solid silver gavel, the product of the silver mines of Montana, addressed the chair as follows: "I desire in behalf of Butte City—the greatest mining camp on the face of this globe—to present this gavel to you as chairman of this democratic national convention."

Senator Jones of Arkansas announced that there would be a meeting of the committee meetings today. Adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock today on motion of Mr. Goldthwaite of Maine.

MAY NAME BLAND.

Gov. Stone Says "Silver Dick" Will Be Nominated Today.

Chicago, July 9.—Governor William J. Stone said last night: "Richard Parks Bland will be nominated for president of the United States by the national democratic convention tomorrow."

He further said that Bland had more than a majority in the convention now and that no man had ever been defeated by the two-thirds rule in a democratic convention who had reached a majority. Missouri's governor made this prediction in the face of a fierce under-the-surface fight against his candidate. The Bland sentiment in Illinois, Nebraska, Arkansas, Tennessee and Michigan was roughly handled yesterday. The opposition worked tooth and nail to form a combination against the Missouri candidate, but the other candidates appear to be reluctant to enter openly into the combat.

The democratic two-thirds rule has always been held to mean that two-thirds of the delegates voting should make the nomination. The decision of the gold men to refrain from voting puts Bland in a long lead ahead of the other candidates and makes him much closer to the desired two-thirds vote than if the entire convention should record its vote for the nomination. Recognizing this, Boies, Mathews and Teller forces are straining every energy to get the gold men to participate in the nomination. Particularly is this true of the senatorial syndicate, headed by Jones and Harris, who are pledged to Bland, but who, it is said, are really working for the Colorado senator.

None of the other candidates has yet dropped out of the race, although the Matthews and McLean men say their only hope lies in some entanglement in the convention, which will force the Bland men away from their candidates. Vice-President Stevenson is more talked of as a dark horse than any other democrat. This sentiment is being cultivated and distributed by the Teller and Boies forces.