OF THE WORLD, NITE! WAGE SLAVERY OF WITH DARD OF LABORI

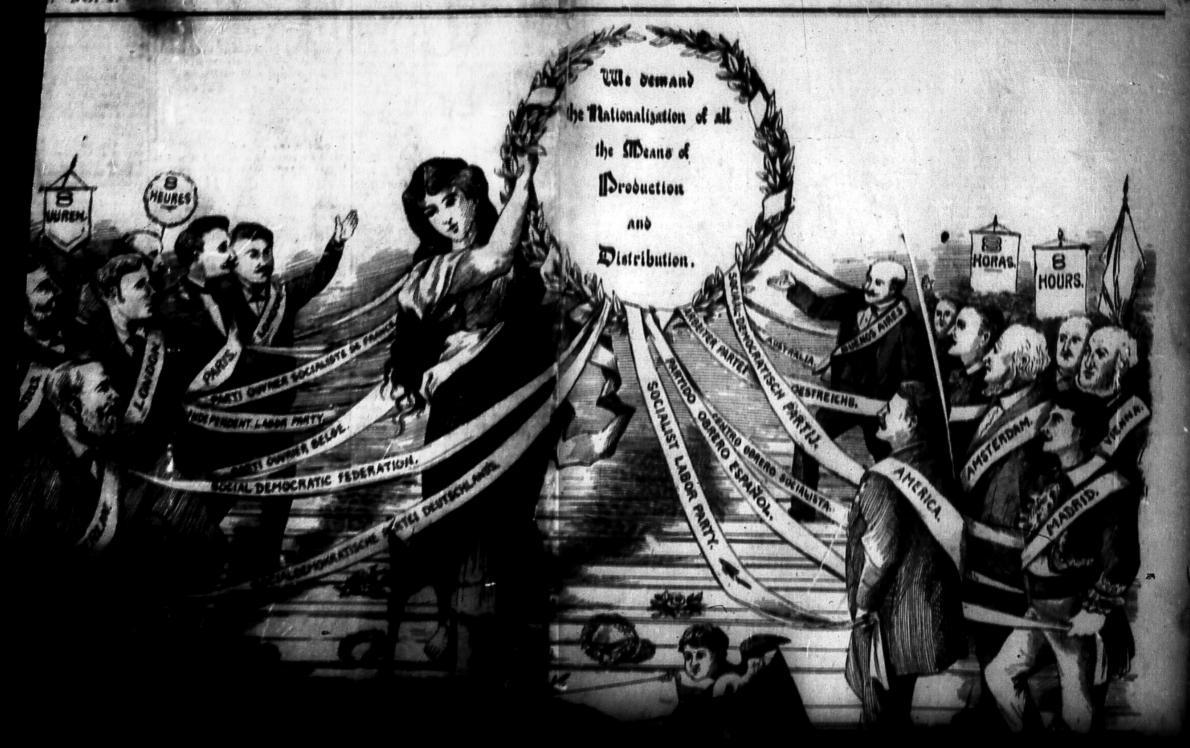
Lincoln Socialist-Labor.

THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION AND INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION OF LABOR WILLS.
ENSURE OUR EMANCIPATION.

NO. 1.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1895.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.



A FAMOUS OLD INN

BULL'S HEAD TAVERN A YORK LANDMARK.

Stood on the Present Site Stoce 1816 - Ita Massive Iron Safe - Foundation of Daniel Drew's Wealth-An



HE Old Bull's Head hotel or tayern, where Daniel Drew laid the foun-fation for his great wealth, and which since its crection has been a famous congregating place

since its crection has been a famous congregating place for horsemen, still stands as a menument to old New York, at the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-fourth sirect. Although the building, as it now stands, has been modernized with the exception of some of the upper part, it has lost none of its attractiveness for the old residents who remember it when it stood in the middle of the fields, and was reached by stages from the central part of the city which was way down town. As far as is known the old place was built in 1825, and managed by Thomas Smith for Daniel Drew. The property was swept by fire in 1841, and one of the things not destroyed at the fire was the famous old iron safe which Drew had built in one of the walls to keep his money from midnight prowlers. This safe still stands in an office on the ground floor, and, could it speak, would be able to tell pocket-aching stories of the fabulous sums it safely kept from prying hands and eyes during its career. At the time Drew purchased the safe hanks were unknown in that part of the city, and people who used to come in from the surrounding country to spend a few days invariably deposited their valuables and money behind its massive doors. Naturally the fame of the safe, each side of which is capable of helding two men standing upright between the doors and the inner partitions, spread far and wide, and in consequence was the means of bringing a steady and substantial trade to the house. As much as 50,000 has been locked in it is a single night.

In the old days turfmen who had any hind of business at all to transact in the city used to make the Buil's Head taven their headquarters, and some remarkable transactions in horselesh have been made before the bur.

The favorite sport among the lovers of speedy animals, when a number of these sed to an animals, when a number of these sed to an animals, when a number of

The favorite sport among the lovers of speedy animals, when a number of them got together at night, was swapping horses. The owners would go to the stables and trot out their animals, marching them right in the bar room. When the agrapping began to get exciting it was nothing unusual to see severe



YOUNG WESTERN POETS

Rices Waterman Res Achieved Fame as a Steader and Writer.

Nixon Waterman, the philosophical poet-humorist, insists that health is more catching than disease, and that a song can be heard further than a sigh, lie believes that hire is worth the living, and reasons, therefore, that death may be worth the dying.

The key-note (to Mr. Waterman's songs is located somewhere about midway between a smile and a tear, and humor and pathos are delicately blended in his lines. He is never pessimistic and his verses are the right sort to read on a dark day—they are full of sunshine. He is thoroughly alive, and if his writings honestly reflect his thought, he is really glad of it. Sometimes there is a tinge of sunset sadness in his words, but as a rule they are much more suggestive of a robin's song at daybreak. On the other hand, his optimism is not of the blissfully mistaken sort. He points the rainbow, but he doesn't guarantee that there is a bag of gold at the end of it. He tells us to have faith 4n all mankind, but to keep an eye out for the green goods and gold-brick sharper. He says we sheuld be kindly thoughtful regarding



NIXON WATERMAN.

omfort of all created things, but could not attempt to thaw out a a hornet's nest by the kitchen fire at first sending the family over to

a neighbors.

Mr. Waterman, who was born in Kendall county, id., Nov. 12, 1859, is the younger member of a large family, Most of his life has been spent in the mid-west and on the frontier, several years ago he took up his rendence in Chicago, where he has since written sytemately for the press of that city and the eastern massines and humorous papers. The guest work he has already done is but a promise of the better pchievements yet to follow.—

Odd Combination of Adv In Paris there are often as combinations of Avocations recent trial the defendant we shaler of mutes at funerals in in the office of a magnetical latter capacity he appropria tolonging to the estates of the

"OLD ZEUS" OF

PROP. JOSEPH EMERSON P. OUS GREEK SCHOLAR.

Founder of Wisconsin loved by Students-Has Many tricities.



seph Eme senior pr Greek at I leges Prof.
son is best is
to Beloit
"Old Zous."
the father of

the father of the father of the father of the father of the prairie grass, and wits phenomenal progress he has be closely identified. The venerated structor came to Bellot in 15th free Yale, where he was a tutor in Gree He was graduated from Yale with the class of 18th, and among his classes. W. T. Bustis, Judge Birdesys, Donald G. Mitchell. The professprings from the most stalwart of England's cupatridae, and his sneed may be traced to the times of Wilmith the Conqueror; yet the more inspired democratic part of the long generations, when flev, Peter 20 ley left wealth and position to esta the heroic age of the Furth immigrations, when flev, Peter 20 ley left wealth and position to esta the persecutions of Charles L. Emerson was the country of the diguished Ralph Waldo Emerson, carries with him the personalities of family. He is immensely populse this students, all of whom revers as a father.

his students, all of whom revere as a father.

His eccentricities of expression voice are pseuliarly Emerconian. I by deep-sinking laconic utterages object lessons that the beloved to exercises much of his unique infracts to that a freshman haif forget wonderfully exact Greek scholar and wide Greek culture of the swhile under the direct power of man. He is now 74 years of assumes a feet and I inches in builts favorite position in the classrow with his feet placed-pigeon-toe stylthe rounds of the chair in front of I and many are the traditions of & a back in the '70s who determined to

North Carolina, whose topin in the sen-ate expired March & Mr. Remons has been a member of the senare sine 1875, and during all these years he has been one of the most futthful accordance up-on the sittings of the chamber. This gas the attings of the chamber. His above will be noted in the assume, for he a copular man with the members, was among the best intown of the state to the frequenters of the sales of the fall of was a completow assume the old-fashioned style of oratory—streague in husuage, involved in orio, but most suave and constitute of the contest of assuments. Mr. Ranson, when the corrate gained ascendency is the orate gained ascendency in this te, was made chairman of the comment of commerce, and he assumery of the comments of commerce, and he assumery of the commerce, and he assumery of the commerce, and he assumery of the commerce, and he assumery as committees on agriculture and



MINISTRIC RANGOM.

If on printing, on private on transportation routes
others. During his ion others. Puring his long ye by his law practice ye by his law practice; and his friends in the a that he had no fortuna his entury atone, were hat after that consecting bright. When Gov. Gray moratic members united



Fatir May site "Edition" ste distant



women to course them, that have the series the series and overlinered the wouldness that we workers plottings their destructive sequence and colorary the season of the train, is only \$1 peace of the train is only \$1 peace of the train is only \$1 peace of the season of the train is only \$1 peace of the train is only \$1 peace of the season of the following words.

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Which Du Maus O'Ferrall and Sy since the publicat years. All soriginal been quoted, but a sufficion to essemble of the munical hist which Telloy's a let dated has been mane of singers ; way, touched upo of that extraords upper regions of Trilby was indeed whiten, even to Their instany is of the world; the it one singer, was world wide, mich forgotten, ottiking zosemble



blurry in original

INDICATED BY DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

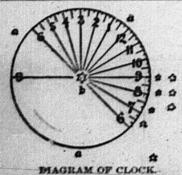
idenes in Englandth in the Heavens -- Laying a Trans Line - Scales That Weigh a



of life in England is the houseboat as a summer residence. Instead of wearing himself out and exhausting his purse by going to a watering place your Englishwealthy man hires a tugboat to tow his floating home up the Thames,

rests him content, angling for fish that never bite and smoking. The inventor of the house boats is unknown. Encyaedias are discreetly silent on the subject, and a careful research of long established journals fails to find any mention of the term previous to 1884. In ne inscrutable way, though, it has one known that a certain merchant, a perfumer, in Bond street, London, made use of the first house boat in English waters as long ago as the year 1865. He adopted the idea of having a movable summer cottage on the waves, and he lodged his family in that unique fashion for several seasons without attracting any particular attention from his neighbors. Since that time house boats have become popular in England, and the Thames just above the capital is full of them; anchored all along the shore, sometimes so near together that the inmates walk across from one boat to the other by a conveniently arranged passageways. Recently a company has been organized in New York for the purpose of building and renting house boats. This will satisfy the yearnings of the simianveniently tal position, pointing almost due east like and imitative Manhattanese for ething distinctly English.

A Time Piece in the Heavens. In his cot in the big hospital the patient, having dozed half the day, now



a a a, apparent orbit of the Dipper around the Nort Star; b, North Star; c tal position, pointing almost due east

hes wide awake in the darkness are other end of the ward the blo ticking, but its face is hid the it gloom, and how is he to to it he ploom, and how is he to to hours are passing? Looking through a high winday just cot he finds his question and sees there the Great Bear, known in part as the Dipper upward to its highest perheavens. Why not convert the permost stars of yonder diple hands of a clock? It is 9 o'ch they are langing in a nearly tal position pointing almost tal position pointing almost dur to the north star, and elevated little more than the star from the zon. Where will they be at 12, a 4, or ht any hour when the wear; less patient wants to know the tree? It is a question to be wrought out It is a question to be wrought out mathematically, or rather diagramatically. Before proceeding with the construction of the celestial dial, however, it will be best to say a few words about the interior mechanism of the clock for the instruction of the unlearned. Why does the dipper always describe a circle around the north star, never sinking below the horizon? Look at the following picture of the earth, the north star and the dipper, and the subject will be perfectly plain. Were the spec-tators located at the North Pole the north star would be directly overhead. Were the spectator st the equator, it would be seen at the horizon. When seen from these lati-tudes it follows that it is as we see it on any starry night. The dipper is so near the unchanging north star that in these latitudes it never rises or sets like respectable stars, but keeps up its perpetual dance around it. Further south it rises and sets, for the north star sinks and the dipper sinks with it, but with us it is compelled to take part in a perpetual masquerade, in full view.

Now for the celestial clock whose for the celestial clock whose machinery was put in motion at the be-ginning of time. It will not have two hands, certainly, for it will be able to tell the hours and minutes, if not the



THE DIPPER'S POSITION

a a, earth; b, axis of the earth; c, North Pole; d, South Pole; e, point of observation in the latitude of New York; f, North Star; g, seven stars of the Dipper, the two upper stars of the constellation always aligned on the North Star.

conds, with only one. But there will be no use of wasting words in explanatory text when a diagram will serve us more lucidly and make the entire suggestion more easily comprehensible. The long sides radiating from the the long saces canating from the center of the circle mar t the hours that intervene betweeen the setting and the rising of the sun when the days and nights are of equal length. The short lines indicate the half and quarter hours, and the unmarked segment of the circle represents the rooting over the circle represents the portion over way. The proportions of the may be varied so as to product twelve hours of daylight when it is an aerial or hydraulic cement.

invisible. But it is always found at the old stand to the right of the north star, but somewhat higher in the heavens at \$ o'clock in the evening. The dial is not accurately marked. The particularly has been sent to be a support to the sent to th tient has not accessible either the as-tronomical instruments or opportuni-ties for observation needed for accur-

Water Pipe Troube.

The may in which pipes sometime The way in which pipes sometimes become poputeriously clogged is illustrated by the following from the Santary Plaster: "Arriving at the dwelling containing the troublesome closet, I went in and uncoupled the supply coupling at the valve, and with the water off blowed through the pipe. Judging from the case with which the air passec through the pipe, it seemed that the supply was not at fault, and the plumber assured me that he had the plumber assured me that he had blown through it himself, long before. Nevertheless, I productd a small pocket mirror and directed a light to the in-terior of the coupling and pipe; there in an instant's glance I detected the cause of the failure. In making the joint which joined the vavie coupling to the supply pipe, solder had run through and half filled the bore of the pipe. As the couplings for these valves are large, this would not ordinarily have gaused the great reduction in the supply ex-perienced in this case. The bulk of the solder which had run through hung free in the shape of a large lima bean. At the coupling end of the beam it was effectually hinged to the solder of the joint where it run through. One could blow through the pipe easily from the coupling end, but scarcely at all from the supply side, as the air or water would catch the solder bean and throw it across the waterway of the pipe stopping its egress almost as effectually as would the clack of a check valve put on wrong side to. We pinched the solder out of the pipe and the closet worked charmingly. The number and his boss looked very crestfallen when the cause of the trouble became known, and did all they could to make Fish Farming.

The raising of fish for food is become ing a profitable industry. It is most profitable when there is low-lying land which is of little use for farming pur-An embankment three around the edge of a bit of level land traversed by streams will furnish the necessary plant. It is the usual prac-tice to have three or four different ponds with appropriate shut-offs be-tween. As the fish grow, they may be changed from one pond to another. The feeding of fish has been made a study, and it is found that artificially fed fish have a better flavor than those that shift for themselves and forage on whatever comes in their way. Care is aken to remove objectionable material which would cause deterioration of flavor. One of the best foods is said to e the fresh-water shrimp. This creat-ire multiplies rapidly, and soon fur-lishes an abundant diet for the finny An advantage in fish-raising is nat the best products can be furnished to the markets at any time of year, as the farmer would see to it that only ish of large size were caugh out of eason.

Laying Trawl Lines.

Trawl lines are laid along the bottom and kept in position by an anchor at each end. They are usually set for cod-fish or haddock. They may be from 250 to 500 feet long. Hooks on very short pieces of line, so that they remain clos to the bottom, are placed six feet apart along the trawl line. On each of these short lines, to keep the hook affoat there is a cork, which is held in place by a knot in the line above and below. At each end a line runs up to the sur-face of the water, where a buoy is attached to it. By means of these buoys



A SECTION. the fisherman is enabled to identify and locate his trawl lines when he goes to take them up.

In sicking up trawl lines two men start at one end in a dory. When they have pulled up one anchor and have got one end of the line one man pulls the dory along over it while the other picks the line up and takes off the fish Then the line is reset or taken back to the fishing vessel.

