

SOCIALISM GOVERNS
THE WORLD.

Lincoln Socialist-Labor.

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ARCHBISHOP IRELAND CHALLENGED.

THE SERVANT OF CAPITALIST CORPORATIONS CALLED UPON TO APPEAR IN PUBLIC MASS-MEETING IN ST. PAUL AND DEFEND HIS POSITION AS SERVANT OF CHRIST.

Mr. Ireland's Miserable Failure to Serve Two Masters.

The St. Paul "Daily Globe" of May 28, 1895, contains a three-column interview with Archbishop Ireland, who has just returned from his Eastern anti-Socialist propaganda trip. According to the "Globe" Mr. Ireland spoke very freely on the social question. The "Globe" says:

"He (the Archbishop) was particularly severe on the few irresponsible so-called Labor leaders, whose only occupation seems to be making social disturbances, while their poor subjects are left to bear the burdens necessarily resulting from these upheavals."

Ireland on the Duties of Starving Workmen.

Archbishop Ireland, speaking on the prospects of the business revival, said:

"This second element which may check our advance to prosperity at this time, is labor troubles. You have had your strikes at the steel works, and now that of your bricklayers, as I understand. No class of people has suffered so much from the depression now passing away as have the laborers. There have been hundreds of thousands out of employment. Whence is employment to come for these? I answer from the pulling out of capital from its recesses into old and new industries, the developments of railroads, iron plants, factories of all kinds. In the presence of the danger of strikes and riots capital will stay in its vaults and the wheels of industry will not move."

Labor Must Be Quiet and Submissive and Patient.

"It is not the time for labor or laborers to be discussing theories of the relations of Capital and labor and vice versa. The one thing—the all-important question—is to get to work. The object of all should be to make the country prosperous, to live happily, and that cannot be attained without peace."

"I believe there is a general disposition prevailing in all parts of the country to give to labor reasonable wages as soon as the industrial situation will permit. But Capital demands absolute safety in doing this, and some return. There are, of course, exceptions to this general rule—here and there Capital does go to extremes in treating with labor. But on the whole, I do not find any disposition but that to remunerate labor fairly where business conditions permit."

Starving Wage Slaves Must Coax Capitalism.

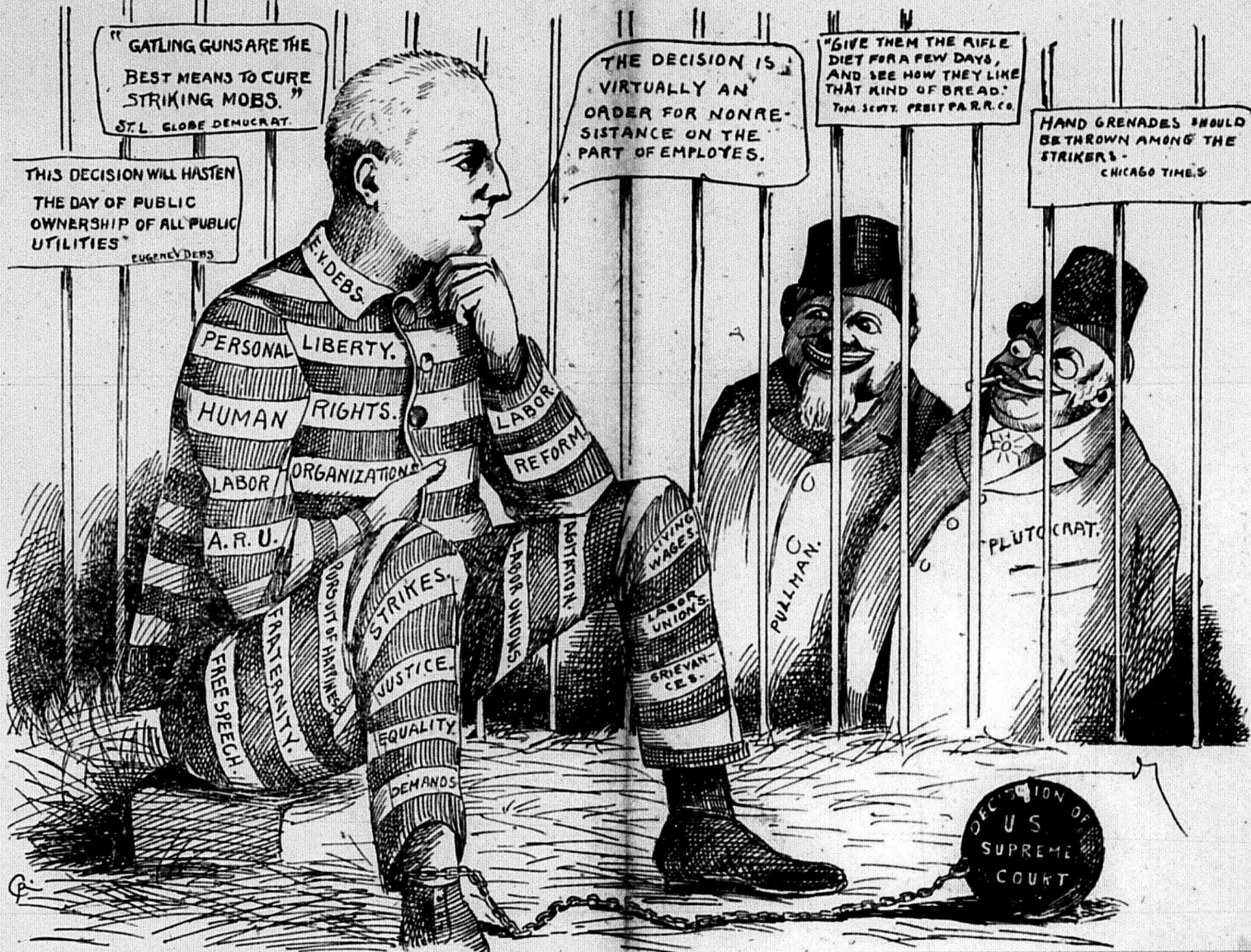
"Above all things, I believe we should keep our eyes upon the general condition of the country, and not that of a specific class. There were many elements leading to the late depression in regard to which we may as well be candid. One was the Populist, semi-Socialistic legislation which was enforced or threatened in many States. It seemed, in the eyes of many, as if Capital was the enemy of the whole country, and the result was that Capital disappeared from our midst and the whole country was flat. For five or ten years to come we must endeavor to coax Capital back, and it is the only safe policy for us to pursue. Both rich and poor are interested alike in the welfare of the whole country, and I have that confidence in all Americans that I believe peaceful representations and actions will gradually do away with all danger of abuse on either the side of Capital or Labor."

Starving Wage Slaves Must Not Listen to the Labor Leaders.

"I say from my heart," said the Archbishop impressively, "in the interests of the laboring classes, that they most of all suffer financial depression. They have but their daily wages to rely upon and when that does not come in, their families suffer from want. It is their duty to themselves to throw no obstacles in the way. I am sure the masses of our laboring people understand this matter as well as I do and believe as I believe, but, unfortunately, they allow themselves to be subject to the dictates of a few irresponsible leaders, who seem to have no other occupation than to create social troubles, and who are utterly reckless of the thousands of poor men who are left to starve when the agitation is over. The blind submission to these leaders by our laboring classes is the worst of servitudes."

This interview does even more plainly show the tendency of Archbishop Ireland's anti-labor agitation than his recent Boston speech. It has ever been the main object of men like Mr. Ireland to keep the people in the cesspool of ignorance, poverty and misery.

As we have repeatedly stated, the Socialists have made it to leave religion and the church alone. But when one of the most prominent leaders of a powerful church comes out in the speaker's



tribune and in the public press and tells the millions of starving wage slaves

To Be Silent for at Least Ten Years, to coax Capitalism and to patiently sit down, folding their hands and seeing their beloved wives and children swallowed by the wild waves in the midst of the ocean of misery and suffering, then it behooves us, as social reformers, as citizens and protectors of the inalienable rights of future generations, to call a halt to this kind of religious treachery and Judas work."

We do not doubt for one moment that the Archbishop is well acquainted with the causes of our industrial crises and the subsequent sacrifice of human life. But Mr. Ireland's Mission Is Not to Follow the Footsteps of Christ, but to protect the MATERIAL INTERESTS of his own personality and of his church, and these material interests are so wonderfully interwoven with the interests of Capitalism that the Archbishop cannot free himself from this bondage.

According to Mr. Ireland, it is the "irresponsible labor leader" that causes the suffering of the poor. If it were not for the labor leader the Capitalists, Mr. Ireland's masters, might reduce the American workers to the level of the Asiatic coolie who is satisfied to live on wind, and whose physical bankruptcy prevents him from kicking against his oppressors.

Archbishop Ireland Challenged.

We hereby challenge Archbishop Ireland to appear in a public meeting in the city of St. Paul and to debate with one of the "irresponsible labor leaders" and members of the Socialist Labor Party, on the social question. Said meeting to be arranged at such time and place as may seem most convenient to the reverend gentleman. We beg leave to inform the Archbishop that we are ready to pay all the expenses for this public meeting. Believing that the above quoted interview is not merely the talk of an "irresponsible labor leader," we sincerely hope that Archbishop Ireland will accept our challenge.

All communications to be addressed direct to Local Manager ST. PAUL LABOR, or to Socialist Newspaper Union, 311 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

A PRACTICAL ARBITER.

Mrs. Avery as Peacemaker.

While lecturing in Utica, N. Y., Comrade Martha Moore Avery of Boston was called upon to act as a "board of arbitration" to adjust the difficulty which had arisen between two members of our party and their employers resulting from their agitation for the S. L. P. One was at Rodgers' Bleachery, and the other at Hart & Stearns' Foundry. Mrs. Avery called upon Mr. Rodgers, and after a very lively debate as to the merits or demerits of Socialism, Mr. Rodgers acknowledged his error. The member was reinstated and given permission to agitate for Socialism all he wants to. The same results were reached in the Stearns case. Mr. Stearns going even so far as to offer Mrs. Avery his fine horses and carriage for a drive through the Mohawk Valley. The invitation was accepted under the proviso that the victimized member and wife be permitted to accompany Mrs. Avery on this pleasure trip. Comrade Avery was also invited to address the strikers of the Globe Mills, which she did. At first the strikers would not listen to her, when she mentioned Socialism to them, but after a course of three lectures they were satisfied that Socialism is the only cure for strikes, lockouts and wage wars.

THE LAND QUESTION.

THE SINGLE TAXER AS AN ADVOCATE OF INDIVIDUALISM AND COMPETITION ON CAPITALIST LINES.

True Reforms Can Only Be Affected on Socialist Lines.

Capitalism, under whatever guise it may appear, tends constantly towards monopoly. Monopolization is the chief end and aim of the Capitalist's existence; his desire to possess is limited to the earth only because of his inability to reach the stars. Whenever in the course of events monopoly begins to reach its highest point, which is complete possession of the earth by the few, then the dispossessed masses seek means whereby the monopoly may be dissolved. Many ideas are advanced for the destruction of monopoly of land at the present time; among those ideas is the theory of the single taxers.

The single taxer proposes to dissolve monopoly by taxing land values, or by appropriating rent to the use of Government. He appeals to the imagination by depicting the poverty of the masses, and then proposes to abolish this poverty by a drastic measure. He believes that the land should be divided up into small parcels. One of his favorite sayings is, that give him ten or twenty acres of land and he will dig his living out.

Forgets the Advancement Made in Labor-Saving Machinery and imagines that men will be contented to go back to primitive methods in the cultivation of the soil. The single taxer does not recognize the necessity of wholesale production.

The only way to dissolve monopoly is to treat it in a scientific manner. Science shows the way out of all difficulties; real science is deduced from actual conditions; real science is founded on facts. Socialism is a real science, because its observations and conclusions are

Based on Existing Conditions.

Socialism predicts the future just as surely and with as much certainty as the physician predicts the condition of the patient at certain stages of disease. The wise physician knows that certain developments will take place, and he does not seek to retard these conditions by giving drastic doses of medicine, but he seeks to assist nature and by hastening the natural development relieves the patient of unnecessary pain. So it is with Socialism. Socialists watch the trend of events, and, like good physicians, they seek to assist nature. Now the natural trend is toward monopolization, toward concentration of wealth in the hands of the few. The sooner the concentration is complete, the sooner we can apply the only real remedy, the remedy discovered by the Science of Socialism:

Complete Collective Ownership.

And why collective ownership? Socialism would not be a true science if it should propose a remedy and then be unable to give a reason for its use. Collective ownership is imperative if we go on with wholesale production. Wholesale produc-

tion is not possible with small individual ownership of the soil.

