WHOLE NO. 39.

SATURDAY, FIBRUARY 1, 1896.

PRICE, 3 CENTS.

AND WEALTH.

Wealth the Commonweal, Poverty the Common III, of Society.

The Struggle for Existence Permeates Every Fiber of Society.

The idea that money is the only form of wealth, and that wealth or the real prosperity of a nation can be, or even ought to be computed by elaborate financial systems or speculative calculations, is a fallacy which has confounded the common sinse of men of 'light and leading," and jumbled the judgement of the man in the street. No human being ever yet lived on money. A plateful of sovereigns or bank notes would not feed a hungry child; a house built of them would not make a desirable residence, nor would a pile of them strung together make a comfortable suit of clothes.

Neither does 'money make money.'

Suppose you plant sovereigns, crowns or shillings in the ground, they will not yield an increase, and alchemy being still an undiscovered science, money instead of in-creasing in bulk, has a marked tendency in quite the opposite direction.

Wealth, indeed, in the Ruskinian sense, is the commonweal, just as poverty is the common ill. Wealth is the storehouse of life, and has a family resemblance to health, in the same way, and to the same extent, that poverty is related to disease.

The wealth of a nation must, therefore, be determined by the health of that nation, and if we are to test Great- Britain and Ireland by this measure, we shall find it a very poor nation indeed.

The possession of life implies the love of life, the love of life implies the preservation of life. Thus, the first law of nature necessitates the supply of a sufficiency of good food, of comfortable clothing, of habitable homes, with abundant space, pure air, fresh water, a reasonable degree of exercise, physical, mental and moral; together with the conscious acknowledgment and practice of the fundamental law of existence, i. e., the co-operation of humanity with nature in the production of wealth, the quintessentials of

Viewed thus, man to sustain life re-

tion (tools), and the application of his pr-force in co-operation with the forces of nature, whereof he is an integral por-

Denied the use of land and tools-he is divorced from nature, and has no visible means of subsistence. Partially denied these, he has a struggle for existence, the struggle becoming intensified the further he is divorced from the source and means of his subsistance. The intensity of the struggle confounds him, degrades him, unmans him, divorces him from nature, engenders dehumanization, destroys not only his sense of solidarity, but finally brings his race to extinction.

The struggle for existence is, therefore, the effect of a cause, the cause is easily discerned, the cure also is equally plain. I propose, therefore, to deal with these three facts in their respective order, and first of all with the struggle for existence, as it reveals itself to us at this, the most momentous period of our lives,

THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

Whenever a congested mass of human beings cluster together, there a fierce feud is raging; a war, grim, pitiless, destructive, brutal, and inhuman. Indeed, the larger the multitude—the larger the city the flercer, the more deadly the feud. Thus, in London we have, side by side with inordinate luxury and idleness, the grossest poverty, filth, and squalor. Here the few gorge themselves fritter away life, wealth and time in senseless, soulless pleasure, surfeited with a superabundance of the good things of existence; while the multitudes wring their hands in despair, curse the breath-the poisoned breath-of life, swelter in the aweat of dreary drudgery, pine not fit for swine, go down to death by the cruelest conceivable torture-starvation. and die in the most shocking destitution. Four-fifths of the entire population are at the mercy of the other fifth, and also at war with themselves.

The children come to many thousands unwelcome and unloved. Those whereof

"Ye are better than all the ballads That ever were sung or read: For ye are living poems-

And all the rest are dead.'' and of whom the canting ecclesiastic de-"Blessed is he who bath his quiver full of them," are in thousands of cases regarded as an unmitigated curse, and only good in so far as they scramble, scrape or s pittance for their parents and help to swell the profits of the plunderers. Instead of "to us a child is born' being the occasion of exultation to its parents, a source of consolation arises in the fact that they have "gone back," i. e., died in infancy. These heirs of immortality are permitted to amuse themselves as best they may in the foetid gutters of the slums that the masses call "home, sweethome," and are at the mercy of all





the hideous arrangements yclept carts, cabs, coaches, vans, lorries, etc.

Moreover, the sight of those children in their rags, with their gaunt starved bodies, and their precocious criminality, would itself be sufficient to condemn any nation, and certainly any nation which prides itself on its freedom, its righteousness, its wealth, and its unsurpassed civilization. But the difference between these and the workers generally is only one of degree. The older children of the family have to seek out the more profitable forms of employment, and -oh, the misfortune to be a girl! For her is reserved the most humiliating, the most tragic torture. She is even in the eyes of Mr. Gi
the smug, respectable, Christian man of
business, a creature, whose work, even
when as good as, or better than, a man's is
only worth a third of his value. Obedience
is the stock-in-trade; she is the bulwark
of respectability. Her position in
living i Her position in respectability. the commercial world is to supply cheap labor, and plenty of it, or to attend on her superiors, relieve them of anything troublesome, from a fretful child to a pampered bull-dog. To be regarded by the youthand some youths last long-as the vehicle for his lust, and to be compelled to marry a slave to escape the low wages and sweating labor of the workshop, become the slave of a slave, the mother of proletaires, and be old before the prime of life. Well may the father of a family of girls consider himself unenviably situated in a society which reckons women private property, to be sold for a pint of beer, a title, an income, or the price of a libertine's lust.

their own daughters frittering their lives away in luxurious idleness, while they themselves are busily engaged as employers men's daughters. Thus Jane becomes a drudge or a prostitute, while Dorothea becomes a lady, and gets gobbled by some enterprising youth because of her dowery. Out of every two children born one dies before it reaches the age of 5. 'Eighteen per cent of the children of the 'upper' class, 36 per cent of the 'tradesman' class, 55 per cent of the 'laboring' class die before they reach 5 years of age'' (Prof. Play-"Six per cent of the children of the 'well-to-do' classes as against 30 per cent of their life'' (Dr. C. R. Drysdaie).

a true man than his daughter and his

"The average age at death among the nobility, gentry and professional classes in England and Wales is 55 years, but among the artisan classes of Lambeth it is only 29 years,'' and in many parts of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Loudon it scarcely reaches 20 years. Thousands die from fatal accidents, mostly preventible, every year, the privi-leged victims being miners, railwaymen, chemical workers and machine minders. The infirmaries are filled with the wrecks and breakages of humanity, the victims of exploitation. The fever hospitals are unable to cope with the increas ing army of sufferers from the putrid city atmosphere, the filthy factories, insanitary workshops, overcrowded slums, adulterated food stuffs, and the too close imprisonment of the wage-slaves.

About a third of the entire population of the nation are on and under the poverty line, in the struggle for bread. These consist of loafers (common garden type),

semi-criminals, people in chronic "the poor," the underpaid and larly employed or casuals. Their ings do not exceed a pound a we family (of five persons). the number of inmates of prisons, hospitals, industrial schools, reformatories, etc., the paupers, who, in actual rece public relief on one day, number a A third of the population of our cities, including London, Manc Glasgow, Liverpool, Dundee, etc., one-roomed slums, and the condit least a seventh of our entire populs described by an orthodox econo Mr. Giffen to be 'a stain on our c

crease, while the number who are literally living from hand to mouth cannot readily be computed. The continual introduction of mechanical aids, the spasmodic nature of employment, the continual competition of cheap labor, cheap manufactures, and labor saving machinery intensifies the struggle for existence, and threatens to first madden and finally destroy humanity altogether, and yet it is ruthlessly pursued, recklessly, pitilessly persisted in, with the professed desire to preservs human life (!) and to keep up the prosperity (1) and the wealth (!) the prestige (!) and majesty (!) of the greatest empire the world has ever seen. "The exploits on which the sun never sets.'' The exploiters of labor demand absolute free trade in the traffic of human flesh and blood!

But the struggle for existence is by no daughter's love. Strangely enough, men means confined to the proletariat. It has who prize their own daughters more than permeated every fibre of society. It spreads themselves have frequently the slightest desolation, disease, destruction and wretchpossible esteem for the daughters of other edness all around. It invades the palatial men, and it is the commonest event known to home of the millionaire; it steals into the find men of this disposition keeping cloister of the numery; it pervades the atmosphere of chapel and cathedral. The earth is darkened and cursed with it; the air is poisoned with it; and so are the beings sweating the labor, and accelerating the of those who breathe it. It is poured out physical, mental and moral ruin, of other in the pages of our literature, in fiction, fact and fantasy. Innumerable hymne groan with the burden of it. It is heavy, sickening, saddening, deadening and conse quently the weak succumb to itthe weak in body, in mind and the morally weak. The value of life is very low. Suicides are rife, the lunatic asylums gather in their terrible army of victims, fever and every form of social leprosy is increasing. The drunkenness, crime, and outrage that hang like a curse over the fair face of the earth are but of the workers' children die in the first year | the expression of the intense struggle for existence, and even the works of our artists, musicians, architects and poets reveal to the eyes of whomsoever cares to inquire the depth of the despair, the terror of want, the love of gain, the absence of faith, the hatred of humanitythe loathsome poison of pessimism engen dered by the intensity, the unnatural intensity, of the struggle for existence in an age of sweat and shoddy.—Murray Kaye in London Justice.

Ir the poor, ignorant dupes of wage slavery think we are not enjoying "good in this 'prosperous America,' let them take note how eagerly the rich are dumping their gold into the Government money chest. If the Government can't help the people, the rich, who live of the poor, can help the Government—when there is interest in it which the people will have to pay.

What a how we make when the 'un-speakable Turk' denies the Red Cross So-ciety the privilege of succoring oppressed Christians in America, don't we? Bu: how few of us even so much as whimper when capitalism robs Christians in America of the means of life and the opportunity to make a living: SOME THOUGHT INCUBATORS.

What a President of the United States Represents.

That our ancestors have entertained an dea for generations is no criterion that this idea is correct. For ages they swore up and down by all the gods that the world was flat, but still it was no more a criterion at that time that it was flat than if it had m asserted at present. Society, or, as e would call it, our institutions or ivilizatio: as it exists to-day, always been considered correct, no one has dared to call it nto question any more than in ages past, would dare to question the earth was But in spite of all the powers that be

sought that has the moral courage to call into question is Socialism, whose very name is derived from the word society. Being the first to adopt this name and the first in this line of reform, we (if I can be allowed such a figure) are entitled to letters po-

We think Socialists have clearly demonstrated time and again that capital is unpaid labor, or the products of labor appropriated by the capitalists. In spite of the aws of heaven or earth, the laws of equity and justice will reimburse labor by refund-ing this appropriated capital. And still many so-called reformers, by their silence, connive at this crime. One who will connive at robbery will undoubtedly engage in robbery himself.

The foregoing coloquy may appear a mis-representation that - the "hired hand" should appear more intelligent than a land owner. Every moment of the year is absorbed by the farmer in trying to get all he can for his products and abstracting all the labor possible from his "hired hand." While the hired hand when thrown into enforced idleness does more or less enforced thinking. And it is only by thinking we become intelligent. The same rule will apply to the capitalists and wage class of the cities. What a blessing in disguise enforced idleness will prove to be.

H. ''My wages are already cut down so low that I am compelled to buy the cheapest clothing, and even at this to wear a little as possible. I'm sure if I wore any less I'd freeze to death. But I can possibly do without meat, tea, coffee and such like and live on corn bread."

F. "But you cannot do much work on this kind of food."

H. ''That's not my business, as I am not working for myself, but for you, and it's surely not my fault." F. "And it is not my fault."

H. 'That is so; but what are we going do about it?"

In looking over a newspaper out of a group of Presidents of American republics, I remarked that the Spanish American Presidents were quite fine looking men considering they represented 3,000,000 of half naked savages. My friend, putting his finger on President Cleveland in the center of the group said, "Cleveland not only represents 4,000,000 half naked, but 4,000, 000 half starved honest and intelligent sons of toil."

I lately overheard the following conversation between a farmer and his "hired

"Farmer. The grain merchant has cut on my wheat ''
''Hired hand. Too bad, that is.''

"F. The only way I can save myself is to cut on your wages." *'H. I guess you'll have to: but who am

I going to cut on?" You'll have to be more econmi"H. That's so, I'll have to cut on my "F. No: you need not eat any less."

F. (Scratching his head), "I really don't know. This country seems to be in a terrible fix. What do you think ought to be

H. "The political stuff called tariff and the money question seems to be so mixed that when we hear a rousing Republican speech we go home, republican. When we afterward hear a Democratic speech we swear we are democrats. I be dalgamed if anybody can make head or tail of these politicians. But when I went with Bob Smith's cattle to St. Louis last summer I heard some common workingmen speaking on the streets and I got more sense in terminutes from them than in ten years from

ing the farmer a tract)."

F. "I'll surely read it, and hope it will lead me out of the wilderness.

Starvation, suicides and insanity on every side we turn, the capitalist in his crimes applanded, the poor for stealing to appease his hunger clubbed and cast into prison. The horrors of this so-called civilization are so innumerable we have neither time or heart to catalogue them. What are the preachers doing? Does their silence give consent to this infamous-state of society! Or do they think the most easy way out of it is to put off reform until after we get to C. R. DAVIS.

Brighton, Ill.

OUR WASTEFUL SYSTEM.

Did you ever think of what a tremendous waste of wealth our present system of distribution is? In our city we have 125 grocery stores, each trying to compete the other into bankruptcy. But look at the

The wealth-producers of this city have to pay 125 sets of rent bills, heat bills, light hills, and besides this a large sum for bookkeeping, advertising, and it requires nearly four times as many hands to supply the people with groceries as it would if we had one great central store conducted on a business scale. The saving to the people in rent, insurance, taxes, surplus help, surplus teams, etc., etc., would aggregate a great sum. But better than all this saving would be the fact that under Socialism we would get absolutely pure groceries, a thing impossible at present.

Thousands of little children die annually from the adulterations of food stuffs. Thousands more have their health ruined. Competition is responsible for this giant crime. Just think of twenty different business firms having their teams on one short street in one forenoon. Why, one double team and two men could do all the work that the twenty does and not work over six hours a day. Do you ask what will the other eighteen men do? Why, they will become wealth-producers and thus lighten the toil of all. The Co-operative Commonwealth would increase our national wealth more in five years than we have done since Columbus discovered America.

F. G. R. GORDON.

You wives of American workingmen slaves of capitalist industry, will patch more old clothes in the next ten years and do more scrimping at home than in all your lives before, if your intelligent and inde pendent husbands go on voting for a system that makes the rich richer and sends the pampered darlings of the palaces to Europe while your own darlings pine away and die for lack of sufficient nourishment. Why not talk it over with John !- Ex.

WORKINGMEN who vote for parties that legislate for the rich to be made richer, vote to make themselve poorer.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Mrs. M. M. Avery Speaks at Bridgeport, Conn.,

the Workman's Political Hall Wednesday, 22d.

If you ask a business man, in no matter what line of business, what is the trouble, he will tell you it is because he has not sufficient market for the goods he manufac-tures or sells. Ask the workingman, and he will tell you he cannot find employment a market for his labor. Ask the socialogical student in any of our colleges, and in nearly all cases he will fail to tell you, because he obtains his knowledge from authority, not from facts of history or science. They will tell you the Legislature is corrupt from top to bottom, but none, except the Socialists, will point out to you the real cause or show you how to apply the remedy. You ask me what is the cause? Why, the wage system—that is all. Capitalism is supported by rent, interest or profit. Without the wage system they could not exist. Now we Socialists have come to an agreement as to why we are in this social and economic difficulty. Our agreement is founded on knowledge. The wage system is the reason why workingmen have small wages, why they are unemployed, and why the merchant has no market.

What composes a market? Why the consumers of commodities of course, and the bulk of them are you—the working class. You are not only the sole producers of wealth, but you must by reason of your numbers be the principal consumers. Suppose one thousand men working in a factory created by one day's labor \$10,000. Well, according to statistics the workers would receive as wages \$2.25 for creating \$10... How can you expect thus to avoid a panic? How expect to purchase \$10 worth of goods with \$3.25? So you you go on producing commodities until it is impossible for the capitalist to continue any longer employing you. Then their is a panic and you are thrown out of work. Then there is a period of stagnated industry and you consume and run into debt and your employers squander a little until the market is eased. Then you go over the same ground again and before you are out of debt which the last panic threw you into, you are face to face with another. [Applause.]

Mrs. Avery then described the progress of the working class from serfdom to wage-

common the highways, and so they were taken out of the hands of the individuals and the people owned and used them.

All the social tools of to-day are the product of labor. There are but two facors in the creation of wealth: viz.: Land and labor. Do you say I cannot make good a statement like that? Is there any other factor? None. Out of the earth comes the material by labor, and by labor alone is it made of use-value to society. Capital! Why, what is it but the fleecings of labor by rent, interest or profit. And thus we Socialists say the capitalist has no right but to abdicate, which means that capitalism has no right to exist. So we must own these social tools in common as we own the roads and we shall then produce commodities for USE not for PROFIT. We shall then have

and we shall then produce commodities for use not for propert. We shall then have opportunity and free access to all the modern forces of civilization.

We women demand of you men to explain what you have done with that power you possess—the ballot, and with which you could free us and yourselves and your children from the misery and degradation to which we are compelled to submit because you go like a flock of sheep after some ward heeler, and vote us into more misery and want and suffering every election. We cry shame on you, and we will not let you rest until you vote for your own class and free us and yourselves from the thrall of capitalism. As I told you before, it is easy to find out to which class you belong. Do you live by rent, interest or profit? If you do, you are a capitalist. Do you work for a wage—are you dependent on another for the opportunity to earn your daily bread? I don't care what you call it—wages, salary or what—but you are a wage worker and belong to that class. It is very important that you realize to which class you belong, for until you become class-conscious you will be a tool for the capitalist and a fool for yourself. For when the workers realize their class interests they will have done with all "fake reforms." "subtressury schemea!" and "one-plank platforms," and will demand the abolition of wage-slavery and the establishment of the Cooperative Commonwealth.

Mrs. Avery then in answer to the question, "Why don't Socialists fuse with one-plank parties," or strive for one thing at a time," said: "There was no one plank worth having that was not contained in the Socialist Labor Party platform—such as the Initiative and Referendum, but to put aside the main issue and join capitalistic parties—(for all parties are capitalistic that do not demand the abolition of capitalism) would be foolish and simply be playing into the hands of our enemies. Besides, you will never even get relief from the capitalist class except by standing firmly on the issue and fighting it out on the lines of the class struggle—oppose capitalism and it will fear and respect you, but to fuse with it is simply political suicide."

to fise with it is simply pointed sui-cide."

In reply to the question, "Will it not be necessary to have men like angels to bring about Socialism," Mrs. Avery said: "Does it take angels to enjoy beefstakes, good clothes, fine houses, carriages, etc.? Well. It simply will succeed, if from noth-ing else but man's self-interest, though I would not stoop to put on so low a base the grand cause of Socialism. Why, men have hearts as well as stomachs, and we shall ap-peal to them through their sense of justice and truth. But, you see, Socialism is firm, no matter from what standpoint.

HAD NO RIVALS.

