

THE VOICE OF LABOR.

'NO CROWN OF THORNS, NO CROSS OF GOLD.'

The Empire State of New York Stamping to the Cause of Humanity—Letters to the New York World from Wage-Earners.

The New York World, which has seen fit to bolt the Democratic ticket and platform, has opened its columns to the discussion of the silver question from the standpoint of the wage-earners of that state. The letters now being printed on its editorial page must prove poor consolation to the editor. Here are a few of them:

Wants More of a Good Thing.

To the Editor of the World: I have been a subscriber to your fearless journal since its birth under its present management (1853), both daily, evening and Sunday, and have tried (successfully) to shape my moral, social and political standing by its teachings. There is no such coin as a 50-cent dollar in this country, nor is there any intention of circulating such by the free-silver advocates. It is beyond question that the present administration believes in a gold standard, yet it authorizes the minting of 37 1/4 grains of silver in a standard dollar and calls it a legal tender. If it is legal to-day (which it is) the Chicago platform only asks for more of this good thing. What a terrible howl those trust magnates and gold manipulators set up, always about election time, for the benefit of the workingman, and after election, whatever is the outcome, cut his wages down 15 to 25 per cent under the plea of retrenchment or over-production. The gold standard men have had full swing for many years. What have they done for the workers and consumers? On the files of the World can be found many object lessons, which, unfortunately, the laborer neglects to husband up, of manufacturing companies sending their products to Europe and selling them cheaper than the home consumer could buy them.

In conclusion, allow me to call the attention of your workmen leaders to an article in this day's World (July 17), entitled "The Causes of Discontent," and for every honest reader of that article I will guarantee a silver voter.

JAMES J. MEADE.

Free Coinage Would Help.

To the Editor of the World: In granting that the free coinage of silver would help the farmer by raising the price of his wheat, corn, cotton, hay, pork, beef, chickens, eggs, butter, potatoes, etc., you have in fact pointed out the red string which leads to the solution of the whole question. The farmers and agricultural workers are the backbone of the country, being in vast majority of all the other producers of wealth.

By raising the prices of farm products the farmers would be benefited directly, thereby enabling them to pay higher wages to their help.

This would again have a tendency to increase the wages of "laborers, mechanics and artisans" in two ways:

1. Being more money in agricultural work, a great part of the oversupply of "laborers, mechanics and artisans" that depend solely upon the wages they cannot get a chance to earn in the cities will turn to agricultural pursuits.

2. The laborers, mechanics and artisans left in the cities will get higher wages by an increased demand for their products from their fellow-workers on the farms, and also by having steady work be more able to meet their grocers' and butchers' bills than they are now with farm products cheap, but work only for half the time.

N. HOWESTOLL.

Booms Business.

To the Editor of the World: The value of silver and gold as mediums of exchange is dependent upon the fiat of the people, and while it does not follow that wealth is thereby created, yet it is a fact that increase in the volume of exchangeable money has a reviving effect upon business.

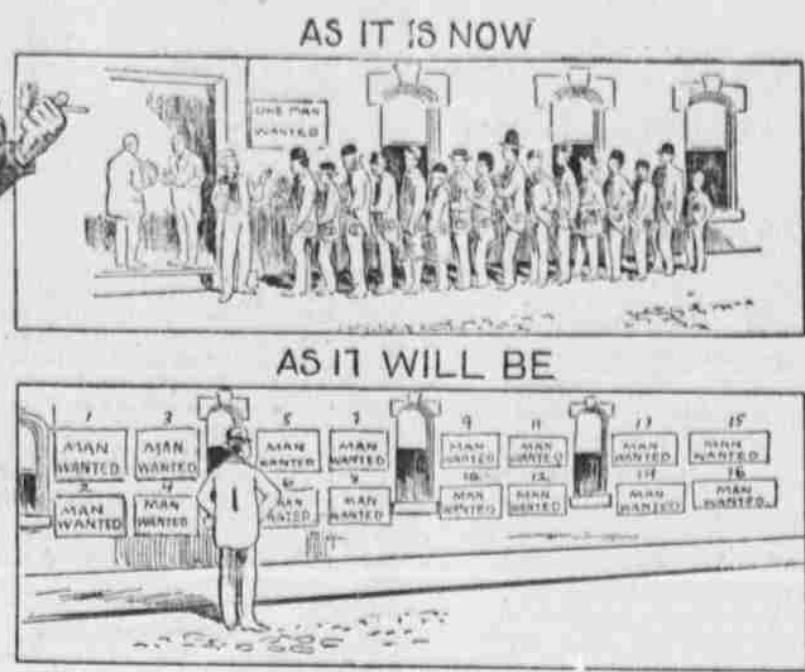
Immediately after the government establishes free coinage at 16 to 1 the price of silver would at once jump to that figure, and if, as we are told, silver would pour in upon us from all parts of the world for coinage at our mints, why let it come on, for the result would be that as they could not exchange it for gold they would have to pay it out for our commodities or use it for other purposes in this country, which would be beneficial to us. There would be no such thing as a 50-cent dollar unless we yield to foreign dictation, which is un-American and treasonable.