Wholesale production can only proceed with the aid of machinery, and machinery can only be used with advantage on large tracts of land. Think of dividing the land up into ten-acre tracts, a house a barn, a pigsty on every ten acres, and what would you do with a steam plow and a steam cultivator on every ten acres? Come, now, Mr. Single-taxer, is not your idea of dividing the land up into small patches absurd, when you think of the advance in labor-saving machinery? What are you going to do with your gang plows, your reapers, your harvesters which reap, thrash and sack the grain? Are you going to throw all those great achievements away?

Why Don't You Advocate the Destruction of the Sewing Machine.

because helpless women are wearing their lives out trying to earn a dollar or two per week in order to keep body and soul together? The farms are not big enough; we want larger ones in order to use the labor-saving machinery which the inventor has created. Of what use is invention if we are to inaugurate a system opposed to invention?

The trouble with the single-taxer is this: He thinks the future of mankind depends on individual effort; he does not recognize collective action. His ideas have never traveled any further than the present. He does not or cannot realize any other idea of existence than individualism. When a man becomes well grounded in single tax visions of a piece of land all his own haunt him day and night. The picture of the future is all rosy. He sees himself resting beneath the shade of his own vine while his hired man is roasting in the sun. When you picture the glories of co-operation to him, he tells you that he doesn't want to share with anybody. No, he wants to be "boss." He believes in competition in trade, and he would have the small landholders competing with each other in production. He sees no change in the future as far as the system is concerned.

Socialism sees a time, however, when one piece of land will be no more valuable than another. Under social production land will be used for that purpose.

For Which Nature Has Best Fitted It. All land will be held and used by the State for the benefit of all the individuals within the State. There will be no such thing as a price on land, because the land will not be subject to sale. We are hastening to the time when land will cease to be sold, whether we will or not. When the few succeed in gaining possession they will not desire to sell, and even if they did, there will be none to buy. Those who own the land in that time will engage only in wholesale production, and the masses will be compelled to choose between starvation or taking possession in the name of the State. When the State becomes the sole owner of land, one location will be as good as another for residence purposes, because the facilities for reaching a certain point will be equal. Street cars even now run in all directions, and when the community owns everything the country will become a complete network of railway lines. One thing, however, we

must give the single-taxer credit for: He sees the congested state of our cities, and to relieve this congested condition he would apply a drastic measure. This idea of relieving the toilers in the cities by giving them access to land is the only redeeming feature about the theory. But suppose we succeed in forcing the holders of land to give up their possessions, how are we to get the toilers on it? How many families in our cities have enough laid up to live on for a single week? And if they could not live a week on their savings, how could they live until a crop was raised? And who will furnish houses for them to live in? And where will they find seed and tools? I see but one answer which the single taxer can give. Land, he can say, is the best security, and the workman can borrow money on the land. Doubtless

An Era of Speculation Would Set In if the single tax were carried into effect, and mortgages would increase and multiply and the end would come, and in that end the usurer would be fat and greasy while the workman would be minus a home. We have had that experience a few years ago. Land was cheap in the West, many laborers bought and built, but today very few own their homes, while many have spent the best years of their lives trying to get homes, and to-day are homeless. One more thing we must give the single-taxer credit for: He realizes that rent is an evil, but instead of trying to abolish rent he proposes to give it to the community through the Government. It is very doubtful if the community would receive any benefit from the collection of rents: we who see the real rulers are afraid to trust them anyway, for we believe that a great army of tax-eaters and tax-gatherers would be formed, and we fear that our last condition would be worse than the first. No, what we must first do is to change our rulers. We Socialists do not believe that the community would demand any such thing as rent. Socialism guarantees to the individual the full value of his or her labor, and to take rent would be to take a part of the individual's earnings without any return. To illustrate: From where I sit writing I can see a cottage which has been occupied by a working man for the past seven years; during this period he has paid a monthly rent of fifteen dollars, making a total of twelve hundred and sixty dollars. To-morrow the landlord

could turn this man and his family into the street.

although the cottage could easily be duplicated for seven hundred dollars. This proves that rent is downright robbery. Rent, interest, profit, taxation, are the big four that are sapping the life blood of the human race. All these can be overthrown by collective ownership. And collective ownership can be attained at any time. How? By voting for it. I put this question and answer in this shape to satisfy a friend of mine, who says that he will accept Socialism if he can be convinced that Socialism can be attained by voting for it. In the first place, All Who Wish Socialism Must Join That Political Party, which has for its definite object "The Co-operative Commonwealth; through this party you must gain control of the law-making power. If you don't believe that collective ownership will abolish poverty, for the sake of novelty, just try it. The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

THEO. BERNINE
Omaha, Neb.

SECOND STATE CONVENTION.

The Iowa Socialist Labor Party Transacts Considerable Business.

The second State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Iowa was held at Davenport on the first and second days of May. In spite of many unfavorable circumstances, which had caused us to apprehend a slim attendance, there was a fuller representation than at our first convention.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m. on May 1 by the secretary of the State Committee. Comrade M. J. Kremer, our trusted veteran, was elected temporary chairman, and A. Rindler was made secretary. After a committee, appointed by the chair, had examined the credentials, and all present were found entitled to seats, the permanent organization was effected by making the temporary chairman and secretary the permanent officers of the convention.

Among the new comrades present we may mention a representative from Stockton—a comrade in whom we have the unique combination of farmer, poet and Socialist. Our very energetic comrade from Oregon, J. Koppel, was, unhappily, prevented from attending, and his absence was very much regretted.

On assuming the duties of permanent chairman, Comrade Kremer delivered a stirring address, which aroused the delegates to the importance of the work before them, and inspired them with enthusiasm and earnestness.

The first business transacted was the reading of the minutes of the first State Convention, held in Davenport on May 1, 1894. The minutes were approved, after the adoption of an amendment providing for the entering therein of the names of all the Comrades constituting that first convention.

The following motions were then adopted:

Motion by Comrade Fisher of Clinton, that every section in the State appoint a campaign committee, and that the State Committee act as State Campaign Committee, co-operating with the local committees.

Motion by Comrade Rindler of Davenport, that every section be required to celebrate the first of May.

Motion by the same, that hereafter the State Convention meet in the fall. The latter motion was, after discussion, made more specific so as to read: The State Convention of the S. L. P. of Iowa shall meet on the first Saturday in September of every year.

Under the head of the State Committee (Comrade Kremer) gave a review of the Socialist movement in the State, showing that, despite many obstacles, the party had secured a firm footing. In the short period of active work the party had in two cities (Davenport and Clinton) cast 2 per cent of the total vote, and thus secured the standing of the recognized party. The Secretary of the State Committee reported having conducted a considerable correspondence; besides sending out several appeals and circulars, he had to answer about two hundred communications. The appeal issued for funds, with the view to the establishment of a paper, had brought in only \$475. The entire receipts of the State Committee were only \$13.75, and after expending \$11.67 there was still \$2.08 on hand. The reports were approved.

The matter of establishing a Socialist organ for Iowa was taken up, and the State Committee was instructed to take further steps toward consummating that undertaking as soon as possible.

The following motions were also adopted:

Motion by Comrade Raun of Clinton, that every section and every member of the party of the State resist corrupt practices at the polls.

Motion by the same, that the campaign committee insist on the appointment of representatives of the S. L. P. as election inspectors.

At this point the convention was adjourned for the day. In the evening the delegates attended a banquet given by Section Davenport.

The first business taken up on the second day of the convention was the reading of reports and communications from various parts of the State.

The convention then proceeded to the election of the new State Committee. The following Comrades were elected: Chairman—M. J. Kremer. Secretary—A. Rindler. Treasurer—A. Westphal.

Town Representatives: For Clinton, A. Bruhn. For Dubuque, E. Walter. For Creston, J. Koppel. Davenport was again selected as the seat of the State Committee.

On motion of the delegates from Clinton, it was resolved that the next convention meet in Clinton on the first Saturday in September.

The Chair appointed a committee, which reported the following resolution: We, the delegates constituting the second State Convention of Iowa, hereby pledge ourselves to remain always true to our sacred cause and to carry into effect with all means at our command the resolutions passed at this convention. The convention further resolved that the party act independently, and under its own banner in all elections, upholding the rights of the people and the principles of Socialism, and advancing by means of political action, without compromise with any other party, on the lines of the international Socialist movement, toward the final emancipation of the workers from the curse of wage slavery."

The resolution was adopted unanimously and with great enthusiasm. It was resolved to publish reports of the proceedings of the convention in the party organs, "The People" and "Vorwaerts." The convention was thereupon adjourned sine die, amid repeated cheers for the success of Socialism.

A. RINDLER,
Secretary of the State Convention.

FIGHTS TO A FINISH.

GUSSIE FREEMAN, BROOKLYN'S WOMAN PUGILIST.

She Grew Up Untutored and Took to Boxing as a Duck Takes to Water—Has Finally Drifted Into the Saloon Business.

(Brooklyn Correspondence.)

HE fin de siècle woman is making such rapid strides into the realm of man that it begins to look as though the weaker sex will become the stronger and man have to step aside in all vocations that have been exclusively his own, leaving to the heretofore lord and master little more than the drudgery of the kitchen or the nursery. One woman of Brooklyn has stepped so completely into man's place that those who tremble at the success of woman's conquests against man in trades and vocations need only know her to give up the struggle and gracefully accept second place.

This woman is Gussie Freeman. She has been known as a handler of hales of hemp at Waterbury's cordage factory, at the head of Newton creek, and as a pugilist. Now Miss Freeman has added to her fame, and after having



GUSSIE FREEMAN.

worked as a brick handler on the docks has become a successful saloonkeeper, the owner of fighting dogs that she handles, and of fighting cocks that she trains. The higher education of woman has had nothing to do with the progress Gussie Freeman has made in lines of work that are believed to have been monopolized by man. The lack of education is the principal one of the circumstances to which she attributes her unique position. She blames rather than credits the circumstances that have made her what she is, the strongest and most masculine woman in the city, if not in the world. "I never had any education," she said, in her saloon in Cook street recently. "My mother was too poor to send me to school, and when I was 12 years old she sent me to the rope walk to work. I didn't like the work the girls did there, and whenever I could get out of the shop I would go to the yard and help load the trucks, and before I was 14 I could do as much work as any man. I was larger and heavier than any woman in the shop."

Miss Freeman sighed as she looked down at the blue jumper and apron of the same material she wore. No one ever saw a tear in her eye, but there was a suggestion of tears in her voice as she went on:

"I wish I was more like a woman. I don't like to be so much like a man, but I can't help it. I must make a living and I am not fit for anything but the kind of work I do. I have a flat upstairs. It is the first home I ever had and the best thing I ever had."

Gussie Freeman was born near Ridge-wood thirty-one years ago. Her earliest recollection is that she had to work from morning until night. As her mother was very poor Gussie had to search for wood and cinders for family fuel as soon as she was able to do anything. She first knew that she could fight when she was 13 years old. A big boy in the rope walk was a terror to the girls and frequently chased them and pulled their hair until Gussie became their champion and punched his head. She did not scratch or slap him, but stood up and hit out from the shoulder. So manfully did she whip the bully that her fame spread and she was called upon by many girls to protect them from boys at whose hands they suffered injustice. She was always ready to fight for a girl or a woman when the enemy was a man.

Three years ago she went to her sister Lena, who was a dressmaker, and said she was tired of the work she had been doing and wanted to do woman's work. Her sister offered to teach her dressmaking, and Gussie gladly accepted. She left the rope walk and became her



IN FIGHTING COSTUME.

sister's apprentice. But, although she could throw a 100 pound ball of hemp with any man she could not handle a needle.

"I tried ever so hard to stick to the work my sister gave me," she said, "and I did all I knew how to learn dressmaking; but it was no use. I would get so tired that I would go to the

street, which was being repaved, and throw paving stones to the pavers for recreation. My sister told me it was no use, and I gave up dressmaking and went back to the rope walk."

Gussie was destined to do more masculine work than she had done before she made the unsuccessful effort to become a dressmaker. In November, 1882, Hattie Leslie, a woman pugilist, appeared in the Unique theater in Grand street, and offered to meet all comers, men or women, for a purse. A foreman in the rope walk induced Gussie to meet the woman. The house was crowded, and as soon as Gussie showed, which she did in the first round, that she could win the purse, the applause was tremendous. Police Captain Short stopped the fight at the end of the third round, and it was declared a draw. Gussie defeated Hattie Leslie three nights later, and was then engaged by Hattie's husband, who was manager of the dramatic combination, to travel and box with Hattie. Gussie had never been off Long Island until she went on the road. Her ignorance of the ways of the world resulted in her being cheated out of her salary at the end of the season, but she had then seen much of the world and had been as far west as Chicago.