The Principal Buildings at the World's Fair Designed by the Famous Draughtaman -- His Talenta Seen to at Advantage in the Peristyle,



HE late Charles B. Atwood was born Charlestown Mass., May 18, 1849. At the age of 17 he became a pupil of Ware & Van Brunt, architects of Boston, and after two years under their instruction entered the scientific school

of Harvard University. After this course he returned to the office of Ware & Van Brunt, remaining with them until 1872, when he established himself in Pemberton Square, Boston. In that year he built the Merchants' Fire Insurance Building at Worcester, Mass., and the Five Cent Savings Bank at Lowell. He was invited to enter into competition for several important structures at this time and received a prize for the city hall at San Francisco, two prizes for the state capitol at Hartlord, Conn.; a prize for the design of the court house in Springfield, Mass., and the first prize and commission to build the city hall at Holyoke, Mass,

In 1875 Mr. Atwood went to New York to become the architect for the firm of Herter Brothers, and during the next six years designed the residences of David Dows, William H. Vanderbilt, Elliott F. Shepard and W. D. Sloan, all in New York, besides the interior decorations of many of the great houses in all parts of the country, notably that of Mrs. Mark Hopkins at San Fran-

Mr. Atwood established himself independently in New York in 1884, and received from Mr. Vanderbilt the commission to design two residences for his sons-in-law, H. McK. Twembly and Dr. Seward Webb. Me also entered into competition for the Boston public library and gained the first prize of \$4,000 against 125 contestants. In 1886 he was appointed by Mrs. Mark Hopkins to complete her magnificent new residence at Great Barrington, Mass., where he remained continuously for two years and finished all the designs for its grand interior decorations. He then entered the competition for the new city hall in New York. He gained the first prize of \$5,000, and his design was recommended by the board of experts as the only one suitable to be accepted by the city authorities. Since that time nothing has been done toward the erection of this building except to change several times the state laws governing its erection.

In the summer of 1890 Mr. Atwood located in Chicago at the invitation of



CHARLES B. ATWOOD.

Later he was made designer-in-chief for the exposition, and abundant in-bors were then heaped on his shoulders. He designed the Art Palace, the Peristyle and the Terminal Station. No ork at the exposition will remain than these three widely variant mas-

The Art Palace alone remains, a de-light to the eyes of thousands each day, and an ornament to Jackson Park as ne of the Columbian Museum. The Art Palace was the purest exempli-cation of the beautiful old Greek architecture among all the structures at the fair. It is of the Ionic style. The the fair. It is of the Ionic style. The main portion of the building is 500 by 320 feet. It is intersected east and west, north and south, by a great nave and transept, 100 feet wide and 70 feet high. At their intersection rises the flattened dome so characteristic of the buildings of the Greeks. The dome is 60 feet in diamaeter. It is surrounded by a type of a famous figure of winged victory. In the great interior are galleries 24 feet above the floor and 40 feet wide, ferming a promenade around the entire building. At either end of the main building are wings, partaking ilding are wings, partaking

the main building are wings, partaking of the general style of architecture and surmounted by smaller domes.

The main building is entered by four portals, adorned with sculpture and approached by broad flights of steps. Great Corinthian columns beautify these entrances. Colonades extend along either side and add to the classical beauty. The frieze of the exterior walls and the pediments of the entrances were ornamented with sculptures of the masters of ancient art. The color of the building gave the impression of silding gave the impression of arble. The main walls were of alike those of other buildings air. They were covered with aff. The building is lighted

od's ideas in designing the were carried out happily tion, which is fronting on where broad sweeps of down to the water's edge, a and balustrades beautify

A GREAT ARCHITECT, faces the wide open lawn. The court ON in front of the building was during the fair ernamented with groups of statues THE LATE CHARLES B. ATWOOD replicas and speciments of ancient art

O. E. PEDERSON.

The Man Whose Attacks on the Univer-

sity of Wisconsin Have Caused Talk. Oscar E. Pederson, whose broad charges against the management of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison onducted by Prof. Adams, late of Cornell, have created a furor in the edu-cational circles of the Badger state, was born in the old Indian village of Witzneconne, thirteen miles from Oshkoch, in 1867. He is one of the youngest school superintendents in the west. He controls 115 schools in one of the leading counties-Winnebago-of the state. He is serving his second term as superintendent, and is a Republican. He was married last September in the home of his childhood. His education, aside from that received in the common schools of his home, was gained by a year's study in Valparaiso, Ind., and three years in the Lawrence university, at Appleton, Wis. He has risen to his present position from the ranks of the common people and is already known



OSCAR E. PEDERSON. as one of Wisconsin's most progressive school superintendents.

SPLITTING BANK NOTES. Clumsy Devices for Counterfeiting Five-Dollar Bills.

Many devices have been resorted to by counterfeiters to raise genuine bank notes as well as to manufacture bogus ones, but one of the most novel has come to light within the last few days at the United States subtreasurer's office in this city, says the Philadelphia Record. It is not known whether the plan was ever tried before, nor how successful it was in this case, as it is not known whether anybody was caught by it. The scheme consisted of splitting a \$5 and a \$1 note and then payting the back of the \$1 note to the froat of the \$5 note and the front of the \$1 note to the back of the \$5 note. The mechanical part of the work was excellently done, but the fraud could be detected moment the note was turned over. An effort had been made to change the "one" to "five" on the "one" side of the new combined note, but it was done so elimetra. so clumsily that the fraud would have been seen at a glance, and the only hope of passing the notes as fives would have been to pass them over with the \$5 side up and trust to the man recelving it not to turn it over before putting it away. The doctored notes came to the subtreasury through one of the banks, with the request that they be allowed whatever they were worth. The government always redeems notes at the face value, and as the faces in this case were of a \$1 and a \$5 note \$6 was allowed. It is not known whether the bank was caught on the split notes

A cleverly executed counterfeit \$5 national-bank note was also detected at flexion, or almost straight, the subtreasury the other day. It was In a speed skater we wo on the First National bank of Tamaqua and was burned in several places to give it an old appearance and then pasted on a piece of paper as if to hold it together. The fraud was first detected by turning over one of the corners and detecting a misspelled word on the back.

One of the Nation's Leaders The accompanying portrait is that of



JUSTIN S. MORRILL. from Vermont. He is the father of the senate, having been elected consecutively since 1867.

Ammonia Creates a Panic People passing along one of the main streets of Springfield, Mass., the other day were treated to a surprise of a novel sort. A druggist's messenger dropped a gallon jug of concentrated ammonia, and the powerful liquid spread all over the sidewalk and its odor spread all ewalk and its odor spread all over the neighborhood.

ela May Raise Tes

The Russian government has con-cluded that tea can be profitably raised in the imperial dominions, and has se-lected a tract of crown land, 150,000 in the imperial dominions, and has se-lected a tract of crown land, 150,000 dian record for half-mile (1:24). His acres in extent, on which to start the enterprise.

One of Maine's curios is Machias, a town of 200 inhabitants without a debt.

SPEED SKATING

ART AS RELATED TO MODERN PHYSIOLOGY.

Three Noted Record Breakers Speed Skating Differs from the nary Amusement-Short Skete Johnson, Norsing and McCullough.



PEED skating as distinct branch of athletics is of recent date, but as an art it is one of the oldest cultivated by the vigorous na tions of the t ate and frigid zones. One of the te

ings of physiology is that function maker structure; that if horses are raced gen eration after generation we get the sien der, nervous race horse, while if they pull heavy loads we have developed the Clydesdale type. Again if a man has to use his right hand and arm only, continuously in his work, we get it large and brawny, while the rest of his m cular system may be but poorly developed. It is this specialism that gives such a law a chance of showing its workings, so that one can often pick out a man's trade by peculiarities in his physique.

Our present method of testing athletic prowess encourages the exclusive devel-opment of certain group; of muscles and the neglect of others-sometimes, as



NORSING SPEEDING. we will see, to the permanent deformity

of its too zealous votaries. Other instances of anatomical chi brought about by special feats could be cited, such as the flat foot of the broad jumper, of the broad back and flat chest of the oarsman; but one of best examples of this effect of fu on structure is seen in "speed skatin which the international contests of th last few years have done so much

Speed skating differs from skating in several marked i The skate itself—about 18 in has a flat blade, almost as thin as a knife, set into a light tube sup two uprights, circular, but hollow. These short upright tubes fasten it to the boot by means of a plate, the whole purpose being to combine the greatest strength and lightness. The boot laces tightly, giving firm support to the

The racing posture of all the best skaters is practically the came. The back is kept straight and horizontal, the arms folded across the back except when spurting; then they are swung from side to side, keeping time to the stroke. Thighs are fixed to a right angle, while the knees are kept in half

a strong back and broad neck, due to his attitude while at work. His arms, which are kept idly folded on his back, would be small and weak, as would be his chest muscles. His abdominal muscles would get some work from the constant swaying, and he would have pow-erful, vigorous gluteal and extensor muscles, with sinewy hamstrings, but undersized calves.

John S. Johnson, of Minneapolis, has had a somewhat meteoric athletic career. Although he has been wheeling and skating for nine years, he has been heard of only for about three years when his phenomenal time was at first scarcely credited. His decisive defeat of the hitherto invincible Joe Donahue in Montreal, Feb. 3, 1894, in all distance up to five miles, brought him to the top of the tree, where he has remained perched on its topmost branch until the present hour, unquestionably the best man up to five miles on ice. He holds nearly all the records in speed skating.



dolph Norsing has skated sinc childhood on the rivers and flords of Norway. For the last five years he has met the champions of this sport both at home and throughout Europe, and has visited America twice. He is a worthy representative of the land of He allows himself one glass of ale at dinner, but otherwise does not use alco-hol and has never used tobacco. He to a typical skater.

J. K. McCulloch, of Winnipeg, is certainly the best representative that Canada has produced lately in speed skating, and he takes front rank both in this sport and in bicycling. We would hardly expect the typical development of a skater, however, in this man, who excels as a gymnast and all-around athlete as well. At 11 years of age he was winning boys' races, and his summer evenings are taken up by rowing, canoeing and lacrosse. For the last three years bicycling has been his main form of athletic exercise during the five summer months.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.

Better Baseball Parks in the Western League Circuit.

The Western league will be improved materially in one particular next season -it will have much better baseball parks. New parks are to be built at Detroit, St. Paul and Minneapolis, cities from which complaints of the smallness of the grounds have been freely made each season. The new magnates at Minneapolis are talking of building a park as large as Milwaukee park, and Detroit is to have two new parks, one to be used for Sunday baseball exclusively. Comiskey's St. Paul grounds are much like a cigar box. The building of new and larger parks in the cities named will have the effect of reducing the batting there. Pop-up hits in Minneapolis are often good for home runs, and the same holds good at Detroit and St. Paul. The scores of the games played at Minneapolis teemed with long hits all season, so that with new and adequate grounds the game will be more on its merits, It any of the other grounds have short fields, rules governing hits over short fences should be made. What ought to be aimed at is an unobstructed exhibition of the game in all cities, and where short fences are the rules, the pitchers ought not to be made to suffer.

CYMNASTICS IN THE HOME.

Healthful Exercises Which May Be Practiced in One's Room.

Women of fashion in New York are in a position to derive a great deal of valuable information from a series of lectures at present being given there. Miss Kathryn Staley is the lecturer, and her subject is physical culture. Attendance on the lectures has been gratifyingly large, showing clearly that the woman who desires to go in for athletics is no longer a novelty. Every woman, whether she will admit it or not, longs to be beautiful, and since she has learned that physical culture is akin to beauty she is devoted to the cause. Miss Staley says that to learn to stand properly is the prelude to all the exercises. To stand correctly women need equilibrium, not, like men, military precision. She must be careful not to throw her chest out abnorally and must learn to have her arm ng normally from the shoulders and see that her spine is held in an erect easy position.

Here is a useful exercise for women with weak backs. It also strengthens the muscles of the hips and inner legs. It consists of a circular movement of the leg with the toe strongly pointed. Swing each leg alternately with a circular movement. For strengthening the abdominal organs and to reduce corpulency try the following exercise: Lie prone upon the floor without any support under the head and clasp the hands above the head. This position will pro-



GOOD EXERCISE of the torso. Now, with the toes strong-ly pointed, lift the legs gradually until they are at right angles with the torse, using no muscular exertion except that required of the legs. To complete this exercise lie prone again, with the arms folded upon the chest and breathe until you move the torso to an upright position. This exercise makes muscle and displaces fat cells. None of these exercises should be attempted until the corset is removed. They may be prac-ticed in any loose flowing robe as well as a gymnasium suit. In the beginning fifteen minutes should be given to the exercises in the morning and fifteen at night. To produce the desired effect they must be practiced systematically.

A New Device.

One of the newest bicycle attach ments is a device intended to keep the front wheel straight without constant pressure from the hands. It consists of three rings connected by springs; two of the rings are placed on the sides of the front fork, and the third on the tubing of the frame. The front wheel can then be turned only by tretching one of the springs, which, lowever, are not strong enough to inerfere with guiding the machine eas-ly. It is said that this "balance" prevents wabbling and keeps the wheel steady and true, and it is obvious that makes riding with the hands off an sasy matter. The weight of the bal-tace is two ounces. Whether it has my practical advantage is open to quesABOUT JOHN V. CRUM.

HE IS THE GREATEST ATHLETE OF THEM ALL.

He First Attracted Widespread Avontion During the Football Season of 1892-It Is As a Sprinter, However, that His Strongest Claims Are Based.



OHN V. CRUM is a splendid example of what persistent effort and indomitable courage will do for one determined to succeed. During his five years' course at the Iowa State university he was at all times active upon

the field, and, in spite of opposition from his classmates and friends, held tenaciously to the belief that at some time he would make his mark as a sprinter, and, as later developments have shown, he judged rightly his own qualifications. In the face of the jeers of friends, and against the wishes of his family, he entered all the running contests the college programs afforded, and although in the early part of his career he seldom ran better than third or fourth, he stuck doggedly to his task He was born at Bedford, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1872, graduated from the Bedford High school, went through the Iowa State university, gaining the degree of Ph. B., and is now a member of the bar in Iowa. His habits are most excellent, and his paysical condition has always been the best. Out of training he weighs about 180 pounds and in training 163 pounds. His speed was developed by Edward W. Moulton, the veteran professional sprinter, who still trains him. He won his first race after working two years, but did not attract more than passing notice as being fleet of foot until he began to play football, in the fall of 1892. During the following spring, while in attendance upon the same meet, he won third in the fifty yards run, second in the two hundred and twenty yards run, and second in the one hundred yards run, and in the fall of 1893 he won the one hundred yards and the two hundred and twenty yards run and the two the hundred and twenty yards hurdle race. During the following year he redoubled his efforts and made rapid advancement on the road to success. In the 'Varsity meet he won the one



JOHN V. CRUM. yards and the two hundred and twenty yards runs. also the two hundred and and twenty yards hurdle race. In the state meet he captured the one hundred yards and two hundred and twenty yards runs, was second in the four hun dred and forty yards he race, and third in the hurdle hundred and twenty yards hurdles. The last four races in one day were supplemented by an all-night ride to Chicago, Ill., where, on the day following, he ran five heats and won the one hundred yards and two hundred and twenty yards runs in fast time. In the fall of 1894 he attended the western championships, at St. Louis, Mo. and there won the one hundred yards and two hundred and twenty yards runs. In the fall 'Varsity meet he pulled down four medals for the fifty yards, one hundred yards and two hundred and twenty yards run two and the two hundred and twenty yards hurdle race. The present year has been a busy one for him, as the following synopsis will show: He commenced the season on May 18, on the occasion of the initial field meeting of the Iowa Dual Athletic league, at Iowa City, when Crum was credited with running one hundred yards in 10 seconds also reducing the state record for the furlong run to 22 2-5 seconds, and the state record for the hurdle race at the same distance to 26 4-5 seconds. From there he journeyed to Chicago.Ill., where on Aug. 31, he took part in the games of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic union, and, although getting off poorly, and not being in front till after the distance had been half covered, won the furlong run by ten feet, in 21 4-5 seconds, the fastest time in which the distance had ever been run around a curved track. He was secured as one of the team to represent the New York Athletic club in the international match with the London Athletic club, and came east early in September to prepare therefor. He trained at the track of the N. Y. A. C. at Travers island, and in trial competitions there on Sept. 7 he was defeated by the new star of the sprinting path, B. J. Wefers in the one hundred yards run, finishing second by a couple of feet, the winner's time being 10 seconds. Crum's defeat was a sur-

prise, but the fast time and the closeness

of the finish saved him from disgrace. His next opearance was made at the champion hip field meeting of the Ama-

teur Athletic union, held at Manhattan

field, this city, Sept. 14, when he had again to lower his colors to Wefers in the "hundred," "Tommy" Lee finishing behind him. The time was 10 seconds. He also suffered defeat in the "two twenty," also won by Wofers, with C. W. Stage third, the winning time being 21 4-5 seconds. The westerner did not appear at his best, and it was understood that he was slightly suffering from a lame foot. He was again in evidence at the international meeting on Sept. 21, at the same place, when he ran behind Wefers and C. A. Bradley, of England, in the short sprint, and finished second to Wefers in the "two twenty" run, respectively, in 9 4-5 seconds and 21 3-5 seconds, the former time equaling and the latter beating the fastest previous record for said distances. His last appearance during the year was made at the fall meeting of the New York Athletic club, at Travers island, Sept. 28, upon which occasion he won two trial heats and the final of the one hundred and twenty yards run, the final heat being run in 12 seconds, with C. W. Stage second and T. I. Lee third, thus finishing the season in a creditable manner.

A CENTURY RIDER.

Edward M. Roth of Chicago Gets the Gold Medal This Month.

Edward M. Roth of the Clarendon Wheelmen has ridden more centuries on his bicycle than any other rider in Chl-



This month the Century Road cago. club will award him a gold medal for feat. Roth besides has covered more centuries in a stated period than any wheelman in the United States. During thirteen days of September he rode 2,200 miles, using the Libertyville-Waukegan course. Roth is a young rider, unheard of before last season. Next year he will compete in different events. His clubmates predict for him a succession of brilliant victories.

A MINOR CONFEDERATION. Will Ultimately Be the Result of Big

League Oppression. From the Wilkesbarre Record: The leading article in Sporting Life of a recent date was an ably expressed opin-ion from Aaron Rhondes, "Pedant," of this city, why the minor leagues of the country should organize themselves into one body, exclusive of the National League, and control absolutely their own players, a threatened blacklist holding their men in check from desertion to the major organization, where the possibilities of permanent employ ment is about two in ten for all recruit Surely such a departure appears to be practical and it will require only two or three samples of one-sided legislation-such as the recent reduction in the prices to be paid for men of various classes-to bring about such an innovation. Were this new organization effected and all its sides ramified by thorough harmony and determination to remain in line on the part of every member of the various minor leagues it would be successful. Then the National League would have a body to cope with which would be dominative and aggressive rather than diplomatic and servile, and terms would have to be made on the basis of equity and a fair value for a player's true worth. This proposition is surely worthy of consideration, and if it be carried out Messrs. Byrne, Brush and Von der Ahe et al. have no one to blame except themselves.

