

## National People's Party Ticket.

For President,  
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,  
of Nebraska.

For Vice-President,  
THOMAS E. WATSON,  
of Georgia.

## Indiana State People's Party Ticket

Governor,  
REV. THOMAS WADEWORTH,  
Raglesville.

Lieutenant-Governor,  
A. P. HANNA,  
Wayland.

Secretary of State,  
N. M. JENNINGS,  
Franklin.

Treasurer of State,  
F. J. S. ROBINSON,  
Cloverland.

Attorney-General,  
D. H. FERNANDEZ,  
Anderson.

Reporter of the Supreme Court,  
THOMAS FORCE,  
Loogootee.

State Statistician,  
J. S. McKEEVER,  
Third District.

Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
J. B. FREEMAN,  
Guy.

Judges of the Appellate Court,  
NELSON J. BOZARTH, Valparaiso;  
ADAM STOCKINGER, Versailles;

I. I. PIERCE, Terre Haute;

JOHN TORNBURG, Anderson.

## THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

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the Jasper and Newton County Alliances, and  
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## Congressional Convention.

A convention of the Peoples Party of the tenth congressional district of Indiana is hereby called to meet in delegate convention at Monon, Ind., on Thursday, September 3, 1896, at eleven o'clock a.m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress, and transacting any other business which may properly come before the convention. Said congressional convention to be composed of one delegate from each township and one additional delegate for each fifty votes cast for Dr. Robinson for secretary of state, which will entitle the several counties to representation as follows:

Hanging Grove, ..... 1  
Gilliam, ..... 2  
Walker, ..... 1  
Barkley, ..... 2  
Marion, ..... 3  
Jordan, ..... 3  
Newton, ..... 1  
Keener, ..... 2  
Kankakee, ..... 1  
Carpenter, ..... 1  
Milroy, ..... 1  
Union, ..... 3  
Wheatfield, ..... 1

The district convention at Monon will nominate a candidate for congress for the tenth district and transact any other business which may properly come before the meeting.

Let every voter see to it, that he is properly represented at these meetings:

J. A. MCFARLAND,  
Chairman Co. Cen. Co.  
L. STRONG, Sec.

## Was Silver Demonetized in '73?

The assertion has been freely made on the street in Rensselaer for several days past that the act of Feb. 12, 1873, did not demonetize silver dollars already coined. That law not only suspended the coinage of the standard silver dollar, but it absolutely demonetized all silver coin in sums exceeding five dollars.

4. The telegraph, like the Post Office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

## LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and that land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should be lawfully means be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grant Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the Interior Department, robbed multitudes of actual bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants, after as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands that are not now patented come under this demand.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under open constitutional safeguards.

## GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia and the early admission of the Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the elective franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government for and by the people, the People's party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the States as unrepresentative and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State Legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform on which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present presidential election will turn is the financial question.

10. And upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

## Jasper County Convention.

Voters of the People's Party will meet in convention at their usual places of meeting in the several townships of Jasper County, Ind., Saturday, Aug. 29, 1896, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the district convention to be held at Monon, Sept. 3, 1896.

Under the call, Jasper County is entitled to twenty-four delegates, being one at large from each township, and one for each fifty or major fraction of fifty votes cast for Dr. Robinson for Sec. of State in 1894. By this apportionment the different townships are entitled to delegates as follows:

Hanging Grove, ..... 1  
Gilliam, ..... 2  
Walker, ..... 1  
Barkley, ..... 2  
Marion, ..... 3  
Jordan, ..... 3  
Newton, ..... 1  
Keener, ..... 2  
Kankakee, ..... 1  
Carpenter, ..... 1  
Milroy, ..... 1  
Union, ..... 3  
Wheatfield, ..... 1

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which the Turkish rug manufacturing business has been transferred to England and the Turks have gone into the business of murdering their Armenian neighbors.

In 1873 twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold was made the unit of value; John Sherman of Ohio and Ernest Seyde of London had much to do with legislation in 1873.

Alabama populists have once more fallen under the vicious counting methods of the Bourbon democracy. Significant is the fact that the populists carried everything except the celebrated "black belt".