She was engaged to appear as a boxer with a theatrical company in the fall of 1893 and drew crowded houses for two weeks in Boston, where she defeated twelve men, including Prof. Bagley and Tommy Butler, but as her salary was not forthcoming at the end of the two nights she decided to return to Brooklyn, where she knew her salary would be paid every Saturday night. But she was thoroughly tired of the rope walk, and worked during the winter of 1893 on the shore of Newton creek as a brick handler with a gang of men, and did as much work as any of the gang.

She bought the Cook street saloon last June, and the few men who thought they could take advantage of there being no man behind the bar found that they had made a mistake. One of the men who made this mistake is Walter Hanigan, a local boxer. When he attempted to play cowboy and run the place Gussie locked the door, whipped him in a round and threw him out. She has two bulldogs, one forty-five and the other twenty-two pounds. She handles them when they fight. She also has twelve game cocks.

"If I only had some education," she said, "I would not be in this kind of business, but I must do something."

"Did you ever receive any letters—'mash notes,' as actresses call them—while you were on the road?" the reporter asked.

"Here is a pile of them," said Gussie, as she handed out a scrap book, "but I can't read and I only kept them because girls in the company wished they got as many as I did. I would never see the men who wrote them."

"But you must have had admirers, men who made love to you?" suggested the reporter.

"Say," she replied, "the men I have worked with here in Brooklyn are all good friends of mine, but they know that they must not talk any such nonsense to me. I have been among them all my life and under many circumstances, but no man has ever kissed me. Those who thought of doing so learned long ago that it was dangerous to attempt it. I tell you I am not like other women. I have been among men so much that I never had a lover or let a man show any affection for me, as other women let them do."

JUDGE GROSSCUP.

A Man Who Has Lately Occupied Much Attention.

(Chicago Correspondence.)

The illness of Judge Grosscup has become so serious that his physicians



JUDGE GROSSCUP.

doubt his recovery. The judge was born in Ashland, Ohio, in 1852. He was educated at Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, and afterward studied law at the Boston law school and began the practice of law in his native town. There he was nominated for congress, but was defeated. It was he who nominated Major McKinley for congress. In 1883 he came to Chicago and entered into partnership with Leonard Swett, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the west. He became very prominent in his profession, and on the retirement of Judge Blodgett was appointed by President Harrison to fill the vacancy thus made in the United States Federal District court. There his decisions and rulings have been generally approved. His family is with him at Redlands, Cal., where he recently went, hoping that change and rest would restore his health.

Called for a Cigar.

In a talk on the battle of Gettysburg to the Chauncey Hall school in Boston on Tuesday General A. P. Martin referred to the bravery of Gen. Sickles, who was severely wounded, but refused either when one of his limbs was amputated and coolly called for a cigar. He told how the Forty-fourth New York, the Sixty-second Pennsylvania and the Twentieth Maine regiments fought, and dwelt particularly on the courage of the three commanders, Vincent, Cnamberlin and Rice.

Chip of the McNeill Block.

The Rev. John McNeill's capacity for pithy utterances seems to be inherited by his eldest son. Hearing with disappointment that his father was not coming home direct, but was taking India on the way, Joanny wrote from Merchriston Castle school: "Dear father, life is short; let us spend it together."

GLASS OF FASHION.

STYLES NOW CURRENT IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

A Pretty Shirt Waist—Long Wavy the Picture Hat—Some Dainty Effects for Woman's Head—Cameo and Coral—The Latest Parasols.



NE OF THE MOST useful garments that a woman can have is a shirt waist of white wash silk, made with enormous soft sleeves, a plaited back setting into the figure, a French bag front and a high collar. With a high collar of pearls from which will droop three straps of pearls planned to adjust themselves to the folds of the bag front; the waist is quite elaborate enough to serve for the theater, or, with a white silk or broadcloth skirt, make a charming house costume. With a dark serge skirt and under a jacket it completes a half-season street costume without the pearls. With the pearls it may go with any one of the pretty elaborations of short zouave jackets of which the white shirt will seem a part. By substituting bands of emerald and jet for the pearls, the garment may be worn with a skirt of emerald silk lined with white and enriched with jet. Then, when all is said and done, this same shirt waist can take its dip into the wash tub and run the round successfully again. Not so many uses can be claimed for the garment sketched here, though it is

plumes and while this is the chief beauty of the picture hat all this wonder and swirl is really of no consequence, because of the amazingly pretty face beneath. That is the great point of the picturesque hat; it is bound to make the wearer pretty, and having done so, it will retire in a friendly fashion and leave her all the credit. So, long wave the picture hat!

Chiffon hats are more plentiful than



lace ones, but the latter are still worn and will be as long as there are as pretty ones as that pictured here. In this point d'sprit is shirred to a wire frame whose wide plaited brim is trimmed in the center with two jet bands and edged with a third. Point d'sprit leaves with jet veins and edging conceal the wire foundation. Two leaves are placed on

through the fresh April and May breezes. An added advantage is that these affairs can be made at home. Above these come hats and bonnets that in their novelty of shapes, construction, and colors set a woman's head into the usual spring whirl. It's not the smallest bonnet that is the easiest to make, for small bits of headwear like that shown here are often of complicated design, and put together with a nicety that tells of exquisite skill. This example is of fancy modern straw, forming a kind of square tiara with a narrow fluted brim which disappears beneath the flower garniture. The flowers are two kinds of violets, showing dark and light shades, with long stems that lie on the sides, a bouquet of flowers with leaves coming at either side of the front. A smaller bunch is placed in back and a feathery aigrette completes the trimming. A box of violets is worn around the neck, another substitute for the box of fluffy feathers.

Parasols.

The array of parasols is such that it seems as if one cannot live another minute without being the possessor of one, though what the average right minded woman will do with the lovely concoctions offered by way of parasols she will be at a loss to say. But they are lovely. Think of going to market with a lovely chiffon affair, all ablaze with violets and awave with spangles and light with ruffles, or a fancy in frills, with gold embroidery and crystals, to make sunshine and so give reason for raising it even on a cloudy day! The different sorts are a legion, and a showy array they make.

Cameo and Coral.

Cameos and coral are both coming again into fashion, and she who has a big oval cameo had better have it set

OUTING GOWNS FOR THE SUMMER GIRL.



more orate and elaborate. Made of sapphire blue silk, with a fitted back of bias stuff, it has a vest of cream white mousseline de sole, banded twice with gold galoon. A sapphire blue satin ribbon is used as a belt, and is finished with big bows at the sides and rhinestone buttons in front. There is a separate flechu collar of cream moire made with a sailor collar in back and edged all around with a frill of dotted chiffon. Rosettes of the same are placed at the sides of the collar. Many undeniably correct dresses have their skirts and sleeves to match, the rest of the bodice not even harmonizing with skirt and sleeves. Chiffon still reigns, though it is no longer the newest thing. It is most often seen made into tiny plaits.—Flor-ette, in Inter Ocean.

Draperies.

The plain skirt remains, although a few overskirts have made their appearance, and some draperies are already on exhibition. But the handsome, severe, plain skirt is too popular and too becoming to be easily pushed aside by more elaborate effects. The markets are full of handsome costumes. A dress of camel's hair has nine gores in the skirt, and each seam has a band of inch-wide galoon set over it. The waist is close fitting, with very wide revers and a full-length vest that buttons under one side or the front, the joining being entirely concealed.

Long Wave the Picture Hat.

Picture hats are finished about the brim with great waving frills of crust colored chiffon piped along the edge with a little roll of black velvet, and this makes such a waving swirl of softness about the face that the rest of the hat hardly shows. Yet the rest of the hat is a wonder of wide waving black

each side and a black ostrich feather pompon with feathery aigrette is put on the right side toward the front.

For the Race Track Girl.



On and About the Head.

All sorts of dainty effects are presented to make us forget that old favorite, the feather boa. The chiffon ruche, that stands soft and high about the throat, and having fastened under the chin falls in two long, soft scarf-ends, weighed at the tips with bunches of flowers, is, perhaps, the prettiest thing offered. There is something especially attractive and feminine about these flying scarfs with knots of flowers that fragantly follow every lady's course

at once as a belt buckle, or made the special foundation of a theater hat. Buttons of rhinestones are much used, too, as the centers of theater hats. These buttons are made of many small stones set to represent half a ball. Aside from millinery, jewel beads are used most extravagantly in the enrichment of laces and materials. A glint of tinsel and stage crystals that would have been considered frightfully vulgar a while ago is now accepted as elegant. These gewgaws are no longer worthless, but have risen in price till the belle's financial conscience may be quite as rest.

Trimmings.

There are full waists, jackets, collars and capes of velvet, also enormous quantities of velvet ribbon for trimming. Skirts have trimming of wide bands made up of velvet ribbon of graduated widths. These are set on about half an inch apart, and are very pretty if the material on which they are used is suitable. Velvet ribbon on very thin fabrics should not be used, although this is frequently seen; but the most appropriate trimming for such goods would be gauze ribbon or some of the lighter weights of satin or gros-grain.

An Attractive Skirt.

An attractive skirt has a very narrow side-plaited ruffle, headed with a flat galoon stitched down very closely. Above this is a little ruffle made of strips of silk about two inches wide. This is gathered or box-plaited in the middle, and is set on in scallops about half the size of a coffee saucer. At each point there is a rosette of passementerie, with a tassel made of fringes of silk and beads. This is dressy, and makes a simple and inexpensive finish for afternoon dresses.

Schrage's \$1,000,000 Rheumatic Cure is a liquid internal medicine made expressly to cure permanently all kinds of Gout, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Not a "cure all." Pleasant, harmless, certain. Will not cure in 2 or 3 days. If you are a sensible person you know it takes time to cure a deep seated disorder like rheumatism. A remedy for sensible people who don't expect a miracle for 25c. Prompt relief always. "Square dealing and satisfaction" our motto.

Perhaps you don't fancy our style. If not, don't write to us. 60,000 bottles sold this year and 25,000 people cured. Ten thousand true testimonials. Cost \$1.50 per bottle, enough for 18 days. Highest references in every county in the United States. Advice free. A few good agencies left. SWANSON'S RHEUMATIC CURE CO. (owners) 167 Dearborn St., Chicago.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

A snowstorm which raged in Lancaster, Pa., and vicinity on March 1, 1892, brought down thousands of minute, amber colored worms.

The Central Railway of Peru crosses the Andes at a place 15,635 feet above sea level, an elevation equal to that of the summit of Mount Blanc.

The barracks built for European soldiers are generally far better than the houses of the peasantry. Chelsea barracks, in England, cost \$245 per man.

Moses, the great lawgiver and author of the first five books of our old Bible, is said to have died on the anniversary of his birth, being exactly 120 years old.

The process of toasting is said to induce a peculiar chemical change in the bread, giving it a more appetizing flavor, as well as certain valuable properties.

The largest gold coin in existence is said to be the gold ingot, or "loof" of Anham, a flat, round piece, worth about \$225, the value being written on it in India ink.

The British are to coin a silver dollar for use in Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements and the far east generally, where the Mexican dollar has long been the standard coin.

The Legion of Honor of France was established as a reward for distinguished services in any line, whether military, civil, scientific or literary. It was founded in 1802.

Stockings are first mentioned in literature as being worn in Italy about the year 1100. They are alluded to as a great invention and far superior to the former practice of wrapping the feet in cloth bandages.

JETSAM.

A new kind of cloth is being made in Lyons from the down of hens, ducks, and geese.

The ship channel from the Gulf of Mexico to the City of Mobile is soon to be lighted by electricity.

On the field of Waterloo a topaz seal, set in gold, was recently found, bearing the arms and motto of Viscount Barrington.

The king of the Belgians offers a prize of five thousand dollars for the best plan of supplying Brussels with drinking water.

The occupation of Korea by Japan is already beginning to change the country. An electric railway has been planned from the capital to the Han river.

The German government has issued an edict to the effect that the names for new babies must be taken only from the Bible and the roll of princes and national heroes.

The officers of the German army are to have a new cloak, the novelty of which lies in the fact that by an ingenious device the cloak may be made thick or thin. It is adapted for winter or summer use.

Bullets made of precious stones are rareties in warfare, but during some fighting on the Kashmir frontier, when the British troops defeated the rebellious Hunzas, the natives used bullets of garnets encased in lead.

Chinese dentists rub a secret powder on the gum over the affected tooth, and after about five minutes the patient is told to sneeze. The tooth then falls out. Many attempts have been made by Europeans to secure this powder, but none have ever succeeded in doing so.

Alfonso XIII, the child king of Spain, had a battalion of little boys like himself as a bodyguard while staying at San Sebastian. Since his departure they have been disbanded, each small soldier receiving a copy of his discharge in due form and a commemorative medal from the municipality.