Sometimes trawl lines are joined to gether end to end, making practically single lines of great length; in this manner there are sometimes trawl lines a mile long. Sometimes in bad weather trawl lines are laid out from the fishing vessel in lines like the ribs of a fan, lessening the dangers incident to taking them up by reducing as far as possible the distance from the vessel. -New York Sun.

They Weigh a Pencil Mark.

Scales are now made of such nice adjustment that they will weigh any-thing to the smallest hair plucked from the eyebrow. They are triumphs of mechanism and are in glass cases, as he slightest breath of air would impair their records. The glass cases have a sliding door, and as soon as the weight is placed in the balances the door slide The balances are cleared again and made ready for further use by the pressing of a button, which slightly pressing of a button, which slightly raises the beams. Two pieces of paper of equal weight can be placed in the scales, and an autograph written in pencil on either piece will cause the other side to ascend, and the needle, which indicates the divisions of weight. even to the ten millioneth part of a pound and less, will move from its perpendicular. A signature containing nine letters has been weighed and proved to be exactly two milligrammes, or the fifteen-thousand-five-hundreth part of an ounce troy.

Cement Mortar.

About eight parts of furnace ashes, slag, or coke, four parts of slaked lime, and one of clay, are taken and mixed dry so as to form a cement, which, on mixing with water, sets in the ordinary way. The proportions of the materials may be varied so as to produce either FOR WOMEN AND HOME CURRENT READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

A Pretty Walking Toilet-Trilly She -American Girl Abroad -A . Paristan Folly-The Ideal Man-Patterns for



ATS ARE TO BE ble, but the picturdrooping plumes that have all winter long modded from nen's headgear can in a large meas ure be replaced by flowers and lace. Feathers will have

big hats, but in toques they held their own. A new toque of a novel sort is shown here, consisting of a wire frame with very low crown covered with a waved weave in which straw and velvet are mixed. The brim is made of a wide fold of this material, doubled up to form the full puffed brim. Several loops and bows of nile green satin and three ostrich tips trim it. Two of these are put on the right side with the remain-der of the garniture and the third plume droops over the crown. In bonnet shapes it is the Dutch style of headdress that will, with its many varia-tions, adapt itself to fancy. The very some, anapt uself to fancy. The very simplest and prettiest are made on a foundation fillet of sliver or gold wire made spring-like to fit close on the head wherever it may be placed. The wire is woven and braided loosely and leweled here and there. Through the spacings ribbes or local to design does. spacings ribbon or lace is drawn close-ly into loops placed as fancy dictates. For the woman who does not like to have the crown of her head bare from the psyche to her brow, the Dutch shape

A Watking-Toller

A stylish dress of velvet and colored atto that is being made for an April trousseau, is illustrated. The satin is striped, with green and blue shades predominating, intermixed and white, with fine lines of yellow, rose and white, e stripes running across the web The full, plain skirt, with its wealth of fashionable organ-plaits, is finished about the bottom with a piping of vel-veloce in green of the shade of the satin,



and has a ruffle of silk set about the inside of the skirt. The waist is a semiblouse made over a smoothly fitted lining, but full enough back and front and long enough in the forms for the satin to droop just a trifle over the pointed belt of peacock-green velvet. The huge sleeves and the stock at the throat are also of velvet. For warmer weather later in the season, a stock of chiffon the color of the yellow in the satin might is modified by a bit of face which sets the color of the yellow in the satin might snugly over the top of the head, combe substituted. For the cool days when trimmed with jetted sprays radiating from the waist on be Green-velvet straps and rosettes trim

Patterns for the Blind.

Miss Marie Stockman of Germany who is said to be now in this country, has recently patented a series of printed designs in raised type, by means of which workers who are blind are en-abled readily to count the stitches and to determine the colors needed for any special pattern. In fact, these designs are much the same as those with which we are familiar in Berlin wool work, cross and Gobelin stitches, the small blocks forming the design being raised and molded in various ways to mark the varieties in color. If canvas in one of its many forms be chosen, or any other material having a raised thread which the worker can count by sliding the finger or needle across it, an intelli-gent person will, with a little preliminary guidance, soon be able to work cross, flat, long and short, tassel and Gobelin stitches with due attention to colors and shades of color. It will then be open to her to make borders suitable for portieres, mantel pieces, besides cushions, rugs and smaller articles of many sorts. Hitherto, though many of the blind seem to have an extra sense to enable them to distinguish color by the feel of the wools and silks, they can only work with the teacher at hand to tell them the number of stitches to be worked with each tint, and the introduction of these raised patterns should prove a great help.

The Ideal Man.

Probably every girl has at some time or other formed a vague and misty picture of the man she intends to marry. This ideal husband, as a rule, is endowed with every mental, moral and physical grace. Faults are left out entirely from his general makeup, and yet he is by no means to be of such uncommon clay that he will be above exhibiting a demonstrative affection and ador-ing admiration for the woman who has so long enshrined his image in the holiest recess of her heart. Girls sel-

-itv. These wage

OUR WIT AND HUMOR.

HAPY HITS BY THE FUNNY WRITERS.

ark Instantation-Asicing Too Much antity—A Hard Pull Flotsam and



as darkys met, and began talking over matters and things. "How is ole Col. Jones comin' on,

what used to own you before the war? fle is so old he must be gettin' childish and fosin' his reasonin' powers. "Don't know nuf-

fin' about him-hain't seed him since befoah las' Christmas.

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Ain't got no use for sich ole gemmans. Last time I was dar I fotched him a big fish I had cotched. I tole him of he would gimme a table knife I would scrape an' clean de fish for him. What do yous s'pose be said?"

"Asked yer ter come and get a dram and chat awhile about ole times on de ole plantation?" "No, sah; he told me ef I couldn't borrow a table knife from some ob de nabors dat he would rather clean de fish

hisself." "What did he mean by dat ar?" "I s'pose he was afeared I'd be keer-tess in handin' de knife back when I got' done wid it."

The other darkey rubbed his chin and remarked:

"I sees by dat ar dat de ole man's still got de use of his reasonin' powers." -Texas Siftings.

A Little Learning is a Dangerous Thing "I'se gwinter take this medicine right de drug sto'! I tole 'em I wanted it fer my wife, an' here dey is



give me a bottle er som' kinder st what wuz put up fur somebody els ole Gineral Debility—who eber he is. Texas Siftings.

A Hard Pull. A Massachusetts official who spent several years in Kentucky tells the story of a judge somewhat given to bibulosity. After a night with the boys the judge was considerably "how come you so," and for a lark the mischief lovers reversed the wheels on his bond's old gradle share was put honor's old cradle shape wagon, put-ting the fore wheels behind and the

ed to know where he had been all night. He explained by saying in uncertain "Maria, I've been to Louisville.I

hind wheels in front, thus raising the fore part of the wagon to an unwonted

eminence. When he reached home, near morning, his wife naturally want-

started in good season, but it was ten miles and up hill all the way."—Boston Transcript.

He Was Sensitive.

"You are an ignominious ass,"
"Look here, I'll not stand that. I'll see my lawyer and have him sue you for libel." "I ought not to have used such lan

guage. Here is a quarter. Let us call it square." "No, sir, never! You don't know me.

When a man calls me an ignominious ass I never compromise under fifty

A Liquid Lie.

Moldy Mike-Where did yeh steal thisbottle o' whisky? 'Tain't very good.

Tough Tim-Snaked it up at that house yonder. I've tasted better. Hello! What's this written on this bit o' paper that's pasted on it: "Liquid Lye!"

Moldy Mike—Well, I've allowed all along that if the stuff pretended to be good whisky, it wasn't tellin' the truth.

Asking Too Much. Weary Walker-Will you not be so cind as to assist me with a little

"I'd never give anything to a big, stout, healthy man like you," replied

Mr. Uptown. -Well, do you suppose I'm going to



get the galloping consumption from the couple of pennies you might give me?" retorted the indignant cro ist_Texas Siftings.

Used No Larger Ones

" in this cage," said the keeper, "we have a splendid specimen of the Pelecanus americanus, or American pelican It is noted, as you see, for the enormo

size of its bill"-"I don't see anything semarkable about it," observed the man who had just settled with the gas company, passing on.-Chicago Tribune.

SOME SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES IN HEADWEAR.

ing as far forward as she likes and being held in place just at the parting of the hair by a rhinestone buckle. Of course the Dutch bonnet can be had at the milliner's, with the little lace skull cap attachment permanent and wired, or a quarter of a yard of lace can be adjusted after the narrow Dutch is in place. The effect will be just the same and the only difference will be in the bill, which, if obtained at a first-class millinery establishment, will be high .-Florette, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

American Girl Abroad.

The Duchess de la Rochefoucauld, who was once upon a time—and only a few years ago—lovely Mattie Mitchell of Oregon and New York, is said to be one of the most charming hostesses and one of the most brilliantly clever women in sunny France. Of the truth of this as-sertion people who have the average opinion of the clever French women may have doubts, but of the duchesse's beauty there is only one opinion. She is remembered in New York as a lovely girl with perfect figure, superb snowy which she always draped with chiffons, gauzes and tulles in off shoulder fashion, which showed to the best advantage the very classical contour of the lovely shoulders. Miss Mitchell also had regular features, bronze gold hair, a complexion of daz-zling pink and white, and lovely eyes like aquamarine jewels of a haunting shade of blue gray. No wonder that Parisimagines Senator Mitchell's daughter as clever in every way as she is

Mrs. Frederick Gebhard is noted as having as pretty hands as any woman in America.

a shoulder-strap is needed, the butterfly cape of chinchilla, depicted in the illustration, will be sufficient, as the sleeves of the dress are of themselves warm. The hat is of black braid trimmed with a huge bow of black satin, some black feathers and a couster of yellow primroses. Yellow gloves stitched with black, and a parasol of black tulle lined with peacock-green nilk.

Crepon, of Course Poor Hamlet did not "harp on the

daughter" more than the chroniclers of modes are compelled to do for crepon. When shopkeepers display nothing new but crepon, and fashionable women are uniformed in crepon, what is the vender of facts on the subject to do but harp on the same thing? Some ingenious de-signer who wanted the whole world and more too has combined two popular crazes by making plaid crepon. If there is one thing more popular than crepon it is plaid, and if anything is more popular than plaid, it is crepon, and there you have it in a nutshell. The plaid is formed by narrow stripes of red or green crossing one another at intervals of two or three inches. It is marked \$3.75 a yard, but it is quite wide. There is a new black crepon, with dark-blue polka dots, which makes up very prettily blue velvet to match. Another pretty variety is a black-and&thite stripe. All these are silk crepons and none of them are less than \$2 a yard. The woolen ones are a little nearer the reach of a small-sized purse and make lovely gowns. Duli blues and greens and browns, trimmed with jet and spangled ribbon, make very pretty and serviceable dresses. This sope is a dull-green,

a blessed thing that they do not, for those brain pictures have a kaleidscopic fashion of changing, and the woman of 23 admires a very different creature from the girl of 17. Again ideal men are not real men, and a woman wants some-thing that she can more thoroughly rely upon than a bunch of visionary perfection. Let a man come along whom the woman's heart recognizes as the one being in the world to make her happy, and away goes those phantom pictures over which she has spent so many moments in maiden meditation The ideal man may have been tall and fair, the real one dark and dumpy, but if he is beloved he will be suffic beautiful to satisfy even the idealist conception. Men and women are but loving, breathing human beings after all, and it is much better for faults to be seen than to build up an exalted sen-timent regarding frail humanity which is found by the very nature of things to be shattered at some time sooner or later. Never lose sight of the fact that the ideal man or weman has no place on this earth, and if you have a desire for mundane happiness do not set up housekeeping with either an ideal man or an ideal woman.

dom marry their first ideals, and it is

Hard Times Theatricals.

Manufacturer-I want some advertis-ing space on your drop curtain for tonight.

Theatre Manager Sorry, but every square foot is taken.

Manufacturer Too bad. However, it will do as well if you'll ? st change Hamlet's "To be or not to be cinto" To wash or not to wash," and have him ring in something about my soap.



Socialist Labor Party!

COITORIAL

TN INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM WE TRUST

"Proletarians of all countries, unite!" When Carl Marx sent this rousing appeal to the wage-workers of the civilized world, about half a century ago, there ere but few men who could grasp the aning of this historical watchword of the International Socialistic Labor move

Marx and Frederick Engels, surrounde by a handful of earnest reformers, were convinced of the fact that the nex buttle to be fought on the battle-fields of the historical class struggle will be the fierce struggle between the exploited Proletariat and the exploiting Bourgeoislebetween Labor and Capitalism, between the advocates of the Co-operative Com wealth and eternal truth and justice and the advocates of the competitive system of legalized robbery and injustice.

For many years these pioneers of International Socialism were the Johns preaching in the wilderness. After years of hard work they succeeded in securing a small number of co-workers in the prin cipal cities of Europe and Ameriga, and in organizing that grand wide federation of labor's guards, 'known asthe Workingmen's Association. ters in nearly all the indus

wik of this first International Socialis organization was manly of an educharacter. Marx had carefully d every phase of the present capitalist system, in which hard work be was faithfully assisted by his life-long friend rels. The members of the International Association were well sware of the fact that the capitalist sysof production had not yet developed nough, and that, especially in Euthe political conditions not yet suffiutionised to permit the foron of an independent political party strictly Socialist lines. The modern laent is the natural outgrowth sm; I. e., the product of the ic and social conditions under the Capitalist system of production and disthe Socialist Labor Party is my the advance guard of the general ent-the Wendell Phillips of ti-wage slavery movement.

The Socialist Labor movement cannot executed in a country where Capitalism

It was for these reasons that the Inter-Workingmen's Association d in all social and political reform revolutionary movements that tend sierate the downfall of the old c, political and social institutions ation of the batallions of w social revolution.

selopment of Capitalism in Eu America was a necessary con to the formation of a general labor et, il. e., the organization of the sinto a working class move rer before in the history of the race has there been such a general and organization work carried as in the fast 25 years,

exit of the Capitalist oppres unions, assemblies, reform clubs e in all parts of the civilised erld where Capitalism had raised tie r of explaination and robbery. several decades the Labor and S

ent, was like a boiling pot general discontent, gene t, strikes, riots, and similar troubles ples,no well defined tactics form based on clear ideas and s. Unions were organized eded. Reform parties appeared red like snowstorms in April the midst of this universal turmoil we see Marx and his Socialist like the captain and his brave

ng on deck of their little I. W. A.," courageously defying

mintion is no more—Marx is dead. But have goes marrhing on. In England,

la America, in France, in Belgium, Ger Wany, Austria, Scandinavia, in Italy. ain and Australia-everywhere we se the results of this pioneer work, done in the last 50 years, by the bravest of Amer ca's and Europe's sons and daughters less than 60 years the working people oppressed and suffering of all coun s, millions in number, have become ited thto the grand universal brother d, known as the International Social Labor Party.

ednesday, May I, 1895! Glorious day! n the hearts of millions of wage es, irrespective of race, nationality or ion, beat in unison for the same nouse of human freedom!

ht-hour demonstration! No, it is It is a demonstration in favor of Universal Co-operative Common wealth

On May 1 millions of the best sons and and daughters of all nations make known their declaration of independence:

"We Demand the Abolition of the Wage Bystem!"

DICTIONARY DEPINITION OF SO CIALISM.

Worcester's (edition 1890)-"The scienof reconstructing society on an entirely new basis by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry."

Stormowth's (edition 1885)-"A system which has for its object the reconstruction of society on the basis of a com munity of property and association, in stead of competition, in every branch of human industry."

The Century (edition 1989)-"Any theory or system of social organization which would abolish entirely or in any great part the individual effort and competition on which modern scciety rests, and substitute for it co-operative action, and would introduce a more perfect and equitable distribution of products of Labor and would make land and capital, as the means of production, the joint posses sions of the members of the commun

Webster (edition 1891, unabridged)-"A theory or system of social reform which contemplates a complete reconstruction of society with a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor, (in popular usage the term is often employed to indicate any lawless revolutionary so cial scheme)."

MAY DAY IN ENGLAND.

