

LIKE A THUNDERBOLT

UNION PRINTERS FIRE THEIR OPINIONS AT MARK HANNA.

Poll of Five Hanna-McKinley Organs of Chicago Shows That Union Workmen Are Solid for Bryan and Altgeld.

From the Chicago Dispatch: Just to see if a fair and honest expression of opinion could not be obtained from the workmen, the Typographical union has caused a poll to be taken of the mechanical department of the five morning newspapers in Chicago. It is needless to emphasize that the newspapers in question are, without exception, advocates of the single standard gold dollar.

The poll resulted as follows:

Bryan, McKinley	15
Tribune	63
Record	82
Chronicle	60
Inter Ocean	57
Times-Herald	55
Total	317

The vote for governor of Illinois stood as follows:

Altgeld, Tanner	4
Tribune	71
Record	86
Chronicle	67
Inter Ocean	61
Times-Herald	59
Total	354

The result as above has been certified to by some of the officials of the union, and is now on file at democratic national headquarters. It is given out not to demonstrate the law of power these publications have over the convictions of their employes but to show exactly what the intelligent workmen think of the conditions now confronting him. Of course, it also shows that the newspapers in question cannot be convincing in their arguments, but this is not the point sought to be made, as the democratic managers have long since lost all faith in the local press with the single exception of The Dispatch.

HOW THE MANAGERS REGARD IT.

At any rate, the poll of the "typos" caused the issuance of the following statement this morning from headquarters:

"The five big morning newspapers of Chicago are engaged in an attempt to show that organized labor is opposed to Bryan and free silver. It may be interesting to the goldbug publishers of these newspapers to know that of 361 men employed in their composing and press rooms 317 will vote for Bryan while but 44 will vote for McKinley. These men belong to the finest labor organization in the world, and cannot be bulldozed or coerced into stifling their convictions.

"It will be seen from the above ballots that the estimate made by labor leaders in Chicago that nine-tenths of the organized labor vote of Chicago will be cast for Bryan and free silver is a correct one, and that despite coercion and intimidation it will be found in the ballot boxes Nov. 3.

WORKINGMEN ARE WITH BRYAN.

"Wherever employes have a chance to express their views similar results have been attained. In one of the Armour shops at the Union Stock yards, where an Australian ballot was taken, the vote stood 675 for Bryan and 125 for McKinley. In another shop the vote stood 287 for Bryan and 17 for McKinley. It is known that the Chicago Tribune, through its correspondents and agents, made a canvass of employes in all the large manufacturing towns of Illinois. The result was such an amazing majority for Bryan that the returns were destroyed. They indicated a majority of 50,000 for Bryan and even larger for Altgeld. The only consolation left for the McKinley managers is to take factory ballots in the presence of officials and loudly proclaim the result as a victory for gold, despite the fact that all such ballots are criminally fraudulent on their face.

"McKinley organs and McKinley creators are wildly denouncing the plank in the democratic platform which protests against federal interference in local affairs. They appear to forget that the republican national committee which met in Chicago in 1860 and nominated Abraham Lincoln adopted a platform which contained a plank objecting to federal interference."

Senator Allison for Silver.

The affairs of this world cannot be conducted upon the single basis of gold; and the war and the contest of today is between those who seek to destroy and outlaw silver and those who seek to place it upon an equality with gold. That is the contest; and I am for the full and complete restoration of silver as one of the coin metals of the world, and therefore I propose to do whatever I can to promote that most desirable object.

John Sherman a Gold Bull.

The secretary of the treasury (John Sherman) is the greatest bull in the gold market, and every means at his official disposal is employed to force an exclusive gold currency on the country, and to depreciate all property—the accumulations of the industry and thrift of the people.—Chicago Tribune, Jan. 21, 1878.

The Chicago newspapers state that a poll of the Elgin Watch company showed the following result: McKinley, 801; Bryan, 8. The poll was taken by the superintendent and foreman. An actual vote taken with great care by fellow workmen in whom the men had confidence, gave the following result: Bryan, 486; McKinley, 244; undecided, 79.