RUNNIE REIGH.

Higher Prices, Higher Wages.

To the Editor of the World: Higher prices for the farmer means an increased capacity to purchase for himself and family the articles which we workmen are engaged in producing. A greater demand for our products means a greater demand for labor, which results in either the employment of more hands or higher wages—eventually both. I shall vote for the Democratic nominees because the nomination of candidates and adoption of platform were done fairly and squarely by two-thirds of my party. This to me is law, and inasmuch as I should obey any legislative enactment, even though I did not personally approve of it, so do I feel, though I was not in sympathy with your party's action, I should bow to its decree, work for its success and then try legitimately to reason my

ACTUAL CONVERSATION IN A RAILROAD FREIGHT HOUSE.



"I say, Jim, what does 16 to 1 mean?"
"It means that there are now 16 men to every job that the company has to give out."

"I guess you're right, Jim; there were just sixteen men in line looking for that job yesterday. But if Bryan is elected, what will 16 to 1 mean?"

"That there will be sixteen jobs to one man from Maine to California."—(With apologies to Chicago Times-Herald.)

brothers to my idea of right. But bolt never! "God hates a quitter."
JAMES BENSON.

For Bryan and a Sound Money House
To the Editor of the World: Every Democratic newspaper before the Chicago Convention denounced McKinley. Did he change since? Do you not think that a man like Bryan is more for the plain people of the country than McKinley? Don't you think that if a free-silver bill would pass Congress that McKinley would sign it?

Let every Democrat vote for sound-money Congressmen and the silver ghost would never be heard of. And then with a man like Bryan in the White House trusts and monopolies would not dare to ask favors, nor would the country have to fear any high protection bill.
M. LANG.

Silver Means Prosperity.

To the Editor of the World: From the minute the farmer becomes prosperous by an increased income for his labor his purchasing ability of industrial products will increase and the workingman and artisan will have more work. If there is a sudden increase in the demands for industrial product, labor will be plentiful and the number of unemployed will correspondingly diminish; hence an increase in wages. We have in this country about one mechanic or industrial laborer or artisan to every four engaged in agricultural pursuits; hence four in prosperity can and will easily elevate the one less prosperous. Ergo, we should all vote for Bryan and silver!

AGRICOLABORIUS.

Paradoxical but Common.

To the Editor of the World: The free coinage of silver and gold is in the interests of labor because the gold supply of the world is cornered and controlled by a few hundred men who have forced its price far above the normal. In labor and in all commodities representing real value gold is now at an actual premium of not less than 30 per cent., and it has been forced up not less than 20 per cent. during the Cleveland administration.

WAGE-EARNER.

To Smash the Trusts.

To the Editor of the World: We see in this silver a something to smash iron and other trusts. Men who have formed coal, iron, oil, sugar and other trusts have had their fling with every administration too long. The evils of free coinage are problematical, but the evils we have been suffering are real, undeniable. If by adopting free silver we can rid ourselves of the leaders who have so betrayed us—well. They say it is dishonesty! The sudden saluts!
THOMAS H. POTTER.

Government vs. Corporation.

To the Editor of the World: Every man who knows anything at all about the currency knows that there is not gold enough in the world to do 10 per cent of the world's business. The issue is not between gold and silver, but whether we shall have a Government currency of the precious metals controlled by the people or a currency 90 per cent. corporation notes and 10 per cent. precious metal. If we are to have a paper-note currency issued by private corporations it will be controlled in Europe, and Europe will control our trade and labor. As an American I am in favor of home rule for American labor, and therefore I favor money of the mints, a currency of the precious metals freely coined. There is no other honest money.
B.