LITERARY LIGHTS.

Swinnburne is 58 years old, is five feet high, and has a ghastly face and a head of unkempt hair.

Aubrey Beardsley, it is said, has written a play in which the characters are to assume, as far as possible, the forms and features of his drawings.

Walter Besant won't write a line under the settled rate of 10 guineas (\$52.50) per thousand words, and none of the publishers has struck against it.

According to the Bookman the best sentence in Ibsen's new play is this: "Labor and trouble one can always get through alone, but it takes two to be glad."

The pleasant discovery has just been made at Galashiels, Scotland, of over a hundred letters written by Sir Walter Scott to Mr. Craig, the banker. The letters were discovered in a box filled with archives of the old Leith bank.

A reproduction in a lasting material of the brain of the late Prof. Von Helmholtz has been made by Dr. Berliner of Berlin. The physicians who examined the brain considered it one of the most remarkable they had ever seen or heard of.

George du Maurier and Alma Tadema were students together at Antwerp, and in those days resembled each other so closely that they were hardly distinguishable apart until Du Maurier lost the sight of an eye and began to wear blue spectacles.

Mrs. Maria Robinson-Wright, the Mexican traveler and writer, received the highest price ever paid for a newspaper article—\$20,000 in gold, paid to her by the Mexican government for an illustrated article on Mexico in the New York World.

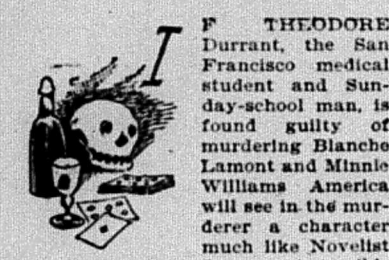
The personal appearance of Jean Richepin, who is described as the most versatile genius in all France since the death of Victor Hugo, must impress the stranger who meets him for the first time. He is pictured as a tall, burly man, handsome in a brutal style, with a low brow, a thick neck, dilated nostrils and a general air of athletic calm.

REVIEW OF DURRANT.

THE ALLEGED SAN FRANCISCO FIEND "SIZED UP."

POSSIBLY ANOTHER "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE."

While Studying Surgery He May Have Taken on a Desire to Do Murder—The Jury May Have a Difficult Task.



THEODORE Durrant, the San Francisco medical student and Sunday-school man, is found guilty of murdering Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. America will see in the murderer a character much like Novelist Stevenson's terrible creation, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

It will be shown, moreover, that in men with a dangerous strain already in the blood, latent perhaps at first, the knowledge of surgery, of dissection, the disregard of the horrible learned in the laboratory, may breed strange criminal instincts, and, to some extent, guard the guilty against the consequences of crimes born of such instincts. Durrant studied surgery. Did he study murder at the same time? The police answer in the affirmative.

Assuming that Durrant is guilty, as charged by the coroner's jury, what a remarkable life was his before and after the crimes! Edward Hyde, when he had killed and mutilated Sir Danvers Carew, fled like a hunted animal to his study, where he could put on respectability and safety in the personality of Dr. Jekyll.

Now, see with what they charge Durrant. While one victim lay dead in the church belfry, he lured another to the pastor's study, below that very belfry, killed her, hid the remains, and then went to a social meeting at the residence of a church member where she was expected that night, washed what he said was dust from his hands, greeted his friends—and here—with heartiness, played games until the party broke up, and then went back to Emanuel church.

Minnie Williams was not present. She had been killed within the hour. But Durrant was there, and much in evidence. It may have been Edward Hyde putting on Dr. Jekyll. Dr. Jekyll,

once when she was ill and afterwards attempted to entice her into the pastor's study on the plea that if she would grant him a physician's privilege he would cure her. She upbraided him and left him.

The other girls, singularly enough, were close friends, resembled each other in appearance and were not living with their parents. Thus they were easier prey.

Blanche Lamont lived with an aunt, Mrs. E. G. Noble. The girl was a little more than 20. Minnie Williams, whose parents do not live together, had made her home with a distant relative in Alameda, a suburb of San Francisco. What did Blanche Lamont know of the murder of Eugene Ware? The police would give much to determine. It was Blanche Lamont who disappeared first. She left the high school on the afternoon of April 3, met Durrant, say witnesses who saw them together, and went with him toward the church. She was interested in cooking. There was a book in the church library on that subject. While it was yet light and the church was likely to be visited by the organist, the pastor and others, Blanche Lamont entered. She never left it. Minnie Williams was perhaps more anxious than any one else over Blanche Lamont's absence. Eight days later she left Alameda, went to Mrs. Foy's house in the city, preparatory to attending a Christian Endeavor society meeting that evening at Dr. Vogel's. She was to meet Durrant, it is believed. She, perhaps, knew most about Durrant. She was the person most likely to connect him with Blanche Lamont's disappearance. Women who were decorating Emanuel church on April 3 looked in a closet off the pastor's study for something they needed and found the body of Minnie Williams hacked with many wounds. She had been killed with a kitchen knife after a brutal fashion, and her body concealed in the closet. Afterward it became known that another crime had been attempted before her life was taken.

The police on the following day forced the door at the head of a narrow staircase leading from the pastor's study to the belfry, and there in a dark corner, they found the body of Blanche Lamont, divested of all clothing, with the marks of the strangler on the throat. Blood on the stair indicated that she had been killed below and carried into the belfry after death.

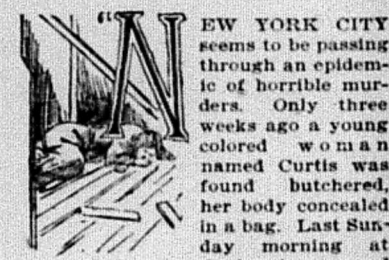
It was then that George R. King remembered that he had been playing the organ in the church on the day of Blanche Lamont's disappearance, when Theodore Durrant staggered out from the stairway leading from the belfry white and trembling, and begged for a bromo seltzer. After King ran out and got it Durrant explained that he had

RIPPER IN NEW YORK.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF HAP-LESS ALICE WALSH.

LURED TO HER DEATH BY AN UNKNOWN FIEND.

Her Body Slashed in a Horrible Manner with a Razor-Edged Instrument of Death—No Trace of the Murderer Can Be Found.



NEW YORK CITY seems to be passing through an epidemic of horrible murders. Only three weeks ago a young colored woman named Curtis was found butchered, her body concealed in a bag. Last Sunday morning at daybreak a second fiendish murder was enacted. The victim was Alice Walsh. She was found in a hallway in a pool of blood. Mrs. Carmella Ruggiero, mother of Frank Ruggiero, the janitor of the five-story tenement in which the body was found, left her room on the third floor soon after 5 o'clock Sunday morning to go to mass. The stairs were dark, but in the faint light she saw the form of a person sitting on the staircase which leads from the entrance hall. The body was in such a position as to block Mrs. Ruggiero's path. It was seated on the second step, the shoulders rested against the steps above, and the left hand grasped the railing of the banisters. Mrs. Ruggiero had by this time grown accustomed to the dim light, and saw the body was that of a woman. She took the outstretched hand to place it by the woman's side as to make room for herself to pass by. The hand was so cold that Mrs. Ruggiero became alarmed and rushed to her room and aroused her son, Frank.

He hurriedly went down to the hall to investigate. He struck a match and ordered the woman to get up and out of the house. When she failed to respond he shook her by the shoulder. The only response was a faint moan. Then he struck another match, and by its light saw a pool of blood on the floor and a trail of blood leading toward the street door. Ruggiero did not stop to investigate further. A policeman was notified. He summoned an ambulance and when it arrived the surgeon in charge decided from a brief examination that the woman was both intoxicated and sick. She was taken to Bellevue hospital, where Dr. Finch discovered that the woman had been stabbed in the pelvic region and that there were many bruises on her body. The woman remained unconscious from the time she was first seen on the stairs until her death, at 11:15 a. m. The body was taken to the morgue, where an autopsy was performed. The result of the investigation showed that a most brutal murder of the type made famous by "Jack the Ripper" had been committed.

The dead woman was evidently about 25 years old. The body was almost covered with bruises as though the woman had been subjected to most brutal treatment before the final assault which caused her death. No part of the body was free from the contusions, many of which appeared to have been caused by kicks. They were especially numerous on the legs and thighs. The weapon with which the wound was made, the doctors said, was either a stiletto or a long knife, sharpened to razor keenness. It might have been a razor, but this was considered rather unlikely, owing to the force which would be required to force the razor into the woman's body to make such a wound as the one from which she died. The weapon had penetrated to a distance of five inches. Before the autopsy was performed Carrie Williams, a prisoner, who had been assigned to Bellevue, asked to be allowed to see the body, which she identified as that of a woman she had known as Alice Walsh. Carrie said she knew of no one who was jealous of Alice Walsh to such an extent as to lead to murder. The tenants of the house where Alice was found say they heard nothing in the hallway during the night that sounded like a struggle or a fight. One or two, however, claim to have heard from their neighbors that at about 4:30 o'clock they were awakened by a sound resembling a woman's faint, gasping scream. The voice was muffled, as if the woman



ALICE WALSH, THE VICTIM, was being choked, or was too weak, from fright and pain, to cry out loudly. The tenants are mostly Italians.

The Gay Widow Got His Cash. A widow on Dodge street, Cleveland, advertised for correspondents matrimonially inclined. Joseph Fox, of Petersburg, Pa., answered and in a short time went to call on her at her home. He took with him about \$150 which he spent for presents for the gay widow and had to telegraph to Pittsburgh for more money to pay his hotel bill and get a ticket home. He took several police to the house and made a demand for his money, but got a cold reception at the hands of the widow and her daughter. Mr. Fox is about 60 years of age.

A Calf with an Eyelet for an Eye. S. C. Coppersmith, who lives on a farm near the Loyalhanna, Pa., coal works, is the owner of a calf that is a curiosity. The calf, which is four weeks old, is perfectly formed in every respect except the eyes, of which it has none. The only thing that approximates the eye is a small hole at the place where the right eye ought to be. It is large and healthy, going out and coming into the stable without difficulty.

A YOUNG GIRL'S TRAGIC END.

Committed Suicide Because Her Word Was Doubtful.

From a fourth story window to her death pretty little Julia Gross, a 16-year-old New York City school girl, plunged the other night, because her word had been doubted. She had been scolded by her mother, and was to have been sent next day to a reformatory institution. The fall killed her. She lay dead on the flagstones, no one knows how long, until her father, getting up to go to work next morning, found the window open and saw her corpse in the yard. Whether Julia made the suicidal plunge in remorse, in fear perhaps of the imprisonment that awaited her, or in a dream haunted by the abductor whom she said she had escaped, may now never be known. The last is at least possible. Julia went to the Fourteenth public school, and in her off hours attended a typewriting school in Fourteenth street. She had in no way overstepped the line until Saturday, two days before her death. She did not come back until Monday morning. It was then that she told the story about a stranger meeting her in the street and handing her a note purporting to be from her brother. The note, she said, told her to go with the man, and she went. They went far down town, and he locked her in a room



JULIA GROSS. In a house which she had never seen before. He kept her there Saturday night and Sunday without, however, doing her any harm. She escaped Monday morning, and ran uptown, inquiring her way home. Julia's parents, doubtful as to the truth of this story, scolded her severely, and arranged to send her to the House of the Good Shepherd. She evidently preferred death.

WATSON'S WIVES.

One Sues the Other for \$50,000 Damages for Alienation.

In New York Mrs. Ella May Watson is suing Mrs. Antoinette Watson for \$50,000 damages for alienating from her the affections of her husband, Thomas Watson, formerly of Williamsport. Mrs. Ella May Watson was born in Williamsport and married to Mr. Watson in 1884, at Meadville. Subsequently they went south, returning to Williamsport. About five years ago Mr. Watson again went south and his wife went on the stage. She now claims that Antoinette Watson has usurped her place in the affections of her husband, and became married to her husband in January, 1894. Mrs. Antoinette Watson's name, before this



ELLA MAY WATSON, alleged marriage, was Mrs. Antoinette Page. She further alleges that her recalcitrant husband promised to support her, but did not do so.

A LARGE PAY ROLL.

England Expects \$2,500,000 a Year on Royal Attendants.