A Famous Woman Chess-Player. Mrs. Nellie Marshall Showalter, whose



MRS. NELLIE M. SHOWALTER. the most accomplished chess-player in the world. She was born at Donerail. Fayette county, Ky., in 1872, and is directly descended from the late Chief-Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme court. She was educated in her native state, and in 1887 married Jackson W. Showalter, who taught her to play chess. She has played many brilliant games, and will undoubtedly achieve still higher distinction in this particular field. Mrs. Showalter is a southern belle, with a petite figure and a most charming manner. She is at present in Kentucky, but expects to come east in a few weeks for the pur-pose of taking part in the international chess match by cable which will be contested in April between the women of England and America.

SCIENCE UP TO DATE.

LATEST REPORTS OF INVEN-TIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

e Notes About the Bicycle-A Popular Fallacy-Danger from Natural Gas -An Air-Cushion Stamp-Device for Indoor Amusement.



T is by no means an accurate test of the running powers of a wheel to turn the machine upside down and see how long the wheels will spin without stop-An expert says that a wheel that will not run any great length of

time under these circumstances may prove exceedingly satisfactory on the road. Of course, it is important that the adjustment be accurate, but the mere fact of so many revolutions is not specially significant. A wheel fitted with a very light racing tire will not revolve as long as one fitted with a heavy roadster. Some of the forces which oppose the revolutions of the wheel are increased by the weight of the rider in the saddle, others are not. Of two machines, the back wheel may revolve more freely in one than in the other. One may be retarded by some friction in the hub-bearings, the other may have some of the gearing coming slightly in contact with the spokes. In the latter case the weight of the rider will make very little difference, so little indeed that it will not be noticed in ordinary riding, but any friction in the bearings is obviously greatly increased by the rider's weight. This is a matter of great importance, and is, in fact, one of the principal causes of hard work, and is even more taxing than a machine of much greater weight.

A Popular Fallacy.

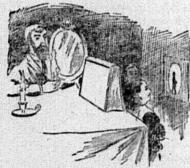
There is a widespread impression among medical men and the public at large that there is little or no danger attending the removal of the tensils, and instruments for this purpose are found in the possession of almost every practitioner in the land. An eminent sur-geon declares that removing the tonsils is an operation attended with a great deal of risk. One reason for this seems to be that in cutting there is danger of approaching near the large arteries, or, at all events, tapping small veins that may cause alarming hemorrhage. This physician gives an account of the removal of the tonsils from the throat of a boy, when he was obliged to hold the parts with his fingers for several hours to arrest the hemorrhage that threatened the boy's life. Having no appliances at hand for checking the hemorrhage, which was entirely un-looked-for, he came very near losing his patient. The general practitioner is warned against too free use of these instruments; indeed, it is as well to be very wary in cutting the tonsils at all, and not to operate upon them unless it is absolutely necessary, and then only remove a sufficient surface to relieve the mechanical obstruction caused by their enlargement.

Danger from Natural Gas.

The soil in the coal regions of Indiana and some of the adjacent states is so permeated with gas that it is dangerous to start a fire out of doors, or to throw a lighted match or cigar into any depression in the earth. Recently an excavation was begun for a building, and having been undisturbed for a day or two, some workmen, as they returned to their labor, threw a lighted match into the ditch. An explosion immediately followed, and through a small fissure in the earth came a little jet of
natural gas. It is thought by many experts that the supply of natural gas will last but a few years longer; indeed, considering the prodigal waste of it passage from the summit of the Rockies on its own ground, the wonder is that to the prairies below. it has lasted so long.

For Indoor Fun-

Here is a simple and easily contrived means of having some indoor fun. The accompanying illustration almost tells



the story without a verbal explanation. Put a lighted cande on a table and on the wall opposite tack a sheet of white

Between the candle and the paper place a big book or a piece of cardboard, so that the paper may be dark. The effect will be better if the spectators sit between the table and the wall, or at least so that the table is in the rear, either directly so or on one side. Now, place a mirror at the edge of the table so that it will reflect the light from the candle upon the paper on the wall, and if you hold before the mirror fancy or grotesque figures of any kind, an image of them will be thrown upon the paper. If the figures be of the jumping jack order, their evolutions will prove to be quite amusing.

A Large Tunnel.

The largest tunnel ever built-the under-water section of the Blackwall Tunnel, under the Thames-has just been finished. It is twenty-seven feet in diameter and one mile in length and connects Poplar on the north side of the river with Greenwich on the ine.

tunnel had to be driven by compress air. The accuracy of the survey and agined from the statement of the engineers that while driving the shield under the river bed there were, at one time, but five feet and two inches of earth between the top of the tunnel and the water. So great was the danger of the water bursting through that large quantities of clay were dumped into the river over the thinnest spots.

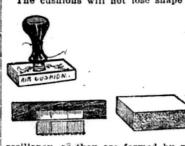
Electric Bulletin Boards.

Mr. Petry of New York has devised and patented electric-lighted bulletinboards, which are used with great success. The bulletins are made of ground glass, mounted in frames, in front of which are set parallel glass plates oneeighth of an inch apart. The letters are of metal, enameled black, and are fastened by means of a spring on the back, which is thrust into the oneeighth inch slot between the parallel glass plates. Electric lights behind the rigs they wear so universally nowawhite glass project the letters with days. wonderful clearness at night, and no weather can blur them.

Air-Cushion Stamps.

The illustrations herewith represent whereby the rubber stamp is made more an invigorated snowflake. Shaggy. valuable by being better adapted to silky white astrakhan forms the body print plainly on uneven surfaces. It of her short cloak, which barely covers consists of the interposition of an air cushion, as shown in the illustration, ed, and cut much as our umbrella skirts the cushion being just elastic enough are, to flare all about in a succession of to insure, with ordinary usage, a good godets, while it fits the small shoulders impression on any surface, either uneven or yielding.

The cushions will not lose shape or



resiliency, as they are formed by minute cells which do not connect with one another, and the cushion is mounted on handsomely nickeled metal plates. There are no pores to fill up with ink and dirt, or compartments to puncture.

A Speedy Locomotive.

Electric locomotive No. 2, the latest electric giant put on the Baltimore Belt railroad, added new laurels on Monday night to the noteworthy performance of locomotive No. 1. No. 2 hauled twenty-eight loaded cars, two "dead" engines and a caboose, a total weight of about 1,400 tons, through the tunnel at the rate of twenty-three miles an hour. A stop was made in the tunnel, and with all drawbars stretched the start was again made without a slip of the wheel. In doing this and accelerating the train up to the speed of twenty miles an hour a drawbar pull of 58,630 pounds was exerted. With this tremendous strain the engineers say the least jerk would have snapped a coupling pin and broken the train apart. From one of the locomotives on the rear end of the train, where a jerky motion would be felt the greatest, an entire absence of such a jar was noted. During the work an input of 4,100 amperes at a pressure of 600 volts was measured. The test is regarded as the severest yet attempted by such a loco-

The Hot Winds of the Rockles

Scientists are of the opinion that hot, dry winds that blow over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains depend upon the presence of slow-moving, lowtively high pressure over the Pacific ocean off the coast of Oregon. It is believed that air is heated in its sudden

Latest in Photography.

A curious experiment in photography was recently made in England. Dorothy has glossy, brown hair, which A man was made to look steadily at a is smoothly parted and arranged in two postage stamp on a black card for a snug little bunches of curls on each minute; the room was then darkened, a sensitive photographic plate put in place of the card, and the man looked at it steadily for twenty minutes. The plate was developed and showed two distinct images of the stamp. Ingles Rogers, one of the three witnesses of this fact, is unable to decide whether the photograph is one of the image projected on the man's retina or whether it is a case of thought transference.

A Noyel Fire Escape.

A novel form of fire escape, the invention of M. Berutti, was tried lately in Paris before members of the town council and the fire department. It consists of a hollow tube placed along the cornice of a building or the lower part of a balcony railing, inside which runs a small wheel, which can move from one end of the house front to the other. A light wire ladder or an iron cage attached to a rope passing over the block furnishes the means for descent. The apparatus can also be used for workmen, like painters, employed on the outside of houses,

A Hydraulic Life Boat.

A new hydraslic propelled lifeboat has recently been constructed in England that meets all the requirements of the National Lifeboat institution. Water is admitted by means of a large scoop, and is forced out by a strong pump of very simple design. A speed of 91/4 knots was made on the trial course, and the boat was stopped and reversed in fifteen seconds.

It is stated that butter contains forty times as many microbes as oleomargar-

dangers of the work may be im- UP-TO-DATE READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

> e Current Notes of the Modes-The Kind of a Wife the Average Man Seeks—How to Launder Embre The Household.



MONG all the quaint and pretty toggery shown in the shops for children's wear, nothing obtains so very nerally as pure white; that is, for young children ranging from infants to 4 or 5 years of age. Nothing

seems to suit their pretty daintiness so well as the snow-white, fur-trimmed

A cunning little sprite, who wears the

dignified name of Dorothy, and who claims two and a half years as the portion of her time spent on earth, is a most bewitching sight in her snowy improvement lately introduced cloak, hat and furs. She looks like the chubby knees. It is doube-breastsmoothly. Immense mother-of-pearl out over the shoulders, and was stiffenbuttons fasten it down the front. The ed with wire so as to flare up about the sleeves are big puffs reaching to the face when desired.

south. Nearly four thousand feet of this FOR WOMAN AND HOME sasumed the entire management of her tunnel had to be driven by compressed and and it was her life's ambition to make the wine bearing her name wine of the real aristocracy. How well she has succeeded is apparent to all. Her discerning judgment in appointing the right man to the right place was one of the most striking traits of her character. The successors and present owners of the Pommery establishment are M. Henri Alexandre Louis, Pomery, Mme, Jeanne Alexandrine Louisa mery Comtesse de Polignac aud M. Ienri Dominique Vashier, the patriotic Frenchman who distinguished himself by his unostentations work in charity and as a promoter of the higher industries of France. In recognition of his services he was decorated by the late President Carnot with the cross of the Legion of Honor. In keeping with the system of the late Mme. Pommery, the present management, confident that Pommery could rely upon its own merits, uses none but strictly legitimate channels in placing it before the public and caters only to the better class of customers. Pommery Sec commands the highest price all over the globe.

The Monk's Hood Cape. Very comfortable are some of the buge, roomy capes, measuring several yards about the foot, and fitting smoothly over the shoulders.

Some of the cloth capes are exceedingly smart, made of medium-weight melton, and laid in broad tucks from collar to bottom, the edges of each tuck outlined with the narrowest beaver fur.

A bread collar of the same fur, set



FOR NEW YEARS' FANCY DANCE.

wrist, the thickness of the material keeping them out in a very smart way. It has a ripple shoulder cape of white angora, decorated about the neck with a lot of tiny heads. The large must is all softly lined with pale rose-colored

the face, edged all about the brim with | money. narrow white tips.. The low, square crown has a soft tint of white lace about it, run through a beautifully carved pearl buckle, while toward the front, so as to fall over the rolling brim, is a bunch of long, glossy white plumes. side of the forehead, and tied by narrow white satin ribbon. There are funny little leggings and tat-looking little mittobns of white wool to keep her as snug as a bug in a rug.-Ex.

The Kind of Wife Wanted. An Englishwoman who is not a very new woman, says she knows a perfect woman from a man's standpoint. "Being a woman," she said, "I know exactly what sort of a wife I would like if I were a man. It would be one who would never say, 'I told you so,' or 'You're not getting any younger, my dear,' or 'You d-d-don't love me as much as you used.' It would be one who would never stay home and sit up for me when I went to the club, but would take her own pleasure in a reasonable One who wouldn't want her mother, her aunts, her sisters and her cousins to stay with her, nor have a family party on Christmas day, nor expect me to go to church when I wanted to play golf, nor frown if I lit a cigar in the drawing-room, nor sniff when I bring home Zola's novels or my chum Smith to take pot luck. I would have a wife who would never get fat nor old. nor bad tempered, nor jealous when I talked to pretty Mrs. Blarneyton! one who never said silly things; one who always looked bright, smart, capable and better looking than any other men's wives; one who dressed on nothing a year; who never had a flirtation, and who never called in the doctor. This is all I should want." And the women all said in concert:

"Is that all?"

She Bore a Well-Known Name. A remarkable woman in every re-A remarkable woman in every rethey are cut, and can be had at a much spect was the late Mme. Pommery. She less cost than the shops femand.

Another charming cape is of the richest Lyons velvet, in black, made in the same roomy fashion, and made gorgeous all about the foot by sharp, deep points of chinchilla, set up on the velvet; deep points of de Venise lace edged this fur, and a narrow galloon of open-work gold finished it. The effect was extremely elegant, and the white satin beaver rolls jauntily of cape was worth an endless amount of Ermine is used to a great extent in

the cape make-up, especially for carringe wear, one of the most fetching of which has a monk's hood at the back, lined with a pale, dull leaf-green velvet, which material is used as a lining throughout the entire cape.

With it is worn a natty little arrangement of coral pins, velvet ribbon on the hair completing a very stunning carriage tollet.

Some of the smartest and most costly carriage wrops are of white thibet, made with long stole fronts. A deeply pointed yoke of rese-colored velvet, a



set across the shoulders, and the entire wrap is lined with rose-colored satin. Cozy and useful capes for elderly la dies are shown in rough boucles, cheviots, and a score of rough cloths, all black, cut with two deep, wide capes, netimes trimmed with row upon row of graduated black silk braid, from the bottom up to the shoulders. These

capes any very easily made, when once

CORNER OF ODDITIES.

SOME QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS IN THE NEWS.

Dog Brought Ills Pardon-The Burgla Was a Woman - Hog Swallows a Watch-Spooks Drive Them Out-Anecdate and Incident.



She dead? Is he dead?" The children said the sad word sped along. Why, it cannot be, for but yesterday You read us his last sweet song."

Then a little maid gave answer Both wise, and tender, and true, "He is not dead, but has gone away To find the 'Little Boy Blue.'"

It may be a child's sweet fancy. But 'twas like the poet dead To turn from the masses of women and

And go where the little child led.

That while he lay dreaming some beautiful dream-Some token the angels knew-His soul was woord by the same sweet

That awakened the "Little Boy Blue." How the first at the portals to greet

him At the gate where St. Peter stands, Was the child his song had made holy,

With waiting outstretched hands. Then the children asked with trembling voice,

With a feeling of kinship new-"Has he told him how faithful those littie toy friends-

Has he told the 'Little Boy Blue'?"

Dog Brought His Pardon.

The last day of his term of office Governor Brown of Kentucky pardoned O. G. Garden of Louisville, who was sentenced two years to serve a term of eight years for manslaughter. For some time Garden had been employed as a "trusty" at the executive mansion, doing chores and running errands. The governor's dog, a fine-looking specimen of the shepherd breed, is a family pet, and is unusually intelligent. It was part of Garden's duty to look after the animal, and they came to be fast friends. When the prison doors were opened in the morning the collie was there to greet his convict friend and accompany him to the mansion. At night he returned with his striped playmate to the grim portals. When the pardon was made out last Tuesday the paper was enclosed in a stout envelope and given to the animal, which was told to go to the penitentiary. With a wag of its tail it left the mansion and ran down the old accustomed route to the prison. A telephone message apprised the guards of his coming, and he was admitted without delay. Garden was in the yard patiently awaiting the arrival of the governor's messenger, never dreaming that the dog had been selected. Catching sight of the well-known face, the dog ran up to the convict and laid the envelope at his feet. The glad cry of happy surprise that the overloyed prisoner gave vent to on catching up the official envelope and tearing it open was re-echoed by a succession of joyous barks from the four-footed harbinger of the good tidings. A moment later man and dog were running at full speed toward the governor's office to turn the release over to the warden. The scene was witnessed by fifty or more convicts, who quickly realized the good fortune that had eame to their fellow prisoner. Removing their caps they gave three | ideas would vanish. cheers for the lucky fellow.-Ex.

Has Gazed Into Heaven.

Muncie (Ind.) special: Vernon C. Richmond, a 19-year-old boy,has caused considerable excitement within the last few days by going into a trance at least twice every day, and after recovering would tell of the strange sights he had seen. Rev. Coons commenced revival services at the Methodist Episcopal Church a few weeks ago, and Richmond has been a constant attendant. He was converted, and last Tuesday went into a trance and remained in that condition twenty-two hours. His body was cold and rigid, with the exception of his arms. His eyes remained open, and shone like those of a maniac. After recovering from this trance he had nothing to say, only that he was conscious of everything that was transpiring around him. He says that he has gazed into heaven, and that he saw a beautiful scene. He described heaven as one large room filled with angels, all of whom wore crowns. He says Jesus was seated in the center of the room on a throne, and also wore a crown and was surrounded by shining stars. He says that among the angels he noticed a number of his deceased relatives. among them being two of his sisters and an aunt. They clapped their hands and sang when they saw him.

Spooks Drive Them Out.

Last May the bodies of two young men who were drowned in Lake On tarlo were taken to a cottage at Sodus Point, N. Y., belonging to George Emery, where an autopsy was held. To keep out the prying eyes of observers. the carpets were torn up and hung at the windows. Then the cooking utensils were used to contain various portions of the bodies as they were dissected, and the blood was spilled all over the furniture, hangings and carpets indiscriminately. Much of the fur-niture was ruined. But the worst was to come. Time and money cleaned up the cottage, but nothing could drive away the disembodied spirits of the unfortunate young men, as for some rea- it.

son they took a fancy to the Emery cut-tage. Several parties of young people rented it, but after remaining there a night or two they decamped. Ugly stories got affoat. Mischievous boys nailed such signs as "Spooks to let," for sale"and"The Morgue" to the premises. Finally Mr. Emery himself moved in, but his family did not care to remain any longer than the others. Just what happened nobody cares to tell, but there are whispers of groans, blows, the splashing of water and blood-curdling screams that are loudest on windy nights. However foolish such stories sound, they are believed by hundreds in and about Sodus Point, and the cottage is rendered worse than useless by them. Mr. Emery has asked the board of supervisors of Wayne county, N. Y., to pay \$187 for damages done by the coroner, which amount, he says, is merely nominal.

Cast His Bread on the Water. New York special: About four years

ago Henry Lewis, a confectioner, who lives with his wife and six children at 52 Floyd street, Brooklyn, found an aged woman sitting on the stoop of his house. She was poorly dressed and evidently without funds. As she showed evidences of culture, he invited her to his home. She accepted, and Mrs. Lewis refused to let her go. The aged visitor remained with them until six months ago, when Lewis found it a difficult matter to support his family. Then she told him she would not contine to be a burden on them, and insisted on going to the poorhouse at Flatbush, where she remained until a few weeks ago. when she returned. She had gone away comparatively a pauper, but returned worth \$300,000, which she has turned over to Lewis for his kindness in takinb her in and caring for her when she was without a friend. The discovery that she was heir to the money was made when the surrogate of San Francisco inquired for her through the Brooklyn surrogate, and it was discovered that she was an inmate of the

Revival in Prison.