English Socialists Prepare for the International Congress

"Justice," the official organ of the cial Democratic Federation, published the following appeal to the workers . Eng

The May Day demonstration of las year was a far greater success than was generally anticipated it would be, and judging from the enthusiasm with which the idea of a general labor demonstration on the 1st of May is being taken up there is every prospect of the approaching May

very largel observed as a holmay be so. Noth calculated to cultivate a feeling of solidarity than this celebration of an universal holiday by the workers of all countries It is to be hoped that the idea will be taken up as enthusiastically by our provincial comrades as it is being pushed in London. Any considerable ces sation of work in different parts of the kingdom on the 1st of May would have a most useful propagandist effect, and would be a most encouraging sign of the growing feeling of revolt among the workers. This is particularly important for the coming May Day, as next year the International Workers' Congress is to be held in London. Already the prelimina ry steps to calling that Congress are being taken, and no opportunity should abroad that English workers are prepared to take their proper place in the movement for the emancipation of the workers of the world.

MAY DAY IN FRANCE.

Appeal to the Prench Socialist Workers Our Parisian comrades have tenned the

following manifesto for the approaching ist of May celebration:

"Citizens-Instituted by the Internation al Congress of Brussels in 1891 and confirmed by the Zurich Congress of 1898, the

"Secretaire National" is the medium of international communication for the Socialist parties of the various countries. "Thus, in the name of the Congress as well as of Socialist and working class organizations, whose mandate we hold, we appeal to you, the active spirits of the Socialist and revolutionary workers, to you who, by your exhausting toil, build up the fortunes of your masters who hole

you in subjection under capitalism. We say unto you prepare for the 1st of May for the great manifestation which, in 1895 as in other years, which combines the relentless struggle against the capitalist class and reaction with the fraternity and solidarity of the Socialists and the workers of all nationalities.

"By voluntary cessation from work, by meetings and demonstrations of every ort and description, show that there has risen in you the consciousness of your rights, and of the infamy of your eco omic and political masters; vow that your struggle shall have neither rest nor truck until you shall have gained the emancipation of the workers and the equal liberty of all citizens in the Social-Democratic Republic

"To-day, then, and for this year, w call upon you, in the name of the Inter national Socialist proletariat and its Congresses, to demonstrate on the 1st of

"For the immediate demands proc-

"For the eight hours day and emancipation of the workers;

"For the maintenance of internations "Hurrah for the international solid

of the Socialists and proletarians!"

THE RANK AND FILE.

JERUSALEM AND CHICAGO.

Anonymous, St. Louis, Mo.

History is repeating itself. Did you ever read the proceedings of the trial of that lewish labor leader, commonly called Christ? Did you ever compare his trial with the trials of the Pullman strikers?

Jesus was a "dangerous character." He travelled all over the country, holding open air meetings and delivering rousing addresses on the "equal rights of man before our common father in heaven! He preached the equality of mankind According to his teachings all men were "God's children"-all were members of the same family, consequently should have the same equal rights.

These teachings were looked upon as dangerous by the plutocracy and capitalist speculators of Jerusalem. When the poor carpenter's son of Nazareth, the labor agitator Jesus whipped them out of the temple and upset their money tables, they swore revence and conspired against the life of this Nazarenian revolutionist.

Then the high priests and pharisees of the ruling plutocracy began to accuse him, saying-like Attorney General Olney. Grover Cleveland, etc .- "We found this fellow perverting the nation, and ferbidding to give tribute to Caesar, saying that he himself is Christ a king."

St. Mark, XIV., reports the farce of Christ's trial as follows:

53. "And they led Jesus away to the high priest: and with him were assembled all the chief priests and the elders and the scribes."

Our modern judges, legislators and capitalist press cossacks!

55. "And the chief prests and all the to put him to fach; and found none." Similar to be prosecution of our American strik leaders!

56. "Ber many bare false witness togefaer."

"And there arose certain and bore also witness against him, saying:

"We heard him say, I will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and within three days I will build another without hands.' 59. "But neither did their witness agree

together.' Compare Jerusalem with Chicago. In

Jerusalem, Jesus and his friends were accused of advocating the destruction of the temple and private property; in Chicago the Pullman strikers and Debs were accused of burning box cars. "Then the high priest rent his

s, and saith, What need we any further witnes 64. "Ye have heard the blasphemy; what think ye? And they all condemned hint

to be guilty of death."... Chapter XV. 1. "And straightway in the morning the chief priests held a

consultation with the elders and scribes and the whole council, and bound Jesus, and carried him away, and delivered him to Pilate."

2. "And the chief priests accused him of many things; but he answered noth-

Like our straight and honest lapor le ers, he treated the corruptionists, hirelings and tools of plutocracy with con-

"And Pilate said unto them. Why. what evil hath he done? And they (the out the more exceedingly, Crucify him!"

Ye wage slaves of the Nineteenth Cen tury: Do you not witness similar scener in our present struggle for Labor's emancipation? Indeed, history is repeating Itself.

CAPITALIST GRAVEYARD WORK.

M. Ruther, Helyoke, Mass

The passage of the Whitcomb bill b the Massachusetts Legislature is another important step taken by the Capitalis class to entrench themselves behind a wall of laws against the onward pressure of popular discontent. But like all such repressive measures they are of necessity always of a bungling nature, and will in the end be another link in the chain of evidence against the whole system of capitalistic misrule.

The Whitcomb bill gives corporations an almost unprecedented power over their employes during strikes, and this is all the more suggestive, as the State of Massachusetts has heretofore enjoyed the reputation of liberal labor legislation. The operation of the Whitcomb bill in the course of a year or two will open the eyes of many workmen who now stone blind towards the danger that is threatening them.

The Socialists will call their attention to it, and it will not be our fault when they are receiving a lashing from thos whom they voted for. The Whitcomb bill will strengthen the

Socialist Labor Party.

We want to have it thoroughly understood that our "Cheering News From Cleveland" editorial was a discussion of the question of Socialist Labor Party tactics, and not a personal quarrel, as ome comrades seem to imagine. The ities belongs to the Socialist press as well as to the Socialist meetings. Comrades we answer with the noble Patrick Henry "If this be treason, make the most of

SOCIALISM IN BELGIUM.

THE FIGHT OF THE CLERK PARTY AGAINST THE SOCIALIS LABOR MOVEMENT.

Corder, Mo.: spiete Universal Adalt Suffrag Demanded.

Relgium is threatened with another grave crisis similar to that which forced from the Beigian Government three years ago the modified form of manhood suffrage which now obtains for the elections for the Chamber of Deputies. That reform in the electoral laws in so far as the vot ing for parliamentary candidates is con cerned naturally brought with it the de nand for a similar reform in the com nunal elections. Our Belgian comrade have, of course, consistently and persist ently agitated for complete universa dult suffrage for the communal as well as for the parliamentary elections.

At last the Clerical Government re solved to amend the laws relating to th nmunal elections, and another modified form of universal suffrage was prom ised. And a beautifully "modified" form "universal" suffrage it is indeed: No man Under 30 Years Is Allowed

Votes

the plural voting remains as it was with the addition of a quadruple vote for certain property qualifications; and in addition a voter must have lived three years in one constituency before he can exer cise the suffrage for his cummunal elections! The only "reform" appears to be the abolition of the property qualifications for single voters, and this reform is more than counterbalanced by the qual fication of age, the addition of the quad ople vote, and the length of residence juired before a man becomes a voter. Naturally the whole working class por ulation is up in arms against the outragus attack, thinly disguist by the Clerical Government, on the most elementary principles of political democracy. Conse-mently for the last fortnight

The Question of Another Genera Strike.

such as was threatened three years ag council sought for priness against Jesus has been actively discussed in all the industrial centers. The agitation outside has been admirably seconded by the whole of the selgian Socialist Group in the Chamber of Deputies, who have against him, but their witness agreed not fought tooth and nail against the reactionary clauses of these new Communa laws. Meetings of protests have been and are being held at Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Mons, Charlerol, Antwerp, Verviers, and in most of the towns of both the French and Flemish portions of Belgium; whilst strikes of the weavers have taken place at Renaix and Verviers, of the glass workers at Marlemont and Binarche, an of the miners at Liege. Charges of gendarmes have been made at Liege and Re

A Striker Being Killed and Others Wounded.

The police at Brussels have also dis ersed crowds gathered to protest against ie new Communal laws.

The Socialist group in the Chamber have been nobly defending the memories of the Communards of 1871. During the debate on the Communal laws a cierical deputy made a speech in which he delivered himself of some of the old slanders against the Paris Commune. Anseele Vandervelde, Bertrand, Furnement, Hector Denis, and others rose and spoke strongly against the calumnies made gainst the Commune of '71 by the clerical deputy.

The General Council of the Belgian Pa ti Ouvrier have decided not to call dar a peral strike but to concentrate all their energy and activity on a pr ganda for complete universal adult suffrage. Leon Defuisseaux announced this decision in the Chamber on Monday

OUR COMRADES ENTHUSIASTIC.

Three Cheers for the Socialist Labor

The Social Democratic Party in Den mark has gained a victory at the recent lections that surpasses the wildest expectations of the most optimistic enthuslast. Our party elected seven members to the Common Council in Copenhagen seven of the eight seats contested. The Right, or Government party was almost nihilated; they elected but four mem ers. The reports say: The Socialists expect to have complete control of the Coun cil at the next election. (Think of this, ye American wage workers. How would you feel at the outlook to capture the Common Council of New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, or any other city at the next elections?)

At the election for members of the Folk thing, which took place a few days later the Socialist vote was increased consid erably all over the country, 16 new candi dates were elected, making 62 members in all, Social Democrats, and Radicals together. The Social Democrats and the Radicals, i. e., the party of the extreme Left, had united their forces in many places. This may seem wrong to us here who don't believe in any kind of fusion but the conditions in Denmark are differ ent. It is often necessary for the Social. ists to unite with the Radicals in order to obtain their ends, but we may rest assured that our Socialist Democratic nds do not yield one lota of their prin-This Socialist victory is cheering news

to Socialists all over the world; it ought to inspire the Socialist Labor Party of America with new energy. When our comrades can accomplish the in a monarchical country, under restrictions unnown to us. I cannot see any reason The Chicago Meat Trust and the Rockewhy the American workmen cannot do a great deal more under more favorable

JOHN GLAMBECK.

Chicago, Ill.

Socialism Among the Miners Our Comrades in Western Missouri, although few in number, are doing excellent work. Comrade Wise writes from

JOIN THE SOCIALIST PART

We continue teaching the doctrines of Socialism. The papers you send us from St. Louis help us a great deal in our agitation. We have nothing to do at pres ent but sitting around on dry g oxes, talking Socialism and lamenting about the horrible state of affairs in our coal mining craft. People ask them What is the cause of all this? Retion of wages, closing of mines, hundreds of men out of work in every mining town! Are there no ways and means to stop

Yes, there are ways and means. Refuce the hours of work to eight. Some of the men work 16 hours a day, while others are idle. Have a little more brotherly feeling and solidarity towards your fellow workers. Don't allow the coal kings to discharge those of your colleagues that have the courage to speak for the rights of Labor. Educate yourselves in the principles advocated by the Socialist Labor Party. Learn to vote for your own party, for your own interests. You have voted yourselves out of work. Join the Socialist Labor Party and work for the protection of your home and family. Then joy and happiness will reign in your home. This is my advice to all who are anxious to escape from the present capitalist slums. G. A. WISE.

THE FOOLISH VIRGINS.

HOW THEY ARE PILLING THEIR LAMPS WITH CAMPAIGN BEER AND WHISKY STEAM.

While the Wise Are Going Forth to Meet the Bridegroom.

I was converted to TRUE Christianity by Socialism. I happened to read a Socialist paper in which I found a Scripture quotation. Immediately I searched for the quotation in the Bible, and I found the passage as quoted by the Socialist paper. This interested me so much that I read on and on, and I found more Sociatism in the Bible. To-day I am a TRUE Christian, a student, an investirator, a Socialist. Before I was ignorant, lazed, entangled-unable to think. Now I have a clear vista; my mental faculties enable me to think.

As a Socialist I know how to read the Bible. In many respects the Bible is an eye-opener, a historical record. In the

Many Historical Events similar to our last year's A. R. U. trou-

ble; I find men playing the role of Attorney General Olney and Judge Grosscup furthermore, I find characters and powerful rulers like the gentlemen of the Gen eral Managers' Association and George M. Pullman.

Our present social system is likened us to ten virgins that took their lamps and went forth to meet the bridegroom; five of them were wise, and five were foolish They that were foolish-the producing nasses-took their lamps and campaign torches and paraded the streets in the darkness, wore out their shoes for free beer and lunch and howled themselves hoarse for the old twin-party of Capitalism whom they mistook for the bridegroom-Labor's

nancipator From Wage Slavery.

But the foolish virgins-the wage slave ampaign howlers-took no oil. Their amps were filled with bad beer and whisky steam furnished by demagogues and hoodlums at the expense of capitalist politicians.

But the wise virgins took oil with their At midni darkest-there was a cry made: "Behold, the Bridegroom cometh!" Then all the virgins, the wise and the foolish wage slaves, arose and trimmed their lamps to meet the bridegroom, the emancipator of the human family-Socialism

The foolish virgins found themselves without oil; they did not know how to escape the darkness of misery and starvation into which they had been forced by the political boodlers, pure and simple abor leaders, and would-be reformers,

In the Interest of Capitalism.

And the fortish went right on howling in the darkness. They toiled, and suffered, filled their lamps with free campaign beer-and died, leaving behind their oor wives and children-a starving generation

But the wise virgins filled their lamps with the cil of knowledge and intelligence and went to meet the bridegroom-Social ism. And when the bridegroom appeared there was a tremendous howling among the foolish virgins who acted as tools for their plutocratic masters but nevertheless they kept on striking, and kicking, and their bosses called out the militia To Shoot Them Down,

and demanding justice they were sent to

The wise virgins were clear-minded, heerful and brave; they accompanied the fridegroom-Socialism-to the Proletariat, and then there was much rejoicing among the suffering people.

The number of wise virgins increased rapidly and all rallied round the giorious inner of the Socialist Labor Party. New hopes and aspirations entered the hearts of the suffering people while their flag went marching on.

WM. MILLER. Milwaukee, Wie

feller-Rothschild Off Trust are teaching the people of both hemispheres an excellent lesson on the international robbery system of Capitalism.

COMBAI REALD TON OF SOCIALISM AND THE ROWTH OF THE THE CALIST MOVEMENT

> The Ballot Box the Beet M Agitation.

STICE AND PEACE

We Socialists are peace-loving men and desire to see a peaceful tesue to the present class struggle. While this is so, we do not deny the possibility of an appeal to force, and we say that if such shall eventually be the case it will be the duly of all Social-Democrats to accept the reibility of their own propagation in the earnest belief that the end more than justifies the means. Argus these are often met with such com place expressions as: "You cannot have Socialism until you convert the majority into Socialists, and when you get a jority, physical force is uppe show the transparency of this state it is only necessary to point out, in the first place, that the establishment of a Social-Democratic state Does Not Necessarily Bemand a Ma

of convinced Socialists; and secondly, that, granted you have such a majority, it does not preclude all possibility of a forcible issue to the present class struggle. Majorities have often had to fight for their rights, and even for their very existence.

The bitter persecutions of our so in Italy, Austria, and Germany, show pretty clearly the determ capitalist class to maintain their position, and the experiences of the Paris Commune indicate what lengths the bourrecisie are prepared to go in defense of their ill-gotten gains.

Quite recently it was declared by prominent opponent in Germany That the Suffrage Was a Mi

and the only way to prevent the spread of Socialism was to deprive the people of their voting power.

Such a proposal if carried out would not stay the growth of Socialism, but would merely prevent its expression in the Imperial Reichstag.

Socialism, like the time-honored "green bay tree," would continue and flourish. and I will as our slow-progressive-come-gradually-evolutionary-school of Socialistic friends to imagine the ultimate result. I may also be pardoned if, viewing the present co adition of the United States with something akin to alarm, I ask these self-same fr nds what particular position they assign to that country in the march of what they term purely evolutionary

Socialism? Let me not, however, be masunderstood. It is quite easy on this question to mag-nify the issue and let our fears get the better of our judgment, but

nite as Easy to Lose Sight

of the Point of following the example of nd burying one's head in the ther t strich

sent the best method of nd the best policy to pursue anda nt appeals to the ballot box. ined bomb thrower may in husiasm of an evil hour" do to the cause as shall not be many a long and weary day. he present it is our solems duty to ate and organize, to try and capture uch political power as possible, and whatever the future may have in for us, with our hand on the legislative machine, the transition to a state of Social-Democracy will be much easie

than could otherwise be the case.

London, England.

