

COERCING EMPLOYEES

How Long Can a Man Hold Down a Job if Found Openly Speaking in Favor of Free Coinage?

In a recent speech Mr. Bryan asserted that workmen are being intimidated by their employers. Bourke Cockran, the bolting Democrat, who is stumping the country in the interest of McKinley—who pays for his time and his traveling expenses—denies his assertion, saying:

"But if he knows of one employer who attempts to corrupt the suffrage by the intimidation of voters, then he knows a criminal who should be denounced before the laws of the nation. If there be within the knowledge of Mr. Bryan a crime so hideous as this, committed in some civilized state, where law is administered by impartial tribunals, he has no right to shield that criminal by his silence. If he does not want to prosecute him himself as he ought to do, then let him give his name to honest Democrats who will see that he is prosecuted."

Mr. Cockran knows, as everyone knows, that open intimidation is avoided; but he knows, as everyone knows, that virtual intimidation is in progress all over the country, that every means of controlling the votes of employees, short of actual coercion, is resorted to, that employees are given clearly to understand that they are expected to vote for McKinley and that a red is ready for them if they are found doing otherwise. The implied threat of discharge hangs over their heads. All that saves them from open bulldozing is the law against intimidation and the Australian ballot.

The big railroad corporations are among the chief offenders in this way. All of them are making canvasses among their employees and sending to each man circulars calling upon him to vote for McKinley. Here is a sample of these circulars:

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway,
Office of the President.

To the employees of the B., C. R. & N. R.:

Is not this money good enough for you?

Why should any man, and especially a railroad man, want money which will purchase but half as much as this? The amount paid you in 1895 was \$1,617,119.39. One million six hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-nine cents.

If the doctrines of the silver party are true the products of the farm are to bring a higher price.

Do you wish to vote to increase the price of the sack of flour or the meat you buy? If this doctrine is true all articles brought from foreign countries will be doubled in price. Such as tea, coffee and sugar. Do you wish to pay more?

The rates of freight and for passengers on the railways are fixed by law and cannot be raised. The railway company must pay you in the money it receives and cannot pay you more than now for the reason that it receives no more than now notwithstanding the fact that it will be only half as good.

If Mr. Bryan is our next president the money of our country will be silver or silver notes on a silver basis. This railway company has to pay interest on its bonds in gold, \$311,000, and if it has to pay a premium to get it and thereby the interest account is increased, and there will be no way to meet it except by reducing expenses, and while the pay might not be reduced the number of men employed must be reduced. Do you wish to take the chance of it being you who will be out of a place? Yours,

J. C. IVES.

Is not the purpose of this circular clear enough? The corporation suggestively says that wages "might not be reduced if the people dare to adopt the bimetallic standard, but the inference is left that they will be, and it is plainly declared that some of the employees will be dropped from the payroll. Intimidation is hardly hidden in this circular. It almost boldly shows itself.

Now, if Bourke Cockran be in earnest when he intimates that he will cause the prosecution of any one practicing intimidation, here is his opportunity. The law of Iowa makes it a misdemeanor for any person or corporation to attempt to influence or control a voter by threatening his discharge from employment. President Ives has violated this law by sending to employees of his road the above circular. Let Mr. Cockran prosecute him. But he will not. He is operating in the interest of these bulldozing corporations.

Suppose that a man receiving one of Ives' circulars is found openly speaking in favor of free silver coinage, how long does any one suppose he will hold down his job?

This bulldozing spirit pervades the country. Right here in Tacoma every day, men admit to their friends that they are for silver but have to talk gold—and some of them even wear McKinley buttons. But otherwise, they would risk their jobs. Everywhere the same half disguised intimidation is practiced.

The intimidators of voters, these corruptors of the suffrage, are all criminals, though they may escape punishment. They are the anarchists, for they trample on the spirit of the law, on morality, on men's rights, on civil liberty. Their methods are hurrying the country to a point where liberty and honesty will be at an end—here the conditions of life will be no better than those which goaded Jacques Bonhomme to reject the wrongs of a century by turning upon his oppressors.

These banded corporations and thieving and tyrannous trusts are the public enemies who stand behind the gold standard movement and they have backed up every other device to benefit the few by injuring the many. It is against these corruptors and oppressors that the battle is being waged.—Tacoma News.

Only Ten Years Ago.