Warden Harley, of the Indiana state prison, tells of a remarkable religious revival in progress in the penitentiary. Since the wave of religious excitement struck the prison more than 100 of the most hardened convicts have professed conversion. A Christian Endeavor Society, with 200 members, has been organized within the prison walls. The warden says the convicts who are at the head of the society are wondering if the society will be entitled to delegates in the next national convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Various religious forms have been introduced in the prison. Those convicts whose consciences tell them they ought to be baptized are taken to the bath room, where, with solemn cer-emony, they are baptized in a bath tub. The warden says there has been a great improvement in the conduct of the 900 convicts since the religious wave took hold on the prison. He is encouraging the chaplain and convicts in the move-

Barber Shop in a Pulpit.

Rev. H. H. Ford, pastor of the Methdist Episcopal Church at St. Louis, Mich., preached Sunday morning to the barbers of the city. His text was Eze-kiel, v., 1, "A Barber's Razor." At the right of the pulpit was a barber's chair, owels, two mirrors and the paraphernalia usually seen in a well-equipped shop. Mr. Ford gave a brief history of the profession and its long existence. after which he compared the various paraphernalia to different phases in human life, combining the worldly with the spiritual. The chair he represented as self-examination; the mirror, the bible, the study of which should create a light; shears, truth, how, after a strong application of the truth, false

The Burglar Was a Woman.

Robert Powell of Rushville, Ind., wa awakened Saturday night by the sour of footsteps on the tin roofing coverin his porch and he saw the figure of man evidently trying to raise a window. Mr. Powell gave chase and captured the intruder some distance away, but not until after a fierce resistance, followed by the startling discovery that his captive was a woman dressed in male clothing. The woman begged piteously for release, but she stubbornly refused to give her name, saying to Mr. Powell that she would be everlastingly ruined and that she had been driven to attempt robbery by want. Her tears and entreaties prevailed and Mr. Powell suffered her to go.

Hog Swallows a Watch.

J. F. Patterson, a farmer living west of Fort Dodge, Iowa, is minus a gold watch, a valuable family heirloom, through a strange mishap. He was out in the hog yard, when he happened to drop the timepiece. The glitter of the gold caught the watchful eyes of the porkers and they made a unanimous rush for the watch. When Mr. Patterson succeeded in driving them away the watch was gone, and it is quite evident that one of the animale swallowed it. As there were nearly fifty hogs in the inclosure it would hardly pay to kill them to secure the timepiece, and that is the only way to secure it.

Three Odd Items.

A man in Howard county, Mo., blirns the cobs in his pig pen, left after the corn is eaten, and feeds the cob ashes to the pigs, nicely salted.

Mrs. W. H. Mier, of Hunter's Botte Ky., had three nice, new babies rece. ly-a pair of girls and a boy. A la living near there can say, however "Huh! That's nothing. I've had fo myself."

George Muller of Bristol, England, is 90. He has founded orphaus' bomes and things, has never asked for a cent, yet received \$7,000,000. He just prayed for

OUR PRESS.



With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party.

EDITORIAL.

WE PROTEST AGAINST THIS SCAB RAISING SCHEME.

New York People of last week pub lished the following report of the New York Central Labor Federation (or Branch "S. T. a. L. A. o. t. U. a. C."):

"It was announced that the Brauer Zeitung, under date of Jan. 11th, had continued its attack against the S. T. and L. and it was decided to take action After a mature debate it was decided THAT THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MAKE A SPECIAL EFFORT TO ORGANIZE THE BREWERY EMPLOYES IN ALL BREWERIES. The above named committee was instructed to proed at once. A Firemen's Union and

Cooper's Union will also be organized. In other words it was decided to open a resperate war against the National Brew-Workers' Union. We take the liberty to enter an emphatic protest against this contemptible scab work of the New York Central Labor Federation. As Socialists and members of the Socialist Labor Party estagainst the acron of our nation organ that endorses these miserable For a number of years the brew rkers have had a desperate struggle ir very right of existence, a fight early a hundred th And right now the New York C

A NEW BASTILE OF CAPITALISM.

re will be erected on the of Twelfth street and Clark avenue, estimated cost will be between \$100, d \$200,600. The proposed site is ju of the new City Hall, and consists scant portion of the old Washingt

d with little effort. The et that if work will be begun or required to the delegates holding the Republican

hat any public property be donated irelings of Capitalism, the State

"JUSTICE" REIGN OVER THE GRAVE OF THE DEAD.

its to suit the te

as a pike, as unbending as a hickory club need apply."—New York People

Our readers are acquainted with the spirit expressed in the columns of Provi ice Justice. We have repeatedly quote from the paper. While it is true that the paper now and then contained a note or ommunication which were not of the tru Socialist color, it fearlessly advocated New Trade Unionism and bravely upheld the panner of the Socialist Labor Party. We are convinced that Providence Justice ha ione considerable good work for Socialism n general and for one Socialist Labor Party in particular. Rhode Island polled a good Socialist vote, thanks to the effective work

The Socialists, above all, should do jus ice to each other, to all their friends and nemies as well. It's mere cowardice to attack the tactics of a Socialist paper after "has expired." If the above criticism of our national organ is true, why in the ame of truth and justice, and for the good and welfare of our party, did the New York People never show the moral courage t criticise the tactics of Providence Justice Oh, it is so cheap, so utterly contemptible to attack the dead, defenseless opponent

It is not true that "fruit vendering" a the People expresses itself, kills a labor pa per. The contrary is the case. A true straight Socialist labor paper has a hard oad to travel, while fake papers and boodle sheets prosper and flourish. Was the San Francisco Coming Age not one of the best Socialist papers ever published? Of course it was. But down it went, as a conse quence of the lack of support, the lack of We could name Socialist co-operation. at least a dozen of good Socialist papers that died the same natural death. It is the "anarchy" in the Socialist labor press organization of America that kills every true Socialist paper. And our friends of New York are well aware of the encr mous sacrifices which are necessary to aphold a straight Socialist labor press. Many, many thousand dollars have been raised by the Comrades in New York and the surrounding cities and States, nay, by the Socialists of the whole country. It has been done at present, and if it were not done in the future, the 'Hickory Club' might soon be transformed into a piece of Indian rubber.

Let justice reign over the grave of 'Providence Justice.' It makes every true Socialist's heart bleed to see a single Socialist paper ''expire.''

AGITATE, Educate, Organize!

Push the Sale of "Merrie England."

"LOOKING BACKWARD" should be very workman's family.

REVOLUTIONIZE the public opinion. Dis ribute literature, hold public meetings, spread the gospel of Socialism wherever

WHEREVER there are a number of Social

first duty to get young people interested in the Socialist movement. "Merrie Eng-

THE class war is on; it is bitterer than ver. It will and must continue thus while the capitalist system exists. The class war is at the root of all our social and labor struggles. However, capitalism is digging its own grave. The grave is wide open. Will the wage workers go down with capitalism, or will they rise in their might, raise the banner of Socialism and establish the Cooperative Co

tural middle class are in deplorable condi-tions. In most cases the wage-worker, who earns 89 or \$10 a week is better off morning until 10 at night, and who can hardly pay his gas bill on the last of the

shing how even the takes as soon as they speak of conditions of other countries. Comrade Hyndman, in a ture recently delivered in Glasgow

ne V. Debs, a well-known Social Democrat, was fully convinced, from his experience of what had recently transpired in America of the futility of strikes. The

We never knew that Mr. Debs was a well-mown Social-Democrat. Up to date Debs as been a radical Populist.

Prepare for a lively national campaign Arouse the careworn toilers of the conti sent. Let us organize in every State of the union. This can easily be done if we are not too narrow-minded to co-operate with all the Socialists who favor a strict ocialist labor movement on the lines laid cialist Labor Party. Comiastic Socialists without the red men and women who still uphold the we been forced out of the party mem ship through the short-sightedn

Ho, Passive slaves! Who gave you birth Who breathed the breath of life in you? Was it your God? And was this earth Created only for the few? an can own one single inch

Of this great earth so broad and wide and those who hold the "mortal cinch Know well God is not satisfied.

And says, ye shall be

A VOICE FROM NEW AMERICA.

BY CIVIS AMERICANUS.

(Written Especially for the Socialist Newspaper Union.)

Motto: "Nay, take my life and all, pardon not that: You take my house, when you do take the prop That does sustain my house; you take my life, When you take the means whereby I live. -Shakspeare.

Now listen:

February 11, 1891, the explosion of December, 1888, was recalled by the unexpected arrest of the secretary of the Whisky Trust in Chicago by the United States authorities. The Cook County Grand Jury found an indictment February 17th, against the prisoner. April 20th, 1891, he was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, charged with the crime of attempting to bribe a government gauger to blow up the distillery of the troublesome competing Shufeldt Co. The gauger whom the secretary en-deavored to enlist had been loyal to Uncle Sam and lost no time to make known to his superiors the offer and the purpose of the

And right here comes the most horrible part of the corpora tion's planned crime. The investigation furnished the proof that, if the explosion had been carried out, 150 men at work in the distillery would have been destroyed. The evidence given Congress afterwards tended to show that part of the plan was that the bribed gauger who was to set and explode the infernal machine was not to be allowed to survive to claim his reward, and, perhaps, repent and tell. The fuse was fixed so that the explosion would be instantaneous instead of giving him time as had been promised him, to get out of the way.

In a statement to the press, February 15th, the president of the Whisky Trust said, as the result of a conference of the

"We have unanimously agreed to stand by the secretary." In other words, the millionaire trustees had unanimously agreed to stand by the banner of dynamite -anarchism. And right in Chicago, where, in 1887, the poor so-called anarchists and labor agitators had been sentenced to death and executed on November 11th. The Whisky Trust found a willing tool, a Judge of the United States Court, who quashed the Federal indictment on the ground that it was not a crime, under any of the United States laws for an internal revenue officer to destroy a distillery of his own volition and impulse, and that it is not a crime against the United States for another person to bribe him to do such an act. Within a few months the whole affair was forgotten, and the Whisky Trust anarchists went on as before to do "legal business" as "law-abiding citizens" under Uncle Sam's protec-

Now, you see, not even the anarchists of Old America were reated alike before the law. The poor anarchists were conducted to the gallows; the millionaire anarchists were conducted to the banquet halls of the "upper 400" and glorified and heralded as "law-abiding American citizens."

Such were the law and order the morality and religion of Capitalism at the end of the nineteenth century. Before I close

canot help giving you another illustration of the "lawful business" done by the monstrous corporations at the expense of the Old American people. The following information is based on official reports, on official documents submitted to various legislative bodies. Mr. Lloyd says:

"It is a startling story for a citizen of the republic to readhat of the steps, the wreckage of industries, the conspiracies to annihilate competition, the games with stock, the expert lying, the crimes under the forms of law, the bold defiance of law, by which the little nest-eggs of nothing of the group which came into the field in 1862 grew to \$1,000,000 in 1870; to \$2,500,000 in 1872; to \$3,500,000 in 1875; to \$70,000,000 in 1882, and in 1887 to a capital of \$90,000,000, which the New York Legislature reported in 1888, according to the testimony of the Standard Oil Trust's president, to be worth not less than \$148,000,000, with net earnings in one period of six years, when the operations of the trust were vastly less than what they are to-day, of \$55,000,-000.

This was what thoughtless people used to call "good business." And the Standard Oil Co. was but one of the many hundreds of "trusts" that fleeced the people. There were the monopolies in wheat, flour, beef, lard; the monopolies in hogs sheep and cattle; the monopolies in railroads, street cars, tele graphs, telephones, gas, electricity; in coffee, tea, sugar, salt, in leather, shoes and clothing; in short, every product of labor and all the products of nature were monopolized by the business lords. The people had to pay enormous tributes in order to get back a small part of their own produce. Most of these monstrous monopolies sprang into existence after the Civil War. Dickens, in his work, "A Child's History of England," informs us how King James I., known as "His Sowship," created many monopolies in necessaries of life. When His Sowship was hard pressed for money, and he could not see any other way out of the dilemma, he simply granted to some powerful merchants the exclusive privilege of dealing in certain necessaries of life, thereby excluding all the other merchants from the market. monopoly merchants had to pay great sums of money to His Sowship, not out of their own pockets, however, because they shifted the burdensome tribute on the people's shoulders, and charged exorbitant prices for their goods. Against this fleecing process the stubborn English people strongly protested, and they were not slow in asking the King to abolish these monstrous monopolies, which were a great grievance to them. emphatically refused to listen to the voice of the suffering people, as he did in a great many other things; he soon got himself into trouble with the Parliament that represented the people's cause, and this trouble did not reach its climax until his son, King Charles L, after a long reign of terror, had to take that memorable walk to the scaffold in Whitehall Palace, on Jannary 30th, 1649. Indeed, it took many, many years before the patience of the brutally outraged people got exhausted; before the mouthpiece of a guilty class of oppressors was brought to justice—a most merciless, a most severe justice, I admit.

It was King Charles I. and his ruling class who confiscated

the means whereby people lived; and to take the people's means of living, is to take the people's lives. It must be borne in mind that the great English revolution was not a mere fight for religious and political supremacy. For the people this revolution was a fight for freedom and bread. Every new political system represents a certain new economic and social system, and

trarily than their Old American colleagues. Old Uncle Sam was simply surrounded by a class of political highwaymen, the tools of a mushroom aristocracy, bound with the ropes of class legislation and forced to give up the property, the common wealth of the nation. Then these highwaymen---Republican and Democratic Representatives they pleased to call themselves---yes, then these "gentlemen" took possession of the halls of Uncle Sam's Congress and of his courts of justice and of his army and pavy department, and of all the State Legislatures and the municipal administrations; then they made their own laws for their own class interests; they appointed their own judges and all the rest of the officers and officials to execute said laws--laws that were a great burden on the people; laws that declared all kinds of systematic robbery and murders as lawful as a child's play. In order to give to these laws a democratic color elections were still ordered to take place regularly; the poor wage workers were actually forced to vote for the monopolists and their mercenaries. The votes of those that could not be reached by intimidation or by the whip of hunger were bought up by political agents, known as ward politicians, at the rate of 25c, or 50c, or \$1.00 apiece, or a few glasses of beer or bad whisky, or for the promise of getting a dog-catcher's job--very often thousands of promises for a single job. In this way the menopolists of the nineteenth century controlled the political machinery-and the control of the political power meant the ownership and control of the nation's wealth.

How about the intelligent portion of the wage workers and so-called small business men? you ask. How about those who were still possessed of sufficient moral and intellectual power to resist the capitalist encroachments, the attacks on the nation's inalienable rights? Did they never show any desire to break the chains of the capitalist-anarchistic system of arbitrary individualism and to remedy the social evils by concerted action? Why, most assuredly.

I shall now endeavor to show how Old America escaped the economic and social confusion; how the masses of the people freed themselves from the general chaos of capitalist anarchy, and how the confused social reform movement at the end of the nineteenth century developed into a world-wide, orderly and well-organized movement among all the civilized nations; a social movement that will be the pride of all ages and generations.

CHAPTER XIII.

WHEN NIGHT IS DARKEST, DAWN IS NEAREST.

Let those who have failed take courage; Tho' the enemy seem to have won, Tho' his ranks are strong, if he be in the wrong, The battle is not yet done. For, sure as the morning follows The darkest hour of the night No question is ever settled Until it is settled right.

O man, bowed down with labor, O, woman, young, yet old, O heart oppressed in the toiler's breast And crushed by the power of gold, Keep on with your weary battle Against triumphant might; No question is ever settled Until it is settled right.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

The Civil War is over. Hundreds of thousands of brave men from North and South sleep in bloody graves; men who gave their lives to prove the faith of their convictions. North and South, standing by these graves, grasp hands across the bloody chasm. The dead heroes are no longer considered victorious or defeated soldiers, but Americans who died for their country. The short time of two decades sufficed to heal the bloody wounds of a four-years' civil war. The people from North and South solemnly fraternize on the graves of the country's brave and herole sons. Indeed, this is a golden leaf in the History of Old

But where the war for the abolition of chattel slavery ends, the war for the abolition of wage slavery begins. The emancipation of the chattel slaves increased the desperate competition on the "free labor market." The new civil war began. While the capitalist tried to buy the comodity, labor, as cheap as possible, the wage worker, in order to sustain life, had to demand as high a price for his labor-power as possible. These diametrically opposed class interests caused considerable friction and soon a lively fight was begun. Seeing that the individual wage worker was a mere straw in the wind when it came to the question of resisting the encroachments of Capitalism, the workmen united into unions-local, national and international unions-and Knights of Labol assemblies. The capitalists lost no opportunity to reduce the wages and lengthen the daily working time of their employes. Wherever human labor power did not realize the desired rate of profit for the employer new labor-saving machinery was introduced, thousands of men being forced out of work. In most cases women and children were hired to do the machine work, because they worked for considerably less wages. The conditions of the wealth-producing people grew worse from day to day and this state of affairs caused general alarm. What was to be done? The next thing was that the workmen refused to work for the wages offered them by their masters. They demanded higher wages; when too many men were out of work they demanded shorter hours of labor; and when the employers refused to grant these demands the men went on strike in a body. While there existed certain trades unions many years before the Civil War broke out, and while many efforts were made by these trades unions to better the condition of their members, it must be borne in mind that the so-called "modern labor movement," the struggle between Capitalism and Labor, did not amount to much until 1885 and 1886, when a general eight-hour movement was inaugurated; i. e., a movement for a general reduction of the hours of labor. Within four or five months the wage workers of the country from New York to San Francisco, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, millions in number, tired of the burdens of life forced upon them by a system of Capitalism that was the ideal of an idle class of aristocrats, were aroused from their dangerous slumber. They rubbed their eyes, looked around for awhile, listened to the fiery speeches of enthusiastic labor agitators, who appealed to the wage slaves to rise in their might and break the chains of slavery. Trades and Labor Unions and Knights of Labor assemblies became very numerous. Everywhere new battalions of Organized Labor were formed, and on May 1, 1886, the demand for an eight-hour day was made In Old America there were no divine Kings and Princes who could sell the monopoly privileges to private individuals. The such a social spectacle. Never before had Old America seen such a social spectacle. Never before had the masses of wage Old American monopolies acted more independently and arbi-

World of Labor

THE CENTURY'S END.

Emperors, stand to the bar! Chancellors, balt at the barracks!

Landlords and Lawlords and Tradelords. the spectres you conjured have risen-Communists, Socialists, Nihilists, Rentrebels, Strikers, behold!

They are the fruit of the seed you have sown-God has prospered your planting.

They come

From the earth like the army of Death. You have sowed the teeth of the dragon! Hark to the bay of the leader! You shall hear the roar of the pack

As sure as the stream goes seaward. The crust on the crater beneath you Shall crack and crumble and sink with your laws and rules

That breed the million to toil for the luxury of the ten-

That grind the rent from the tiller's blood for drones to spend-

That hold the teeming planet as a garden plot for a thousand-

That draw the crowds to the cities from the healthful fields and woods-That copulate with greed and beget disease

and crime-That join these two and their offspring till the world is filled with fear,

And falsehood wins from truth, and the vile and cunning succeed. And manhood and love are dwarfed, and

virtue and friendship sick, And the law of Christ is a cloak for the corpse that stands for Justice!