"The triumph of Japan over China is complete," says the Capitalist press. The victory of Japan means a victory for modern "civilization." Henceforth China will be opened to the world's market. Modern capitalism will soon gain a strong foothold and exploit the natural resources of the Chinese empire. Misses, railroads, factories, etc., will be put in operation. Hundreds of thousands of China's rural laborers and rice farmers will be "remodeled" into hustling wage slaves. though the Chinese laborer is the ideal of the Capitalist, we are convinced that even China will soon be confronted with that Capitalist problem known as the Labor Question. Competition will force the Capitalists operating in China to make the laborer's standard of living still lower, and finally even Brother John Chinaman will begin to kick.

How our Capitalist ink-coolies have the welfare of Organized Labor at heart! How these penny-a-line prostitutes love the labor unions! Read this editorial of the Lynn (Mass.) "Daily Item" of April "There seems to be at least one man

who does not look upon a salaried office in a labor union as a sinecure. In the National Union of Shoem was established at the convention in Boston last week, the salary of the president was fixed at \$25 a week and expenses, yet E. L. Daley of Lynn declined estand as a candidate for the position, ough he was evidently the choice of a eat majority of the delegates." Indoubtedly the parasite who holds

editorial sinecure in the Lynn "Daily Item" is aware of the fact that the newly elected president of the shoe workers is a Socialist. And this is the eason why he talks about the sinecure. If a pure and simple president had been elected the parasite would not have ob-

THE WORKINGMAN DONKEY.

BY THOMAS MORE.

A donkey whose talent for burdens was ch that you'd swear he rejoiced is

day had to jog under panniers so it down the poor donkey fell flat on

His owners and drivers stood around in

What! Neddy, the patient, the prosper-

easy to drive through the dirtlest

For every description of jobwork so

One driver (whom the ass might have halled as a brother)

Had just been proclaiming the donkey's For vigor, for spirit, for one thing or

When lo! midst his praises the poor

donkey fell down. But how to upraise him; one shouts,

While Jenky the conjuror, wisest of all, Declared that an overproduction of this-

(Here the ass gave a stare) was the cause of his fall. Another wise Solomon cries as he pa

There, let him alone, and the fit will The beast has been fighting with other

And this is his mode of transition to

Some looked at his hoofs, and with

Pronounced that too long without shoes he had gone Let the blacksmith provide him a sound

metal basis (The wiseacres said) and he's sure to

But others, who gabbled a jargon half Exclaimed: Hoot! awa', mon, you'r declared that, whoever might prefer

the metallic. They'd shoe their own donkeys with papler mache.

Meanwhile, the poor denkey, in torture his load, scare

And, what was still delefuller, lending an To advisers who cars were a match

for his own. At length a plain rustic, whose wit went

As to see others' folly, crie out as h Quick! off with the load, all

Or your prosperous donke will

INTERNATION L.

Lomen, Englas

GASWORKERS CELEB ATEA_TI Gasworkers' Union, who at their anniversary meeting, which is always held on the teld on the last Saturday in March, practically inaug urate the series of summer open-air meetings in London, had a splendid show celebrate their sixth anniversary Pete Curran, George Lambury, Thorne, Ben Tillett and Kelr Har ng the speakers. The resolution they spoke to was one which can be re ded to all trades unionists. called upon the London workers to join their respective trade organizations with a view to getting a better standard of e, and to pledge the for such economic reforms as will result in the abelition of the competitive system. If the trade union banners had been hauled down, and a few L L. P. banners had been hoisted, no one would have known but what it was an I. L. P. meet-

STRIKE ENDED .- The shoe workers strike has been ended by a compromise

Oxford, England.

KEIR HARDIE AT WORK.-Keir Hardie, the Socialist member of Parliament, has the following to say about his recent agitation work in Oxford:

Oxford ment look to her laurels. Cambridge means to win the race this year, and I am to be there to see them try. But Cambridge has undertaken other and even bigger work. Some, at least, of the undergraduates have made up their minds to win the University for Socialtem, and they are going to do it. There is a branch of the I. L. P. there also which will see that the political side of the movement, which is often the weakest, is well looked after. A meeting under the joint auspices of the Fabian Society and the I. L. P. was held in the Alexandria Hall on Wednesday last. There was a great crowd, and an audience which, if not friendly, was far from being hostile. There had been rumors of organized disturbance, but, as is often the case, these proved foundationless. The questions were of the kind one associates with places where the propaganda has been neglected. It is astoni hing how old dogmas retain their hold over the minds of the young as well as the old. Some of the young men present were alarmed lest "capital" should be driven away by Soem. Others were afraid that if interest were abolished the stimulus to indus try would disappear. One bumptious perwalked estentatiously on to the platform amidst the cheers of the exuberant spirits present who expected to see some fun as a result. He wanted to know whether I desired to see more workingmen than middle and upper class persons

t and seemed considerably at my temerity and perversity g that I did. He collapsed comder the audacity of the propos al. After the meeting the fellows of where I went to spend an hour, gathered in the quadrangle and cheered, and sanit "He's a jolly good fellow," after which there was coffee, tobacco, and talk There is a big future before the move ment in Cambridge Let Oxford look well to her laurels. If the boat race should-but I won't anticipate.

Newcastle, England.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY CON PERESCE-The approaching conference ot the L L P. at Newcastle is being looked forward to with expectancy by different sets of people. Every good Se cialist desires to see it a triumphant success, since thereby the good cause will receive an impetus. On the other hand, it goes without saying the party politi clans are hoping that at length the long awaited discordant note will be struck which will reveal the rift within the lute So far as we can see there is no prospec of discord over any question of m There is in the party that oneness of ain and motive which have characterized it from the beginning, and which lie at the root of the splendid progress made dur ing the two years which have elapsed since the Bradford Conference.

Aberdeen, England.

SOCIALISTS ELECTED .- Two Social ists, J. Forbes and A. S. Weir, have been returned at the head of the poll in Woodside Ward Parish Council election.

Paris, France.

LABOR LEGISLATION.-The following reforms are being agitated for in the French Parliament for railroad employes Reduction of the work to eight hours except only in cases of accident, when overtime shall be paid double rate. Uninterrupted rest of 36 hours per week. Two weeks annual vacation with full pay Equal pay for equal work, regardless of um pension of 1,200 france after 20 years' service, revertible to the widow and orphans. Full pay to the sick and wounded during their disability.

Sydney, Australia.

INTERNATIONAL BOYCOTT.-The Sydney "Workman" publishes the following appeal that will certainly incerest Organized Labor of America:

"To the Organized Labor of Australia Greeting: We do not know whether you have heard of the trouble existing between the Werner Printing Company (situated at Akron, Ohio, United States of America), and Typographical Union, No. 182, Pressmen's Union, No. 10, and Pressfeeders' Union, No. 1, all chartered under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union of North America, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"Said firm (the Werner Company) to one of the most despicable concerns that labor has to contend with. Within the last two years the workingman has been engaged in three wars against them, and we are now determined to settle matters satisfactorily to our Union or break it down. We have; so far, been successful in taking away from this company about one-third of their work. Some of the stockholders are beginning to feel the strength of the International Typograph ical Union, and have expressed their de sire to withdraw in no uncertain tones.

"You may think to yourself on reading this, well, how does this interest me? We will try to explain.

'This firm is doing an extensive busi ness in printing-World's Fair Views, El lis' History, Stoddard's Glimpses of the World, Barnum's Book, dictionaries Clare's History of the World, Napoleonic Albums. Encyclopaedia Britannica school books, and Working Teacher's Library of five books, some of which are being sent to England, Ireland, Scotland, haps some of your own people may see these books upon the market and pur chase them, not knowing that they are the product of child and "scab" labor. It they are informed, we are persuaded through a person whom they honor and exteem, the books will find no sale among people whom you may in this way in-

"In a few days after we post this letter, a man by the name of MAURICE H: DURRS will set sail for Australia with some of these same books, representing Kerner Company. Regarding the name "Dubbs," he may be using it while in the United States only, as it bears some resemblance to "Debs."

"Our object in writing this is to show the firm that we are not only represented in America, but through the A. F. of L. we can stretch our wreath all over the world. When we make capital under stand that we are brothers the world over, it will then give us a chance to live.

"By this same mail we will communicate with Samuel Gompers and J. McGuire, who have been delegated by the A. F. of L. to attend the British Trades Union Congress. We would be pleased to have you do anything you can to stop the sale of these books, and it would also be a good thing for us if an extract from this letter could be published in the "Workman." It would show this firm that its character is known the world over Hoping you will give this your kind consideration, we are, fraternally yours,

"JOHN POWELL, President, WALLACE MATHERS, Secretary. "Akron, O., U. S. A., Febrary 8, 1886."

SHOE WORKERS' STRIKE,-The boot makers employed at Graham's boot fact tory, Sydney, have come out on a strik owing to what is known as the "team" system being introduced in the factory, which means that a gang of boys is put under the management of one journeyman and their labor used to "economize" out of work the fathers of other children.

en who have been placed in ch of this boy labor refuse to join the He makers' Union. Horrible, is it not, to think that Capitalism uses the children of one wage-earner's family to starve those of another? Queensland bootmakers, keep away from Sydney for the present.

Copenhagen, Deur

SEVEN SOCIALISTS ELECTED .- In the recent general elections to the in Council, the result this city was as follows: Seven So ists, five radicals and five centrists were elected. This shows that the Social are the strongest party in this city.

Brisbane, Australia.

THE MACHINE .- In June, 1803, Mr. Bu cott, director of the Brisbane Newspa per Co., reduced the compositors employed by the company 15 per cent-is in the and-on account of bad times, etc. When making the reduction Mr. Buzacoti said the original scale would be reverted to as soon as possible, it might be six months and it might be longer. Sin then several half-hearted but ineffectual attempts have been made to get the com pany to pay the old rate of wages, the nanagement having the same old excu In the meantime typesetting machiner; had been making great strides, and the Brisbane Newspaper Company, who could only afford to pay their men on an aver age 10s per week less than that paid by ewspapers of like standing, could afford to invest from £8,000 to £10,000 in linotype type-casting machines, which have recent ly arrived to their order. The linetype are in Briebane, and are being erected in the "Courier" office. As a consequence many a good and faithful compositor, who by his labor has assisted the Brisban Newspaper Co. to erect that large pile of buildings in Queen street, will be discharged and thrown out amongst the unemployed.

NATIONAL:

Providence, R. I.

STRIKE IMMINENT,-The weavers of the Providence and National Worsted nills have requested permission to strike and the District Council is now consider ing the request, but hesitates about grant ing it, as it may cause a general shut down at all the mills at Olneyville. The Providence and National Mills, which are under one management, employ 2,500 operatives. The employee say they will strike unless their wages are increased. Chas. Firtcher, one of the owners of the mills is one of the leading members of the Manufacturers' Club, which recently decided to close every mill in Olneyville should a strike be ordered in any one of them, thereby throwing 9,000 operatives out of work.

Indianaprits, Ind. CORNICE WORKERS OFFICERS. The National Association of Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers, which has been in session here, adjourned. The next convention will be held in Detroit. The asociation elected the following officers: General President, T. J. Ritter, Chicago First Vice President, Joseph Harman, Duluth, Minn. Second Vice President, W. T. Gilmore, Toledo, O.; General Secretary, James F. Hughes, Pittsburg, Pa.; Genera Treasurer, James H. Horan, Louisville Ky.; chairman of the Executive Board Joseph Harman, Duluth, Minn. Executive Board-J. F. Griffin, St. Louis; James Somers, Cincinnati; Frank E. Treuchet Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. H. Brough, Pecria III. Delegate to the American Federation of Labor, J. C. Stuhlman, Grand Rapids Mich. General Organizer, George M. Hocket, Indianapolis, Ind.

The association indorsed Jas. H. Horar of Louisville, the treasurer of the organ ization, by re-electing him. He is the officer against whom there was complaint at the beginning of the session.

Fall River, Mass.

nanufacturers met and voted to restore the schedule of wages in force previous to August, 20, 1894; the restoration to go into effect April 22, 1895. The restoration is a return of an average of 19 per cent taken off last August, and amounts to \$17,000 a week for all the operatives in the city.

Pittsburg, Pa.

WORKING UNDER GUARD. - The Nottingham mines of Henry Floersheim, on the Wheeling division of the Baltimor and Ohio, resumed operations this morn ing at the 60 cent rate. The men had only been at work a short time when a body of strikers collected about the mine and attempted by persuasion to induce then to leave off work. Sheriff Clark of Wash ington County was notified, and he sent a squad of deputies to guard the men. Se far as is known here there has been no trouble, but a collision of deputies and strikers is looked for.

Nashville, Tenn WAGE SLAVERY MUST GO.-The

"Journal of Labor," official organ of Organized Labor in this city, says:

"The South once boasted of chattel slavery, and now in its place we have the wage slavery. The latter is much worse in form and effect than the former. The black slave was fed and decently housed and in case of sickness the owner saw to it that he had proper medical attention and medicine. The children of the black slave were not put to such task as would result in physically incapacitating the child for work when it was grown. Whatever duties were imposed upon it was of a light character, and as a general thing was not confined to long and tedious hours of toil; the slave child was allowed outdoor exercise and ample and nourishing food. How is it with the white wage slaves? Men, women and children are compelled to work, when work is to be procured, for meager wages; if sickness should confine them they must rely on charity and eke out a subsistence the

ig, shut out from all pl and through drudgery and overwork they are made prematurely old. And why is all of this done? Because the social condition of our Government is such that the man of wealth is the complete master of the orers. The wage slave is not nearly so free as the chattel slave was. This is all villing to press and cramp the hi lly if it but puts more coffers in the ands of the wealthy. There must be a change of some kind soon. It will be mpossible to stand it much longer Thousands of men are walking the streets, while the labor of women and children is utilized."

MINERS' TROUBLE .- A special to the Banner" from Knoxville says: strike of 450 Coal Creek miners in the oal and coke company's mine is still on but there is no fighting. The Ohio men who did the shooting yesterday, have left, and the men who pursued them have given up the chase. The company is trying to come to an understanding with its

Cleveland, O.

NON-UNION BAKERIES.-Below we ppend the names of the firms who are sariching themselves at the expense of the tollers by not recognizing the dends of journeymen basers for a decent iving under fair conditions:

Cleveland bakery, 34 Euclid and Central

Union Baking Company, 998 Lorain treet.

Jacob Engel, 966 St. Clair street. Fred Frank, 1267 Pearl street. John Hoesch, 903 Lorrain street. Lyman Kulp, 455 Peal street. XIII. Horwitz, 257 Broadway. Herbold, 296 Orange street.

Herm, Herz, Central avenue, near Brownell street. S. Lampel, 427 Woodland avenue W. Twelvetree, 501 Pearl street. M. Walsh, 493 Detroit street.

Mr. Wolf, corner Quincy and Southern Mr. Kortz, 871 St. Clair street. Demand Union label bread and insist that your grocer deals in none others.

BAKERS' UNION, NO. 19. Centerville, lows.

MILITIA ON THE GROUND.-The gen eral coal miners' strike in the Cincinnati, Iowa, district is in full progress. One company of State militia is on duty, according to all accounts, there has been no offer of actual violence. The miners are all at work, and say they intend to stay at work as long as there is anything to do. Cincinnati is not situated exactly as some of the other mining towns of the State. It is not a mining camp proper, but it is a town of about 1,500 inhabitants in a thickly settled farming community. Many of the miners are native residents of the place, and many are Scotch-a law-abiding, thrifty people. They own their own houses, and are not of the homadic order In their efforts to work they have the sympathy of the entire community. The citizens are organized, and assist in guarding the property and persons of the orking miners. They are partially armed and in case of serious difficulty would be an effective help to the Sheriff. The visiting miners are by no means welcome, and can not buy a cent's worth of goods in the place, depending on what is sent them from Centerville and other places for their

Columbus, Ohio, PENNA'S MANIFESTQ -- A manifeste

has been issued by President Penna of the United Mine Workers, advising the settlement of the mining scale for the coming year by districts. The present scale expires May 1, and the Pittsburg operators have refused to meet the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois operators in the joint confer-

ar to some people that the operators and miners of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois could have held a convention and agreed on a schedule of prices without those of the Pittsburg district, but it seems to me that the experience of the last two years should dispel his idea. Early in last year the Ohio miners accepted a reduction of 20 cents per ton-forced to do so-because mining rates had been reduced in the Pittsburgh district, Again last December, when the /Pittsburg operators, who had signed the scale in June, in accordance with a contract provision, were relieved from its obligation and reduced the mining rates, a large portion of the Ohio miners were again made to suffer, not in the form of a reduction in the price of mining this time, but by enforced idleness, and to such an extent that relief was asked from the charitable people of Ohio by the Gov ernor of the State. This, it seems, i enough to convince any one of the ability of the Pittsburg district to control the mining situation in Ohio."

President Pena recommends conserva tive action. He does not favor strikes.