"If my father could vote today he would vote for Bryan for President of the United States." The above words are from the lips of Jesse Grant, favorite son of Gen. U. S. Grant. The son has left the Republican party just as his father before him left the Democratic party when it made a compromise with the slave power. In his farewell to the Republican party Jesse Grant writes: "I believe honestly in the great advantage to this country of the free coinage of silver. It does not mean repudiation of our debts at home or abroad. These debts will have to be paid in products, and anything that will raise the value of them will, I believe, benefit all classes. "If we can double the price of a silver rupee we have doubled the price of the wheat that comes into competition with our wheat, and therefore double our wheat as to its debt paying capacity. The same argument holds good of the silver price of our meats and live stock. It holds good, too, in the silver ruble and the price of oil. It holds good in many ways too numerous to mention.

The Only Honest Dollar.

The fight is to restore to its old place the wrongfully-ejected silver unit, viz.: the 371 1/4-grain dollar. The (Chicago) Evening Journal pretends that it is in favor of silver remonetization. But how? Why, it would bite off from a silver bar chunks each worth a dollar—in what? Why, gold! and each chunk it would call a dollar until gold fluctuated and went higher, and then it would call in all the outstanding pieces, and bite off larger chunks of silver. But this would not be the American dollar at all, and that is just the point in the case. The old Spanish milled dollar of 371 1/4 grains was a standard dollar and unit of value in parts of this country from 1690 to 1775, when the Continental congress adopted it as the standard dollar, on which to borrow money to carry on the revolutionary war. That war debt was incurred in dollars of that exact weight. The revolutionary debt was paid in silver dollars of exactly that weight. The debt of the second war with Great Britain was incurred and afterwards paid in silver dollars of that exact standard. If anybody had called the money "a 91-cent dollar," he would probably have been rotten-egged for his slanderous malice.—Chicago Tribune, Feb. 11, 1878.

Gold Standard Means Bankruptcy.

To undertake to do the business of the world on a single gold basis of measurement and equivalents means loss, bankruptcy, poverty, suffering and despair. Debts will grow larger, and taxes become more onerous. The farmer will receive small prices for his crops; labor will be forced down, down, down, and there will be a long series of strikes, lock-outs, and a suspension of production. Those who own property, but owe for it in part, will see their mortgage increasing in proportion as gold acquires new purchasing power, while the property itself will be shrinking in value. There will be no relief, it must be kept in mind—for gold will be the only recognized equivalent of values, the stock of gold with its power will be constantly growing; and the circle of wealth will be uniformly contracting.—Chicago Tribune, Jan. 16, 1878.

The Silver Dollar Ably Defended.

What is a whole dollar? Who says that a part of a dollar shall be a whole dollar or wants it to be? Four hundred and twelve and a half grains of silver is a whole dollar, and was so fixed by law in 1792. It never was anything else, never can be anything else under the law. Whether at present that weight of unlegal tender silver is worth as much as a gold dollar of 23 8-10 grains in London, no one cares. Four hundred and twelve and a half grains of silver coined and made legal tender is just as much a dollar as the gold dollar.—Chicago Tribune, Jan. 19, 1878.

It Is Now (1896) as Blind as a Bat in Daylight.

The folly of advocating the single gold standard of money must be obvious to every one not blind as a bat in the daylight.—Chicago Tribune, Jan. 5, 1878.

The Indianapolis convention has been described as the "finest array of bankers, railroad men and attorneys for corporations and trusts ever got together."

"As to repudiation, why, we have practically repudiated already if bankruptcy means failure to pay debts. Did you ever think of what an awful debt America owes today? Nineteen thousand millions of mortgaged indebtedness. All the gold and silver in the world would not pay one-third of this single item of mortgage indebtedness, and under our present arrangement of things the awful disparagement between the ability to produce and the power of money to accumulate interest makes the breach between this country and solvency grow wider every year. Prices go down, money going up. Interest eating, eating all the time. How can it ever be paid? The free coinage of silver I do not believe to be a panacea for all our evils, but I do believe it a step in the right direction and for the best interest of the American people."