As sure as the Spirit of God is Truth, this truth shall reign,

And the trees and the lowly brutes shall cease to be higher than men. God purifies slowly by peace, but urgently

by fire. JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Oldest Trade Union in England. In Mr. and Mrs. Webb's "History of Trade Unionism' it is stated that no evidence is on record of the existence prior to 1700 of any continuous association of wageearners for maintaining or improving the conditions of their employment. The journeymen tailors appear to have been the first workers who formed a trade union, and, in 1720, the master tailors complained to Parliament of this combination in their trade on the part of the workers. The weavers of Wilts and Somerset combined in 1726, and petitioned the king against the cruelty of their employers, the clothiers. Amongst the earliest complete types of a trade union was the institution established by the cloth workers of Halifax in 1796. These early trade unions, however, were carried on under difficulties, as laws against combination were passed to render them illegal, which laws were not repealed until 1825. It was not till 1869 that they obtained protection for their funds and property by a temporary act, and only permanently in 1871 by the Trade Union act of that year. Trade unions became very active between 1825 and 1850, and in the latter year the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, one of the most perfect type of a trade union in the world, was established. Accurate statistical data of the trade unions of the United Kingdom are not obtainable, though the Board of Trade has, for several years, endeavored to obtain complete information on the subject. George Howell says there are 8,000 trade unions in Great Britain, with 1,200,000 financial members, and that they have an estimated value of £2,000,000 annually.

BRADFORD, ENGLAND.

Protest Against the Kalser's Tyranny. we, the pathise with Genosse Liebknecht, and protest against the despotic Kaiser in endeavoring to suppress the International Social-Democratic, movement.'' Comrade The Capitalist Sweating System All Liebknecht replies:-"Dear Comrade,-Many thanks for the resolution you passed with regard to my condemnation. I should have written sooner, but I was overwhelmed with work, and am so still. We are in the thickest of the fight now. But the battle is won blunder, and public opinion is on our side. The English brethren may be sure that we England and Scotland, as I received many pressing invitations. So I may have, perhaps, an opportunity to thank you personally. Fraternal greetings to you and all other comrades in your branch.

Charlottenburg.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

W LAPRENBOUT

New Parliamentary Elections in This

District. The vacancy caused at Southampton by the unseating of Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne under the Corrupt Practices Act. has given our Southampton comrades the opportunity, for which they have been eagerly looking since the General Election of testing their strength in a Parliamentary contest. Anticipating a vacancy as the result of the petition against Mr. Chamberlayne, the Southampton branch of D. F. immediately after the General Election selected our comrade Gibson as their candidate, a selection which met with the unanimous and unquiffed approval of the Executive of the business. The girls and women are nization. We Social - Democrats are not given to praising each other overmuch, but we have no hesitation in saying that in our comrade Gibson the Social-Democrats of Southampton have a candidate worthy of the great cause he stands to who are receiving about 2s 6d a week or champion, and one who is entitled to all less for working nine or ten hours a day the enthusiastic work of which they are under the pretence that they are learning a

one moment question. For pluck, energy, determination, steady sterling work and more are crowded into small and in-and organization, the Southampton adequately fitted places whose owners combranch is not to be beaten in the whole Socialist movement in Great Britain-or, for that matter, anywhere else. They have a good candidate; the noblest cause that ever men have striven for; and they are enthusiastically eager for the fray. their opponents on the other hand, the Tories are utterly discredited and demoralized by the result of their disgraceful conduct of the last election; the Liberals are, as they are everywhere else, completely dispirited, disheartened and disorganized; without principles; without a programme, and without hope. Never has a campaign opened under happier circumstances for us than this at Southampton, and never anywhere were our comrades in better trim for fighting.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

The Duke of Devonshire on Technical Education.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking at a meeting in connection with the opening of the new Municipal Technical School at Birmingham, said that upon technical instruction, which was being imparted in Birmingham and throughout the country, depended not only the maintenance of the industrial supremacy our people have hitherto enjoyed, but even their existence as a great industrial nation.

How much the people have "enjoyed" their industrial supremacy is borne ample evidence to by delightful conditions under which they live in such centers of commercial sweetness and light as Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle and Glasgow, to say nothing of Birmingham itself. But is is necessary that the people should be technically educated in order that they should be able to compete with other nations who are threatened to take their for our people not to have plenty of work to some of whom, by a longer course of meet those difficulties we must either produce more cheaply or better than our competitors-either the British workingman must consent to accept a lower rate of wages which no one would dream of asking him to accept unless in case of absolute self-preservation, or else he must take advantage of the facilities which are now offered him for obtaining a higher, more practical, scientific training for his work, and give a greater value to his own labor.'

workingman to accept lower wages, of course, unless they saw their way to compel his acceptance-and then they would lemand reduction without the slightest hesitation. But while the British workman to accept lower wages, the duke and his friends do ask him to 'take advantage of the facilities which are now offered him for obtaining a higher, more practical, scientific training for his work, and give a greater value to his own labor."

In other words, the British workman is not asked to accept lower wages. Oh, dear, no! He is only asked to give a greater amount of labor, in quantity or quality, or both, for the same wages. "I don't complain about the price of your 2-shilling tea, Mr Grocer, and shouldn't dream of asking you to reduce it, but I do ask that you should give me two pounds, instead of one for the 2 shillings."

I have not-no Social-Democrat hassingle word to say against education, technical or other. We demand the fullest education, the widest opportunities for the most complete development of all the human faculties-physical and mental.

But what is the object for which technical edu cation is advocated by the Duke of Dev-The following resolution was passed at the branch meeting held Nov. 15, and sent give people opportunities of a better and are all brothers and sisters for all that. Is members of the Bradford S. D. F. sym- human beings; but to make them more useful profit-making machines.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

Over the World.

There is hardly any trade in which weating is carried on to such an agonizing extent as in the making up of clothing. We have all heard of the atrocities sweat ing perpetrated upon the nail makers of Cradley Heath and the match girls of already. Our enemies commit blunder over Bryant and May's factory, but a parallel can be found in the clothing trade both of Sydney and Melbourne. The Sidney shall do our duty. Next year I hope to Daily Telegraph has been Intely come over and to deliver some lectures in taking this matter up and publishing its investigations, which are of a character fit to startle the ordinary right thinking person, convinced of the eterna fitness of things, out of his usual complacency and induce him to call for a factories act, or such other dilletante business, in order to gloss over the abnormity and hide it from his respectable vision. Let us try a little bit of Telegraph article No. 5, and then try conclusions with those Ms. P. who advocate a Factories Act to cope with the evil: "For the most part young girls are pressed into the service.

These girls are called apprentices, but they are taught no trade. The day they start work they are put on to stitch one particular part of a garment, and they are kept at that work till they leave the place, because they got by practice quicker at that than at anything else Where the work is by piece and the proprietor has to make a living out of the labor of the unfortunate girls and women, speed in turning out garments is an important factor in divided into two sections-machinists and finishers—and one garment passes through knowledge and wisdom of the human race many hands before it is completed. In this and as such, the laws of its own self-preserway the process of making a pair of trousers is considerably quickened. And the girls,

places in Surrey Hills where twenty girls duty to apply all principles, means and atpete with each other for the work of the factories, and by these means prices are lowered.

living out of it except the proprietor. The young girls are either paid nothing at all under the pretence that they are learning week. Generally some means are found at the end of the week to knock off is or 2s from their wages as penalties. It is stated This is what you have to discord, ruin and destruction if not checked entirely at the carliest period possible.

This is what you have to do not be a struction of the carliest period possible. that not only is work of an ordinary character sent from the factories to these places but portions of Government clothing con tracts are carried out under similar conditions.

NATIONAL.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

published a book under the name of "The Sabbath Era,'' or 'My Mission and the Mission of Our Time.'' The book contains the social ills are of a somewhat problematic character. But "The Sabbath Era" also contains some excellent criticisms of the their misery and slavery. existing capitalist conditions. The following passages are taken from the book:

There is no necessity for anyone to suffer for the want of anything of which nature flers of truths; where the Hercules, labor, has a superabundance, if we are willing has to sweep out the legislative stables of and able to get it, and to deserve it by the corruption created by King Mammon. application of our physical and intellectual Humanity has suffered long enough under activities. There is an abundance of pro- his reign; it has been tomfooled long visions, of clothing, of all kinds of comwork away from them. It would be so sad modifies and luxuries stored up, which, prophets of which Christ, "the under present conditions, are doomed to be noble and good, ' has warned the people Said his Grace of Devonshire:- "In wasted to a great extent, because the masses two thousand years ago. See! oh see! they our competition we have to contend with, of the people have been impoverished by have taken possession of nearly every rivals, many of whom possess natural the application of mechanical productive church and every creed and every infuential resourcess not inferior to our own; and forces, which should be employed for the supply of those very things they need. We scientific preparation, have equipped their have productive forces enough to repropeople more fully than we have done for duce everything almost as fast as it is the struggle in which we are engaged. To consumed, if we only had rational systems of control, systems of administration, by noble but humble and loving Nazarene. which all these things could be controlled Nature has clearly manifested the for the benefit of all.

Since it is so evident that our individual velfare is so closely interlinked with our a useful and desireable member of the collective welfare, it must be just as evi-dent that we owe it to ourselves to work manifold gifts and talents to make them and do all we can to create such collective useful in various ways. She never creaconditions, that will make this earth a ted idlots, drones, pleasant bome for every member of swindlers, vampires and lazy knaves, nor To this London Justice adds:

No one would dream of asking the British of time we are allowed to live here. If grace the face of the earth, and threaten we do this and do it well, we will merely the ruin of our race. They are only the do our duty, but we will surely reap a rich harvest of prosperity, peace and happiness. To do this well, we must create a no basis or a platform on which humanity in would dream of asking its endless diversity of thoughts, ideas, interests, positions and pursuits can unite

harmoniously.,

Arts and sciences, industries and commerce, have done more for the civilization, and more for the improvement of the mor conditions of the world than all the religious together. It is not true that man is born in sin, nor that it is man's destination to suffer either here or hereafter; but it is true that the highest and holiest principles in nature wisdom and love, with their co-ordinate attributes, are inherent or inborn qualities of human nature, which plainly manifest their presence in every human hear and soul. All they need is cultivation and guidance by those who are already further advanced in wisdom, and have a greater abundance of love for humanity. If these qualities are properly guided and cultivated. they are sure to unfold into the most beauti ful blossoms and flowers of nature's crea

tions. They tell us that kings and beggars, ty rants and slaves, fieuds and their victims, are all in the position they made for themnot this a be untiful revelation? Oh! won poor sufferers, how thankful you should be to this universal brotherhood for this revelation of theirs; what a relief it must be to you to know that you have brothers who are kings and sisters who are queens; just think of the glories they throw upon you from their glittering crowns, and the sparkling diamonds of the millionaries and their wives and daughters. How it must do you good to be able to call them you brothers and sisters, and how they must appreciate it, too; and you know they must be your brothers and sisters, by the brotherly and sisterly love they extend to you in considering the products of your hands and brains of your hard and incessant toils so acceptable, that they take them all, and pay you off with the crumbs that may fall from their tables.

when you reincarnate again, then you may have your positions reversed; you may be a king and a tyrant, and they may be beggars and your slaves; that will be a nice and satisfactory adjustment to the universal brotherhood who revealed to you the beautiful laws of "karma," and, of course, it will please you, too. Just think of it; the grand prospects of becoming a king or a millionaire sometime or another, even if it should be two to three thousand years hence; why! it will be worth all your patience to endure all the sufferings your "karmo" may still have in store for you in this life, because it would be such a nice adjustment, would it not? Oh! it is enough to make me feel very bitter, to think that these insidious attempts are made only to delude unsoph-

Isn't that nice of them; but, by and by,

A civilized State is the repository of all the material, intellectual and moral wealth, knowledge and wisdom of the human race; vation demand from it to take good care of every new or additional member to its own body, for it is from these members it receives all its own possessions, its own accumulation of physical, material, intelcapable to secure his return. That our trade are kept either sewing or machining lectual wealth, wisdom and power; comrades at Southampton will do their one portion of a garment and know nothing and therefore it is not only the part thoroughly and manfully we do not for about any other part * * There are State's interest, but it is its imperative

istocated and credulous people.

es of wisdom for the preservation he education and the fullest developme of all physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual qualifications, functions and powis inherent in every individual member of ts own (national) body; but it must also No one who works in these dens gets a see to it that this duty is justly and impartially fulfilled toward every one without ception, since partiality and favoritism will surely lead to discord, ruin and de-

miling millions with you to a glorious ses. You have to show them that the ures of the earth and of civilization is he common heritage of all; none to be exluded; none to be disfranchised. That they are not to be divided as they are now. No land to be parcelled out or hired out to individuals nor to corporations or associaions, but to be owned by the whole nation, and to be administrated (in the interest. Extract From J. Neubauer's Book"The of all its members and inhabitants of its Sabbath Era."

Mr. J. Neubauer, of Los Angeles, has

territories or domains) by forms of administration founded on science and wisdom, which will allow no partiality, favor-itism or injustice.

It is only in this way that you can carry the masses with you to a glorious victory cannot approve; the remedies proposed for It is only in this way that they can see that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose, excepting their poverty,

> The day is fast approaching when humanity, for the sake of its own self-preser vation, has to sit in judgment against all tyrants, oppressors, extorters and falsienough by his high priests, the false position in the world. In spite of all his warnings, these false prophets have sucthe perverted, distorted and adulterated chings of its justly adored Ideal, the

> Nature has clearly manifested the uses he intended to make of every individual. She has given a special talent or ability of some kind to every one to make him or her suckers, liars, outgrowths of unnatural and perverted con-ditions of our own make, or our insuffiient developments, for which states and tions, as collective bodies, are respons-

> If it is considered worth all the time and the devotion which scientists and prac-nt economists spend to gain all the lowledge they can for the improvement plants, flowers, fruits, orchards, fields d pastures as well as for raising a fine or superior stock of animals of all kinds and criptions then it is surely worth a great deal more of our time and devotion to gain all the knowledge we can to improve, develop, cultivate and elevate the offfprings of human love, to perfect men and perfect women and to purify and beautify the rising generations to higher types and higher saibilities of perfection.

> This, of course, is the mission of States Had States, or our so-called statesmen, recognized this fact, and had fulfilled their missions, millions of all kinds of talents, which have been uselessly wasted, could have been saved and developed for the general benefit of the world. Millions of lents were misdirected and misapplied, and millions of them were never recognized consequently nature's plans, designs and laws were ignored, retarded or violated, and whether this was done consciously or ciously, the violaters, whether were individuals or States, offenders or victims, had to suffer the consequences or punishments laid out for all those who ignore, disobey or violate her laws and

Central Trades and Labor Union of East St. Louis.

At the meeting Jan. 22 President Curtis ccupied the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The new delegates of cigarmakers, musicians and glassblowers were obligated. Communications and bills received and

acted upon. Under the head of unfinished business the case of the Tudor Iron Works strike

came up.

President Garland of the A. A. of I. S. St. W. and two delegates from Local Mis-sissippi Lodge were present. The two delegates of the local lodge did not very much appreciate the sarvices of the C. T. & L and had quite a lively time with the Reception Committee. President Garland then took the floor explained the stand of his organization and closed with a fine address on general labor principles, which was very well taken. The question was then taken up again, the side of the C. T. & L. U. exained, several propositions made and finally agreed upon a committee of two from the C. T. & L. U. to work in harmony with President Garland and Mississippi Lodge is getting the trouble settled hon-orably to organized labor. By this time the hour was very late, the neessary preparation for the Debs meeting were then made and the Secretary intructed to invite the Belleville C. T. & L. and all other labor unions of this vicinity, to participate in the Debs demonstration on Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, at 8 p m. The meeting then adjourned till Feb. G. L.

Every product of the hand of man is a combination of human skill crystalized in some part of the bounty of nature. A onopoly of any part of nature's bounty portunity for all to enjoy God's earth ruin sults in allenating it from the best use

DRIFT OF PEOPLE'S PARTY

A Middle-Class Movement Growing More Conservative.

The Radical Populists Will Join the Socialist Labor Party.

The People's Party movement started as protest from the Farmers Alliance sought to arrest the historical evolutionary movement of labor by the demand for more and cheaper money and less cost for transportation. It's leaders like Weaver, Taubeneck and Watson are men who seeing the growing discontent of the wealth producers thought to ride into power, to fame, to fortune, on the back of this disinherited army. Having been captured by the Silver bugs; the Populist leaders are daily growing more conservative, and a demand is being made by "Where am I at" Tom Watson that all taint of Socialism shall be removed from the Omaha platform. This demand is being backed up by nearly every leader in the People's Party. The 500 delegates at the People's Party State Convention, held recently in Georgia, blindly followed the lead of land capitalist Watson and Judge Hines, two lawyers, in this demand. A majority of the Populist leaders to-day are trying to make a deal (fusion) with the free-silver Democrats and Republicans. By dropping all but free silver the People's Party may win in several Southern and Western States. If it elected a President and a Congress, what away, so will wage slavery. Proving by would the people get! Simply free silver. The People's Party is not a Socialist Party If you are a Socialist, your duty is plain. John the party of Socialism-the Socialist Labor Party.

F. G. R. GORDON.

REPLY TO A CAPITALISTIC PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the Telegram: Another minister by the name of Roy. R.

H. Howard of Oakdale has, it appears, taken advantage of his exalted position to make many misstatements and by clever device to confound and hoodwink the people of Worcester into a false understanding of Socialism. And if after an examination of this paper you find it of interest to your readers and suitable for your publication, you give it space in your paper, perhaps, although in an humble way, the people of our city and vicinity may have a more correct understanding of Socialism.

The reverend gentleman says that modern socialism has gone beyond the limits of its fanatical author. If the Socialists are correctly informed; socialism has no author. One such cannot be found in all history. It is not the product of one brain. But in the light of all (not part) historical facts, of scientific investigation and research, 4t is with us established beyond a reasonable doubt, to be a scientific fact. Karl Marx, aided to a considerable extent by Frederick Engels, taught socialism scientifically by facts and figures—that if two and two are four then socialism was a fact, and we are constantly putting before the public facts and figures proving the truth of the results of their research. As yet they stand un-

Mr. Howard says that the modern Bocialist hardly have a settled or definite programme, the trouble with this statement is that there is no truth in it and if he had read our literature as he should before preparing his paper to be just to us, he would have known that the Socialists do have a definate programme, and have had for years, which is collective ownership, control and operation of all the means of production and distribution, and that we seek by all legetimate means to get control of the political machinery of our government, and that we aggitate this programme until the people realize that this is the true system of

Think of a clergyman who should be a man of a large sympathizer, a searcher after truth, and a lover of justice defending this system which has caused nine-tenths of the wealth to be owned by one-tenth of pple. 95 per cent of the besiness m fail, millions of unemployed, thousands of women must necessarily prostitute themselves or starve, little children crippled and sacrified on the alter of mannon. Stop! the picture is too horrible; and this pastor says that this system has worked "quite well, and is contented to these people to be contented with their lot here for there are mansions in the skies. Yes, let such a system yield to anything, nothing can be worse; competition must be succeeded by co-operation, capitalism by Socialism, and our programme is more defined than this present system, for all ishaphazard and risk on every side, the system has long outlived its usefulness, and you pine and shed tears because the hour of its death has struck.