Pomeroy, O.

JOINED THE STRIKERS .- Four Hundred strikers and sympathizers from Syracuse. New Haven, Hartford City and Pomeroy massed at Minersville to persuade the non-union men working in the Williams mine to lay down their tools and come out. They formed in ranks four abreast and marched up the street to the nine, and formed to await the appearance of the miners when they came out at the close of the day's work, being forbidder by the operators to trespass on private grounds.

At 4 o'clock the men came out, and were met by a committee of seven of the strikers, who used persuasive means to induce them to join the strikers. For two hours the twenty-three men held out stubbornly with the 400 strikers massed about them on a vacant lot. They were assured by best they can. And the white children, Master Workman Eli Thomas that they

men surrendered and agreed to join the strikers. This announcement was greeted with cheers.

Birmingham, Ala.

MINERS' STRIKE .- Miners at the Corona mines in Walker County are out on a strike on account of a reduction in prices paid for mining. A few of the men are still at work, and some fear is felthat an attack upon them will be made A number of heavily armed deputies went to Corona this evening to guard the property and prevent an attack

Westerly, R. I.

WEAVERS STRIKE -- All the weavers and spinners, 100 in number, employed at the Westerly Woolen Company's mill, struck. Three hundred other employer were also thrown out of work, the man agement deciding to close down the mill The strikers state that Congressman Wa ren C. Arnold, the proprietor of the mil promised to restore the reduction of 18 as soon as business would warrant it. The Union will pay the strikers and other employes \$4 per week as long as the strike

85 Joseph, Mo.

BRIEF STRIKE. One hundred of the girls employed in the shirt department of Wood's overall factory, in this city, struck on account of a lo-cent reduction made in the pride paid per dozen for the manufacture of shirts. A comprom's was effected by the price being raised 5 cents per dozen and the speed of the machines increased 250 stitches per minute, after which the strikers quietly resumed work.

Providence, R. I.

MILL HANDS LOCKED OUT,-When the 500 intending strikers at the Atlantic mills, in Olneyville, went to the works they were surprised to find themselves locked out. The doors were locked, and notices posted on them imparted the information that the mills would be closed until further notice. At a meeting last night the operatives voted to go in this norning and strike after working fifteen minutes. The closing of the mills throws out of employment 2,500 people.

Ottumwa, Iowa.

MORE MILITIA WANTED .- Capitalist papers report: The coal mining situation at Cincinnati is growing alarming. The miners congregated-there say they will get the Cincinnati men out at all hazards. Maj.-Gen. Prime and Adj.-Gen. Prime of the State militia are on the ground, and have asked the Governor for more troops The Sheriff is swearing in deputies o all sides. It is said the minesr have 20 Winchesters and dynamite bombs. At Forbush a number of men who have gone back to work are also in danger.

New York, N. Y. MEMORIAL TO THE BOARD OF ED-UCATION.

To the Honorable the Board of Education:

New York, April 15, 1895. Gentlemen: The New York Central Lapor Federation is a representative body of delegates from various trade organizations, the membership of which aggre gates over 45,000 persons, working for wages in the manufacturing and mee ical industries of this city. These wage earners are for the most part heads of families, and with their wives and children constitute nearly one-tenth of the total population of the metropolis. The net wealth which they annually producethat is, the value added by their labor to the materials of industry-reaches in nor mal times the amount of \$52,000,000, while their gross product is estimated at \$98,000, 000, when computed on the basis of man ufacturers' prices, and at double this sum on the last market, where the profits of wholesale commerce and retail trade are added.

In the proportion that the above figures pear to the total production of wealth in this city the wage-workers represented in and we want to have the system stop the New York Central Labor Federation contribute to the support of our municipal government, since governments, like individuals, solely derive their means of existence from the labor of the industrious. But the chief, and we may say the only benefit which under present conditions they receive in return from that government is public education; for on the one hand they need no costly protec tion of any sort for their property, which consists of a few articles of furniture and the clothes on their backs, and on th other hand the squalor of their crowded tenements affords a ready pretext for th filthy state of the quarters in which they must of necessity reside.

This single boon of education, however they prize highly; for it is clear to their minds that they can better afford to raise their children in poverty than in the slavery of ignorance, through which they may continue, as a class, in a state of social inferiority, and economic dependence. At any rate, they are determined that it shall not be taken from them, or curtailed, or in any way tampered with. Great encroachments have already been made upon it and greater ones may be contemplated. For the purpose of guard ing it in the future, and, if possible, imnediately restoring it to them in its full integrity, the Central Labor Federation has instituted a permanent Committee or Education.

I beg leave to submit here, as the first result of the initial labors of this committee, a few questions to which I respectfully request an early reply:

1. What steps has your honorable board taken to enforce the so-called Compulsory Education law?

2 What provision has it made to supply the extensive school accommodations absolutely required for the practical enforcement of the said law?

2. Is it a fact-as we find from statis tical data chiefly furnished by the reports of your department-that already in 1886-10,000 children were denied admission to ow do they fare? Put to work at a would be amply cared for in case they the schools for want of room, while many action upon as an organized Union."

also raised in ignorance; that si the population of New York City in ed three times as fast as the averschool attendance; and that the incre of I unicipal appropriations for public school purposes bears an insignificant and constantly less ratio to the increase of taxable wealth?

Is it a fact—as would appear from he aforesaid data-that there are to-days: this city 150,000 children between the es of 6 and 14 who ero in full or in art deprived of the benefits of educa-

5. If such are the actual conditions, are they the result of extraordinary improvidence, or of a still more extraordinary policy?

6. Again, if such are the actual cond tions, to what extent will the issue of \$5,000,000 school bonds recently authorized by the Legislature most the present necessities, even if we leave out of con sideration the requirements of new popu lation in the very near future?

7. Was the President of your board truly reported in a recent interview, published by a leading New York daily, which credited him with the statement that your honorable body would proceed very slowly with the expenditure of this "large" sum of \$5,000,0007 And if your esteemed President so expressed bimself, is it the opinion of your honorable body, in view of its past experience, that slowness is requisite of judiciousness?

8. Is it actually intended to introduce the military drill feature in the public schools, and if such be the case, what measure is it proposed to take in seder that the poorer children, who are un triotically deprived of their right to the "three R's," may at least enjoy the benefit of early training in the patriotic art of shooting their fellows?

ERNEST BOHM. Corresponding Secretary, New York Cen-

I remain respectfully yours,

tral Labor Federation. Lawrence, Mass. CAPITALIST CLASS RULE.-The ma

ufacturers club in Boston is making efforts in Legislature, to have the 58 hour law repealed. Weaver's Union No. 2 and No. 20, Dyers and Finishers' Union No. 👄 and the Harpdressers' Union in Lawrence will organize a district council to work against the manufacturers in the Legisla

St. Louis, Mo. GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

About 500 garment workers of this city have gone out on strike. The resolution to stop work was adopted by a practically unanimous vote at a joint meetir of the two local assemblies, held at me of the two local absentant.

Market street. About 225 members were
the garment and present, representing the garment coatmakers of Local Assem and 10,353, Knights of Labor. Master Workman B. Stone of No. 19,363 presided at the meeting. Assembly No. 349 is posed entirely of women and girls, and has about 150 members. The men's at sembly has a roll of 208. An Exec emittee was spointed to of the conduct of the strike, and will he its first session at 11 o'clock this fore noon. One of the members of the men's assembly said that the subject has be under discussion for some months, and that action was precipitated by the recent outbreaks of smallpox, "We do not want more wages," he said, "but we de want clean shops, where we can work without danger of catching bad dis and where we can get fresh air. If of the rich people could see the pla where their clothing is made, they wo be afraid to wear the goods. Men, wo and girls are huddled together in crow shops without any of the acc needed for cleanliness and healthful sort that we want, and the public will be with us. if it can be made to unde how things are in the sweat shops." It and girls are employed in shops affected by 'his "sweating" system, over half of whom are members of the two unions. Members of the Executive Committee intimate that a call will be made upon the clergy, requesting them to investigate the

East St. Louis, Ill.

STRIKERS PROTEST .- The members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers held a meeting at Hellbrucck's Hall last night and po resolutions condemning the action of the unknown party who threw a dynamite cartridge into the residence of He Knapke, in which J. E. Jones, a send employe of the Tudor Iron Works, board ed. The Association, through its President, W. L. Benehill, holds that none of its members had anything to do with the affair.

A bill has been introduced into the Connecticut Legislature asking permissio incorporate the People's Telephone Cou pany with a capital stock of \$500,000. Els Gov. Tom Waller is behind the scheme and it is generally supposed to se a branch of that big telephone scher which intends to cover the whole of the United States under a new patent, which is said to be far superior to anything we now have in electric transmission.

The Police Chiefs of Connecticut and Rhode Island have formed a Union "to advance social and fraternal intere interchange views regarding the bes methods of preventing crime, dis crimes and criminals, police discipline an kindred subjects, and other such matt as the interests of their occupation we make it right and proper for them to tak

THE LATEST ADDITION TO POR. ULAR SPORTS.

Is a Healthy Exercise and Like Tenn He Played by Women A Well As Men-How the Game L



BRAND is 'battleball," and as it embraces at once some of the features of bowling, hand ball, tennis,cricket, base ball and football, there is no doubt that it will speedily become one

particularly as it can be played in the gymnasium, or out of doors. We owe the invention to Dr. Sargent of Harvard university, whose life is devoted to devising and prescribing exercises for the physical education of young people. Dr. Sargent concluded there was need for a new athletic or gymnastic game, and forthwith he invented one which as he said, in his little pamphlet, de-scribing the game, should be so simple that any one can play it without long training or previous practice. The game is played on a court somewhat similar to tennis. A court with a length twice its width makes it an exact square for each side Zx50 feet having been found to give the account of makes or make a most deto give the amount of space most de-skreble for teams of five on a side. While the game may be played by three, four, six, or even more, five is the ideat number for each side. The ines should be marked on the floor or ground, as shown in the diagram. There is a center foul line and the end foul, hase or goal lines; the border beyond represents the stop nets, which may be set five feet behind the goal lines. Over the goal lines and seven feet above them cords should be stretched from posts set at the corners of the court. On each goal line placed three pairs of Indian clubs of three pounds weight each, one pair in the center and the others three feet from the posts, the clubs of each pair being eighteen inches apart. With teams of five, the three stationed in front of the clubs, serve as guards, or goal tenders, while the forwards act mainly as throwers. When the game is played out of doors, and a larger number than usually make a team wish to play, several courts can be laid out, side by side, the right side line of one sawering for the left side line of one snswering for the left side line of anoth-er. Wands, or sticks, projecting three feet above the ground, may take the place of the Indian clubs. A round rub-ber ball, filled with air and covered with leather, nine inches in diameter, and weighing about a round assets.

outfit.

The best throwers must stand in front, and the best catchers guard the goals. The side having the ball, which may be decided by the toss of a coin, tries ts throw it between the goal posts of the other side. If it succeeds in doing so, ten points are scored in its favor;

MAGRAM OF THE COURT.

club, or post, five points are counted.

If the ball only passes the goal line
under the cord, three points are made.

Should the ball go over the goal cord, it is a foul, and counts one against the

the center foul line, two points are

Two ten minute innings, with a five

An interesting feature of the game i

the frequency with which the score is changed, first one side and then the other being ahead, which, with well matched teams, leaves the final result uncertain until the last moment of play

has expired.

The game of battle ball, Dr. Sargent

nuscles of the back, chest, waist and

left arm, as well as the right arm, and it is free from danger of any kind that

would be hazardous to life or limb; and

another argument in its favor, it is also a game suitable for girls as well asr

.In the Line of Progress.

The rule making it necessary for the

umpire to call out when a ball is hit whether it is a bunt and a trapped ball is a good one. Bunt hits will be done

away with altogether in another year, in line with the policy of the league

o make every man play ball and not ee how much he can gain by avoiding laying ball. In the same way the rule

playing ball. In the same way the rule as to coaching will gradually work around so that every man will play for himself. The rule doing away with coaching altogether probably will not be adopted next year, but the tendency is that way.—Sporting Life.

The Player and the Bat.

The Player and the Bat.

There is no implement of the game hat is so taking to the eye of the average player as the bat. Gloves, masks, alls are merely the necessary parahernalia of the pastime, but the bat is ething. Every player has his favorte sticks and they are treasured as ciceless gems after a few solid hits ave been made with them. The breaking of a good stick is a calamity that hills the heart of the average player, here is a good deal in selecting a stick the right length and weight.—Sportag Life.

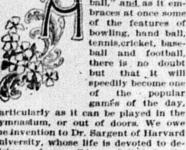
utes' rest between, makes a short,

ted against his side.

sharp and exciting game.

throwing it. If a thrower slips over

weighing about a pound, completes the



yards 1.92 2.5; 300 yards, 3.59; one mile 27.031/2. The Sydney Referee gives the following interesting account of him his name being Walter Gormly. His physique, to a casual observer, has nothing about it that might indicate e possession of such exceptional pow-s as a swimmer, but closer scrutiny puld disclose the fact that Walter's st, leg and shoulder development, hough not remarkable, is sufficient-d to reveal the source from which his staying and propelling power is ob-tained. He is passionately fond of swim-ming, and while residing at Sydney, spent the greater part of his spare hours at the natatorium, where he could be seen for a long time, morning and noons, throwing lap after lap behind him in great style. The strict rules of training were unswerving followed, and as natation was an only hobby in-dulged in whenever the slightest opportunity presented itself, 'tis small wonder that Gormly should have advanced to such a prominent position in the athletic world, and one which undoubtedly owes a great deal to perse-verance and fixity of purpose. His pe-

SWIMMING WONDER.

Australia Comes to the Front With Speedy Man.

Australia has a new amateur swim-ming champion, who bids fair to be-

some a wonder in his line. He is equally

good at long or short distances as will

be seen by a glance at the following records which he holds: One hundred



culiar mode of propulsion has frequent-ly been the subject of comment among experts and others. He swims on the right side and drawing his legs back

to make a stroke sends the top one clear

WALTER GORMLY. brings it back again with a loud splash. How much faster or slower he might been had the ordinary and generaly accepted method of using the nether limbs been adopted can only be a matter of conjecture, but men quali-fied to judge are fairly unanimous in the belief that if nothing is lost by the champion's peculiar stroke, the benefit, as compared with that derived from as compared with that derived from the usual manner of forcing the body through the water; is and further, there can be very little doubt in the mind of a thinking person that valuable force is expended uselessly every time the leg breaks the surface.

ers in nearly all the indus- is every prospect of the approaching May

THE RING.

Charles Gehring, the ex-lightweight champion boxer of the American Ath-letic union, boxed a six-round draw with Stanton Abbot at Baltimore re-

Owen H. Zeigler of Philadelphia, has expressed an anxiety to contest with Young Griffo in a boxing contest, and offers to wager \$5,000 that he can defeat the Australian in a 20-round bout.

William Smith of Philadelphia, de-feated Edward Vaughn of Trenton, in a four-round boxing contest at Balti-moreonnii O'Dsbzfimzhfimzhfimfifzffi more, last week, and James O'Donnell of this city was bested by John Chaney of Baltimore at the same time and ce in a similar number of rounds.

"Jimmy" Murphy of St. Paul and "Jimmy" Schrenborn, of Minneapolis fought thirty-four rounds recently near St. Paul, Minn. Time was called at 10 o'clock, and after two hours of hard fighting Murphy gave his man a knock-

Frank P. Slavin has again challenged Peter Jackson, the colored pugilist, to make a match with him for \$1,000 side. Slavin objects, however, to the fight coming off under the auspices of the National Sporting club, believing that that organization would favor

POOR OLD COULDOCK.

The Once Great Actor Is Now an Ob ject of Charity. C. W. Couldock, the once great actor.

it is said, will soon become an inmate of the Forrest Home for Actors. C. W.



Couldock was born in London April 26 1815. He first appeared at Sadler's Wells in 1836, where he played "Othello." After that he supported John Vaudenhoff at Bath and in 1845 he became leading man at the Theater Royal at Edinburgh. He came to America with Charlotte Cushman in 1849 and for several years was leading man at the Walnut Street theater, Philadelphia. In 1858 he joined Laura Keene's Olympic Theater company and afterward took the leading parts in "The Willow Copse," "The Chimney Corner," etc. in 1850 he began at the Madison Square theater in the part of Dunstan Kirke in "Hazel Kirke" and has played the part over one thousand times. A bene-fit was given Mr. Couldock at the Star Theater, New York, in 1887, which net-

HARDROADTOTRAVEL

MADAME REJANE HAS WURKED FOR FAME.