The law that deprived the trade dollar of its legal tender quality was an expost facto law; and it accomplished its purpose of enabling the money changers to make twenty cents on each dollar that they had hoarded.

While silver standard Mexico is making more rapid advances on the line of civilization than any people on earth, gold basis Egypt is sinking deeper and deeper into barbarism and gold bonds.

A trade dollar of 420 grains of silver nine-tenths fine, was substituted for the standard 412 grain dollar, and the legal tender quality of all silver limited to \$5 in 1873. This trade dollar was demonetized, by stopping its coinage, and depriving it of legal tender quality in 1876.

Suppose you drop a card in the postoffice with the addresses of some of your friends on one side and the Pilot on the other; they will thereby get a copy of a paper that possibly they will desire to stick to, just as it is bound to stick to you and to them.

## PORK THE FEATURE.

## THE RULING MARKET AT CHICAGO.

Opened Strong. Sustained a Sharp Break. Then Rallied Somewhat Easier at a Slight Decline — Firm — Firmer — In Wall Street.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—September closed at 58½c, September oats at 25½c, September oats at 18½c.

September pork at \$6.80, September lard at \$3.47½ and September ribs at \$3.57½.

The interest of operators again centered largely in the provision pit, where the transactions in pork were enormous and the excitement at fever heat, will the fluctuations wide and sharp. Before noon the fluctuations in September pork had covered a range of \$1.25 per barrel. At the start September sold from \$7.45 to \$7.60, but quickly fell to \$7.00. Shorts were active buyers early and there was a good deal taken for the long account. But the country longs, finding a good profit in the favor, sent in selling orders and as soon as the selling became noticeable the local professionals started to unload and the market turned very weak. In this condition Baldwin inaugurated a raid and the crash commenced. Stop-loss orders were reached and more such came out, and it took scarcely five minutes to carry the price from \$7.25 to \$6.85, there being sometimes a drop of 25¢ between sales. September reacted to \$6.95 and was \$6.85 at noon, or 4¢ lower than it closed yesterday. The market seems to have every evidence of manipulation. January pork sold to \$7.60—the same as September—but did not sell below \$7.20 on the drop in September. September lard has ranged at \$3.35 to \$3.42½ and September ribs up to \$3.70 and off to \$3.50. The market kept feverish during the closing hour, but September pork went below the close yesterday, with January higher.

Wheat was higher early, on the firm cables, the lighter receipts and the excited advance in pork at the start, but broke later on the fair weather and the drop in the pork pit. September sold early at 58½c to 59½c, then started off and sold to 58½c, but at noon was 58½c. December sold up to 61½c, off to 60½c, and at noon was about 60½c. The market held very steady during the last hour and featureless as well, September selling at 58½c to 59½c, with the bulk of the trading at 58½c. December kept at 60½c to 60½c, with the bulk of the business at 60½c.

Corn was stronger early, but lost much of the advance later. It was helped some by wheat and pork, but more by the continued reports of damage by hot winds in Kansas. September sold from 25½c to 25½c, off to 25c, and at noon was 25½c. May sold up to 25½c, fell to 23½c to 23½c split, and at noon was 23½c. The market held

steady during the last hour at 25½c to 25½c for September and 23½c to 23½c for May.

Closing quotations were:

	Articles	High	Low	Aug. 5	Aug. 4
Wheat	Aug.	58½	57½	57½	58
	Sept.	59½	58½	58½	58½
	Dec.	61½	60½	60½	61
Corn	Aug.	25	24	24	24
	Sept.	25½	25	25½	25½
	Dec.	26½	25½	26½	25½
	May	29	28½	28½	28½
Oats	Aug.	17	17	17	17
	Sept.	18½	18	18½	18
	May	20½	20½	20½	20
Pork	Aug.	6.80	7.20	7.20	7.20
	Sept.	6.35	6.85	7.25	7.25
	Oct.	6.20	6.40	6.30	6.30
	Jan.	7.60	7.20	7.35	7.17½
Lard	Aug.	3.45	3.50	3.32½	3.32½
	Sept.	3.42½	3.50	3.37½	3.37½
	Oct.	3.45	3.52½	3.40	3.40
	Jan.				