We challe uge you or any one else to show that we hold to a theory or advocate a 'general distribution of property.'' say it is false.

'By the way' is it not a bit singular that you and your class can't see that the people compose the State, and that the State is made for the people, and not the people for the State; then what sense is there in your say that the socialist objects to individual employers, but not to the State employ-ment. If the State employed us we would employ ourselves. A very good reason why we don't object.

Meantime, wake up from your "Rip Van Winkle'' sleep and see the millions of intelligent men and women already doing all in their power for the cause of Socialism. Do you know of brainier men and women than these: Prof. Frank Parsons, Prof. Daniel De Leon, Rev. Franklin Sprague, H. D. Lloyd, H. Greely-oh, the list is too long, take something and become a real live mau.

"Let it be understood" that that individualism that plays havor with men, women and children's lives and virtue will certainly not have any place in the "com-monwealth" of the Socialist, for it must give way to that grander and higher individualism which comes with the equal opand sunshine.

least amount of skill of any known occ tion, and yet receiving more wage the you? But, not satisfied with this, h eaps another insult upon you by trying to cast a stigma on the useful service you perform for society by laying sever pipes to carry away their filth. Ah! but for ye "common" laborers such men would rot You, who make all and have to "divide" it with —— ! Workingmen, have you telephone, electric lighting, a bathroom whose four walls is as if of one large mir ror, in your house? This class which he represents and defends have, and there they bathe and grovel in lust.

"Has it ever occurred" to this pas that in the event of a strike that m U. S. troop, court injunction are already used effectually to force our wage-carn class back to their masters. How m strikes have occurred in our postal syste school system and free public schools?

We never ''rant'' about capital for it is the creature of laborers and should serve them instead of laborers being required to cling and crawl after capital, we pity the capital class and we hate the way he is obliged to do his business, look about you and see if we are "unreasonable."

We are constantly inviting your class to debate our position with us, but you never fail to refuse; does this look as if we are 'throwing dust into the public's eye?' No, you cry "thief," to distract the public attention from the real thief.

Yes, "a few grains of common will supply the key to the situation, and these social fils will pass away. As fendal slavery and chattel slavery bave passes the great army of unemployed and the great mass of wage carners who will realize that the lives of their children, wife and self are held in jeopardy, that this timedishonored system was not for a long time at all adequate to provide for our needs, And then, having come to a full realization of their manhood, they will understand that just so long as means of productie are owned by a class of capitalists who must buy the labor power of the wage earning class who have but that to sell to live, that they can't obey that divine injunction "Love thy neighbor as thyself," or realize his "Kingdom on earth as in heaven.' Then, and not until then, will the "mists have rolled away," and Socialism will be the dawn of a new morn of the L. D. USHER

ABOLISH THE CLASS STRUGGLE

By Abolishing the Antagonizing Class Interests. The prostituted capitalistic press ofte

reminds its readers that there is no class struggle. This demagogue with the many branches and its greates circulation etc., etc., with its bunco steering editors, its patriotic surmons, and its idiotic prescriptions for social ills, comes out with another one of its jingoes; it says labor and capital are bro ers, without one the other could not exist. We as Socialists grant the latter, that with out labor capital could not exist, except in its raw state, such as land, woods, wair and all raw materials, because are the capital produced by mother using the has been very kind to us as everythin that is necessary to make a heaven of this earth, our dear old mother nature. has given to us in the raw material and m has learned how to utilise this raw mat by applying his labor to it, thereby making nseful articles. Such as, for instance, the natural rock. Labor quarries this material. labor builds the magnificent mansions wi labor builds the magninees.
And so it gots the rock quarried by labor. And so it gots on in every branch. In every line of intry you flud it is labor that produces all wealth by transforming the natural we into useful articles. These useful art being wealth, and wealth being capital. How can capital and labor be brothers? Yet some of those half-witted editors will tell you this. But we Socialists say me this is a mistake. Capital is the pr of first nature, then labor; one is to the other that both may exist. Now, it is very plain that labor is the only factor that has produced from the natural wealth all the capital in existence, it is therefore natural and just that labor should have an equal portion of the wealth it has produced. By labor we also recognize mental labor, as the mental laborer has invented for us the improved machi that exists to-day; whereas speculation such as the cornering of capital, has new produced anything but misery. Spe tion in stocks simply conce from the many to the few, thus making concentrators immensely rich and keep the producers on the verge of starva Here is where the class struggle mak itself manifest. The workers demand a little more of the wealth which they know was produced by their labor only. The fore they strike or boycott. The capitalie in return reduces their wages, raises the price of production, thus making im-impossible for the workers to get the just share of the wealth which labor alone produces, thus, instead of them getti they must get less, and them more, if they gramble the capitalist meets their just demands with Gatlin guns, bayenets and militia. Is not this proof of a class struggle? We Socialists recognize a class struggle but we do not advocate such. No, we wish to abolish the class strage by advocating Socialism and establish the by advocating Social.

Co-operate Commonwealth.

MATT HEARNE.

Bridgeport, Conn.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Lockout of the Brewery Workers in That City.

There has been a lockout of the n of Gambrinus Assembly 1349, Knights of Lubor, employes of the National Capital Brewing Company of this city. It is stated that the cause of the strike is not the res of any contention for either wages or sh hours, but is caused by a disagreement as to the individual rights of the drives employes of the company. The man-agement of the company are willing the any of its employes become members of or-ganized labor, but will not permit the drivers to do so. A meeting of the D trict Executive Board was held and the fight will be made on the lines drawn when he himself is a pastor, a keeper of a fightly used by the few.—Coming Nation.

Workmen, was not that mean of him to the Executive Board. People in general speak of you as "high and low labor," when he himself is a pastor, a keeper of a fightly used by the few.—Coming Nation.



E had pushed our way far into the bounds of the Great Dismal Swamp-far beline that Solomon, our Indian guide, had pointed out In vain Solemon entreated us to turn back. We found game abun-

and with the reckless folly of outh, I permitted my dark-faced cou-in Paul to lead me on and on.

"Go on there, never one of us come ck," he declared over and over. "The

"The snake vine?" I questioned. "Bah!" sneered Paul. "The serpent

wine is a myth." "But what is it said to be?"

"A vine that grows in the depth of any living thing that may come within its grasp. It is said to thrive on flesh and blood; but who believes the tale? Who has seen the serpent vine?"

It once."

We laugh at all the stories. While we be here the vine find my brother, and when I see him he is dead, with the vine all twist, twist, twist round him."
"Bah!" sneered Paul once more. "Sol-

on has told that story so many times he now believes it is true. I say the wine is a myth. Such a thing does not exist in nature."

"You say to me that I lie?" asked the Indian guide, calmly.
"Yes," replied my cousin, with in-

culting insoience. "It is as natural for an Injun to lie as it is to breathe. Like

We did not go very far. I induced Paul to land and camp on a spot that emed favorable. Our camp fire the seamed brightly in the gloom of that gone dismal place, but did not drive the shadow from my heart.

That night I slept little. Paul seemed to slumber as peacefully as a babe. Morning came, and I awoke to find that I was alone. I had slept soundly the last two hours of the night.

I started up in terror, fearing I had been abandoned there, but the boat floated close by, and the outfit had not been disturbed. Paul and his rifle alone were gone. I called to him, and he answered from the forest near at

"Come here," he shouted; "come and see what I have found."

I followed the sound of his voice, and found him not very far from the camp. He was standing and staring at something that lay stretched toward him on the ground in a moving twisting mass. I thought he had shot something, and hurried to see what it could be.

"What is it?" I asked.

"The serpent vine!" was his reply "It must be that. Solomon did not lie after all."

I gazed at the thing, fascinated, for I saw that it was indeed a vine that grew from the ground there amid the rank growing things of the swamp. It lay stretched toward my cousin, seeming to reach out and grasp for bim. but he was safe, beyond its touch. It twisted and twined like a mass of serpents, and I felt my heart grow sick

and faint as I looked. "Come closer," cried Paul. "It cannot reach beyond its length."

He drew me nearer, and then, of a sudden, with a strong thrust he sent me reeling and shricking fairly amid that mass of writhing things. In the twinkling of an eye they had coiled about my legs, and I could not break away, although I desperately strove to

"Paul, Paul, save me!" My answer was a mocking laugh. "Save me!" I panted again.

"Save you!" returned my cousin scornfully. "I brought you here for this! I hate you. I swore that one of us should not leave this swamp alive. You miserable little Yankee; what right have you to come here from the

to the boat, which still swung on the OUR WIT AND HUMOR. bosom of the dead water, held fast by the mooring line. My cousin had no

trees near the water's edge a dark form dangled above the earth. I would have

this time." "But the tree-my cousin-he is

hanging-"The snake vine clmbs trees to find food; lock near root of tree. See it grows there - see, it rans up trunk out on limb. It is round his neck, and

he is dead already!" It was true. In passing beneath that tree Paul had been clutched by the dangling vine. One cry was all that ever came from his lips, for the serpent vine quickly choked him to silence.

It was retribution swift and sure, but such a death seemed none the less terrible to me that it destroyed one wh had doomed me to a like fate a short time before.

One of us would not leave the swamp alive.

THE BURSTING OF A GLACIER A Frightful Disaster Near the Gennm Pass.

A correspondent, writing to the London Globe, from Zurich, on Nov. 13 says: "At daybreak on Wednesday s frightful disaster took place at a distance of four miles from Kanderstan on the Gemmi pass. A huge mass of ice, measuring 1,250,000 cubic meters, detached from the Altels glacier and was precipitated into the valley. Such was the impetus of the might avalanche that it was not checked in the valley but dashed up the opposite side, which has a slope of 45 degrees, to a height of 13,000 feet, carrying everything be fore it until it met a wall of rock which sent the main mass surging back.

"At the foot of this rock lies, or rather lay, the Spitalmatte, an exceedingly beautiful and rich mountain pasture with chalets for the cowherds, for stor ing cheeses, etc. At the time of the dis aster there were collected there 150 head of valuable cattle, under the care of four cowherds. There were also two officials from Leuk, who had come up to arrange about bringing down the cattle, which event has always taken place on Nov. 15. All have been over-whelmed. Of the animals, only three have escaped. The loss in the live stock, the ownership of which was partitioned among about thirty families mostly quite poor, belonging to the viilage of Leuk, is estimated at 100,000 francs. The pasture itself, which for years will now be useless, strewn as it is with debris, is valued at 400,000 The bodies of the two officials and of two of the cowherds have been recovered, but in a horribly mutilated condition. It seems that the disaster overtook them while sleeping in their huts. The other two men, whose bodles have not yet been found, are supposed to have been up early for the purpose of milking the cows. The blocks of fallen ice and rocks cover a space of two square miles to a depth of many yards, the whole scene being one of indescribable desolation. Besides the trees which were in the track of the avalanche, great numbers have been uprooted by the wind which it pro-duced. Many of the cattle, too, lie about in such positions that they must have been hurled great distances through the air by the same force. Men are hard at work trying to make some sort of footpath over the debris, the ordinary road being, of course, completely obliterated. From old records in Leuk it appears that a similar catastrophe occurred at the same spot in 1782, also only two days before the date fixed for the return of the cattle to the valleys."

Found at Delphi.

Two more slabs of stone inscribe with words and music have been found in the treasury of the Athenians at Delphi by the French. By using some of the fragments previously discovered a second hymn to Apollo, with its notes has been put together. The date is after the conquest of Greece by the Romans. The Greeks seem to have used twenty-one notes in their musical notation, where we use only twelve.

USEFUL ITEMS.

Books with clasps or raised sides damage those near them on the shelves.

To Remove Iron Mould .-- Apply first a solution of sulphuret potash, afterward one of oxalic acid. The sulphuret acts on the iron.

To Polish Old Book Bindings .- Ther oughly clean the leather by rubbing with a pie e of flannel; if the leathe is broken fill up the holes with a little paste, beat up the yolk of an egg, and rub it well over the covers with a piece of sponge; polish it by passing a legs! hot iron over.

To Loosen Glass Stoppers.-Apply salad oil to the mouth of the deci by means of a feather; the bottle should then be placed about one-half yard from the fire. When warm the stopper should be gently struck on all sides, and attempts should be made to move it. If it still remains fast, ap-ply more oil. A few sharp taps on the stopper, all the way round, with a key is also very effectual.

Dress of Nurses.-Nurses in the sick room should always dress in light colored clothes, and these should be of cotton, so that they may be less liable to harbor infectious matter, and more easily cleaned .- Free Silver Knight.

Edmund Cosse does not think since Dickens died the whole nation felt so suddenly impoverished by the passing away of a man of letters as it felt when

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED FUN FOR LEAN READERS.

Tale of Last Winter's Cont-Why Clinchy's Goat Died-A Doughty Lover - The Crowning Serrow - Timely



F things that are In this world, to be had-And many are in the same boat-No fact can be worse Than, through a

slim purse, You wear a last winter's top coat.

You may need a new hat, Or, worse still than that, Your pants, at the knee, start to bloat; It does not compare With having to wear seedy last winter's top coat.

Just try all you please To seem at your case, As round the old garment you toto; You cannot forget

One instant, you bet! All know it's last winter's top coat. You call on a girl,

"o meet there a churl Who, with his new ulster, will gloat At all that you feel As you try to conceal

So, say what you will, No bitterer pill

To swallow exists, you can quote; Unless-awful thought!-By poverty brought, You've pawned e'en last winter's top

coat.

He Found His Ideal.

He talked of all the troubles which in families have arisen, and vowed he would have none of sich unhappiness in his'n. He'd never, never take a wife, though she be swamped with gold, until he was assured that strife would

His friends laughed long at his i-dee. they loudly did deride it, and said he'd know not what 'twould be until he'd fairly tried it.

He started forth resolved to find a woman of the model which was imprinted on the mind he carried in his noddle.

"She must not list to slander's tongue, nor see my indiscretions; she must not scold when I do wrong; must

He hunted high, he hunted low, through many a Christian nation; saw girls who'd grace a beauty show, and maids in humble station. Nor paused until he met success, he found his fair ideal, and what his friends called

He married her; she listened not when slander made advances; from out her eyes he never caught suspicion's cruel giances. She never spoke an angry word, but smiled when she would meet him, and oft by true affection spurred with kisses would she greet him. In short, she was the very kind of wife for such a chap, for she was deaf and dumb

Now, hadn't he a snap?

Would Make Bad Blood. Imp-Among the new arrivals today was a man who was electrocuted. Satan-We must get rid of him in ome way. Imp-Why?

was executed in the old-fashioned way.



Maud-Them looks like Jimmy's

-Them is Jimmy's legs. Alphonse What was I to do? He said he'd foller our footsteps night an' day afore he'd permit us to have a clandesting meetin', so I tied his hands 'hind his back gagged him with a bottle o' ink, an' put a ide box on his stummick. (With deep feeling) Oh, Maud, darling, I have so much to tell yer!

"Call again," she said, as he took her hand at parting. "Thank you, I will," he replied, "but

not to-night." "You couldn't call again to-night," she said sweetly.

And then for the first time he had an idea that it was after twelve.

"What man has done boy will do," If he only has a chance. Often he is compelled to Wear his father's shortened pants.

The Crowning Sorrow.

Away over the sobbing sea the Southern Cross gleamed gloriously in the opalescent aky.

Inside his palmwood palace the King of Winkywooloo tossed restlessly about in his sleep

"Uneasy lies"-His guttural tones fell harshly on the

ear of night.

-"the head that wears a crown." And yet he should have known such a contingency would arise when, after partaking freely from the royal punch bowl, he went to rest carelessly with his sharp-pointed insignia of office still upon his imperial brow.

> "The Pace That Kills." Age of twenty, Girls a-plenty, Wit and wine galore--

Age of thirty. Still quite flirty. Drinking more and more.

Nearly forty, Would be naughty If he had the vim: Gone to pieces, Got paresis, That's the end of hin.!

Sure Death.



Mr. Clinchy-What's t' matter wit Billy, I dunno?

Mrs. Clinchy-Sure it's a bad stummick he has, fer I seen him atein' that noospaper this afternoon wid dat pictur of Johnny Bull.

Mr. Clinchy-Och, thin, if he swallered that he's a dead goat sure.

More Brilliancy Than He Knew. The ambitious Young Suitor was standing, hat in hand, in the hallway.

"Tell Mr. Swaggers that a gentleman wishes to see him," he said to the butler, placing his hand on the doorknob case of extreme emergency. The butler did as he was told.

"Huh! It's you, is it?" said the blunt old gentleman, advancing from the library, glancing sourly over his glasses, "Well, sir?"

The Young Suitor plucked up all his courage. "I wish to say, sir," he began, timidly, "that I love your daughter, and desire to marry her. I have talent in my profession, some money, am a man of good family, a college graduate and a member of four swagger clubs. I work hard, and it is no exaggeration to say that-er-" He clutched the doorknob.

"That-er-well, sir?" The old man advanced a step threateningly.

"That-er" he stammered as he opened the door a little wider, "thater-I have before me a brilliant fu-

"Yes," broke in the irate papa, as he glanced at the brilliantly lighted street. 'you have!" and then the cyclone struck the ambitious Young Suitor amidships, so that when he landed at the bottom of the marble steps he saw twenty million stars before his dazzled vision.

"Yes," pondered the poor fellow, as he picked himself up and began to put the pieces together again, "I was sure Satan-My son, there's no passion like | that I had a brillant future; but, by jealousy; if we let him stay here he Jove! I didn't know it was going to be will make everybody discontented who such a lightning display of fireworks

And he went down the avenue whistling the sad, sweet strains of "Good-by, Sweetheart, Good-by!"

In the Morning. I saw her at night when the ball-room

was thronged. A vision of beauty and grace; Her form to a Venus might well have

belonged. An angel's her beautiful face! She moved with an ease that was wondrougly rare,

Her smile and her glance were divine. And the fairest that night in that

throng of the fair. I longed, yea, I prayed to call mine.

I saw her next day, while my blood was still warm, In her home by the billow-washed

shore: But the beauty of Venus had gone from her form, As well as the padding she wore;

And the picture she made as before her I came Was that of a vixenish fright-For I heard her with glee to her hus-

band exclaim,

"By jove, there's my mash of last night!"

Misunderstood. Mrs. Gossip-My husband won't eat any fruits with seeds in 'em. He even

has his tomatoes strained.

Mrs. Newly Wed—Why's that? Mrs. Gossip-He seems to have appendicitis on the brain. Mrs. Newly Wed-That's very odd.

I always thought it was a disease of the stomach.

A Distinction, at Least.
"He was under the influence when he ald it.

"Of drink?" "No, of his wife."