For general information and to show what one of the greatest editors of modern times thought about the silver question only ten years ago, we make the following extract from the Louisville Courier-Journal of August 10, 1886. Editor Waterson said:

First—That the demonization of silver both in the United States and

Europe has had the effect of advancing the value of gold about 40 per cent (the advance has now reached 100 per cent).

Second—That this has been accomplished by depressing the value of all property to that extent.

Third—That about forty per cent of the property producing resources of the people have thus been transferred to a comparatively small class of men whose stocks in trade is gold investments. (This percentage may now be increased to 80 per cent.)

Fourth—That in the exact proportion as gold has risen the burden of debt and taxation has increased, and that in proportion as property and labor have declined the capacity of people to pay their debts and taxes are diminished.

Fifth—That the silver discount is creating a bonus of more than 30 per cent in favor of the farm productions of India and Asia (make it 50 per cent now) which operates to just that extent in favor of wheat, cotton and various productions of foreign nations and against the United States.

Sixth—That these lamentable conditions have been produced by anti-silver legislation.

And Seventh—That they can be undone and prosperity restored by pro-silver legislation.

The reader should remember that "anti-silver legislation" and "pro-silver legislation" mean against silver in one instance and for silver in the other.

How does it happen that Henry Waterson is fighting silver today?

FINANCIAL GEMS.

What Has Been Said by Eminent Men on Finance.

All men who hold that the right of issue of money is a supreme right of government and that this right should not be delegated to individuals, are considered anarchists by the people who are after this right. Men who have opinions in opposition to the gold corner, and who express them, are termed repudiators. Men who have the hardihood to discuss the financial question are termed fools by the men who have robbed the country of millions through financial legislation. If silver men are anarchists, repudiators and fools, what were these men?

"If the Americans adopt our banking and funding system, their liberties are gone."—Sir William Pitt.

"By the eternal, we will see which is to rule—the money power or the people!"—Andrew Jackson.

"Banks are more dangerous to the liberties of the people than the standing armies."—Thomas Jefferson.

"Gold is the most useless metal in the world. Fit only for plugging teeth and ornamenting fools."—Benjamin Franklin.

"The theory of the intrinsic value of money has been abandoned by the best writers and speakers."—Encyclopedia Britannica.

"I have met and conquered all the armies of Europe, but England's paper money sent me to St. Helena."—Napoleon I.

"Whoever controls the volume of money of any country is absolutely master of all industries and commerce."—James A. Garfield.

"A nation says: 'I will oppress the weak and devour the fruits of his labors and I say it is fate that has so ordained.'"—Volney.

"Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation, to whom it belongs."—Thomas Jefferson.

"The bank is the union of the government and the money power—a union far more dangerous than church and state."—John C. Calhoun.

"Anything upon which the government places its stamp and declares it a full legal tender in payment of all debts and taxes is money; no matter what the material may be."—Henry Clay.

"I believe the struggle now going on in this country, and in other countries, for a single gold standard, will, if successful, produce widespread disaster in the end, throughout the world."—James G. Blaine.

"If a government contracted a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and then contracted the money volume before the debt was paid, it is the most heinous crime that a government could commit against the people."—Abraham Lincoln.

"My friends, unless our children have more patience and courage than saved this country from slavery, republican institutions will go down before moneyed corporations. Rich men die, but corporations are immortal. They are never afflicted with disease. In the long run they are bound to win with legislatures."—Wendell Phillips.

"Liberty cannot long endure where the tendency is to concentrate wealth in the hands of the few."—Daniel Webster.

A Lesson In Natural History.

A gilded steer above the cupola on the Exchange building in St. Louis tells the cattleman which way the wind blows. The steer is a work of art and much admired, and yet it remains a contradiction to the belief that cattle-men are observers of the habits of cattle.

"What does a steer do when the wind blows hard?" an old plains cattleman was asked.

"He turns his tail to the wind, humps his back and waits for fair weather," answered the plainsman.

"There's a steer that doesn't," said his questioner, pointing to the gilded steer on the cupola, which faced a tempest an hour wind, disregarding the well known habit of his kind.

"Well, if that ain't so, I'll be beat," said the old cattleman. "But it's just like the market, goes by contraries. Perhaps that's why it faces the wind. But I guess more likely they let the contract for that vane to a tenderfoot who never saw a steer and never was out of the city."