Queen Victoria's household is a large one, consisting of just under a thousand persons, for the maintenance of whom the nation sets apart the sum of \$2,500,000 every year. Some of the posts are entirely ornamental, and others have very little duty attached to them. Probably the only additions to the household since the time of Henry VIII are two steam apparatus men. Although there is no longer a royal barge, nor any pageantry on the Thames, there are still a bargemaster and a waterman with a salary each of \$2,000 a year. For the past 200 years there has been no hawking in the forest of Windsor, but the office of grand falconer, held by the Duke of St. Albans, has only been suppressed within the last two years. There are four table deckers whose sole duty is to lay the dinner cloth and see that the plates, dishes and cutlery are fairly set forth. There are also a wax fitter, who sees the candles properly disposed, and a first and second lamplighter, who receive the same salary as that of the poet laureate, which is \$500 a year. Then there is the "keeper of the swans," who annually pockets \$150 for looking after the sacred birds on the royal waters. Lastly, there is the "queen's ratchcatcher," who is especially attached to Buckingham palace. His salary, \$73, is provided outside the civil list. Every session the house of commons, in committee of supply, considers this vote and gravely agrees to it.

Sodium the Cause.

Explosions in the streets are now in a fair way to be explained. Major Cardew has discovered that there is a remarkable deposit of sodium in some of the insulators in the boxes used for electrical supply in London. Now, sodium is highly inflammable by contact with water, and, therefore, probably sets fire to the escape of gas.

THE CONDE MYSTERY.

RECALLED BY THE DEATH OF A BARONESS.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF THE DUKE DE BOURBON.

His Strange Taking Off Was a Direct Benefit to the Baroness de Feucheres and the Royal Family of Orleans—The Last of the Condes.



WHILE THE ORLEANS family was celebrating at the Castle of Chantilly the engagement of the Princess Helene with the Duke d'Aosta, the Baroness Feucheres, whose name has been connected in no enviable manner with the history of the castle, passed away from this world at the age of ninety-five years. One of the most mysterious tragedies of modern times was the death of the last of the Condes, and probably it will never be known whether the baroness was responsible for the murder or the suicide of this prince. It was in 1818 that the Duke de Bourbon, the last of the Condes, took possession of the home of his ancestors. He was avaricious, cowardly and under the influence of an Englishwoman named Sophie Dawes. Sophie was the daughter of an Isle of Wight fisherman, and the little education she possessed was received from a charitable institution. She afterwards became a star of questionable talent at the Covent Garden theater, then mistress of the Duke de Bourbon, friend of queen Marie Amelie, protectress of the Duke d'Aumale, wife of a loyal soldier, and at last she was accused of a horrible crime, the murder of her lover.

Baron de Feucheres was a faithful ally of the Duke de Bourbon, and to him the duke married the disreputable Englishwoman. After the marriage Sophie Dawes seemed to have even more influence over the weak mind of the duke, and her husband, who had been basely deceived by both, demanded a separation. The duke then gave her the castles of Saint Leu and Bolesey and the revenues of the forest of Enghien. Sophie found that when the duke should



die the Orleans princes, who were the direct heirs, would contest her rights, and thought best to divide with them the inheritance of her protector. After many entreaties the Duke decided to adopt the young d'Aumale, but after the papers were prepared he dared not sign. He said: "As soon as they obtain their desire my life will be in danger."

At last, after Sophie Dawes had made a terrible scene in the presence of the Duke, he signed the documents which gave the Englishwoman 10,000,000 francs and made the Duke d'Aumale his heir. The revolution of July alarmed the old imbecile, so he decided to flee. Preparations were made to leave Chantilly Aug. 31, 1830, but the morning of the 26th the servants who knocked at his door received no response. The door was opened and the Duke found suspended to the window knob by two handkerchiefs. His feet were on the carpet, so in the convulsions of his last agony he would only have been obliged to stand in order to save his life. Suicide seemed impossible, but no historian has lifted the veil which covers this tragedy. The Orleans family became enemies of Sophie Dawes, Baroness de Feucheres, and from that time she tried to pass into oblivion.

Forty minutes by rail from Paris, surrounded by the little stream called Nonette, is the castle, which, for the past week, has been most interesting to friends of the Orleans princes. The week has probably been one of the happiest in the life of the Duke d'Aumale, for he placed the hand of his grandniece in that of the Duke d'Aosta, feeling sure that in her personal happiness lies, to some extent, the satisfaction of the Royalists, the approval of the European courts. Chantilly was a



BARONESS DE FEUCHERES AT 30.

most fitting spot for the royal betrothal, because everywhere are souvenirs of the Bourbon and Orleans families. The Grand Conde passed his declining years in this beautiful spot, and surrounded himself with wits and litterateurs. Boileau, Racine, and Bossuet were his guests. The last mentioned pronounced the funeral oration of the Prince at Notre Dame and closed with this sentence: "The Grand Conde was at Chantilly, as at the head of his armies—without ostentation, al-

ways great, whether in action or in repose."

In 1840 the Duke d'Aumale tried to restore Chantilly to its former splendor, but the revolution of 1848 interrupted his work. When, in 1872, the National Assembly restored the property of the Orleans princes the Duke d'Aumale decided to carry out his original plan, and designed a new castle which cost about 8,000,000 francs. On the regular plan of the middle ages was erected a building in the form and style of the French Renaissance, an edifice modern and unique in its construction. Not long ago I had the pleasure of spending a day at the Castle of Chantilly, and a visit to this home of the Condes is most interesting. In the picture gallery every school is represented by some well-chosen specimens. The entire first story of the portion of the castle called the chateau is devoted to books. The Duke d'Aumale preferred to be his own librarian. An accomplished amateur, he never admits a book which is not bound in old morocco or ornamented with blazons. The books which belonged to the Grand Conde are religiously preserved and with great effort the Duke succeeded in restoring the collection of Henri de Bourbon. The Castle of Chantilly, after the death of the Duke d'Aumale, will belong to the French Institute.

MONEY FOR MASSES.

Julia McCabe Jumps from a Flying Express Train—Her Request.

The lifeless body of a well dressed woman, apparently about 30 years old, was found beside the Baltimore and Ohio railway track in Tiffin, Ohio, at 4 o'clock the other morning, and later it was learned that Miss Julia McCabe, supposed to be a resident of Wheeling, W. Va., and en route from a visit in Helena, Mont., and vicinity, had disappeared from a train which passed through Tiffin east bound, at 2:30 o'clock. The woman had taken her traveling bag and wraps and jumped from the train while it was running 55 miles an hour, and her brains were dashed out. Several letters found on her person by Coroner Lepper indicated that she had been suffering from ill health and that she was temporarily deranged. A note indicated that she intended to take her life. The letters show Miss McCabe to have been a lady of refinement and culture and request that with the \$111 found in her purse a priest be paid for saying masses for the repose of her soul.

A WEALTHY WIDOW.

Who, Report Has It, Is Soon to Wed a Count.

It is said that a marriage is to take place in the not far distant future between Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate, of New York City, and Count Adelbert von Sierstorff. She has been spoken of as the wealthiest widow in society, and her fortune is estimated at \$10,000,000. She is noted for her beauty, is of the blonde type, has regular features and a fine complexion. She is tall and has a fine figure. Count Sierstorff is apparently 35 years of age, tall with broad shoulders, and walks with a slight stoop. His hair is dark, worn close and in pompadour style, and he is neither especially good looking nor the reverse. Mrs. Colgate was a Miss Cora Smith. She is a daughter of Mrs. Samuel Smith, and her brothers, Andrew W. Smith and Sidney J. Smith, of New York City, are popular and prominent bachelors in town and habitues of the Union club, and great cross-country riders. Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate sailed very recently for Europe on the very



MRS. SAMUEL J. COLGATE.

agreeable errand, as her friends imagine, of collecting an elaborate trousseau. She will very probably visit again her friend, Countess Sierstorff, who returned in the autumn to Europe with her husband, also Count Sierstorff. His brother, the other Count Sierstorff, and supposed future husband of Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate, did not tarry long on this side after the latter sailed. In fact, he went over immediately afterward, if not by the same steamer.

CRAZED FIEND'S CRIME.

Fatally Stabbed His Daughters and Then Killed Himself.

John Thome, a Frenchman, aged 65 years, reached his home at Oakland, Cal., the other morning after an absence of five days, and attacked his family. After dangerously wounding his two daughters he stabbed himself in the breast, one stab reaching the heart, killing him. He conducted a shoe shop and laundry. He had been crazed from the effects of liquor for the past six months. When he reached home he began slashing his daughters with a common case knife ground as sharp as a razor, and pointed. One daughter, Ama, aged 22 years, received four terrible gashes in her breast, one directly over the heart, which is likely to prove fatal. Henrietta, aged 26, received three gaping wounds in her breast, and cannot possibly recover.

Remarkable Operation.

A New York newspaper says a remarkable operation was successfully performed the other day at the Flushing sanitarium by Dr. Charles A. Phelps, chief surgeon of the New York police department and visiting surgeon at the Bellevue hospital. The operation was for the removal of varicose veins, and the patient, G. E. Risell, of Williamsport, Pa. The veins extended from the hip to the bottom of the foot. They were tied in 120 places before the operation was completed. Dr. Phelps pronounced the case the most remarkable one he had ever seen in his experience.



too, sometimes covered up Hyde's tracks. So, it is charged, Durrant did not go home after he left this meeting, but went back to the church to cover up his crime. The first murder was not discovered for ten days. And yet, unless a premature discovery marred the murderer's plans, unless he meant to dismember his victims and in time remove them from the church, it was simple madness to hope that the crimes could be hidden.

The sequence of the story which the police have put together has suffered greatly, because it has been told here in fragments. In theory it dates back some months. At that time Eugene Ware a drug clerk, was murdered and mutilated. The crime remained a mystery. Blanche Lamont, one of the girls whose bodies were found in the church, boarded for a time at the same house with Ware. Theodore Durrant knew both. When Ware was killed there was some vague talk about a woman in the case, talk that died out as the murder grew cold. So much for Ware. Durrant, at this time, was in his senior year at Cooper medical college. Some students who knew him intimately say he spoke strangely about women from time to time and read much on subjects which are safest in the hands of hard-headed specialists. Otherwise, he was a man much like the ordinary, except, perhaps, that he spent more time in church or in the company of church-going young women. He is of ordinary height, light and strong. His hands are large and powerful. His face suggests strength, determination and a degree of vanity. His eyes are good, but the nose and mouth give the face an ugly look when seen in profile. Not long before the murder he enticed Minnie Williams to the suburbs of the city and there, insulted her. For a time she avoided him, but he succeeded in regaining her confidence. If Blanche Lamont feared him she told no one. One other girl, Miss Turner, had become suspicious and dropped Durrant's acquaintance. He gave her some medi-

been fixing the electric wires in the belfry, and had been nearly suffocated by escaping gas—a statement which has since been partially disproved. In all of the tragedy there is a suggestion of monomania which recalls Durrant's conversation with his fellow students. It is known that he had attempted to make one of the girls his victim, perhaps the other, Blanche Lamont may have had a suspicion about Eugene Ware, or she may simply have steadily opposed the object with which Durrant is thought to have cultivated her acquaintance. Miss Williams, who already knew something of Durrant's real character, may have had a suspicion regarding the other girl's disappearance. Added to these possible motives which are offered in explanation of the crimes, there is that trend of mind which dwells upon the morbid and selects in a course of study those subjects upon which a diseased imagination is prone to feed.

It seems now that the defense will be insanity, coupled with the plea that the evidence is inclusive. Durrant must be acquitted entirely, found guilty of deliberate murder, or adjudged insane and imprisoned for life. There is no half way measure possible. He is not without friends and sympathizers. His mother is his staunchest advocate, just as was the aged mother of Carlyle Harris, whose history in some respects resembles that of Durrant. The Christian Endeavor meeting and Durrant's appearance there will be wonderfully handled, no doubt, by defense and prosecution. His demeanor there recalls an incident somewhat similar in the great Borden case in Fall River, Mass., where Andrew Borden and his wife Abbie were brutally murdered and no one was punished.

Long Island's Oyster Plant. There are 70,000 acres given up to the cultivation of oysters along the Long Island Sound front of Connecticut, and the land and plants are valued at \$4,000,000.

OUR PRESS.



With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party!

EDITORIAL.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD SCORES THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT FOR ITS ACTION IN THE DEBS CASE.

Last week we published the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Debs case. The decision was no surprise to the Socialists and thinking people who know the true state of Capitalist "law and order."

This week we submit to our readers the criticism of a representative of the Capitalist class—Governor Altgeld of Illinois. Mr. Altgeld, in speaking on the Debs case decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, says:

"The remanding of Debs to jail is in itself a matter of small consequence compared with the principle established, which is of transcendent importance. This decision marks a turning point in our history, for it establishes a new form of government never before heard among men, that is, government by injunction."