Farmers Will Get Double Prices.

To the Editor of the World: I doubt if you will print this against your opinion and interest. Shouting for your 50-cent dollar has no backing. It is simply throwing sand in the people's eyes. It is misleading. Gold would not have its present value if it was not used by nations as money, and the same is the case with silver. As soon as silver is re-established by this nation it will at once jump up in value. As soon as the farmers, who constitute the large mass of our inhabitants, receive double the price for their products will it not enable them to buy twice as much merchandise as they can do now, because there is little or nothing left them after paying interest, taxes and general expenses? Would not business spring up all over the land? The greater demand for labor would help the workmen to regulate wages.
FREDERICK KOEZY.

THE SILVER BRIGADE.

The Capture of New York State Is Already Foreordained.

Among the features of the campaign, as outlined by Chairman Jones, will be the sending of a Silver Brigade into New York city and state. This brigade will consist of three hundred picked orators from the west and south. The result of their work is already foreordained by the following poem, after Tennyson's famous "Charge of the Light Brigade."

I.
On to the fight, on to the fight,
Brothers, march onward;
Against the Wall street horde,
Charged the three hundred.
Forward, the Silver Brigade,
Three hundred men arrayed;
Into the enemy's lair
Charged the three hundred.

II.
Forward, the Silver Brigade!
Not a single man dismayed;
For well they all knew
That Jones had not blundered.
'Twas theirs to reason why,
'Twas theirs to make reply,
'Twas theirs to do or die;
Into the enemy's lair
Charged the three hundred.

III.
Curses to the right of them,
Curses to the left of them,
Curses in front of them
Volleyed and thundered;
Stormed at with rebel yell,
Boldly they fought, and well;
Into the Wall street hordes,
Into the lairs of hell
Charged the three hundred.
All Wall street schemes laid bare;
Free silver rent the air,
Bryan and Sewall there,
Charging the Wall street hordes,
while

All the world wondered.
Into the battle's smoke
Through party lines they broke,
Democrat and Populist.
Until reeling from truth's stroke,
Shattered and sundered,
Wall street's lines were broke,
But not the three hundred's.

IV.
Glory to the right of them,
Glory to the left of them,
Glory all around them
Volleyed and thundered.
They had stormed the walls of hell,
While not a hero fell
Of them that had done so well.
Back from Wall street's lair,
Back from the walls of hell,
Came every one of them—
All the three hundred.

V.
When can their glory fade?
Oh, that grand fight they made!
All the world wondered.
Honor the fight they made,
Honor the Silver Brigade—
Victorious three hundred!
P. J. D.

Bryan on Former Presidents and the Public.

Now that Mr. Bryan expects to live in the White House himself it is interesting to recall what he wrote on March 31, less than four months ago, on the subject of former Presidents and a proposition to pension them. These are his words from the editorial page of the World-Herald:

Ex-Presidents ought to take care of themselves as ordinary citizens do. If it should ever happen that one of our ex-Presidents should be in need of public or private aid, said aid would be forthcoming. In recent years our Presidents have retired in comfortable circumstances. Gen. Harrison is earning fat fees at the bar, and his dignity does not suffer one bit because he is eating his bread in the perspiration of his gray matter. When Mr. Cleveland retires he will not be in immediate want. The several millions which he is credited with accumulating will help to keep the wolf from the door for a while and whenever his reserve fund gets below one or two millions the people will help him out cheerfully. This government will attain more to the purpose of its founders when the notion that the people owe their officials anything is entirely eradicated. To be sure, we owe the faithful official our appreciation and respect. We have paid him for his time, and he loses nothing in dignity if he steps from official place to the ranks of the laborers. If he is broken down in health or should be otherwise unfortunate, the American people would not permit an ex-President to suffer.

THE LATE F. H. HURD.

CAREER OF ILLUSTRIOUS EX-CONGRESSMAN OF OHIO.

Apoplexy Is the Cause of His Death—His Many Contests for the National Legislature—Aspirations for Office Recently Laid Aside.