Down in the yards the wind blew from the north, and every steer and cow had its back to the wind and stood humped up, placidly chewing its cud.

The pictures of plains cattle in a storm by Frederic Remington all show the cattle with heads away from the wind, and plainsmen swear to the correctness of Remington's pictures. To be consistent, the gilded steer above the cupola should be reset to do as do his brethren on the plains and in the pens of the stockyards. As it is he is an annoyance to many of the cattlemen at the yards, who are consistent in all things.—Kansas City Star.

POPULIST PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Convention Held at St. Louis.

Following is the Populist platform, as agreed upon by the committee on resolutions and adopted by the St. Louis convention:

The People's Party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that, through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that, while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be obtained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers of the country, for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

First—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

Second—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, and without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

Third—We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and the population of this country, and to restore the just level of prices and labor production.

Fourth—We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt, made by the present administration, as unnecessary and without authority of law, and we demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific action of congress.

Fifth—We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetizing of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

Sixth—We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for arrogating this option to the holders of government obligation securities.

Seventh—We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregate wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution, an invasion of the rightful powers of congress on the subject of taxation.

Eighth—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation.

First—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a nonpartisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny of political power, now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberty of the citizen may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

Second—The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads should never have been alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government should purchase the same, if it becomes necessary, to protect its interests, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price, and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to the transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

Third—We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding the said debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

Fourth—The telegraph, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transaction of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Land.

First—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 therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should, by lawful means, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

Second—We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to Pacific rail-

road companies have, through the connivance of the interior department, robbed multitudes of 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, patenting.

Third—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 not now patented come under this demand.

Direct Legislation.

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

General Propositions.

First—We demand the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Second—We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their 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.

Third—We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as states.

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

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

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

Seventh—We favor just pensions for every disabled Union soldier.

Eighth—Believing that the election franchise and untrammelled ballot are essential to a government of, for and by the people, the People's party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the states as unrepugnant and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full and free and fair ballot and an honest count.

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

ILLUMINATED FACES.

A Novel Lamp Shade on Which Are Pasted Photographs.

The very latest thing in lamp shades becomes a picture frame as well. Colored photographs make the best effect, and these of platinum or sepia finish make the second choice. But nothing is easier to handle. But nothing is necessary beyond the cardboard foundation and a sufficient number of faces to make a goodly showing.

Stagelust young women select cards of their favorite actor in different characters, and so get illuminated views. Less enthusiastic girls are content with faces of their feminine friends.

In either case the process is the same. The shade proper of cardboard is first made upon a wire frame. That done, ovals of correct size and in sufficient number are cut, and the pictures are laid in place and pasted over the back with thin muslin to hold them firm. As a finish a twisted ribbon with bows is attached about each frame and round the edges, or if the maker has sufficient skill a jeweled band is made to take its place.—New York Journal.

Black Nightgowns Are the Latest.

New York women—wearing black tulle nightgowns. The material is black tulle and is so made up as to show the soft, graceful folds that are possible only to such a delicate and diaphanous fabric.

A deep rolling collar which forms a V at the neck is edged by a frill of rich black lace and is already recognized by clever women as a most becoming arrangement for a plump white throat.

Folds of tulle sweep across the front of the gown, while the material is brought up at the left side beneath the collar and caught by a wide bow of cream white gauze ribbon. From this the tulle falls straight to the bottom in folds that cling closely to the figure, the bottom itself being untrimmied.

The sleeves are put in very full, but fall only to the elbow, where they are caught in and joined to a deep fall of lace. The last touch of color is supplied by the monogram of the wearer, elaborately wrought in cream colored silk at the left of the front.

This particular ornament is considered altogether indispensable by the devotees to this latest specimen of the most choice and exclusive lingerie. Extraordinary and unusual as they may seem, black nightgowns promise soon to become the reigning fad among fashionable dames.—Chicago Tribune.

Blood Medicine.

"The duke's marriage to the American was a bitter pill for his family to swallow."

"That is the way with medicine for impoverished blood."—Detroit Tribune.

A Disappointed Life.

Why Richard Cayford Left the Hawaiian Islands.

A Story in Which There Seems a Tinge of Fate—Mrs. Cayford Stricken With Paralysis, and Yet She Has Been Cured—The Residents of the Mission District Look Upon It as a Miracle.