Her Great Portrayal as Mme. Sans Gene the First Notable Achievement of Her Stage Career Has Captured American



ME. REJANE, the celebrated French actress, who is making a tour of this country, has not had an easy road to fame. It is as Mme. Sans Gene in Sardou's new play that she has achieved most favfrom the critics of

tation thereby, and although she re-mained at the above theater for several years, with occasional brief en-gagements at the Varieties, fame eluded her grasp. She played many roles, however, and gained much experience during these early years of her career, and she finally achieved a positive suc-cess at the Odeon in the title role of "Germinie Lacerteux," a realistic play founded upon the novel by Edmond de Goncourt. Then followed two failures, one in Beaumarchais' comedy, "Le Mariage de Figaro," and the other in a French adaptation of Shakespeare's 'The Merchant of Venice." Before leaving the Odeon, however, she partly re-established herself in favor by her por-trayal of the heroine in "Amoreuse." In 1890 Mme. Rejane rejoined the company at the Varieties, appearing first in her creation of the role of Betzy in "Monsieur Betzy." Here, also, in the same year she appeared for the first time in "Ma Cousine," and in the fol-

lowing season she was seen in revivals of some of the plays in which she had

Europe and America. She first studied

at the Conservatoire and made her first

appearance upon the stage in Paris,

about sixteen years ago. Her first suc-cess was achieved in "La Vie de Bo-heme" in 1880, at the Paris Vaudeville.

She attracted attention in this play and won some praise, but gained little repu-

WRIGHT ON UMPIRES.

Thinks the New Rules Will Stor e of the Kicking. Chief of Umpires Harry Wright and wife have gone to Jacksonville, Fla.,

where they will remain for about three

weeks. Before leaving for the south the veteran was interviewed on the um-pire question. Said he: "I think the new rules will effectually, put a stop to the abuses which brought the na-tional game into repute last season The umpires are now compelled to fine players for certain offenses, and if they don't do so they are liable to be fined themselves. This will undoubtedly prevent leniency on the part of the cials, a fault that worked a great deal of harm last season. Now a player knows what to expect if he kicks senselessly or uses vile language. The penalties are down in the rules in black and white, and it cannot be said that an umpire is too severe if he inflicts fines or rules men of the field. Ten years ago there was just as much in-terest and excitement over baseball as there is now. But there never was so much trouble with the umpires. Then it was the custom to pick a man from the spectators to officiate. In that way nobody knew before the game who would umpire. If fault was found with the judge of play he generally left the field, and as it was a most difficult thing to find a successor, the crowd soon learned how to use umpires. In the present time umpires have an obstacle to face in spectators who revile them and use abusive language from the stands. The rules distinctly state an umpire has the privilege of expelling any person from the grounds who thus misbehaves himself. If umpires would see to it that the rule is enforced as much as possible, I am sure there would be less trouble. Time and again I have heard spectators use the filthiest lan-guage to umpires, but as it has been very hard to locate them, the umpires have had to grin and bear it. But if the home club officials would make a busiof singling out such persons and informing umpires where they were, there would be a pronounced reform. I do not know whether Hurst will be reappointed or not. He is an excellent umpire, there's no doubt about that. If the matter has been left entirely to President Yong, I think possibly Hurst may officiate again, as I know he stands very high in Mr. Young's estimation.



had relinquished the managemen the Odeon, to-assume command of this louge, and who became the director of Rejane's fortunes by making her his wife. Porel soon abandoned the Grand theater, and with Albert Carre assumed the management of the Vaudeville, where Mme. Rejane created the role of Mm. Sans Gene, on Oct. 29, 1893. The

play was an immediate and long-con tinued success, and had a run of over 400 performances. Mme. Rejane's fame then began to reach beyond Paris, and going to London she gave over forty performances of the play at the Galety theater, that city, beginning June 23 She opened her season at Abbey's theater, New York, in the same play, Feb. 27 last, and met with flattering personal success. During her American engagement Mme. Rejane will be seen b several of her former successes. Porel, her husband, is at present director of the Theater du Vaudeville and the Theater du Gymnase, Paris. Up to the date of her New York engagement Mme. Rejane had appeared only in Paris, Brussels and London.

been most successful. She became in

1892 the star of the Grand theater, foi-

lowing the fortunes of Paul Porel, who

THE TRIGGER.

At a recent directors' meeting of the Massachusetts Rifle association the fol-lowing were elected officers for 1895: President, J. B. Fellows; executive officer, J. T. Humphrey; statistical offic Henry S. Harris; counselor, James E

The telegraphic rifle shooting contes between the St. Louis and Cincinnati sharpshooters will take place the 10th of next month. Both teams are to Bave

The annual shooting tournament of the National Rifle Association of Amer-

William J. Simpson, Reliable Bill, of the Emerald Gun club, is now in North-ern California, where he is the owner and superintendent of one of the finest cinnabar mines in the world.

There is considerable truth in the rumor about league affairs. I think myself that a split is coming, for the western clubs are undentably weak financially. The only stumbling block to the formation of an eastern and western league is Chicago. I believe that all of the old league men would 'ke to recain an eight-club circuit, such a existed in

A Young Gladiator.

Probably the youngest known imita-tor of the world's greatest tragedians in the role of Sparticus, the gladiator. is a boy of 4 years, living in Daven



THE YOUNG GLADIATOR. port, Ia. His proper name is Roy Kindt, but since De Koven's latest operatio success he has been known as His father is manager of Burtis Opera house at Davenport, and the family are all talented in a his-trionic way. The parents of this aspiring young gladiator confidently expect that some day after he has reached

Buck Weaver has applied for a post

Spring Cleaning

house take eare of itself." scientious wife feels bound to risk health Sarsaparlila. It keeps the blood vitalized stock, Ct. Get Hood's, because

But the con- and at the bodily functions.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every soring and strength in this annual struggle with and it is the only medicine I use through the dust and dirt. The consequence of her year. It enables me to do my house cleaning feverish anxiety over extra work is depletion of the blood, the source of helped me very much for palpitation of the all Lie and strength, manifested in that heart. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weak, tired, nervous condition too prev- medicine for everyone and all who take to alent at this season and very dangerous will nover be without it. I have also used if allowed to continue. What every man Hood's Pills and they are the best I ever and woman needs in the spring is Hood's tried." MRS. F. H. ANDREWS, S. Wood-

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can can be produced with this added space, it will refuse to estend further, or make any effort. It will have done its share to emply that demand. It will then turn eway all new control that which the form the same that the transfer of the transfer that of the will have done to strict the world with the GRYATER PART OF ITS WIND WHEEL, TOWERS, GRINDERS, FEED CTTYERS, PTRAK, RYKEL PLANE BUZE SAWS, STEEL STORAGE AND STOCK TARK, STREEL SCORTISTE TO TAKE, ST.C. F.C. GALTARIZED AFFER COSPLETION. IT WILL CONTINUE TO PARL MOST LIBERALLY WITH THE PUBLIC, PURSISH REVAILS AS A LOW PRICE, AND BE THE DESCRIPTION REVAILS OF THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM TO THE STORE AND STORE THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM TO THE STORE AND THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM TO THE STORE THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM TO THE STORE THE STORE

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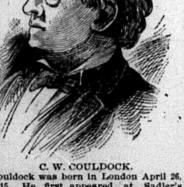


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ica will be held at Glendale Schuetze park, New York, on June 29 to July 8. inclusive. The first prize, known as the target of honor, will be \$500.

man's estate, he will play the role.

FAMOUS VOICES.

Forrest had a deep bass voice that ned to come from the bottom of

Garrick had an exceedingly flexible roice and could mimic any one-he ever beard speak.

The duke of Marlborough had a voice that, it was said, could be heard above the roar of artillery.

*Mirabeau had a voice like a trumpet and when he raised it in threat or denunciation the effect was awe-inspir

Spurgeon had a tremendous voice, but seldom raised it above the ordinary conversational tone. This, however, was sufficient to fill the vast building in which his audiences were gathered.

Jenny Lind's voice, at its best, was a high soprane of bright and remarkably sympathetic quality, reaching from D below to F in alt, the upper register being stronger, clearer, and richer than the lower. She had also very well-developed lungs that gave her phenomenal length of breath and enabled her to tone down to the finest planissimo while maintaining the quality unchanged. Her execution was really marvelous and her performance of cadenza passages was never equaled before nor since.

SNAP SHOTS.

The devil is the same old thing over

With some people self-denial is a flat contradiction.

How do poor men get so many bricks in their hats? Do not walk about with your record under your arm.

The man who hasn't a good opinion of himself is sick. One's success depends very largely upon what he does not say.

The man who leads the procession does not always head the list. Many people waste time looking after

things that have passed away.

If some mortals were not deceitful they would be at war continually.

No matter how reckless one may be he cannot run over his bad habits with impunity. The children of this generation are

not called lambs, but kids, and that is about right.

One may know what he wants at present, but he does not know what he is going to want after he gets it.

Man may want but little here below, but he seems to show a great disinclina-tion to be taxed for it.

Like a Machine,

Which kept in order runs smoothly and regu-larly, so the lowers keep up their action if measures are taken to keep to an in good working order. This infers, of kourse, that they are out of order. The surest recourse then is to mostetter a stomach inters, a hash-live mind but encourse, which is also a remedy for dysjepona, immuria, richmatical, hervous-ness and assume though.

"Then you have one disturbing element in your church?" "Only the minister's voice, and he cenerally keeps that pretty well under control.

Is the characteristic title of a profusely illustrated book containing over one bundred pages of charmingly written descriptions of summer real is in the country north and west of Chargo. The ago. The estrations n therein country north and west of Ch reading matter is new, the 1 are new, and the informat will be new to almost everyon A copy of "Short Journeys" Road" will be sent free to a will enclose ten cents (to pa to Geo. H. Heafford, General Agent Chicago, Milwaukee & Railway, Chicago, Iil.

A man who is exposed to residential lightning is generally a great revocate of



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Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taske, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-

beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation.
It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



CONSUMPTION

UNE COQUETTE.



dignity -- could have risen so gracefully out of the difficulty, so her gentlemen admirers said, half sadly. Nobody but Milly, said her girl friends, enviously, would have met with so romantic an adventure. Nobody but his wife-but that's ahead of my story.

The great ocean steamship was on its way from Australia to England, through the Red sea, which, as every one knows, is the longest ocean voyage in the world. She had stopped at a port in Ceylon, in order that her seaweary passengers might go ashore for a few hours and feast their eyes upon the city and surrounding country, and feel once more terra firma beneath their feet. Millicent most of all rejoiced at the opportunity, for she was not more weary of the sea than of a certain extremely young man aboard ship whose persistent attentions, while very wearying at times, offered the only diversion from the monotony of women's society, for there was a sad dearth of men on the trip. This short pause gave her an opportunity to escape both sea and fellow-passenger.

The party-all women-took dinner ashore at the --- hotel, which, all travelers know, is the resort of all English speaking people who visit the island. Mine host, delighted to honor a group of so charming young ladies and having in mind the success of a hop on the program for the hotel that same evening, showed himself very attentive and extended a most cordial invitation to come back and dance for an hour or

The scramble into the waiting boat and urgent entreaties to the rowers to hurry gave evidence of the delight with which the invitation was received. And the hotel proprieter, watching its course toward the ship, smiled as he congratulated himself on the social success he foresaw. For the pretty English and American girls had been much observed during the day and he knew the numerous English and American bachelor merchants and professional men of the town would come in scores should they learn these ladies were to dance, which report mine host took care should be spread rapidly far and wide.

When the captain saw the eager faces of his girls, as he laughingly called them, and learned the cause of their unusual amount of animation, he had not the heart to disappoint them. but promised to hold the boat until 1! o'clock, that they might attend the dance.

So back to land again, over the sparkling water, in ball gowns and slippers and opera cloaks, were two full boat loads rowed. They danced they laughed, they flirted. Many a loaely bachelor, sitting in his dingy office with a long column of figures before him, or surrounded by the heavy tones of law or medicine, was haunted



I SHALL SEE THAT IT IS DIS-CHARGED.

for days by a pair of bright brown or blue eyes and a vision of shoulder and cheek of alabaster flushing to rose More than one man present that night traveled, before many months, to England, France or America to renew the acquaintance thus pleasantly formed. One or two succeeded in making the objects of their visit believe that to live always in signt of the sparkling waters of the Mediterranean, always to breathe its breezes laden with the odor of orange flowers and the spices of Ceyion, would be heaven upon earth and did not go back alone.

So the happy hours flew, and even the chaperons, who usually found such affairs extremely dull and longed to be at their sleep, were so popular upon this evening they were loath to acknowledge that time was up and the hour for departure had arrived. Hurried good bys, a scramble back into the ship's boats, a dreamy row to the ship, a hurrying aboard, a clanking of chains, a quick order or two, and the great monster was under way almost before the echo of a boat song from pretty feminine throats had died in the ears of a black coated group upon the shore

But still in the ball room of the hotel the music wailed on and the dancers circled to its measure. Still in the corner of an alcove two men sat in low toned discourse. Still behind a flowing curtain of the same room a fair woman now wearily sank upon the floor and gazed about the chairless expanse in which she found herself, now stepped cautiously out upon a small balcony and gazed inland upon the fragrant beauty of the tropical landscape, while the soft rays of moonight showed the flush of pink upon her cheeks deepening and glowing to the hue of an American beauty.

Milicent was prisoned by a velvet

men in evening clothes. For an hour she had longed with intense longing for the ball room from which she had been so thankful to escape. For the last hour she had repeatedly put up her hand to draw aside the curtain and reveal herself, but each time had hesitated and been lost. All because of a single remark which had reached her ears a moment after she hurried away from the clash and light and scurried in here, as voices faintly reached her, in order that she might escape more attention and inane flattery.

She had wanted not to think but to remember; not to reproach herself or another but to go over in a dream the old days which she thought dead, but which at the sight of a well remembered face had sent a ghost from their grave to haunt her.

At first she had doubted her eyes. Had it really been he whom she had seen? Or was it only a remarkable likeness. Perhaps, she thought, with an emotion in which the congratulatory almost drowned all pangs, it was not even the latter, but that she had forgotten. Her dreams and memories could not have been all happy ones, for on the huge, fragrant blossom in which her nose was buried a drop gleamed in the moonlight. It could hardly have been dew, unless the sprites of the moonlight, pitying the poor plant blooming so sweetly under a roof where heaven's drops could not reach it, had brought one, swiftly and silently, and laid it there in remem-

But a voice, raised somewhat, as in argument, broke suddenly upon her reveries and left no room for doubt. "Mistaken? Oh, no, Greyson, I could

not forget so soon. It is but two years. She is not changed at all. I should know her among a thousand."

Why did you not seek her out? Perhaps she has not found it so easy to forget as she declared it would be. You might have been the happiest man in the world at this moment if you only had pocketed your pride long enough to go to her and demand an explanation.

"Stop right there. I shall never exchange one word with her again. If she came to me to-morrow helpless, I would assist her as I might the veriest stranger-and leave her like one when I had performed what service I could."

She heard a match struck, and the odor of a cigarette crept out between the edges of the curtain. She longed to be at liberty. She yearned for freedom, but, most of all, she wished for the moral courage to step out; haughtily excuse herself and walk away. She wondered what effect such a course would have on the two men. Probably her old friend would look thunderstruck at first. Then she imagined she heard the faint contempt in his tone as he nodded to his friend and said:

"Eavesdropping, it seems." She wondered what effect it would have on his friend, and then, a wonder grew in her mind as to what this friend might be like.

Then in the darkness inside the curtain another match was struck, and the stranger's voice remarked:

"Only 11:15. You hardly dare venture out again unless you want to meet her face to face. I wonder where her party are stopping? Take my advice

The curtain swept aside like a whirlwind. A slight figure with wild eyes and bare shoulders, clad in resplendent dancing gown, stood before them. No thought now of the contempt with which they might think of her. Only a startled cry:

"Fifteen minutes past eleven Oh-h-h-h! The boat will be gone!" As swiftly as Cinderalla fled from the palace of the prince on the stroke of the magic hour, so rapidly Millicent rushed down the steps of the hotel and away beneath the trees of the surrounding garden to the water's edge. Slowly, majestically, in the moonlight a great steamer was putting out to sea. The moonlight sparkled on the waves in her wake. On shore a girl stood wringing her hands or stretching them supplicatingly toward the departing

"Oh, what shall I do? What shall I do?" she wailed upon the air. "The boat is gone; papa and mamma must be asleep and never missed me."

The two men who had followed her looked at one another helplessly. Then Greyson spoke. It was to place himself entirely at her dsposal.