FRANK H. Hurd, the eminent statesman and lawyer, died in his apartments in the Booday House, Toledo, Ohio, recently after a few days' illness. He was able to walk about his room until the previous day, when he was stricken with apoplexy. The recurring attacks rendered him unconscious, in which condition he lay until death.

Frank Hurd was born at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1841. His father, Judge Hurd, took great pains with his education, and at an earlier age than is usual he was sent to Kenyon college, at Gambier, where he graduated when but 17 years of age, taking the highest honors of his class. The next four years were spent in his father's office, in the study of the law. At the age of 21 Mr. Hurd was admitted to practice, and from the beginning took a high rank in his profession. In 1863 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Knox county, and in 1866 was sent to the state senate, where he served one term with distinction.

In 1868 Mr. Hurd was appointed to codify the criminal laws of Ohio, which commission was ably executed. In 1869 he came to Toledo and formed a partnership with Judge Charles H. Scribner. During their partnership Harvey Scribner was admitted to the firm, and when Judge Scribner retired to go upon the bench, Mr. Hurd retained his connection with Harvey Scribner until Jan. 1, 1894.

In 1872 Mr. Hurd was first nominated for congress, and his career as a national character began from that time. He was defeated in that canvass by I. R. Sherwood. In 1874 he again ran for congress, and this time was successful. He was re-elected in 1876, but was unseated by J. D. Cox. In 1878 he was again elected, defeating J. B. Luckey in a close contest. In 1880 he was again defeated, Judge J. M. Ritchie being elected. In 1882 he was again elected, but in the campaign of 1883 he was defeated by Jacob Romeis.



FRANK H. HURD.

Since 1884 Mr. Hurd has been out of politics in the sense of being an aspirant for any public office, but his influence has been felt in his party at all times and on many occasions his voice has been the strongest in shaping its policy in Ohio. Jan. 1, 1894, he formed a law partnership with O. S. Brumbaugh and C. A. Thatcher, which continued to his death.

HE WAS A YANK.

Why the Southern Army Decided to Surrender.

Governor Matthews is telling a good story he heard in the South recently, says the Indianapolis Sentinel. In a valley in the northern part of Georgia, between two mountains which shut out all communication with the outside world, there lived an old planter, who, while an ardent adherent of the southern cause, was too badly crippled by infirmities to shoulder a musket and march barefooted. But he had a son whom he sent, and after the boy had disappeared down the road the old man waited for the news of the strife. Occasionally rumors of southern victories would float over the mountains and the old man—Uncle S—he was called—would rejoice and take an unusually large dose of mint julep. At other times, when reverse news came and it was reported that the gray had been turned back, the old man would bitterly lament and use the same remedy for grief and sorrow that he used to quiet his joy. Through it all he had abundant faith in the ultimate victory of the Confederate army and any doubt expressed would meet with a stern rebuke.

The years wore on and news failed to arrive. The valley was deserted and there was no one to learn the course of events. The old man smoked his pipe and waited impatiently for news. One morning as he sat on his front porch with his pipe, far down the road appeared the form of a solitary pedestrian. Gradually he approached and the feeble vision of the old planter recognized his long absent son. The puffs from his pipe came thick and fast, but this was the only sign of eagerness or nervousness displayed. The gate swung open and the soldier walked up and sat down on the steps. "Mornin', Jim," said the old man. "Mornin', pap," was the quiet response.

FROM THE OPPOSITION.



How's This?
New York Times: We will give our hearty support to the republican party. The democratic party is no longer the party of Cleveland.

Listen to This.
New York Sun: We cannot support the democratic nominees.

Voice From England.
London Times: The democratic party has created a grave error by adopting free silver instead of free trade. We hope McKinley will be elected.

Another.
London Standard: The position of the democratic party on the finance question will lose to it the sympathy of its friends on this side of the water.

Still Another.
St. James Gazette: Should the United States adopt free coinage of silver, England would be forced to adopt a plan of retaliation that might startle the world. As we have time and again said: "Anglo-Saxon union, with the United States in consideration, is an idle dream."

Here Most Against It.
The arch-anarchist says: I cannot support the democratic party on the silver issue.

From a Pro-British Sheet.
New York Post: Between protection and free silver we unhesitatingly take the former. "Sound-money" democrats should vote for McKinley.