From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.

Residents of the Mission District of San Francisco have for months been marveling over the peculiar case of Mrs. Anna Cayford, the wife of Richard Cayford, who resides at 313 Seventeenth street. Several years ago Mr. and Mrs. Cayford took up their residence in the Hawaiian Islands, where Mr. Cayford, who is by trade a blacksmith, applied himself diligently at his occupation, until at length he had, by reason of his hard work and frugality, placed himself and family upon a fair way to prosperity. He had begun to look forward to the enjoyment of a quiet, happy life upon the beautiful islands of the Pacific, and in his fancy had built for himself and his family a comfortable little home, nestled snugly among the deep and fragrant foliage of that distant land. His wife shared with him in the contemplation of the appliances that this future abode apparently had in store for them. She had arrived at the age at which rest and contentment count for so much in a woman's life, when she was suddenly stricken with nervous prostration. Her condition became very serious, and her physician advised her that she must leave the islands if she wished to regain her health. Acting upon this advice, Mr. Cayford disposed of his business and removed to San Francisco. Mrs. Cayford improved slightly with the change of climate until July, 1893, when she was stricken by paralysis of the left arm and leg, and was entirely deprived of the use of those limbs, having to be carried about the house by her husband for a period of two months. She was treated for some time by a physician, but he was able only partly to relieve her. She was able to drag herself about the house, but there was no strength in either of the affected limbs.

It was while she was in this condition that she noticed in a paper the advertisement of Williams' Pink Pills. She determined to get a box of them and try them, thinking, as she said, that at least she could not be injured by them. Mrs. Cayford tells of the relief she experienced from the time she began taking the pills, and her story is told in such a plain, straightforward manner that it is given in her own words:

"When I first began taking Williams' Pink Pills," said Mrs. Cayford, "I had absolutely no strength in either limb of the left side of my body. The treatment of my physician had partly relieved the paralysis, but after he had applied all his remedies I was still in a practically helpless condition. Before I had taken one full box of the pills I began to feel a return of strength in the limbs that had been so long useless. Feeling reassured by the first effect of the pills upon me, I purchased a second box, and continued to take them until I had used six boxes, when the last trace of paralysis had left my body and I had regained the full use of my limbs. You cannot imagine how delighted I was when I felt that my old-time activity was returning. It reminded me of the days when I was as strong and healthy as my island home. I do not know what stronger testimony I could give as to the merits of Williams' Pink Pills than to say that they have restored me to such a degree of strength that I now do all my own work without the least inconvenience, which is as much as I ever did before I was stricken with paralysis. But that is not all. I almost forgot to say how the pills have relieved me of a certain heaviness in speech, which has troubled me for years. My tongue used to become 'thick,' and I would lisped most dreadfully and could not help myself. I noticed that after I began taking the pills I could talk more easily, and finally I was entirely relieved of the lisping that affected my speech. I have taken the trouble to recommend the pills to an old lady who is afflicted with paralysis. I have not seen her since she began taking them, but her husband told me, just the other day, that she had been greatly benefited by them."

Mrs. Cayford's friends are amazed at her sudden recovery from such a severe paralytic stroke, and stand in wonderment while she repeats the story of her suffering and her cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form), by the dozen or hundred at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Professor Meteorik, the Paris meteorologist, calculates that a hot, bright day in midsummer sees not less than 5,250,000,000 tons of water evaporated from the surface of the Mediterranean sea.

Power developed by Niagara Falls and transmitted to Buffalo, N. Y., by electricity will cost \$60 per horse power per year, a saving of \$20 per horsepower for average lots.

The humming bird, in protecting its nest, always flies at and pecks the eyes of its adversary. Crows have been found totally blind from the humming bird's bill.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WEST & THURX.
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINSAS & CO., Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching and Smarting, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles cured at once by DR. S. C. SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. No knife, no pain. Sent by mail. Price 50c. per bottle. Address: DR. S. C. SAN-KO, P. O. Box 100, Philadelphia, Pa.

A SINGULAR FORM OF MONOMANIA.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in doing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

Pilo's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R. Madison, 2409 42d ave., Chicago, Ill.

The offensive weapon of the ostrich is his leg. He can kick as hard as a mule, and it is remarkable fact that his kick is forward, never backward.

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