"Under this procedure a Federal Judge, sitting in a rear room can, on motion of some corporation attorney, issue a ukase, which he calls an injunction, forbidding anything he chooses and which the law does not forbid. Where the law forbids a thing no injunction is necessary. In other words, he can legislate for himself, and having done so he can then turn around and arrest and imprison as many people as he pleases, not for violating any law, but on the mere pretext that they had disregarded his injunction; and mark you, they are not tried by jury, according to the forms of law, but the same Judge who issued the ukase and who claims that his dignity was offended, himself tries the case, and whether anything is proven or nothing is proven he can send men to prison at pleasure, and there is no remedy."

"The provisions of the Constitution, 'that no man shall be deprived of his liberty without trial by an impartial jury,' is practically wiped out by this decision of the United States Supreme Court, and the theory that ours was exclusively a Government of law is now at an end, for every community is now subject to obey any whim or caprice which any Federal Judge may promulgate. And if Federal Judges can do this, then it will not be long until State Judges will follow this example."

"The Constitution declares that our Government has three departments, the executive, judicial and legislative, and that no one shall trench on the other, but under this new order of things a Federal Judge becomes at once legislator, court and executioner."

"For over a century our Government moved along the lines of the Constitution, and we became great and powerful. Life and property were protected, and the law was enforced. Now we have made a departure. The bulwark of liberty has been undermined; trial by jury has been stricken down."

"You know there were two separate proceedings against Debs. One was according to the established forms of law. He was indicted by a Grand Jury for acts alleged to have been done during the strike, and he was regularly tried by a jury, and it turned out there was absolutely no case against him. It is true the jury were not allowed to bring in a verdict, because near the end of the trial one of the jurors became ill, and the prosecution refused to go on. Debs' attorneys offered to proceed with the remaining 11, or to add a new man and proceed, but the railroad lawyer, who also represented the Government, prevented a verdict of acquittal and had the case postponed."

"The other proceeding was by injunction. A Federal Judge on motion of some railroad attorney, issued a ukase against the people of all the States in the Judicial Circuit, in which he forbade nearly everything that the ingenuity of man could think of, and which the law did not forbid, and having thus legislated, he then turned around and had Debs and others arrested, not for violating any law, but for failing to respect his ukase, or his injunction, and then this Judge not only refused a jury trial, but he himself pro-

ceeded to determine whether his own dignity had been offended, and he promptly sent the defendants to prison. The Judge being legislator, court and executioner. Had there been a jury trial the defendants would have been discharged, because it was not proved that they had violated any law."

"This would have been in harmony with the Constitution, with the law of the land and with eternal justice. But the corporations wanted the Constitution brushed aside, and the Federal Judge kindly obliged them, and the United States Supreme Court has now approved his acts."

"For a number of years it has been remarked that the decisions of the United States courts were nearly always in favor of corporations. Then it was noticed that no man could be appointed to a Federal Judgeship unless he was satisfactory to those interests. Over a year ago the New York 'World' talked about a packed Supreme Court, and that court has within a few days rendered two decisions, which unfortunately tend to confirm this charge. A week ago it did violence to the Constitution and laws of the land by holding that the Government had no power to tax the rich of this country. Now it has stricken down trial by jury and has established government by injunction. Forty years ago the slave power predominated. To-day it is Capitalism."

"George William Curtis described the slave power of 40 years ago as follows: 'Slavery sat in the White House and made laws in the Capitol. Courts of justice were its ministers and legislatures were its lackeys. It silenced the preacher in the pulpit. It muzzled the editor at his desk and the professor in his lecture room. It set the price upon the heads of peaceful citizens. It robbed the mails and denounced the vital principles of the Declaration of Independence as treason. Even in States whose laws did not tolerate slavery it ruled the club and drawing room, the factory and the office. It swaggered at the dinner table and scoured with scorn a cowardly society. It tore the golden rule from school books and the pictured benignity of Christ from the prayer books.' Now substitute the word 'Capitalism' for the word 'slavery,' and the above is an exact picture of our condition to-day."

"The American people crushed the slave power. They washed its stain off of our flag and saved our institutions. Can they rescue them again? Many say yes. But they have not reflected that the crushing force which now confronts them is greater than was ever the slave power. Besides, slavery itself was sectional and in the end it was possible to unite the rest of the country against it."

"But the corrupt money power has its withering finger on every pulse in the land, and is destroying the rugged manhood and love of liberty which alone can carry a people through a great crisis. What, then, is the situation to-day? For over 20 years foreign and domestic capitalism has dominated. It sits in the White House and Legislatures, in the Capitol, courts of justice are its ministers and Legislatures are its lackeys. And the whole machinery of fashionable society is its handmaid."

"Just see what a brood of evils have sprung from the power of capitalism since 1870."

"First—The striking down of over one-third of the money of the world, thus crushing the debtor class and paralyzing industry."

"Second—The growth of that corrupt use of wealth, which is undermining our institutions, debauching public officials, shaping legislation and creating Judges who do its bidding."

"Third—Exempting the rich from taxation."

"Fourth—Substitution of government by injunction for government by the Constitution and laws."

"Fifth—The striking down of trial by jury."

"Never was there so much patriotic talk as in the last 25 years, and never were there so many influences at work strangling republican institutions."

(Signed) "JOHN P. ALTGELD."

Gov. Altgeld's criticism of the United States Supreme Court is a strong condemnation of the entire Capitalist system. If this arraignment had come from the Socialist it would have passed almost unnoticed. But here we have a man of great prominence, the Governor of one of America's largest and richest States, a man who has been elected as a representative of the Capitalist class, coming out openly and fearlessly condemning the entire machinery of Capitalist class rule as a "Government by injunction."

The world will give credit to Governor Altgeld for what he has done. According to Governor Altgeld, our "free American Republic" has become a farce; but the Governor might just as well have added: "Our Republican Government will remain a mere farce as long as the people silently endorse the arbitrary Capitalist class rule."

And there is only one means to abolish this "Government by injunction," and this means is Socialism. By this time Governor Altgeld ought to know, by his own experience, that the economic, social and political institutions of Capitalism are rotten to the core, that true reforms are almost impossible under the present political management. If Governor Altgeld is anxious to continue his warfare against the injustices perpetrated under the Government by injunction, then he cannot much longer remain in the ranks of one of the old boodie parties.

With Capitalism it is not a question of right or justice, but a question of political power, of might. Political power is the means whereby the ruling classes sanction all social crimes, all tyrannical er-

and all kinds of cruelties into "law and order," into "legal and constitutional rights," etc.

Gov. Altgeld deserves credit for his courage of showing the American people that the same Capitalist class who make so much noise about "law and order," about the infallibility of our constitution are really the first ones who disregard the most sacred constitutional rights of the people.

The last part of Gov. Altgeld's criticism and arguments against Capitalism are weak. Here the Governor shows his weakness as a political economist. All the evils the Governor complains of are the direct outgrowth of Capitalism. The corruption he is speaking of is by no means an American product; it is a product of Capitalism. The Capitalist profit system tends to destroy all that is good and noble and beneficial to the masses of the people. As long as Gov. Altgeld permits a "debtor" class to exist, he must also permit the robbing knights of commerce and industry to exist.

Let the voice of Socialism be heard! Work for the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth—it is the only salvation of mankind.

OUR MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

Supplementary Report and Interesting Notes.

Boston, Mass., May 26, 1896.—The Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts assembled in convention at 9 o'clock a. m. Comrade Wentworth of Lynn was elected temporary chairman of the convention, with Comrade Klemmer of Springfield secretary. Committee on Credentials: Comrade Brophy of Boston, Comrade Briggs of Holyoke, reported the following delegates: J. M. Cubitos, Boston; Wm. Hail, South Boston; John Fink, Lawrence; Wm. Isenecker, Boston; James W. Cole, North Adams; Adelphi Sultana, Pittsfield; Wm. Allen, Fitchburg; Christ Dietlein, Fitchburg; S. T. Briggs, Holyoke; Henry Sudeolg, Clinton; S. E. Putney, Somerville; F. C. Brophy, Boston; Fred Hodecker, Adams; C. N. Wentworth, Lynn; Dennis McDonald, Lynn; Abe Rofflowich, North Bedford; Paul Vogt, Fannett; Max Klemmer, Springfield; August Klimmer, Greylock.

Report of Secretary Putney of the State Committee read and accepted. Report of Financial Secretary Claus read and referred to Auditing Committee.

Delegate S. Goldman of Haverhill reported the permanent improvement and growth of the American Section in that city. Delegate Briggs reported that the German members were feeling the reaction of last autumn's enthusiasm. South Boston, Comrade Hail made a favorable report.

Comrade Allen of Fitchburg reported good work there. Comrade King of Boston Jewish Section reported 75 good standing members and good work done last winter in concert work. North Adams delegate reported 25 members in good standing. The section was organized in March. Wanted two speakers in the autumn, with preference of Comrade Avery. Lawrence, Comrade John Fink, reported need of English speakers in that city. McDonald of Lynn reported good work from their many good speakers.

Abe Rofflowich of New Bedford made a very interesting report of the conditions in that city. That is running five looms with the increase of 5 per cent in wages, the fines and increase of the necessities increases the cost of living 15 per cent.

The Adams delegate, Hodecker, reported 12½ per cent of the total vote of Adams was cast by the Socialists.

Fitchburg, through Comrade Dietlein, reports opposition from an anarchistic element. Comrade Klemmer of Greylock reported 17 members in good standing. Gratification at the formation of the American Section in North Adams, as they could depend upon them for agitation.

Comrade Inderoy of Clinton was the only member who gave the report in German, saying with only two speeches, one two years ago, Mrs. Avery, and last year Comrade Taylor, they had been able to advance the cause in slight measure.

The convention adjourned for lunch at 12:15 to 2:30.

The convention reassembled at 2 p. m. promptly. Discussion in regard to seating delegates belonging to sections not affiliated with the National Executive Committee at New York took place, with the result that 4 to reconsider the seating of each delegate and 10 against.

Conrad Pearce of Lynn was asked to take the waiting time in making a statement as to best methods of propaganda.

Stand to the strict projection of the Socialist doctrine, not by side issues, either theological or social.

Comrade Avery of Boston was called upon and spoke of the unity of action possible to Socialists by the application of their doctrine in positive, not aggressive lines.

The prospects for a lively agitation in Massachusetts are very bright. Comrades, put the shoulder to the wheel. The time has come when you must act as the Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips of the anti-wage slavery movement.

Up with our banner!

WELCOME, PINKERTON THUG!

How the Bosses Stir Up the Union Men of Holyoke.

Things have been so awfully dull in Holyoke's Labor circles of late that the bosses concluded to bring a little life into Labor's ranks by holding up to Holyoke's lazy union men a real live Pinkerton detective. There has been a strike in progress at the Dean Steam Pump Works for almost two months, but it has been carried on in such a quiet and so-called er-

derly manner that few Holyokers outside of the immediately concerned were aware of the fact. This does not seem to please the bosses at all, and they made up their minds that something must be done to let the world know that there is a strike in Holyoke, so they sent for a Pinkerton thug to see if that will rile up the bull and make him fight.

Fortunately, Holyoke's workmen have imbibed too much Socialism to waste their powder in sham battles with Capitalism. They know that the weakest point of the Capitalist alligator is near the ballot box on the day of election and they have commenced to tickle the beast in that direction. The coming of the Pinkerton may add force to the pricking. So we say, welcome, Pinkerton thug!

CONNECTICUT SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY FINANCIAL REPORT.

Annual financial report for the year ending May 29, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| For dues— | |
| Section Rockville | \$30.00 |
| Section Meriden | 6.85 |
| Section Hartford | 54.39 |
| Section Bridgeport | 12.00 |
| Section Waterbury | 24.00 |
| Section Danbury | 3.00 |
| Section Middletown | 6.00 |
| Section New Britain | 5.50 |
| Section Naugatuck | 2.00 |
| Section New Haven | 96.00 |
| Chas. Hortal | 2.50 |
| Chas. Corning | 1.20 |
| James Flisch | .30 |
| F. Hederik | 1.00 |
| C. Hierdt | .40 |
| Hugo Noa | 1.00 |
| Total | \$346.05 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| To National Ex. for dues | \$122.25 |
| For printing | 187.45 |
| For agitation | 228.00 |
| For typewriter | 12.00 |
| Postage, expressage and telegrams | 33.29 |
| Sundries | 8.70 |
| Total | \$592.79 |

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Rec. for dues | \$346.05 |
| Rec. election fund | 390.58 |
| Total | \$636.63 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| In report | \$592.79 |
| Balance on May 29, 1895 | 43.84 |
| Total | \$636.63 |

ELECTION FUND.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Section Rockville | \$16.75 |
| Section Meriden | 3.00 |
| Section Hartford | 32.40 |
| Section Bridgeport | 7.50 |
| Section Waterbury | 10.00 |
| Section Danbury | 4.10 |
| Section Middletown | 8.10 |
| Section New Britain | 11.80 |
| Section Naugatuck | 1.75 |
| Section New Haven | 230.88 |
| German Election Club, Graves' cigar factory, New Haven | 25.00 |
| Arbeiter Maercher (Ladies) | 20.00 |
| Ansonia | 5.12 |
| Stamford | 1.20 |
| Chas. Nord | 1.00 |
| Thomsonville | 1.50 |
| Seymour | 1.00 |
| Sundries | 5.20 |
| Cash on hand, May 30, 1894 | 17.08 |
| Total | \$390.58 |

STAMP ACCOUNT.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Received from Na. Ex. on credit | \$ 3.00 |
| Bought from Nat. Ex. | 24.45 |
| Total | \$21.45 |

DELIVERED TO THE SECTIONS.