She scarcely realized herself how much she encouraged Mr. Greyson in her efforts to ignore her older friend, nor how great execution some of her glances at the latter did. But on the day previous to the arrival of the next homeward bound vessel, Greyson took his friend into the garden of the hotel and said, savagely:

"Say, see here. You can't play dogin-the-manger any longer. If you declare yourself out of the race for Miss Millicent's hand, I'm going to try my luck. My fate must be decided before to-morrow morning."

Jack looked meditatively at his friend, then he said:

"I think I'll go talk to her now." "Some one overheard his conversation with Millicent for they told me she

answered him: "Mr. Narcourt, I called upon you for assistance in my difficulty as the merest acquaintance might. Immediately on my arrival in England I shall see that my full indebtedness to you is discharged.'

The ship next day carried away two passengers who were early on board. A bridal couple, as other passengers smilingly remarked.

A Trick of Trade.

Much of the so-called "foreign" cheese consumed in this country is of manufacture. It is sent American manufacture. It is sent abroad, returned as the genuine im-ported article, and many of the epicures portierre and two handsome young are gulled and delighted.

WITH A COMMENDABLE AIM.

A New Society in the Interest of Mor ality and Retinement.

Baltimore women have organized for

the purpose of discountenancing plays of an immoral tendency. "The society as a whole will not boycott any particular play which may be considered said one of its organizers to an Evening Sun writer; "the members simply promise to weigh carefully in their own minds whether they honestly ought to attend the performance of any play which is generally considered immoral, or whether they ought to encourage bad conduct among people on the stage by going to see stars whose general reputation is that being immoral persons. Any other course, any vote against a particular play by the society would, if made public, very likely have a result directly opposite to the purpose of the society by sending hundreds of people to see the play. The elevation of the morality of the stage will also be aimed at more directly by a series for fortnightly meetings in the height of the theatrical season. At these gatherings papers on the drama—critical, historical and otherwise-will be read and discussed, and distinguished actors and acresses, whose moral characters is not questioned, will be invited to meet the members of the society and to present their views on the drama and stage. The morality of current plays can also be talked over at such meetings. Whether the society will be restricted to ladies or whether it will also include men, is one of the questions not yet decided. It would be a rather loose organization of large membership, because its objects will be better accomplished with large num-bers." The idea of such an organization started with Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin, the wife of Prof. Fabian Franklin of the Johns Hopkins university, and a member of the Woman's Literary club and the Arundell club. It first occurred to her during a discus-sion of "Trilby" at an afternoon tea. From the morality of Du Maurier's novel, the discussion drifted to the morality of Ibsen and current dramat-ists, and it was then that Mrs. Franklin proposed the new society.

ONE LETTER LEFT OUT.

Bowl" Complaint an Excuse for at Actor's Inability to Appear.

In the early "stock" days of Washington, before the starring system was in vogue, it often happened that some bibulous member of the company sough surcease of sorrow in a flowing bowl. says the Washington Post. Salaries had not reached that fabulous outline which now prevails, and the ghost did not always talk, and therefore there was always more or less sorrow to be appeased in the popular about town where the "profession" con-gregated. It happened on one occa-sion that a too liberal indulgence had rendered hors de combat one of the leading members of the company, who is still a prominent and popular actor to-day. It was not the first time that he had been discovered in a helpless condition just as the curtain was about to go up, but he was cast for a leading part on this particular night and there was great excitement on the stage. I decided to substitue another bill and the question now turned on the the waiting audience.

Announce that Mr. Brown has had a sudden attack of cholera morbus or bowel complaint," said the distressed manager of the theater to the stage manager.

This worthy was a heavy-voiced individual, with a strong Dublin accent and a Celtic temperament which inclined to the humorous. He made his way before the curtain, bowed, and in his deep, rolling voice addressed the audience as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I regret to announce that the management is obliged to change the bill to-night, owng to Mr. Brown, who has had a severe attack of bowl complaint."

The audience caught the spirit of the joke, and, amid general laughter, settled down to the enjoyment of the per-

The Stranger.

There is a pompus little actor whom intensity as a person of her good-na tured disposition is capable. For obvious reasons the object of her aversion shall be called Jones. Ada Lewis, the "tough girl," who well knows the condition of affairs, in a spirit of fun said one day: "Oh, I saw your friend Jones in Broadway this afternoon." "You must have microscopic eyes," answered Miss Irwin. "He is always with a tall man. I never see one without the other. I wonder who the stranger is?" laam, perhaps," laconically observed Miss Irwin.—Argenaut.

Enjoying Her Cry.

I have at a moving play sat next to a young lady whose pocket handerchies was at work vigorously throughout half an act. At the dropping of the curtain she would scarcely smile for a minute or two. But when speech re-turned to her, what do you think her first words were? Simply these: "I am so enjoying it all." And yet she was a tender-hearted, sympathetic girl, who would have fainted with horror in the presence of a newly stuck pig.—All the Year Round.

Music and a Fool.

The music made by a Salvation Army band in a London street was not ap preciated by a gentleman who lived in a house near by. He sent a request for the band to st op. It was unheeded and the gentleman cut his throat.

Bookkeeping in Yale. The faculty have decided to establish

a course of bookkeeping in the Yale law school, and have engaged an expert ac countant as instructor. This is an entirely new feature in law school instruction.

Jug and Jag. A Wichita preacher said that there is

a girl in that town who refused to go down street with a jug in the morning and in the evening she went down street with a Jag.

Preparing for War. Since 1890 Turkey has bought 700,000 improved rifles and 200,000,000 cart-ridges made of smokeless powder are

in different parts of the country.

OYAL BAKING POWDER is the purest and strongest

baking powder made. It has

received the highest award at the U.S. Gov't official investigation, and at all the Great International Expositions and World's Fairs wherever exhibited in competition with others.

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night,"

FOLLY AS IT FLIES.

Father to young man-Sir, 1 saw you

Northern visitor-Any race riots in

this section? Old inhabitant-No; but

most o' the niggers die a-gettin' re-

"I caught a burglar in my room last ght," said the editor. "Indeed?"

Yes; but I only got \$6 out of the poor

A sign has been discovered in an old

tailor's shop in Pompeli, reading

'Creases ironed in your togas while

Teacher (in Episcopalian Sabbath-school)—Can any little boy tell me

about Good Friday? Eager scholar-

He was the feller that done chores for

Mrs. Young-Mother was here last night. She stayed till after 12. Mr.

Young-Did she say anything about my

being out so late? "No. She said she would wait till she saw you to talk

about that."—Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher—Miss Fields, you spell well

and write nicely, but your capitalization

is not in accordance with our modern

methods. Miss Fields-Indeed? What

s wrong with it? Feacher-You never

apitalize M in money,-Detroit Free

Magistrate-You say he hit you twice. Then. I suppose he tried to hit you again. Prosecuting Witness-Yes, but

was only a trial; I fetched him one

under the jaw that sent him so far that

I am surprised that he is at this trial.— Philadelphia Inquiser. "They do tell me," said Fance, torn-

aires put in an hour a day clippin' cou

ple is jest like other folks after all. I wonder what they air votin' fur; the

most popular policeman or the boy thet gits the bicycle?"—Washington Star.

"That goes to show that rich peo-

What an ordinary man eats

and the way he eats it would be enough to give dyspepsis to an ostrich—unless the os-trich were wise enough to as-sist his digestion from time to time

combination vegetable ex-tracts. Such a

with an efficien

preparation is Dr. Pierce's

Pleasant Pellets. They are the pills

-Truth.

ligion!-Atlanta Constitution.

fellow!"--Atlanta Constitution.

you wait .-- Minneapolis Times.

Robinson Crusoe.

kiss my youngest daughter. You must marry my oldest.—Fliegende Blatter.

CEAN ODDITIES.

The gulf stream is 110 miles wide and from 400 to 600 fathoms deep. Dr. Young estimates the n can depth of the Atlantic at about 16,000 feet.

The first author to attempt an explanation of ocean currents was Kep-

The sea cucumber is nothing but a thin skin and a very capacious stom-

Sea water is said to contain all the soluble substances that exist on the

"I believe you have some of the el-ements of success about you." "Not a dollar, old man. Honor bright. You'd be welcome to it if I had." We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzik Fre-REL, Camp St., Harrisburg. Pa., May 4,'94

A new wrinkle in insurance is guaran-teeing the quality of the goods "as adver-

Notice.

Drs. H. H. Green & Sons of Atlanta, Ga., are the greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Cure more patients than the entire army of physicians scattered over this beautiful land of ours: A vaiuable discovery outside any medical book or published opinion. A purely vegetable preparation. Removes all dropsical symptoms rapidly. Ten days areatment mailed to every sufferer, See advantisament, in other column. treatment mailed to every suffe advertisement in other column.

Li Hong Chang is said to be gaining flesh. It's too late for him to turn the scales in favor of t him, however.

happed Hands and Face, Tend-ror Sore Feet, ns, Piles, &c. C. G. Clara Co., New Baven, Ct.

Gladstone has announced that he canundertake to either read or answer any letters.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve. Warranted to cure or money refunc-number for it. Price 15 cents.

Fortune and everiasting fame awaits the man who shail get up a cement for successfully mending broken hearts.

Deafness Can Not be Cured

Deafness Can Not be Cured
by local applications, as they can not reach
the diseased portion of the car. 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 this 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 1,
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

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY, Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"The curse of drink is the most awful thing on earth." "Did the curse of thirst ever hit you?" If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

He sure and use that old and well-tried ren Winslow's Soothing Syster for Children Teething "Do you think the new boarder is permanent?" "Yes, indeed! He threatens continually to leave;" When answering advertisements kindly mention this paper.

for those who the wrong things and too much. They stimulate action in all of the digestive organs. They stop sour stomach, windy

belchings, heartburn, flatulence and cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, in-digestion, sick headache and kindred derangements.

Once used they are always in favor.

Agents Wanted On uncovered ground. Outsit free. One of ours earned \$4500, many over \$1000, in 94. P. O. Box 1371, New York W. N. U. St. L .- 938-17.

FOR ALL THE ILLS THAT PAIN GAN BRING

A GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Perhaps you may think that Scott's Emulsion is only useful to fatten babies, to round up the angles and make comely and attractive, lean and angular women, and fill out the hollow cheeks and stop the wasting of the consumptive, and enrich and vitalize the blood of the scrofulous and anæmic persons. It will do all this -but it will do more. It will cure a

Hard, Stubborn Cough

when the ordinary cough syrups and specifics entirely fail. The cough that lingers after the Grip and Pneumonia will be softened and cured by the balsamic healing and strengthening influences of this beneficent food-medicine, namely, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

Refuse substitutes. They are never as good.

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

LINCOLN SOCIALIST LABOR.

Official Organ of the Socialist Labo Party of Lincoln, Nebraska.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

--- BY TIDE-SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

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

H. I. ALEY, Local Manager.

We solicit communications from our workers throughout the world, and will give them all the attention they perit and our space will permit.

Secretaries of unions are requested to send all items of interest.

No anonymous communications will be published.

Name must be signed to all items and settleles, but will not be published if you so request.

The receipt of a sample copy is an invitation to subscribe.

Agents will please report names and ades of new subscribers on their lists not later than Tuesday of each week.

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TO THE WORKINGMEN OF LIN-COLN.

Liocoln Socialist-Labor, a weekly Labor paper, is published by your fellow-workers. It starts out on its mission with a full determination to be the faithful advocate of the rights, the independent political action and final emancipation of Labor, and gives every week the latest condensed news, and the true aims and progress of, the Labor movement throughout the world. The work-

ing people of this city have never had an organ truly representing interests. There is no denyunder such conditions it is imessible to have a clear view of the Labor problem from an organ proclaiming peace when none exts. We ask any fair-minded, laboring man to reason for himwell. Is it not a fact that Capital is aggregated wages withheld from Labor in the shape of profit rent and interest! And if Labor can produce same for irresponsible persons, by whose greed it is crushed in return for its favor to monopoly, could it not produce the same amount of wealth for its own welfaref Our forefathers struggled for our political emancipation. Is there not also a just way to prevent the economic conditions of mankind from being left in the hands of the few irresponsible by Labor demanding economic freedom with political freedom? The government must assume the Innetions of production and distribution in all industries where competition has failed to advance the welfare of humanity. And under such conditions only can the toilers expect the full earnings of their Labor. There is a given amount gained by industry, and when capital has the right to claim renumeration as its wages of superintendence, there must eventually be so much less for the laborw. Why support the drones of a hivef Are we not capable, as a people, of running all our indus-tries, as well, and to even better advantage, than the mail system. Under the government administra-

tion of industry there would be no

riots, strikes or overproduction to

interfere with the welfare of the

people. Capital solution, and soutrolling your politics, and le. Capital controls you by

through it all industry. Now,

fellowworkers, we are not ham-

pered by limited suffrage, as our

pean brothers are. Are we mais inactive until European

aditions confront us? We appear

abers and recognize the fact

to you to wake up from your

that you can not gain industrial

readom except by exercising your

r your own welfare. No party as over represent Labor except a nery alming to secure to Labor

all it possesses. And as Capital is international in its system of exploiting Labor so is the Socialist Labor Party the international instrument through which Labor shall secure its industrial emanci-

UNDER OUR FLAG.

Section Detroit, Mich., will celebrate May 1 by a grand Eight Hour demonstration at Social Turner Hall.

Last Sunday Comrade Sanial, lectured at the New York Socialist Library Society, on "An Appeal to Labor."

The Socialist vote of Davenport, Iowa at the late Spring elections rose from 59 last November to 110 last April elections.

The St. Louis Workingmen's Sunday School, will give a family picnic at Watkin's Grove, on May 19, for the benefit of the Socialist campaign fund.

Comrade C. A. Raven of St. Louis, voluntecred to deliver the May Day address, at the International Eight Hour demonstration of our Higginsville and Corder,

The little book "Merrie England," several chapters of which have been pubtished in the columns of our paper, is to be had at the Labor News Company, 64 East Fourth street, New York. Price, 10 cents, with 2 cents for postage on all outalde orders.

Holyoke Central Committee Organized.

The Holyoke City Committee S. L. P., met on April 19 (Lexington day) and organized for permanent work. Mr. Ruther was elected permanent secretary and Bruno Bonitz, treasurer. The meetings of the committee will henceforth take place at 326 Park street, on the first and third Fridays of sheh month.

It was also decided to raise a campaign fund and for that purpose a picnic will be held at an early date. The committee will endeavor to organize all the wards in the city and to place a city ticket in the field as near complete as it can be made. Willimansett will also be organized at the very first opportunity.

The delegates to the State Convention from Holyoke, are S. T. Briggs and Bruno Bonitz.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR HOL-

The following is the history of the Eight Hour demonstration on May 1: At the third annual convention of the

Louis from Dec. 11th to Dec. 15th, 1888, it resolved to make a general demand for the Eight Hour Work Day on May 1, 1850. In July, 1889, the International Labor Congress of Paris, recognizing the importance of the eight hour resolution passed by the American Federation of Labor, unanimously decided to declare the first day of May an International Labor holiday, the result of this action be ing a most successful Eight Hour Demon stration in all European counties on May I, 1891. At the International Labor Congress of Brussels, Belgium, in August, 1891, the 1st of May was also unanimously fecided upon as the date of this import apt manifestation. The Zurich International Labor Congress held in 1893 re-confirmed the resolutions of the Paris and Brussels Congresses.

St. Louis City Central Committee meets every Friday night at 311 Walnut street. The delegates of the ward clubs are very active in their work of strengthening the

The Indianapolis comrades will hold grand eight hour manifestation on Wednesday, May 1, at 8 o'clock p. m. Comrade Hoehn of St. Louis will deliver the English address of the evening.

Our comrades of Sections Higginsville and Corder, Mo., held a joint meeting at Corder last Sunday and discussed the question of local agitation. Comrade Roediger informs us that Comrade Munter returned to England, because he was tired of the infernal wage slavery in America. Wage slavery in England is bad. Comrade Hunter said, but wage slavery in America is ten times worse.

Comrade E. C. Miles, of Plano, Tulare County, Cal., writes to "The New York "We are glad to report progress in economic education among the people of our and in the adjoining counties. So deeply impressed, in fact, are intelligent people becoming that Socialism is the one great remedy for the social and industrial distress and confusion that now obtain in all civilized lands, that agitation and organization must make mighty strides during the next two years."