No wife should make her husband feel that he is on an Arctic expedition every time he starts home.-Galveston

In Appleton, Wis., the joybolls rang re-cently for the wedding of Gustave Wendt of Kankuna and Johanna Stegert of Ap-pleton, whose ages were given as 72 and 73 respectively.

If there are about as many young me young women, how can each of the la have seven of the former as devoted mirers?

The Gift of a Good Stomach. The Gift of a Good Stomach, is one of the most beneficent donations vouchsafed to us by nature. How often it is grossly abused! Whether the stomach is naturally weak or has been rendered so by imprudence in eating or drinking, Hostetter's Stomach litters is the best agent for its restoration to vigor and activity. Both digestion and appetite are renewed by this fine tonic, which also overcomes constipation, billousness, maiarial, kidney and rheumatic aliments and nervousness.

nealthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and salt rheum will disappear. Your nerves will be strong, your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsapa-rilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why thousands take

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1-

SOME POINTED PARACRAPHS.

After all, love does not appeal to a

distinguish himself from a genius .-Adams Freeman. No wife should make her husband

It must be that bicycle bloomers are

cold on the-there are very few of them to be seen these bracing days .- Denver

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists; 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

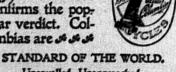
#**0**#9**0**# **0**#5# PAIN often concentrates all its MISERY in

ST. JACOBS OIL If you want to feel it concentrate its healing in a cure.

port to his Government rated

Columbia Bicycles

7½ per cent. high-er than any other make and they pay duty accordingly. This but confirms the popular verdict. Columbias are s s



POPE MANUFACTURING CO.

Factories and General Offices, Hartford, Conn.

Branck Stores and Agencies in almost every ity and town. If Columbias are not properly presented in your vicinity let us know.

At length the time came when Solonon could be induced to proceed no

make vine be there."

"I have," declared Solomon. "I seen

When?" "Many year ago. I came here then to hunt with my brother. We do not mind what they tell us of the snake

the others, Solomon, you are a born The guide arose, picking up his rifle and blanket. You go your way," he said. "I go north and displace me in my uncle's

mine. Maybe the serpent vine find you, and then you think of me." "Where are you going?" "Back." "But how are you going to get out the swamp without a boat?"
"I find my way; you find yours. ood-by."

I would have called him back, but Paul prevented me.

"Let the fool go!" he exclaimed, loudly enough for the retreating Indian to hear. "We can get along without him. I have been in the swamp before, cousin, and it will not be a difficult

cousin, and it will not be a difficult thing to retrace our course when we are ready to leave."

I was sorry to see the guide go away in such a manner, and I regretted what had happened very much, but Paul everawed me, and I submitted to his superior will."

That day, without Solomon, we masked on still tendered.

nat day, without Solomon, we ned on still further into the swamp, though my heart was filled with a sar that we might never be able to st out of that labyrinth of sluggish treams which seemed to flow in all frections, for already I could not have seed to save me how to retrace our

is great herons rose from the mas, as we advanced, sometimes illigator slipped away into the dark ows where the water twisted bethe the thick tropical foliage, strange is flitted amid the trees, from which ipanish moss hung thick and rank, as a strange wild place, and I felt fear growing upon me.

The control of the sure that I saw rousin's eyes fixed upon me with restriumphant look that made my i grow chill. This was while we detrough dense shadows, but as marged to lighted upons Paul no I looked at me, and I tried to myself believe it was a trick of maginatica.

"SENT ME REELING." affections! If it were not for you he would leave me everything when he dies. You are a sneak and a coward but I have brought you to your death here, although my hands shall not be

> Unheeding my cries and entreaties, he turned and hurried away, disap-pearing in the direction of the camp. I was left alone—left to die in the clutch of the horrid vine that was twining about my legs and creeping up, up, up. I fought it off, I shricked, I shouted, I called to Paul, I prayed.

beaten and torn it off so that it had not

"Paul!" I gasped-"you have come back to save me, Paul! I knew you could not let me die thus!"

and told me to cut at the arms that were twined about me, and I know that one of my hands he grasped, as he sought to draw me from the clutch of the monster. Between us we triumphed, and I fell fainting to the ground, to be dragged still farther away by the faithful Indian.

stained. Th scrpent-vine will do the work for me. Good-by, cousin mine-

It seemed that I was in the grasp of that thing for hours, and yet I had

reached my neck.
All at once a dark figure glided toward me from the shadow of the for-

"Paul gone. I hear you cry-I come."
It was Solomon! To this day I know not how he re-leased me from that horrid vine. I know that he gave me kils knife

cry rang through the swamp, a cry that brought me to my feet, quivering with fresh excitement.

"Did you hear it, Solomon?" I asked.

"Me hear," he replied. "Come on."

We went toward the camp. As we came near we saw that Paul had gathered up the outfit and carried it down

cry rang through the swamp, a cry to harbor infectious in easily cleaned.—Free Edmund Cosse doe Dickens died the who suddenly impoverishe away of a man of lett seed up the outfit and carried it down

No, he had not gone. Beneath the

rushed up, but Solomon held me back.
"Look!" he said. "The end has come!
The snake vine was not to be cheated

From view your last winter's top coat.

ne'er invade his fold.

hold no 'Caudle' sessions."

ess they would now find his real.



A prize pig, which has got its photograph into the farm papers, rejoices in the name of Belle Bilton.

it to cure disease, retain good health. Remember Hoods

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 250

woman's heart like cut glass.-Atchison Globe It takes a young man many years to

feel that he is on an Arctic expedition every time he starts home .- Galveston News.

Deafness Can Not Be Cured

Love brings out man's real nature—so does drunkenness.

Expert **Opinion**

The Canadian Government recently sent an appraiser to the principal bicycle factories in this country, to determine the exact value of various makes for import into Canada. After an exhaustive investigation, his re-



Unequalled, Unapproached. iful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hart-licycles is free if you call upon any Colum-tent; by mail from us for two s-cent

own's Bronchial Troches' are un-i for clearing the voice. Public is and singers the world over use

A hole 150 feet long, 10 feet wide and invisibly deep has appeared upon the farm of E. H. Ott of Washington, Mo.



Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most

popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. KELY YORK, M.Y.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR W. L. Douglas

S3. SHOE BESTORLDTHE If you pay 84 to 86 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for



TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 35 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of too (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order, Send for new Illusyour order, Send for new Illusyour order,

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

OPIUM Morphine Babit Cured in 10 When answering advertisements kindly pg. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. mention this paper.

SILVER KING BARLEY, 116 BU. PER

The barley wonder. Yields right along on poor, good or indifferent soils so to 100 bus, per acre. That pays at 20c. a bushel!

Salzer's mammoth catalogue is full of good things. Silver Mine Oats yielded 209 bushels in 1895. It will do better in 1896. Hurrah for Teosinte, Sand Vetch. Spurry and Giant Clover and lots of grasses and clovers they offer. 35 packages earliest vegetables \$1.00.

If you will cut this out and send it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free top grain and grass samples, including barley, etc., and their mammoth catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. for

There are few words more misused than ''elegant.'' It doesn't fit mutton chops, for instance.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wailace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, 1895.

When malice and a sense of duty get all tangled up, it takes a wise man to get 'em straightened out and separated.

"There is something about you," re-marked Rubberneck Bill, as he gently re-moved the traveler's money belt, "there is something about you that I like," Indianapolis Journal.

COLORADO GOLD MINES. If you are interested in gold mining or wish to keep posted regarding the wonderful strides being made in Colorado, it will pay you to send fifty cents for a year's subscription to The Gold Miner, an illustrated monthly paran published at Danyer. per published at Denver.

"Bill Jones' Jim has got his eddication, ain't he?" "You bet! He's the best pitcher in the team, an' kin jump higher'n a hoss kin kick.""—Atlanta Constitution.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Kerve Restorer. Ko Fits after the first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, \$21 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"He was always a bad egg, yet society eccived him as long as he was rich."
Yes, he was a good odor until he was broke.' -- Detroit Tribune. Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine, Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chibbians, Piles, &c. C. G. Chark Co., New Haven, Ct.

It's great fun to be a woman and have money, and be within walking distance of the bargain stores.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to ours or money refunded. Ask your iruggist for it. Price 15 cents.

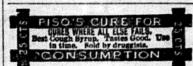
Eables are not only the people who make a big noise in the world, without much re-sult beyond the noise.

Frost, Froite and Business.

The wind over frozen pends and lakes, over snow-fields of plains and open country, is heavily charged with frost and fine particles of frozen matter. It is the most penetrating way for chill to set in. Sudder warmth, sudden chill, and severe colds. Girls and boys stating, driving for pleasure or business, and men at work affeld know the difference in temperature. Yet the youngsters skate away and with mouth open laughing take in a dose of sore throat. Drivers and workmen throw aside wraps and stiffness what sudden chill means. Now the best thing to do when housed is to rut well at once with St Jacobs Oil. If you do, you will not have sorethroat; or if you are stiff and sore, it will cure by warming the surface to throw out the chill. Frost, Frolie and Business

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIA Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Edminst U.S. Jennion Bureau. Syrvin last war, 15 edudicating claims. atty since.





W. N. U. St. I .. - 968-5.

WON A BIG PRIZE. ACRE

> He Entered a Newspaper Contest and Ragged the Highest Prize-Competit tion Was Open to the World-His

competition was open to the world, and

STORY BROUGHT \$10,000.



Various Productions

HE success of Julian Hawthorne in the competition for the \$10,000 prize of-York paper is not a great surprise to who have closely observed his career in literaduring the past few years. The

there were plenty of aspirants for the tempting award, but Mr. Hawthorne is easily recognized as among the foremost novelists of the time, and that he should have achieved this marked triumph in literature will be a matter of general satisfaction. He was born in Boston in 1846, entered Harvard college in 1863, and though he failed to re-ceived the degree with which his colleagues in the class were decorated, he excelled them all in athletics and was consoled in the hour of disappointment by his friend, John C. Heenan, the prize fighter, who assured him he would be a successful prize fighter, and urged him to adopt that occupation. He didn't follow the advice, though strongly inclined to do so, for his illus-trious father had warned him to try to earn an honest living in any other way than by authorship. He tried to be a civil engineer, succeeded measurably in mastering that difficult profession and was for a period employed in the New York department of docks under General George B. McClellan. He grew weary of the work, however, and in 1872 gave it up and went to Dresden with his wife and child. During the latter part of his residence in New York he had, to use his own language, "contracted a deleterious practice of writing short stories for the magazines." which he followed up during his residence abroad by the production of a novel entitled "Bressart," which was published in England and America, and was regarded as a work of much merit. Since that numerous works have fol lowed, among which were "Saxon Studies," "Garth," "Sebastian Strome," "Sinfire" and "Archibald Malmaison, the last two of which he rates among his best works. The prize winner in the recent contest is entitled "Between Two Fires," and strangely enough another of the competitors had chosen the same title for the work he submitted, but without the least depreciation of the others it may be said that there were no two opinions among the judges



JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

all the contributions. Mr. Hawthorne's work is a brilliant representation of contemporary American life, with a plot full of novel situation and dramatic incidents. It shows a keen observation and stamps its author as a minute dissector of character, a realist and a romancist of unique conception and great power. The novel was written by Mr. Hawthorne in Jamaica, whither he had gone in 1893. . It was sent to his friend, J. M. Stoddard, of the Transatlantic Publishing company, New York, under a pledge of solvmn secrecy and was forwarded by him through the ordinary methods. The second prize in the novel contest was won by the Rev. W. C. Blakeman, of Islip, N. Y. His work is entitled "The Black Hand," and the prize amounts to \$2,000. The third prize, \$1,000, in that class has been awarded to Mrs. Bond Valentine Thomas, of Millville, N. J., who competed under her maiden name, Edith Carpenter. Her novel is entitled "Your Money or Your Life." The prize of \$3,000 for the best novelette was awarded to Miss Molly Elliot Seawell, of Washington, D. C., whose work is entitled "The Sprightly Tale of Marsac." The \$2,000 prize for a short story was won by Edward Fawcett, of New York, for a story entitled "A Romance of Old New The \$1,000 prize in the epic poem contest was awarded to an anonymous writer whose pseudonym is "Sangamon," but whose identity has not thus far been established. All the contributions were submitted anonymously, that being one of the conditions laid down. The identity of the principal beneficiary was developed only after considerable effort, but no doubt "Sangamon" will claim the prize which his effort has earned.

Only Eighteen.

Only eighteen fatal accidents oc-curred in the Alps last summer, four in the French Alps, six in the Swiss, six in the German and Austrian and two in the Italian Alps. Four of the victims were English, one, the guide Emile Rey, French, two Italians and

To Gain Weight.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE'S LATEST PALE, THIN PEOPLE USUALLY ARE DISEASED.

> The First Thing Necessary to Gain Flesh is Bealth Then Proper Food for Both Body and Nerves

> From the Journal, Kirksville, Mo. Henry Gebrke is a thrifty and pr grous German farmer living four miles south of Bullion, in this (Adair) county, Mo. Mr. Gehrke has a valuable farm and he has been a resident of the county for years. He is very well known here-abouts and well respected wherever he is known. Last week a reporter of the Journal stopped at Mr. Gehrke's and while there became much interested in Mrs. Gehrke's account of the benefit she had not long since experienced from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She said she wanted everybody to know what a great medi-cine these pills are, but as so many people are praising them now-a-days, she modestly doubted whether her testi-

cline these pills are, but as so many people are praising them now-a-days, she modestly doubted whether her testimony could add anything to what others had already said of them. Her only reason for talking for publication about Pink Pills was that the people of Adair and neighboring counties might be convinced, if any doubted, that oft-published testimonials concerning Pink Pills were genuine statements from the fips of persons who have been benefited by the use of them. Speaking of her own interesting experience, she said:

"A little over a year ago I was completely broken down. I had been taking medicine from a doctor but grew worse and worse until I could scarcely go about at all. The least exertion or the mere bending of my body would cause me to have smothering spells, and the suffering was terrible. I thought it was caused by my heart. When everything else had failed to relieve me and I had given up all hopes of every being anything but a helpless invalid, I chanced to read some testimonials in the Farm, Field and Fireside, also in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and the suffering of the people who made the statements were so nearly like the suffering I had endured that when I read that they were so greatly benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I did not hesitate to go at once and purchase two boxes. I took them according to directions and before the first box was used I felt better. Really the first dose convinced me that it was a great remedy. Before the two boxes were used up I sent my husband after three more boxes, so I would not be without them. When I had used these three boxes I felt like a different woman and thought I was almost cured. "Since that time I have been taking them whenever I began to feel badly. When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I weighed only 113 pounds and after I had been using the medicine for about six months I weighed 122 pounds. I have had a good appetite ever since I commenced taking Pink Pills and instead of mincing along, pic

ing along, picking such food as I could eat even with an effort, I eat most anything that comes on the table. I am not the invalid I was. I do not have to be waited upon now as if I was a helpless child, but I work all the time, doing the housework and troning and working in the garden without that dreadful feeling which comes over a person when they are afraid they are going to have one of those spells that I used to have.

"Work don't hurt me any more. I honestly believe that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would now be in my grave. I still have what the doctor calls bilious colic but the Pink Pills have made me much better and the spells are not so frequent and are nothing like so painful as before I began to use them. I would not be without the Pink Pills for that disease alone under any circumstances, to say nothing of the other diseases for which they are especially recommended. I take pleasure in telling my neighbors the benefits I have received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and know of several who have taken my advice and have been greatly benefited by them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Rooms cost from \$7 to \$10 per week at ripple Creek, and coffee and tea are s aarter a cup. \$500.00 for \$1.00.

Unadilla, N. Y., (Special)—One of our substantial men here, Fred J. Joyce, recently made a \$2.50 investment, and considers the results worth \$500 to him. For over fifteen years Mr. Joyce was an inveterate smoker, and the tobacco-habit gained such a hold on him that it affected his nervous system and made it impossible for him to quit. Upon realizing the loss of health and money which threatened him, he made many unsuccessful attempts to break himself of the life-sapping habit, until on a chance he took No-To-Bac, the great cure which has saved over 300,-000 tobacco victims. Two boxes completely cured Mr. Joyce, and he has no desire for tobacco now whatever. When he attempts to smoke it makes him as dizzy as when he first acquired the habit. He now is in the very best physical condition, and \$500 would not terms but to use tobacco again. tempt him to use tobacco again.

All will agree that Nameless, Georgia, though nameless, has a better name than either Squawpan or Gambo, Maine.

A Pennsylvania Parmen M. M. Luther, East Troy, Pa., grew last season over 207 bushels Salzer's Silver Mine Oats from one measured acre! How is that for old Pennsylvania? Over 30,000 farmers are going to try and beat this in 1896 and win \$200 in gold! Then think of 116 bus. barley from one acre and 1,200 big full bushels of potatoes and 230 bushels of Golden Triumph Corn!

What's teosinte, and sand vetch and spurry and fifty other rare things? Well salzer's catalogue will tell you. Largest prowers of clovers graves and farm.

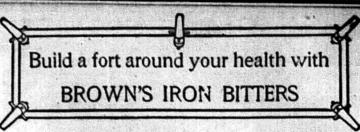
growers of clovers, grasses and farm seeds in America. Freights cheap.

If you will out this out and send it with 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will re-ceive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grains and grasses, including above bats, free, w.n.

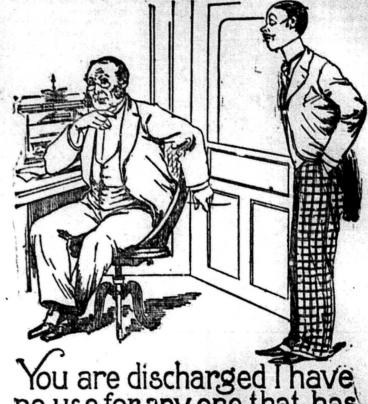
Death, by its universality, has become so commonplace that we should cease to think

ker's Ginger Tonic is popular d work, Suffering, tired, sleepless, no a find nothing so soothing and revivi

at a sense of relief it is to know that you have no more corns. Hindercorns remove them, and very comforting it is. 15c, at druggis



Purchase Money refunded should Browns's Iron Bitters taken as directed full to benefit son anticring with Dyspesia, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Bits, Female Infirmities, Impure Blood, Weakness, Nervous Troubles, Chronic Headacl number. More than 4,000,000 betties sold—and only \$2.00 asked for and refunded. BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, Mr.



You are discharged I have no use for any one that has not sense enough to chew



The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for io cents

The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents



CABLED FIELD AND HOS FENCE.

De Kalb Fence Co.,



Seneral Harrison The Presidential Office A striking article in the February issue of

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The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, -RY THE

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

PELLIP KAUFMAN, , Secretary. 311 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

St. S. ALEY, Local Manager.

Subscription-in Advance. Year, to United States or Canada. \$1.00

Advertising.

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intered at the posto lies to 8 second class matter in April



ST. LOUIS. MO.

Candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for the School Board Elections

To Be Held Tree lay, March 3.

The Socialist Labor Party has nominated se following candidates for the School Beard elections to be hald Tuesday, March 3. CANDIDATED AT-LARGE.