HILL FOR SILVER.

WRITES A LETTER TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

He Advocated Independent Action for This Country—Prophesied Victory for the Adherents of Free Coinage in 1896.

"I am in favor of bimetalism as the issue of the future. We should seek to keep that issue to the front. We should not strive for temporary success or compromise. We should be for free coinage under an international agreement, if it be possible to procure one, and, if not possible, then for independent bimetalism. This is the great goal for which we should strive. It cannot be done at once. Our friends must not be impatient. The people must be educated. The unexpected action of India and the general sentiment of the moneyed classes conspire against us at this time. I do not believe in the Bland bill or any other measure which guarantees anything less than the unrestricted coinage for gold and silver alike, as pledged in the democratic national platform. Let us prepare not for the present victory, but for victory upon that issue in 1896. The repeal of the Sherman law will not give the relief which is anticipated. It will aid business temporarily, but in a year times will be hard, and the demand for permanent financial relief will be irresistible. We should continue to hold out free coinage as the goal which the country must ultimately reach. The triumph of the monetarists will be but temporary."—Written on July 13, 1893, to the Atlanta Constitution, and published at Senator Hill's request.

Act Done Secretly and Stealthily.

In 1873-4, as it was two years and more later discovered, the coinage of this silver dollar was forbidden, and silver dollars were demonetized by law. This act, which was done secretly and stealthily, to the profound ignorance of those who voted for it, and of the president who approved it, had, without the knowledge of the country, removed one of the landmarks of the government; had, under cover of darkness, abolished the constitutional dollar, and had arbitrarily, and to the immense injury of the people, added heavily to every form of indebtedness, public and private.—Chicago Tribune, Feb. 23, 1878.

Dollar Defined.

A dollar's worth of silver is 412 1/2 grains standard (with alloy), or 371 1/4 of pure silver. This standard weight was adopted by Congress in 1792, and has never been changed; 371 1/4 grains of pure silver constitutes exactly a dollar's worth of silver.—Chicago Tribune, January 17, 1878.

Silver Has Not Depreciated.

Silver, even as bullion, has not depreciated since it was demonetized, as compared with property or labor.—Chicago Tribune, February 6, 1878.

Some people think it awful for this government to coin free the product of American silver mines, but all right to coin free the product of the South African gold mines.

They Are Organized.

On Saturday, April 27, 1895, there was a banquet of bankers in this city (Chicago) at which Mr. William C. Cornwell, president of the New York State Bankers' association delivered the principal address. Among other things he said:

"If, in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, the bankers and sound money men had been organized as they are organized now, and had spoken out as they are speaking out now, had started on a campaign of education as they are starting out now; the greenback would long ago have been wiped out; the silver lunacy, before it had wrought incalculable damage, would have been confined to the asylums, where it belongs."

The Cause of Present Distress.

Does not this New Jersey governor (McClellan) know, as we have already stated in these columns, that an ounce of silver to-day can be exchanged for more of any given commodity than it could five years ago when it was at a premium with gold? As far as stability is concerned, the value of silver has remained comparatively stationary as compared with other property. As a measure of value it has fluctuated less than gold. It is the enormous and alarming enhancement of the value of gold that has squeezed out the values of property, paralyzed the trade of the country and produced the present distress. If there is to be a choice between the two metals, the people prefer that metal which most nearly retains its equilibrium in relation with other commodities.—Chicago Tribune, Jan. 19, 1878.

It Was Astonishing Information.

When Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson devised the system of American coinage, they adopted the metallic plan for the express and direct purpose of securing to the American people, as a protection against all fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver, the option to pay debts in coin of either metal. We continued the system in this country until 1876; the people were astounded with the information that in 1873-4 we had abolished the coinage of the silver dollar, and declared it no longer a legal tender.—Chicago Tribune, January 25, 1878.