Comrade George F. Brewster of American Section-Cincinnati, O., wishes to inform the Comrades that the report of Comrade B. Rosenthal, recently published in these columns, was somewhat pessi mistic in its details. Comrade Brewster cays that although the new American ction is comparatively weak as far as number of members are concerned. the Comrades are enthusiastic and determined to make a good fight for our noble Socialist cause. Comrade Brewster expresses his hope that the new Section may work harmoniously with all Socialist

Hello! We are here, and with your help intend to stay.

Appeal to the Wage Workers of

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY.

Fellow Wage Slaves: On Wednesday, May 1, the Socialist workmen throughout the civilized world will hold the International Eight Hour Demonstration. The pioneers of the working classes of all countries demonstrate by this international Labor Day, that the cause of their misery is the same in all parts of the globe where Capitalism helds the reins of government; they demonstrate that the army of tollers, the wealth-producing but non-possessing classes must unite into one great International Brotherhood, in order to realize the aims and objects of the Labor Movement, i. e., to emancipate the human race from our present system

We enter our protest against the system of Capitalism that forces men, women and children to spend the best part of their lives in factories, workshops, mines, etc., etc. We protest against long hours of labor while millions of honest men cannot find an opportunity to earn a livelihood. We protest against the employment of innocent little children in factories and work-shops, while their parents are without any remunerative employment. We demand that the children be sent to school instead of being driven into the work-shop for the purpose of competing with men and women, and

Our present system of industrialism is the direct opposite of true democracy, because a few are enabled to rob the people of the results of their labor. The laboring people are compelled to selltheir mental, and physical power-their only capital-to the employing capitalists, in order to save themselves from

Our present state of society is based on class privileges and injustice. Capitalist production of wealth is not carried on for the benefit of the whole society, but in the interests of a few individuals. We. hold that the aims and objects of the Labor Movement must be the substitution of a co-operative system of production and distribution for our present system of exploitation of men by their fellowmen. It is equitable and just that each member of society should contribute according to his ability to the general welfare, and in return the monwealth should secure to each individual the enjoyment of his rightful share in the common prosperity of soci-

Harmony between Capitalism and Labor is impossible, because the interests of the capitalist are diametrically opposed to the interests of Labor. While the former is trying to buy Labor as cheap as Labor must sell the labor-power

To emancipate themselves the working class must organize not only economically but politically. The Socialist Labor Party offers a solid foundation for such an independent working class movement. Socialism, L e., the abolition of the wage system and the general introduction of the Co-operative System of production and distribution must be the main object of

Up with the banner of Universal Brothcialist Labor Party of all countries!

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.

THE WORCESTER SOCIALISTS AND

Wednesday's "Telegram." April 16, in its report of the meeting held in C. L. U. Hall Tuesday night, April 9, states that the Socialists advocated confiscation of property without compensation. As this is a Populistic and Cpaitalistic scare, for the benefit of those who were not present and also those who do not understand the Socialist programme, the local Socialists will say that it was not advocated and neither do they advocate confiscation. A gentleman testified that he had been once with the Populists, but now is with the Socialists; and another gentleman, who inturodced himself as a three-days Socialist, then proceeded to defend Socialism, and besides these there were others in the hall that evening who could have testified similarly. So we can see the scare does not work. Why, it is not the Socialist, but the Capitalist class that confiscates the property of the 65,000,000 American people. And how do they compensate the wealth producers? With Gat-L. D. USHER. ling guns!

BALTIMORE'S PIONEERS AT WORK.

Section East St. Louis and Carpenters' Union, No. 169, held a joint public mass meeting last Friday night at Jackich's Hall, on Missouri avenue. Comrade Chris. Rocker of St. Louis was the principal speaker of the evening. He delivered an interesting address on the aims and objects of the Socialist Labor movem and he was freuently interrupted and he was tree meeting was cheering applause. The meeting was uccess in every respect. Cary Union 189 may well be counted the stanch advocates of new unio

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF PENN-SYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1895. To the Labor Unions and K. of L. Assemblies-Greeting: The continuance of the hard times, with the fearful evils resulting therefrom the deplorable condition of the masses of the people, and the inability of the present political powers to either see the magnitude of the peril or suggest any remedy for admitted wrongs, prompt the Socialist Labor Party to again appeal to Organized Labor, to the end that common principles may be agreed on, unity of purpose be achieved and concerted action result. We are persistent in our appeals in this behalf for the reason that every day lost in dissension among the workers is followed by a greater poverty and a more abject slav-

Recent events in the history of Labor organizations appear to us to more than justify the position hitherto taken by us with vegard to independent and united political action on the part of Organized Labor. The sacrifices of money and effort made by the Labor Unions to secure the enactment of the few laws on the statute books favorable to them are known to all acquainted with unionism. Because we foresaw the fate of all laws inimical to the interests of those who control the political powers of the State, we urged and will continue to arge the support of a political party based upon industrial and political conditions as they actually exist, and not upon dead-and-buried political traditions.

We invite your attention to the recent interpretation of the Ten-Hour Law of New York State, rendered by Judge Moore in the case of President Norton and Superintendent Quinn, of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, Brooklyn, versus The Pcople. The Judge held that the law did not prohibit employer and employe from making a contract to work longer than ten hours if they wished to, and added that "no Legislature had the power to take the right of making such a contract

from them." The officials were acquitted. That this intrepretation will apply to all similar laws is beyond doubt. It is supported by another recent decision, that of Judge Magruder, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, wherein the "right" of women to work in sweat-shops any number of hours their taskmasters see fit is upheld on the same ground of "freedom of contract." a State law to the contrary notwithstanding. Of this decision the Chicago "Times" said: "The last of what has come to be known as the labor laws of Illinois is stricken from the books."

The recent decision of Judge Ewing, set ting aside the Anti-Truck Store Law of this State for substantially the same reasons, we presume you are acquainted with.

But the climax of injustice to Organized Labor was attained in the recent decision of Judge Dallas in the case of the Railway Trainmen versus The Reading Railroad Company, wherein this "freedom of contract" was denied to the employes of the railroad, but the right of its officials to demand and enforce a pledge from the employes not to belong to any labor organization was affirmed.

We submit that these and innumerable other decisions of our Courts, with one stroke nullifying the work of years of agitation glong Trade Union lines, together with the hostile attitude taken by our elected officials-municipal, State and national-toward Organized Labor in every industrial struggle, justify our cause and course, and prove that all laws really beneficial to the working class must not only emanate from the workers and their chosen representatives, but also be interpreted and enforced by their representatives, elected upon clear and well-defined principles, and upheld by the majesty of a humane and intelligent public opinion that can find expression only when a triumphant workingman's party comes to power.

Again we appeal to you. Again we ask your earnest consideration of our platform and principles. We most sincerely desire that every action of ours shall have the sanction of Labor in its organized

capacity. In the event of your organization indorsing our platform, and pledging support of your and our cause at the polls we ask you to at once choose three delegates to represent your body at a Confer ence to be held on Sunday, June 2, 1895, 2 o'clock p. m., at the Labor Lyceum Sixth street, above Brown, called to consider the subject of organization and other matters connected with aggressive political action in the coming campaign. Fraternally,

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

KANSAS CITY SLOWLY PUSHING

Section Kansas City is still feeling the effects of the industrial crisis. Three nembers of the Section had to leave Kan sas City owing to the lack of employment. The remaining Comrades are pushing the good work to the best of their abilities As far as the general reform movemen in Kansas City is concerned the prospects are not very bright. Sooner or later the Populist and similar reform elements will be compelled, by the force of economic evolution, to join the Socialist Labor Party movement. One of the main ob jects of our Kansas City Comrades must be to take an active part in the trades union movement, and by systematic agitation educate their fellow workers up to the principles of Socialism.

The St. Louis Socialists will celebrate the International Eight Hour Day Wednesday evening, May 1, at Central Turner Hall. Comrades Chris. Rocker and Max Stochr will be the speakers.

BALTIMORE SOCIALIST LABOR PAR- | TO THE SECTIONS OF THE SOCIAL-TY GETTING READY FOR THE NEXT BATTLE.

A call for a convention for the formation of a new party was held in Baltimore by Rev. Walter Vrooman. Last winter R. Golden, L. Edelman, M. D., and Rev. Vrooman were engaged in giving lecture of a socialistic character at the Lyceum Theater. These lectures were very well liked by the Socialists of Baltimore, and on this liking he had built great hopes of gaining their help to start a mongrel party here, which if not succeeding in nom inating a full State ticket next fall, would indorse the best candidates on the old parties' ticket. Just here the Socialists' liking for Vrooman experienced a change; they recognized that an indorsement in a close election was worth a great deal to the old parties, and they were determined not to be made a cat's paw of by anyone Friday night Rev. Vrooman called at our headquarters where our delegates were holding a meeting and asked them to agree to adopt his platform and also the name People's Party, the is noted for his gall) he was told that we would agree to nothing but the Chicago Platform and name Socialist Labor Party. Then Vroo man looked sick, and he looked sick Saturday when he left, with less than a dozen of his followers, the place where he had selected to hold his convention. Our turn out was too much for him. Although the hall was very well filled with delegates a large number of spectators in the rear cheered the Socialists on their victory. Vrooman held a little convention of his own at a boarding house on Franklin street and came back to us afterward

We will be in line by next fall and expect to poll a good vote, as the prospects WM. KELLY. are rosy.

and gave an account of his convention to

the reporters.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE SO-CIALIST LABOR PARTY OF NEW JERSEY.

According to the final result of the general vote the annual New Jersey State Convention and Nomination Convention for Governor will be held in the city of Paterson on Thursday, May 30, 1895.

The State Committee has provided for the rules of said convention as follows;

1. Every branch of the party is entitle to two delegates.

2. County committees to one delegate 3. To the Nomination Convention es branch may send as many delegates its means will allow.

4. Every delegate must be provide with a credential and show his card membership.

5. Credentials must bear the stamp the branch. In case a branch is not possession of a stamp, the signature of the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting at which its delegates were elected is recognized.

6. Propositions to be acted upon at business convention must be sent to State Committee one week previous the date of the convention.

7. Reports of county committees a sections or branches must be given writing.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE IN RHODE ISLAND.

Below is a tabulated account giving the vote last year and this, enabling a comparison to be made:

| | Baylor, 1894. | Boom |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| Barrington | 0 | |
| Bristol | | |
| Burrillville | | |
| Charlestown | | |
| Coventry | | |
| Cranston | 6 | |
| Cumberland | 7 | |
| E. Greenwich | 5 | |
| E. Providence | 6 | |
| Exeter | 0 | |
| Foster | | |
| Gloucester | | No. 1 |
| Hopkinton | | |
| Jamestown | | 180 |
| Johnstown | | |
| Lincoln | | |
| Little Compton | | |
| Middletown | 0 | |
| Newport | | |
| New Shoreham | | |
| N. Kington N. Providence | | |
| N. Smithfield | | |
| Pawtucket | | |
| Portsmouth | | |
| Providence | | |
| Richmond | | |
| Scituate | | |
| Smithfield | | |
| S. Kingston | | |
| Liverton | | |
| Warren | 1 | |
| Warrick | | |
| W. Greenwich | 1 . | |
| Westerly | | |
| Woonsocket | | |
| Central Falls | 0 | |
| Total | 592 | |
| | | |
| | 1507 (1837) 157 (1837) | |

HOLYOKE, MASS., LOCAL KICKS. The "trust" prices have struck this city

with a vengeance. The question now is: How long are the peopio going to stand this? says the Holyoke "Democrat." Just as long as they are going to vote for the old boodle parties, who create trusts and maintain them. That's what!

Father Harkins of Holyoke, who has fust returned from a visit from Florida. in speaking of the conditions of affairt down there says:

"The people are poor and heavily in debt, depending on the orange crop to free them and now that has gone back on them. Money is needed to go farming and no one knows where it is to come from." But, Father Harkins, isn't that also

true of the farmers? Don't they also complain of lack of money? And isn't that the complaint all over the world? The lack of money, or rather the lack of the purchasing power of the com people is a universal disease caused by the capitalist system of private robbery through profits, and as long as that sys tem exists there will also exist a lack of money among the common people.

The capitalist system is dragging us to poverty, despair and possible revolution The church ought to help the socialists who are standing up as a rock of hope in this onward rush to damnation.

IST LABOR PARTY OF PENN-

SYLVANIA. The State Committee dedded in Its meeting of March 31st that the basis for representation at the next convention, which will be held Sunday, May 26th, at Allentown, Pa., shall be the same as for the last convention, viz.: One delegate for every 25 members or a fraction thereof, and one delegate-at-large for every 50 members.

The State Committee requests you to hold meetings as often as you possibly can for the purpose of discussing propositions concerning agitation and organization of our party in the State of Pennsylvania, and to forward such propositions or motions to the State Committee not later than May 15th.

With Socialist greeting, EDWARD KUPPINGER, Secretary,

1413 Canal Street.

G. METZLER, Trefsurer, 949 Franklin Street.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE SO-CIALISTS OF IOWA. To the Socialists of the State of Iowa:

Comrades of Iowa: The 1st of May is at hand, and we of Davenport are busy with the preparations for the second 83cialist convention of this State.

The Socialist Labor Party is not simply party of agitation, but also as a political party, it has gone through its first baptism.

Get ready, comrades, for our State convention. We expect of every one who has our cause honestly at heart that he give his aid to the movement, the same as we. All are welcome. We shall do all in our power to make your stay here as cheap as possible. Every comrade is requested to notify us four days in advance of his coming and we shall provide for his lodgings. The convention will be called to order

on May 1 at 10 a. m. at Wigger's Hall, 329 West Second street, in Davenport. The headquarters of the section are at 106 West Front street. With Socialist greet-DR. A. RINDLER,

Secretary State Committee of the S. L. P. of Iowa, 710 West Fifth street, Davenport, Iowa.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., IS MARCHING

The Social Science Club of New Haven, Conn., hal a discussion as to "Who Should Own the Street Railways?" The speakers were all prominent New Haven awyers and politicians; it not surprising that the discussion was, all against municipal ownership. The following sample of argument is sufficient to show

which way the wind blew: Prof. George D. Watrous of Yale, who is director of the Fair Haven and Westville road; did not think the men who constituted the municipal governments. the time to devote to the sunning of street can. Further he did not believe

ole of doing it. them cap But are not the Watrouses, Just so, ery sort of people who place etc., the into politi al positions the very men whom they no denounce as incompetent? Go and hide our faces, you hypocrites and abettors f corrupt and incapable city officials. ou want it that way in order may fleece the people more ef-hrough incompetent city, State that you fectually

Sonderriyer, the latest pedestrian fakir, says that on his trip from New York to New Haven he met more tramps than

and national governments.

he ever saw before in a similar space of country. The Socialists of New Haven are pushing the work of agitation and the near future will certainly show the results of

the good work. TO THE SOCIALIST SECTIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

The State Committee has decided to

range an organizing tour through the State of New York and has commissioned Comrade De Leon for the same. The principal purpos is to organize sections in unorganized places. Comrade De Leon will start on April 24 in Orange County. and from there follow the Erie R. R. line to Dunkirk, stopping at Port Jarvis, Binghampton, Elmira, Hornellsville, Ölean, Jamestown. Thence he will proceed to Buffalo, where he is to speak on May 5, and will probably stay two days longer. From Buffalo he will go north, stopping at Niagara Falls, Lockport, Oswego. Watertown, and Ogdensburg. He will then come down the New York Central line and visit Rome, Little Falls, Johnstown and Amsterdam.

All comrades in the State are requested to send the addresses they may know in the places that are to be visited so as to aid the work of organizing unorganized towns. Sections who desire Comrade De Leon to speak in their towns should likewise send in timely notice.

NEW YORK STATE COMPITTEE. Hugo Vogt, Secretary.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.

The total receipts for stamps and membership cards of the Missouri State Committee Socialist Labor Party from December 10, 1894, to April 10, 1895, are as fol-Total amount received for

\$138,90 ...\$11.20 G. A. HOEHN, Secretary.

The above report has been sudited and GLS SCHEEL,
P. SCHWIETE,
J. SCHEIDLER
M. POELLING,
uditing Committee found correct.

St. Louis, April 13, 1895.

Forward, the ward stu

of wage-slavery.

pressing down their wages.

starvation.

as high as possible.

this political working class movement

erhood! Up with the banner of the So-

THE CAPITALIST SCARECROWS.

Thanks to the enthusiasm of our young ploneer Comrades, the Socialist movement in Baltimore will soon be in excellent shape in every respect. To spread the principles of Socialism we must go among the masses of the people. We may lock ourselves up in a little meeting room and theorize until doomsday, but the people will never come to us. Our Baltimore Comrades have learned how to reach the people. Like the Carpenter's son of Nazareth, they are preaching the "gospel of discontent," wherever they find a gathering of people.