From Another Leading Anarchist.
Henry Clews: If ignorant suffrage makes the silver cause successful at the polls the east (Wall street) has another card to play (secession).

Chicago Tribune (Owned in England.)
"This is not the democratic party at all. Call it the popocratic party. That's a better name for it. But whatever name it goes by it shall not fasten its (American) financial system on this country."

There are thousands of opposition trusts like the above that will make good campaign material for the democratic party. Editors should make use of them and show that there is a gigantic conspiracy being hatched to fasten the British gold standard on this country forever. As soon as the patriotic people of this country understand the situation properly they will get under the American banner regardless of former party ties.

Government Regulation of Wealth.
On Jan. 14, 1895, the World-Herald contained an editorial from Mr. Bryan's pen on the subject of "vast wealth." He said:

"It is possible for one citizen to injure another with a club or with a weapon, but that is not the only way. The gamblers on the Board of Trade may injure the farmer by decreasing the price of his grain, or they may injure the person who buys farm products by increasing the price. Whether their manipulations of the markets hurt the one class or the other, they do an injury. Trusts crush out small competitors, and then having a monopoly, extort higher prices from purchasers. There are many indirect methods by which one person can injure another, methods by which one person virtually takes the property of another person without his consent. If the government properly restrains each citizen intent on wrongdoing and fully protects every citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, many great fortunes will be prevented."

In the public schools of Germany the bright pupils are separated from the stupid ones. Medical men do the sorting.

"Shot?"
"No p."
"Sick?"
"No p."
The old man reached behind him for a stout club which he used as a cane. "Jim," he said, nervously, "Jim, ye didn't desert?"
"No, we're whupped."
"What!"
"Yes, we're whupped. Lee has surrendered with his army and we laid down our guns."
"Jim, how did it happen?"
"Well, pap, we all fought our best as long as it was an even shake; but we uns all found out 'at the Lord was a Yank an' it was no use. We uns laid down our guns an' cum home."

A Famous Englishman.
George Tinworth, whose marvelous panels representing sacred subjects have made him the most famous artist in terra cotta of his generation, was born in London, Nov. 5, 1843. The son of a poor wheelwright, he cultivated wood carving in early life, first as a diversion and afterward, having taken lessons of Lambem, pursued the art as an avocation. In 1864 he entered the academy schools, soon de-



GEORGE TINWORTH.

veloped a high order of talent, and his exhibits of figures, solitary and in groups, challenged such marked attention that he obtained a permanent appointment in the great Doulton art pottery in 1867. The grace and dignity of his compositions have been pronounced by competent critics as beyond praise. An important example of his work is the reredos in York Minster.

Ancient Journalism.
At a recent congress of journalists held at Heidelberg, fac similes of the first newspaper ever printed were distributed to the members. It is a sheet published at Strasburg in 1609 by Johann Carolus. In a letter from Venice, dated Sept. 4, in the first number, Galileo's discovery of the telescope is announced. "The government has added one hundred crowns to the pension of Master Galileo Galilei, of Florence, professor at Padua, because he has invented an instrument which enables one to see distant places as if they were quite near."

A Deadly Rifle.
Italy has a new magazine rifle, which holds only six cartridges, but can be filled and discharged in fifteen seconds. The bullet has an outside covering of German silver with a case of lead, hardened by antimony, and will go through a brick wall three feet thick at a range of a quarter of a mile. The bore is 0.256 inches and the trajectory is so flat that the rifle can be fired up to a range of 650 yards without using the folding sight, which is set for as long a range as 2,200 yards.

Japan's New Minister.
M. Hoshi, Japan's new minister to this country, is a statesman and scholar of prominence. Mr. Hoshi—the name means "star"—has long been a prominent figure in the political arena of Japan. He studied law in England, and was one of the first Japanese to become a barrister at the Middle Tem-



M. HOSHI TORRI.

ple. He is an ex-president of the Lower House of the Japanese diet or congress.

Similar.
Squid-like—Campaign lies remind me of mosquito nettles.
McSwilgen—Too thin, eh!
"No."
"Then how do they remind you?"
"Made out of hole cloth."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Monopoly.
At Redditch, England, 20,000 people make more than 100,000,000 needles a year, and they are made and exported so cheaply that England has no rival and practically monopolizes the trade.

A man without enemies may not be much of a man, but he has a soft time of it.