On credit. Sold. Total.

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|------|---------|
| Rockville | 50 | 2.00 | 2.50 |
| Meriden | 30 | 4.05 | 7.55 |
| Hartford | 50 | 5.50 | 41.80 |
| Bridgeport | 50 | 1.20 | 12.70 |
| Waterbury | 60 | 2.40 | 3.00 |
| Danbury | 10 | .30 | .40 |
| Middletown | 30 | .60 | .90 |
| New Britain | 25 | .55 | .80 |
| Naugatuck | 15 | .30 | .35 |
| New Haven | 100 | 8.50 | 10.00 |
| Brantford | 45 | — | — |
| Ch. Nortel | — | .13 | .13 |
| Ch. Corning | — | .05 | .05 |
| James Flisch | — | .01 | .01 |
| F. Hederik | — | .05 | .05 |
| E. Heirich | — | .02 | .02 |
| Hugo Noa | — | .05 | .05 |
| On hand | — | — | 3.59 |
| Total | — | — | \$29.45 |

Yours in the cause, fraternally,

H. LEWSARZ, Treasurer.

New Haven, May 29, 1896.

P. S.: Daily People Fund.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Section New Haven | \$12.04 |
| Jewish Branch, Section New Haven | 61.65 |
| From other sources | 11.38 |
| Total | \$85.07 |

At the Hartford City Government meeting last night the question arose on the award of the city register printing contract. The motion was made that it be given to Waterman & Wright, the lowest bidders. At this point Councilman Mahon made a speech opposing the award to this firm on the grounds that this particular firm paid lower wages than any other printing firms in the city. A splendid argument that Councilman Mahon must be a labor union devotee. But for all that the contract was awarded to the firm by a vote of 17 to 7. Just as it should have been. What had the Hartford City Government to do with the wages paid by one printing house, so long as the work was satisfactorily done?—Holyoke Transcript.

The same old chestnut, Am I my brother's keeper? You may screw down the wages of the working people to the lowest notch, drive them to starvation and despair; make tramps of them and criminals. All that does not concern the City Government. In the eyes of the editor of the "Transcript" governments are only instituted to grant valuable franchises to corporations, fat advertisements to the party press and to keep the discontented mob in check. That is Editor Dwight's idea of government—a government of highway robbers and thieves.

Seventeen Socialists elected to the Italian Chamber of Deputies! This is the result of the election campaign in Italy. This shows splendid progress of our cause in Italy. In the last Chamber our party had but 6 men. Few people outside of the Socialists have an idea what an enormous amount of agitation work it cost to bring about such excellent results in "Darkest Italy." Socialism governs the world.

SOCIALISM IN CONNECTICUT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY SERRER OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Our Noble Cause is Making Splendid Progress.

To the Socialists of Connecticut.

Comrades: A year of hard work has passed since our last meeting. Most of us, like the rest of the workingmen, have struggled very hard for a bare existence. Sickness, enforced idleness, reductions in wages have pressed on us. What show do we stand for the near future? Whilst this system continues which robs the toiler of the larger share of his product, whilst every new machine which our brains and muscles build tends to multiply the number of the unemployed, no better times can be expected.

The two old parties which have alternately governed the country will never bring any relief to us. Their representatives are true and faithful to the capitalist class. They are

By No Means Traitors to the Class They Represent.

We need not blame them for our poor condition. If there is anything to be done, we ourselves must do it. It is by the votes of our fellow workmen that the political agents of those who live idly upon them are kept in power, and even among the organized workers there are many, we are sorry to say, who still vote the old party tickets, although nearly every strike in which organized labor was engaged during the last two years was lost. In this State there are about 150,000 wage workers, most of them working in factories. During the last two years their income has, on an average, been reduced fully 30 per cent, while

Fifteen Per Cent of Their Number Were Thrown on the Street;

no work for them.

At present there is a slight improvement in business, but reductions in wages continue. The concentration of wealth is progressing with accelerating speed, while on the other side the army of the poor is ever growing. Now the question arises: Will this continue forever? We Socialists know that it will not; we know for certain that the end is near. We are few in number, but the material, the will and all the conditions which guarantee the final triumph of Socialism are at hand.

If we look at Europe, we see in every country the workmen uniting under the banner of the Socialist Labor party. Hundreds of Socialists are thrown into prison or otherwise persecuted; but with what result?

The Army of Socialism is Ever and Everywhere Growing.

In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Holland, Spain, Italy, Switzerland. Progress upon progress. In little Belgium the workmen not only secured for themselves universal suffrage, but also elected a good number of delegates to Parliament. The French Socialists are to-day a power. In Austria our comrades carry on a gallant fight for universal suffrage. In Germany the aristocracy of birth and the aristocracy of money have, in their desperation at the gigantic strides of Socialism, forgotten their traditional enmities, and united to resist the advancing tide. Their last attempt to build a dam was a total failure. In Austria the workmen have formed a labor party, and are rapidly drifting into Socialism. Here

In America, During the Last Year, Great Changes Took Place.

Two men once prominent in the labor movement, and who for years had fought Socialism—Powderly and Gompers—have fallen. A number of trades organizations have lately endorsed the Socialist platform, and more are to follow.

Three or four years ago very few Socialists of other nationality than the German could be found here. For a long time a very few men, born in Germany and unable to speak the English language, were the standard-bearers of Socialism in this country. Despite insults and ridicule, they held fast to their purpose. To-day they are well rewarded.

The time is past when the American workman of average intelligence would laugh at Socialistic ideas. He begins to realize the true state of affairs. It is he who now swells the ranks of the S. L. P. Our American

Comrades Are Sick and Tired To-day of Being at the Tail End

of the great international labor movement. Their aim is to be in the lead, and we bid them welcome. There is hardly to-day one organization in which we would not find advocates of Socialism.

With this encouragement we have worked this year. Wherever an opportunity was offered we tried to organize. For that purpose we visited the following places: Stamford, South Norwalk, Ansonia, Branford, New London, Wallingford, Middletown and New Britain. Sections were organized in New Britain, Middletown and Branford. Party members we have in New London, Uncasville, "Woodmont, Milford, Stamford, Naugatuck and Thomsonville. A year ago we had sections and party members in only eight towns; to-day we are represented in seventeen towns.

Agitation.—Last summer the Arbeiter Mannerchor of New Haven went for the purpose of amusement and agitation to Ansonia. Comrades J. Turkey and P. Zimmermann delivered speeches there. On Labor Day nine comrades from New Haven visited Branford, Wallingford, Ansonia, Derby, Seymour, and South Norwalk for agitation purposes.

Literature.—The Hall Committee distributed large quantities of literature throughout the State. About twenty copies of the "People" are every week mailed to different addresses, and we have some very good results to show.

We distributed in all 40,000 English and

10,000 German campaign leaflets; 6,000 English, 1,000 German and 500 Italian placards; 500 posters; 200 Labor Day "People," and 4,000 other leaflets.

Mass Meetings.—In 1892 ten mass meetings in seven different towns were arranged. Last year over forty public meetings were arranged in the following seventeen towns: Stamford, South Norwalk, Bridgeport, West Haven, New Haven, Fair Haven, Branford, Wallingford, Middletown, Meriden, Hartford, Rockville, New Britain, Waterbury, Danbury, Naugatuck and Ansonia. As speakers we had in the State Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, Miss Konikoff, L. Sanial, A. Jonas, A. Caham, C. Casson, B. Feigenbaum, H. Carless, Charles Matchett, D. De Leon, B. Taylor, S. Taylor, F. O. Pilgrim, J. Tuckey, P. Zimmermann.

Press.—Our English party organ, the "People," is gaining in every way; "Labor" is circulated as a local organ in three cities; "Vorwaerts" is doing well in its new form. The two German publications, "Der Sozial Demokrat" and "Der Wahre Jacob," are also gaining, but the greatest success has been achieved by the Hebrew press.

State Election.—When, in 1892, the Home-stead strike aroused the working people of this country, we all expected that a fair vote would be cast for our party, and that a greater number of the toilers would thus manifest their dissatisfaction with the present system. But in this we were mistaken. The few meetings held were poorly attended. About a year later the workmen were alarmed by a panic, which threw many into enforced idleness and compelled them to deny themselves and their own chief necessities of life.

General Dissatisfaction With the State of Affairs Was Loudly Expressed.

Our old comrades began work with renewed effort. Many new and young comrades joined our ranks under the red banner of the proletariat. New life and unusual enthusiasm were infused into our movement. Our meetings were all very well attended. The election brought us officially 853 votes; but we surely obtained 1,100, as in many districts our vote was not counted. Section Bridgeport received the endorsement and support of the Workmen's Club for our ticket. The following tables explain themselves:

TOTAL VOTE IN 1892 AND 1894.

| | 1892. | 1894. |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| Socialist | 333 | 859 |
| Republican | 76,745 | 83,975 |
| Democrat | 82,787 | 66,287 |
| Prohibition | 3,927 | 2,310 |
| Populist | 773 | 1,546 |
| Totals | 164,565 | 154,977 |

SOCIALIST VOTE BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

| Counties. | Towns. | 1892. | 1894. | Votes. |
|------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| New Haven | 3 | 152 | 8 | 490 |
| New London | — | — | 1 | 48 |
| Windham | — | — | 1 | 48 |
| Litchfield | 3 | 4 | — | — |
| Fairfield | 2 | 29 | 5 | 188 |
| Middlesex | 1 | 23 | — | — |
| Tolland | 2 | 48 | 2 | 58 |
| Hartford | 5 | 63 | 7 | 108 |
| Total | 16 | 333 | 23 | 859 |

In Middletown our votes were counted, but not officially credited to us. In some places our ballot was thrown out because we had no candidates for all the offices to be voted for. From the above figures it may be seen that the Socialist Labor party had the highest percentage of increase.

A word now on our State constitution. There is hardly a State that has such a poor constitution as that of Connecticut.

Our Legislature, Now in Session, Did Not Find It Worth Mending.

Twelve thousand and five hundred out of 155,000 voters elected 127 out of 252 Representatives. The same evil exists nearly to the same extent in the Senatorial election. One-third of the voters elected one-eighth of our Senators. It is evident that there is no fair representation of the working people possible under such conditions. Corporations find it an easy thing to elect their men, who never fail to give them satisfaction. As an illustration, we may mention New Haven and Waterbury, which, with 12,700 votes, elected four Representatives only. The census of 1890 shows a decrease of population in the rural districts, while the larger cities have increased in numbers.

The necessity of greater activity on the part of our party members becomes more evident day by day. The eagerness of vast numbers of people to learn something about Socialism brings home to us the fact that we must not content ourselves with distributing the "People" and pamphlets wherever we deem it advisable, but that we should acquire a more thorough knowledge of their contents, so that we may be able to victoriously meet in debate any opponent.

Comrades and friends! Thousands of hands are busy to-day decorating the graves of those who have fought against foreign tyranny, and those who have fought for the abolition of chattel slavery, one of the most cursed institutions ever in existence. We honor them. But let us also honor all those who have during the centuries fought against all injustice, all sorts of tyranny, and those who have fought wage slavery, another still more cursed system.

They are bedded all over the world, in the ice fields of Siberia as well as in sunny Italy. And in memory of our dead heroes and those who are buried alive in the fields of Siberia, in the mines of the Ural or in the dungeons of

World of Labor.

JAY GOULD AND THE DE'IL.

By Comrade Henry Horron, Omaha, Neb.

Good morning, friend Jay, I'm delighted to know, That your trouble up here was so easily ended. I wish I could say the same of below, But I am not so ably defended. My subjects are lazy and often rebel, Which keeps me in a stew, And although I'm Satan, the ruler of — I would resign now in favor of you.

Well, my old friend, I'm sorry to see Such weakness displayed in one so well trained. If you can't do no better, take example from me; Consult legal talent, and have them restrained. Of lawyers and judges you have plenty below, For on earth it is commonly said, That when they leave us they go down to you, And they will help you if they are paid.