Chris. Rocker, eigarmaker. Frank Heitzig, Gerk. Louis Kober, 'clegat maker. Louis Freemileg, baker, DESTRUCT CAMBRIDATES

and Fourth Wards-M. Fraser.

and Seventh Wards-Boorge Blu

wenth and Fifteenth Wards-George un, Hook-keeper.

the candidates for the other four districts.

Be be nominated in a few days.

ST. LOTIS LABOR NOTES.

Beveral thousand good pamphlets will be ated during the next few weeks. ath and Thirteenth Ward Club re-500; Fifth, Seventh and Twentyward, 400; Fourth, Tenth and Pifth Ward Club, 400; Eighth and Eigh-Mard, 500. Ivery Station 100 copies se pamphiets.

el. Every nickel helps.

rades, do your duty in the present ol Board campaign. Work among neighbors and friends in the factory in the union and society meetings, aribute literature wherever you have a mose to do so. Get new subscribers to papers, and your work will be crowned

ett all St. Louis syndicate beer. sch and Wm. J. Lemp are only union breweries in St. Louis.

et all Battle Ax tobacco. It is the ab product in the market. The Workers are making a desperate last Battle Ax.

the you a union man? Then vote the So-flet ticket on March S.

TO ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS.

is just received.

I me I feel deeply grateful at this
confidence in integrity of purpose and also to kint at the ure of Bonialist energy senditure of Socialist energy that shall is a most immediately unhering in the sentive Commonwealth which is the of all high endeavor in the civilised its-day. With good greeting, I am

on, Mass., Jan. 21, 1896

om to a good taking then let up s it as soon as possible and we can of it if we vote for it.

erkingmen, this to your paper; if you a Socialist you should support it; on are not a Socialist read it and

HOLYOKE, ATTENTION!

is the Mayor of Holyoke a Friend o

"By their fruits ye shall know them ." When James J. Curran was running for Mayor of Holyoke, considerable stress was laid upon the fact that he was a 'friend of labor'' and upon that issue many voted for him who otherwise would not have done

Mayor Curran had a good chance to prove his friendship to labor without giving offense to those who as a rule have little love for the dear brother workman.

A commission of seven representative citizens was to be appointed by him to frame a new city charter.

Did Mayor Curran, the "friend of labor" appoint even one workingman for that commission? Not a one, but he did appoint six thorough representatives of the wealthy class and our ex-City Clerk O'Brien to do the work for them.

The workingmen of Holyoke, who comprise nine-tenths of the population, have no voice in the framing of laws which are to govern them, but the one-tenth has all the say. Is that just? Is it politic? And yet this is a country of a government of the people, by the people and for the people, based upon the principle that the right to govern shall rest with the consent of the governed. Bitter irony, indeed.

Yes, the workingmen are always catered to before elections and treated to beer and cigars and fine speeches about their intelligence as American self-governing people, but when it comes right down to practical business, they are ignored every time, and given to understand that they are wanted only as voting cattle to boost into high office some ambitious would-be statesman for profit. But the unkindest cut of all usually comes from the 'friends of labor.'' Well. perhaps it is just as well that the laboring people be thus "gold-bricked." It may teach them a lesson as to who are their real friends.

Holyoke Local Items. The American Section Holyoke meets Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, to elect officers, and every member should be present.

The only action of importance taken by the Holyoke City Government was a resolution asking the County Commissioners to construct a boulevard from Holyoke to Springfield at the expense of the State and county. Thus Coxey's idea of good roads makes headway in Holyoke.

The united Democratic party of Holyoke is so solidly united in deadlock that fears are entertained for its safety should it ever losen up to take a breath.

The Springfield Secton, S. L. P., gave a a very successful entertainment at the Turn Hall on Monday, Jan. 27.

ST. PAUL POPULISTS.

Comrade Davidson on Their Local "Existence."

The Populists shiver in their boots, feeling that they have a poor excuse for their political existence, and resort to falsehood, as their predecessors, in order to get into

The Populists of this city being scared by the presence of Comrade Kelly, who has boldly told the Pops. that their mission is done, and that the next election will wind up their short-lived existence, arranged for a meeting at Market Hall the 16th inst., when their ex-Congressman, Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, addressed the gathering.

It need not be mentioned he wanted noney. He was just as much clamoring for them as any Mormon-worshipper can be proving that suffering humanity has nothing to expect from that fraternity. In mentioning Socialism he said that it means division-a lie to threadbare to be believed by anyone who possesses ordinary intelli-

It is indeed a bad cause which cannot at all times resort to the truth. Here the

What can we expect from them but con tinued poverty and crime. A populistic boss is a bloodsucker as well as a democrat or republican. Away with suckers of every description. Our enlightened era has no use for them.

CHAS. E. DAVIDSON.

St. Paul, Minn. Public discussion meetings of Section St. Paul, S. L. P., will be held at Labor Hall, Third and Wabasha streets, the following

Feb. 2-"Socialism vs. Populism." Edw Peterson.

Peb. 23-"Socialism and Department

Stores, '' Tom Lucas.

March 1—''Socialism and Women.'' Mrs March 29-"Paris Commune," gran

festival. Speakers will be announced later April 5- 'Can the Proletariat Emancipate

April 19-"The S. L. P. vs. Reform

etings start at 2:30 p. m on open for everybody. Admis-

MANCHESTER LOCAL ITEMS. A few days ago the unguarded trolley killed a man by the name of Sqi Sullivan was only a poor working comment has been made by the ca ist daily papers. The capitalistic daily press are furnished free passes on the Man-chester street railway. Poor Sullivan was in the act of crossing the street when the car knocked him down and ran over him, giving him a terrible electric shock. But ow cases a supposed to such coidents every day. The help are worked ong hours, exposed to all kinds of weather.

million, was robbed from the city. A municipal street railway would give us protection to life and limb. It would give short hours and higher pay to the employes. It would give the public 3-cent fares. The way to it is to vote for the Socialist Labor Box 19. cialist Labor Party.

AN APPEAL

To the Members of the Party Throughout the Union.

FRATERNAL GREETING-The Sc Philadelphia ask you to consider the cl of their city in selecting the place of holding the National Convention this year.

While the Quaker City is not geogra-cally central, it is nearer the center of American Socialist movement, so far as developed, than any other city that can developed, than any other carly of access offer equal advantages. It is easy of access of communifrom all points, and its means of comm cation-both rail and water-are the equal of any other place.

We are most happily situated so far as everything necessary for a successful convention is concerned. We will throw wide open the doors of the magnificent 1 Lyceum, with its great main hall and nu merous smaller rooms for minor meeti and committee work, and bid you hearty welcome. We are proud of the Labor Lyceum, and you'll be, too, when you see it. Come!

You will not be among strangers be There will be good-will and hospitality and to spare.

We Philadelphians are determined that in this renewed struggle for liberty, our home shall be what it was to the Revolu tion, a "strong citadel and high tower," and we need the inspiration and enthr asm that you will bring with you in helping to make it such.

Comrades, come to Philadelphia. With Socialist salutations, we are SECTION PHILADELPHIA

Jan, 24, 1896.

FOR LEISURE HOURS.

Buman Disregard of Nature's Law Those people who make the coffee of life, chiefly for themselves, mark you, are like the dross in our poor compound-they always float at the top. These are the men who either have stolen or who wro fully withhold their brothers' birthright from them; and our streets are made ugly with the vicious, the depraved with the vicious, the ragged and hungry, who are so because of Mammon rule, and surely none that the poor creatures whom Society has branded, who prowl round our streets near midnight's hour, who minister to the licentious passions of depraved men, or they whom fiery spirits make mad, or they whom poverty forces to people the slums, have no right amo us; they are not the outcome of virile healthy conditions; they are the spawn of loathsomeness that has, fungas-like, reared its head in the cracks and manure-heaps of

Nature is beautiful, magnificent, unbe ing; her laws are immutable, the mind of man cannot fathom her hidden ster riches, cannot rathom her hidden store riches, cannot penetrate the magnitud her treasures. Her grandeur, her magnitud her treasures. Her grandeur, her magnitud her hidden which govern her; and m who in his pride can use the choice her gifts, subjugate her greatpowers to mights; will consider the control of the control mighty will, cannot control his own a commandments. "Thou shalt do no to thy neighbor' is disregarded every day of the year, so we have the friendless with us.

We have hideous, ill-ventilated houses; the narrow, dirty streets; the homes of the peor that are built u pon garbage heaps refuse pits; we have the sweating where our brothers and sisters are I of their strength and substenance; the un wholesome surroundings where our sisters grow pallid and nuhealthy, a great number of whom are doomed "Honorable" Simpson proved cowardice.
He acted us a friend of the oppressed, at
money for the campaign. If you can's
quarter from your friend, he will at
put his name down for a dime or a

The truth of the truth. Here
He acted us a friend of the oppressed, at
the same time he went to say: "Do not
look to Socialism for salvation but to us
put his name down for a dime or a

Populists."

In the great number of whom are doomed
through unjust conditions, to lead joyless,
through unjust conditions, to lead many became mothers, but one of the ugly spots of our time: the lives one of the ugly spots of our time: the lives of the people are so pushed and hu that the offspring are a prey to dis that civilization alone is accountable for-

We rarely meet with a man or wo at middle life who is in the enjoyment of good health. Why? The rate of living is We reap our harvests too too intense. quickly. We grasp and grind, work and worry, at such a pace that we have no en ergy, no capacity, left to enjoy the delight of life. Thousands, millions, every yes die, not even knowing there is such a thin as beauty and happinness on this glo they go down into that shade and whose secret none have ever retu-to tell with innumerable cares them, in many instances leaving legaci-wore behind them, and we, who should be better, are not acting any more w fretting and fuming in the endeavor to g clay that a puff of cold render lifeless; rarely noting splendor of the heavens; music in the waves and winds; fragrance of the flowers. We slam resorts of health, and freedom, and is ness, and spend the most of our grubbing to make others luxurious. know no simple delights. Sordid to poverty, mean in uprising, callous when reach the goal of commercial su Mammon, 'thy rule is ugly and Nature, we have much to learn of th lose Summerfield, in Brisbane Wor

Worcester, Mass, The Barbers Union has been r

it is hoped to push it to success.

Over 300 journeymen barbers will be affected by the success of the union and it is hoped they will respond readily to the

Chas. L. Gates, 207 1-2 Pleasant

tary, to whom all com

ttend regular business meet ry at 1 Eden street, Feb. 2.

PLATFORM

-OF TED---

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Adopted at the Chicago Convention

HE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY of the United States, in convention sembled, reassert the inalienable right of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Republic, we hold that the purpose of formed. government is to secure every citisen the light of our social conditions we bold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of sconomic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of hap-

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of polities is that the machinery of govern ment must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we y of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise Belong to the People in Common

To the obvious fact that our despotie system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of polities, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations on that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, Labor Is Robbed

of the wealth which it alone produces is denied the means of self emply ment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the

People May Be Kept In Bondage. Science and invention are diverted

from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of tabor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; and,

Whereas, The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social avolution this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other Capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall; therefore, be it Resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the

Co-operative Commonwealth

for the present state of planless production, industrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern, factors

We call upon them to unite with us in a mighty effort to gain by all prac-

In the meantime, and with a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor, we present the following demands:

Social Demands. 1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of pro-

duction. 2, The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; but no employe shall

be discharged for political reasons. 3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gassworks, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchses; but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals. the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. Legal incorporation by the states of local trades unions which have no national organization.

6. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money. 7. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of

forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resourses of the country. 8. Inventions to be free to all; the

inventors to be remunerated by the 9. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes

10. School education of all children inder 14 years of age to be compulory, gratuitous, and accessible to all olic assistance in meals, cloth-

ing, books etc., where necessary. 11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp conspiracy and su uptuary laws. Un-abridged right of mbination.

12. Official statistics concerning the condition of labor. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

13. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation.)

14. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those With the founders of the American of men where equal service is per-

15. Laws for the protection of life in the enjoyment of this right; but in and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

Political Demands.

1. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

2. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists.

3. municipal self government.

4. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal gold, furthermore, that the true thee- | right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

5. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

6. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

The Aims Must Either Be Capitalisia or Socialism.

The aims and objects of the International Cigarmakers' Union can either be Socialism or capitalism. Either we say Socialism and the Co-operative Commonwealth, i. e., the full return of our product, or we assert that capitalism and wage-slavery, with only one-quarter of that which we produce, is all we are rightfully entitled to.

The members have declared themselves for Socialism by a large majority through the vote upon Paragraph 10. Thus our aim has been clearly defined-which is Socialism, and the fight against capitalistic wageslavery must be carried on, not only on the economic, but also on political lines. Only when the political power has been captured by organized labor will we be able to emancipate ourselves as a class .-Fred Schaefer in Cigarmakers' Journal.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Slowly But Surely Our Comrades Are

Pushlug On. The ground here is hard to work, but we do not dispair; we keep right on and hope for a brighter future. We are gaining a few new members, but not as many as we ought to for the size of New Orleans. But still we are here to stay, and if we are only a few we will work the more to learn to others what Socialism means. Our officers are: H. Hamilton, Organizer; Jacob Long, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; H. Barers, Financial Secretary; C. Bopp, Treasurer; Chas. Topmann, Literary Agent. Inclosed find money order for \$2 for the Socialist Newspaper Improvement Fund; it is the best we can do at present. Fraternally,

JACOB LONG. Socialist Newspaper Improvement Fund. Section New Orleans, La...... \$ 2 00 Peter Fritzshe, St. Louis, Mo..... A subscriber..... Previously received 145 83 Total..... \$148 38

Socialist Labor Party of Chicago. The Socialist Labor Party met in town convention and nominated the following ticket for the different towns:

West Chicago-Assessor, Oscar Neebe; Collector, D. H. Daly; Sapervisor, John Collins. North Chicago - Assessor, J. W.

Saunders; Collector, William Behrens; Supervisor, John Boening. South Chicago -- Assessor, J. Gus Weaver; Collector, S. Levison; Supervisor Fritz

Lake View - Assessor, J. H. Adams; Collector, Fred Wittemeyer; Supervisor, Charles Nichol

Hyde Park-Assessor, John Glambeck; Collector, J. R. Pepin; Supervisor, John Christianson.

Town of Lake-Assessor, Charles Fritz: Collector, B. Berlyn; Suparvisor, Herman

We have made arrangements with com-rade H. Francis Allen to furnish "A Strauge Voyage" hereafter at 10 cents per

This book should be in every intelligent person's possession. Its author is one of the oldest economic writers in America. and the first one to prophetically forecast the new civilization to come in with the advent of the next century.

Push the work, Comrades. It sheds light, more light wherever it is sent. PHIL. KAUPHAN, Sec'y S. N. U. \$11 Walnut street. St. Louis, Mo.

CIALISM is a science which treats of the

development of civilization, but more especially of the evolution of the means of production, i. e., all that is required to en-able the individual to sustain and maintain life in accord with the standards of comfort prevailing at any particular time and the social relationship resulting therefrom. tools and materials wherewith, and from which, emanate all wealth, i. e., use things that serve to minist neans, wants, and gratify human desires. A Socialist is one who claims that in accord with the truth gleamed from the scien of Socialism, that land the basis of all life. mins, mines, factories, machinery, rallroads, tolegraphs, telephones, etc., should be the common property of the working

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Special Notice to the Local Managers.

Act Promptly! It is For Your Own Interest.

This note is addressed to all our subscribers who have the interest of the Socialist Labor Party press at heart, as well as to all ocal managers of the S. N. U.

Comrades, we beg leave to inform you that several hundreds of our subscribers are in arrear with the payment of their subscription. We are compelled to establish the following business rule: 1. The local managers of the Socialist

Newspaper Union are hereby requested to strike from their subscription lists all the names whose subcription is not paid up by February 1st. 2. The comrades are hereby requested to settle their accounts with the local man-

agers in order to avoid an interruption in receiving their paper. Comrades, let us reason together. You want your local manager to transact the business of your local paper in a business way. How can he do it, if you fail to pay your subscription? Don't expect that

up the subscribers. What difference will it make to the Socialist Newspaper Union if out of the 5,000 subscribers say about 800 non-paying subscribers are stricken from the list? Make your own account:

one man can spend all his time in hunting

The S. N. U. has to pay for paper, composition, presswork etc., about a cent a copy to the printer. Take 800 papers of the non-paying subscribers: 800 cents a week! \$8 a week and four weeks a month makes \$32 a month cash expended for nonpaying subscribers. And in three months -or 13 weeks-this makes \$104. And in one year this would amount to about \$450 a year!

Now, Comrades, this cannot be done. Pay up your subscription or we can no ongermail you the paper. By order of Central Press Committee.

Secretary, S. N. U. ATTENTION.

PHIL. KAUFMAN.

The Tobacco Workers National Union Held its annual convention at Walhalla Hall, which was attended by about fifty. two delegates. Considerable business was transacted. The organization is in excelleut condition, has done much good work for the improvement the Tobacco Workers in general, and the prospects for a successful agitation in the various parts of the country are excellent. We appeal to all our friends to help the Tobacco Workers in their just struggle. Boycott the Battle Ax tobacco. Comrades, don't mind the Battle Ax advertisement on the inside page of this paper. We are determined to force the Western Newspaper Union that prints our insides to take the "ad!" out of our paper. And if they cannot publish our paper without scab 'ads' on the inside pages we shall certainly find some other publishing establishment that will gladly take charge of the printing of our organ. This kind of scab business won't work with the Socialisa Labor Party. Boycott all Battle Ax tobacco! Battle Ax is a scab product; it is an "ax" that kills Organized Labor.

READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

"The phenomenal success of 'Merric England,' the Socialist book that is selling like wildfire, is a complete refutation of the claim that people must be "first taught to think" by cultivating the errors they hug. 'Merrie England' is not a novel, but a series of articles on economics and sociology. It treats with severity all the popular superstitions and preaches the hard facts of Socialism. This not withstanding, and notwithstanding it is net a novel with a love story interwoven, it has already distanced all books published in the English language during the

last ten years."-The People. "Merrie England" is 10 cents a copy. Get a copy and induce your friends to read it. It is sold at all book stores. Also at Labor News Library, 64 East Pourth street, New York City.

READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

"The phenomenal success of 'Merrie England, the Socialist book that is selling like wildfire, is a complete refutation of the claim that people must be "first taught to think" by cultivating the errors they hug. 'Menrie England' is not a novel, but a series of settleles on economics and sociology. It treats with severity all the popular superstitions and preaches the hard facts of Socialism. This notwithstanding, and netwithstanding it is not a novel with a lave story interwoven, it has already distanced all books published in the English language during the last ten years."-The People

"Merrie England" is 19 cents a copy, Get a cepy and induce your friends to read it. It is sold at all book stores. Also at Labor News Library, 64 Bast Pourth street, New York City.

St. Paul Scandinavian Section remains true to the principles of our party and refuses to fuse with the middle-class Pops, who intend to fuse with the boodlecapits list Democrats.

Comrades! This is your press, and our columns are always open for a brief, ineliteent discussion of the social problems