Must Never Be Surrendered.

Hamilton and Jefferson concurred in the wisdom and necessity of having a double standard, the purpose being to confer the option on the debtor to pay in either metal at his pleasure. Those great statesmen clearly foresaw the trouble and disaster that a single standard would bring upon the country. The retention of the option by the debtor to pay in either silver or gold is vitally important to the welfare of the whole American people, and must never be surrendered.—Chicago Tribune, Jan. 14, 1878.

The moneyed classes first array themselves against the masses, but the masses must not squeal about it and array themselves against the classes. That's high treason.

Senator Allison writes a friend in Washington that he fears Bryan will carry Iowa. And well he may.

A Bird that Shaves Itself.
San Francisco Examiner.
The lammergeyer, or bearded vulture, found throughout the whole mountain chains of the Old World, actually shaves himself. The expert barber who has for his customers crusty millionaires could not ply the keen-edged instrument to the stubby beard of his particular patron more deftly than the monarch of the mountain tops prunes his own bristly beard.
The head of the vulture is clothed with feathers, and from the sides of the under mandible proceeds a row of black bristles. From this peculiar projection of feathers the bird derives its name. A layer of similar bristles begins at the eye and covers the nostrils, forming a fleecy mustache.
With his strong and sharp claws which act as the razor, he trims his whiskers with great care and dexterity. He does this with great regularity and soon the downy beard and mustache give way to a full growth of bristly feathers.

A Balzac Museum.
From Gentlewoman
At Levallois-Perret, very near Paris, there is a museum formed of souvenirs taken from Balzac's home, destroyed some years ago. It is with great difficulty one obtains permission to visit this museum; but once there, an archaeological student finds much of interest. Among other treasures are superb carvings, which were once ornaments above doors and window pieces. One of these represents a man holding his head on his right hand; above are engraved in stone the words, "Plus Despair." No one knows to whom the collection belongs, nor the reason for so much mystery.

That Joyful Feeling
With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

The important announcement is made that in the November number of the Atlantic Monthly will appear the first of a series of exceedingly interesting reminiscences covering the last fifty years of the life of Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, under the apt title of "Cheerful Yesterdays." Col. Higginson's career as a writer, soldier, public servant and man of letters covers the last half century, and there is hardly a man or a movement of that time that he has not come into intimate relations with. These autobiographical papers, in a cheerful tone, really cover much of the most important history of this long period.

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The Festive Fly.
Flies are despised, but if everyone was as persistent and as hard to discourage as a fly more people would succeed. When a fly gets after a person it never knows when to stop. It may be scraped off fifty times, but it immediately comes back again and lights in about the same place. All efforts to kill a fly usually result only in personal injury. The Bible holds Job up as an example of patience, but we bet there were no flies in his time.—Aitchison Globe.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

Doubted His Soundness.
"How do you like the new preacher?"
"There's some of us that don't like him. We believe he's a gold bug."
"Has he been preaching politics?"
"Mighty near it. His first sermon was from the text, 'Whatsoever, therefore, ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them,' and blame it all, everybody knows that's the golden rule!"

Mrs. H. Sheppard, Room 24 Edling Block, Omaha, Neb., writes: "I have had constipation for a long time and I also had a bad case of internal hemorrhoids (piles) from which I suffered untold pain. Your Dr. Kay's Renovator has entirely cured me." Sold by druggists at 25 cts. and \$1. See advt.

Better be a lamp in the house than try to be a star in the sky.
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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c
Do what you can do well and you will soon be able to do much better.

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Health is of the utmost importance, and it depends upon pure rich blood. Ward off colds, coughs and pneumonia by taking a course of
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There is no medicine known that is worthy to be compared with DR. KAY'S RENOVATOR. It is so safe and yet very efficient, that it is the best family medicine known. It always does good, as it restores to natural healthy action all of the internal organs. It is the very best nerve tonic known. It increases the appetite, promotes digestion, averts fevers, cures dyspepsia, liver and kidney diseases, etc.

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