What you say is quite true, and for you is all right; But it seems that don't understand; It's the legal gentlemen I have to fight. You have the poor workingman, Your plan is good and works very well. Here on earth when a poor man is tried, But it would not answer at all down in — For the lawyers are on the wrong side.

I declare, my dear friend, I am puzzled to see Why you and the lawyers should fight. For, I assure you, they are very convenient to me In framing laws that make robbery right. And when I am in trouble I go first to them, For a good fee they will soon find a flaw. And I assure you our chance to steal would be slight, If we were not protected by law.

INTERNATIONAL.

London, England.

KEIR HARDIE'S CONGRATULATION.—Kier Hardie, M. P., writes about the political situation in Germany: The political situation in Germany at present will bear watching. The Coercion Bill, which was to wipe Socialism out of the Fatherland has been ignominiously defeated, and Kaiser William and his minions suffered thereby a nasty fall. It is very significant of the times that not only the Radicals, but also the church party in the Reichstag stood by the Socialists and opposed the Government. The ostensible reason put forward by the churchmen for their so doing is that the provisions of the bill might have applied to them, and with a lively recollection of the days of the Kulturkampf they did not care to risk a renewal of persecution. There is doubtless some truth in this contention, but the real reason must be sought in the growth of Socialism itself and the desire of the church, true to its traditions, to be on the side of the majority. What the Emperor and his advisers will do next remains to be seen. The situation for them is most serious. Socialism, instead of being repressed, has beaten the forces of Government in their stronghold. For the Emperor to risk another fall would be to stake his crown on a throw of the dice; to tamely submit will be to suffer a loss of prestige which the impetuous young man can ill brook. As Mr. Bebel pointed out in the course of the final debate on the bill, the policy of the Government was to provoke the Socialists to deeds of violence, and thus furnish an excuse for using the military. The chances are that this same game will be continued under a different guise, though fortunately, the movement in Germany is under the control of cool, far-seeing men. Even if the Government did force on an outbreak they would probably find the army not so pliable an instrument for use against the German people as it was a quarter of a century ago, when employed against the French. The one man who is doubtless enjoying the situation is Prince Bismarck, who, from his country home at Friedrichsruh, is looking out in amusement at the puny efforts of the lathe and plaster men to do what he, the man of blood and iron, was by them driven from office for having failed to accomplish. We congratulate our German comrades on this latest proof of the near triumph of their principles.

Birmingham, England.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION.—The next annual conference of the Social-Democratic Federation will be held at Binghamton on Sunday and Monday, Aug. 4 and 5. This will be the strongest conference ever held by the Federation.

Berlin, Germany.

IMPRISONED SEVEN MONTHS FOR THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM.—Max Zachau, one of the editors of the "Social Democrat," has just been "discharged" as an inmate of the Plötzensee Prison, where he served a term of seven months' imprisonment for criticizing and attacking Capitalist law and order.

NO SOCIALISTS WANTED.—The Socialist press has recommended the publication of official documents marked "confidential." One document printed is a circular last week by the War Department to the commanders of the various army corps, directing that Socialist recruits should be kept out of the guard corps, and that all such conscripts should be carefully watched, in order to prevent

them from making proselytes in the army.

Tulle, France.

LABOR DEMONSTRATION.—A monster mass meeting and Labor demonstration was held in this city. Addresses were delivered by the Socialist members of Parliament, Vaillant, Richard-Gerault and Jaures. The meeting decided to aid the railroad employees in their efforts of bettering their conditions by reducing the hours of work and increasing their wages.

St. Petersburg, Russia.

WATCHING THE STUDENTS.—In this city the authorities are fearing that the students will not much longer remain passive and quiet. The Minister for the Interior has issued orders to every local authority to particularly watch the movements of all students, and especially those known to have "advanced tendencies."

Edinburgh, Scotland.

GETTING DOWN TO WORK.—A member of the Social Democratic Federation writes: "The open-air meetings in Edinburgh are doing grand work. Local speakers are coming forward, and the 'Anxious Inquirers' are to be found in front. Dead gently with them, Comrades, for as plants shoot forth buds, then blossom into flowers, so Tories and Liberals shoot forth questions, then blossom into Socialists. May the full bloom be early, and the seed many and strong."

Sidney, Australia.

FURNITURE WORKERS' MOVEMENT.—At a recent meeting of the Sidney Furniture Workers' Union a letter was read from the Melbourne furniture workers, asking for information as to any action being taken in Sidney regarding the Chinese, and stating that the Victorian Government had promised that the matter should be one of the first dealt with after the revision of the tariff. A proposal that the society should assist its unemployed members to tender for contracts on the co-operative system was discussed at considerable length. The meeting eventually agreed to the appointment of a committee to consider the advisableness of amending the rules with a view to giving effect to the proposal. The secretary, Mr. Cutler, was instructed to make full inquiry as to the conditions under which all Government contracts for the manufacture of furniture are being carried out, especially those in the railway department.

Liège, Belgium.

CLERICAL CONCEPTION OF FREEDOM.—Last Sunday Citizen Victor Dejeante, one of the Socialist deputies for Paris, was to have delivered an address at Liège. The hall was engaged, and everything was prepared to give him an enthusiastic reception, when the police agents requested his attendance at the police office, whence he was conducted to the frontier. The Liège Socialists are loud in their protests, and the Socialist group in the Chamber will question the clerical Government upon the matter.

Copenhagen, Denmark.

LABOR TEMPLE.—The Socialist clubs and Labor organizations of this city have decided to build their own Labor Temple, which will cost over 100,000 kroner. The new building shall contain large meeting halls, a theater, a restaurant, a library, etc. The building will be erected in the center of a fine park in Vesterbro, one of the suburbs of Copenhagen, where most of the Socialists live.

Athens, Greece.

THE NEW IDEAS SPREADING.—The Socialist Labor movement in Greece is making considerable progress. For the first time in history of the Greek reform movement the Socialists have decided to take part in the legislative elections and Socialist candidates were put in the field in Athens and Patras. This simple fact shows that the radical reform movement is taking root in Greece.

Lisbon, Portugal.

THE MOVEMENT GETTING POWERFUL.—According to the Lisbon newspaper reports this year's May 1 demonstration was the greatest gathering of working people ever held in the city of Lisbon; 20,000 men and women took part in the parade and mass meeting at the public square. Successful demonstrations were also held in Porto and Evora.

Winnipeg, Canada.

TYPESETTING MACHINES.—The "People's Voice" reports: Mr. Thorneberg, arrived here from Chicago on Saturday to place in order the new type-setting machines for the "Nor-Western." Two expert operators will arrive next week, and before we issue again the Thorneberg machines will be doing the work of a dozen compositors. Mr. Thorneberg carries an International Machinist's card.

Ferrol, Spain.

SOCIALIST VICTORY.—For the first time in the history of the local reform movement the Socialist Labor Party elected one of its candidates to a public office. Senor Fernandez, a prominent Socialist leader, was elected to the City Council of this city.

Bilbao, Spain.

SOCIALIST TRIUMPH.—The Socialists of this city are enthusiastic over the election of their Socialist Comrade Perezagun to the Municipal Council of Bilbao.

Matro, Spain.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST VICTORY.—The radical labor movement is making great progress lately. In the fifth district of this city a Socialist was elected to the City Council at last Sunday's municipal elections.

Dresden, Saxony.

SOCIALIST MARTYRS.—Dr. Gradnau, editor of the Labor paper "Arbeiter Zeitung," has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment for violating the press laws. At this moment there are four editors of the "Arbeiter Zeitung" behind prison walls—all for the same offense.

Brussels, Belgium.

NEW SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS.—The Socialist Co-operative Society "La Maison du Peuple" (The People's House)

has bought for 202,500 francs of real estate from the city of Brussels. On these lots the society will build its new headquarters, meeting halls, stores, etc.

Budapest, Hungary.

FOUR MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.—Mr. Pfeifer, a Socialist Labor agitator, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for writing a circular addressed "To the Oppressed People of Hungary."

Rome, Italy.

SEVENTEEN SOCIALISTS ELECTED.—At last Sunday's by-election the Socialists gained three more seats. This increases the number of strictly Socialist deputies in the Chamber to seventeen. In the last Chamber the Socialists had but six representatives.

NATIONAL.

New York, N. Y.

SWEATED CLOTHING.—Deputy Factory Inspector John Franey of New York says that all but fifteen of the 355 wholesale clothing manufacturers in New York City have their goods made up in sweat shops, and the goods generally lie for some time in the rooms occupied night and day by the sweaters. Since the passage of the factory law about 15,000 sweaters have been driven out of New York, and complaints were received from the New Jersey inspectors saying that their law was not adequate to cope with them.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

TROLLEY STRIKE COST.—Assembly K. of L. No. 75 has just made public the cost to them of the strike of the trolley men. It is itemized and will be presented to the delegates of Assembly No. 75 next week by Master Workman Connolly. Altogether the sum of \$13,729.69 was expended. One of the largest items was the expenditure of \$400 to send nonunion men to the cities from which they came. This was kept up until the constant and increasing drain made it impossible to continue that method of warfare longer.

Buffalo, N. Y.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.—The union plumbers, gas and steam fitters of this city, to the number of about 800 have resolved to strike for shorter hours and higher wages. The men were receiving \$2.50 to \$2.75 a day for nine hours' work. They want \$3 a day and eight hours to constitute a day's labor. As far as is known only one firm has signified its intention of acceding to the demands of the men. A general meeting of journeymen plumbers has been called to perfect arrangements. They are confident of success.

Boston, Mass.

HELP THE STRIKERS.—It was voted at the last meeting of the C. L. U. to assist the textile workers at Olneyville, R. I., and Patrick Mahoney of Cigmakers' Union 37, John J. Mahoney of the Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union, and D. J. Monaghan of Machinists' Union 28, were appointed to solicit money. The committee discovered on Thursday that some one without authority had been visiting the brewers and other business people and collecting money.

FIGHTING THE UNION.—The gossamer workers (women) at the rubber factory at Hyde Park are out on strike against a reduction. The manager says when they come back they will do so as individuals and not as a collective body. Otherwise he will not treat with them. The trades unions have endorsed the strike, and so far, have sent \$20. The "very respectable" of the Andover House are on hand with their advice.

STARVATION WAGES.—Vice Treasurer Duncan of the A. F. L., who was here last Sunday at the C. L. U., made the extraordinary statement that in some of the woolen mills in Pennsylvania and New York men were paid only \$3.50 per week, and the women in proportion. "Women," he said, "are more poorly paid than men; their number in factories and workshops are increasing, as the continual development of labor-saving machinery enables the employer to supplant the higher paid labor of the men with lower paid labor of the women. Owing to these facts, the women will become more of a factor in the labor movement in the future than has been the case in the past." There is no doubt that the day is not far distant when we shall find women compositors attempting to compete with the machine for about 15 cents per 1,000 ems—if not less.

Reading, Pa.

WAGES RESTORED.—The Reading Iron Company restored the wages of its 500 tube workers to what they were in 1933. This is a 10-per-cent increase.

Lansing, Mich.

SHUT DOWN.—Two hundred and twenty-five men were laid off and shafts Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 9 of the Lake Superior iron mine were closed down for indefinite periods. These shafts produce non-Bessemer ores for which there is a very slack demand at present.

Leavenworth, Kans.

A MINERS' STRIKE PROBABLE.—From present indications there will be another prolonged coal miners' strike in this city this summer. The miners of the Home Riverside Company met and decided that they would not accept the cut from 30 cents to 20 cents a ton that was to go into effect to-day. They also decided to stand out for semi-monthly payments. A committee was appointed to wait on the company officials and make known the miners' demands. Over 400 men were at the meeting, and the strike will affect about 600 in all. A leading owner of the mines stated that the demands of the men would not be acceded to, and he expected a long strike.

Cherokee, Kans.

INCREASE OF WAGES.—The Zinc smelter men here struck for an increase of 15 per cent in their pay. The men and the operators held a meeting and the trouble was settled by the men agreeing to accept an increase of 7½ per cent in their wages.

St. Louis, Mo.

CLERKS' CONVENTION.—The fifth annual convention of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association will be held in this city July 9 to 14, inclusive. The association was organized in 1890, in Detroit, by six clerks, representing as many local organizations. At the last convention, held in St. Paul in 1931, there were fifteen States represented. Local bodies Nos. 80 and 84 of this city, have appointed a committee to provide for the entertainment of the visitors. The committee is composed of the following well-known clerks: F. J. Hughes, Julius Schwarz, J. E. Seals, F. E. Paolick, F. Esser, J. J. Isaacs, G. Fisher, H. Stohl and D. D. Atchison, representing the retail firms of the city. Messrs. Hughes, Atchison and Schwarz have been elected Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. The committee is holding regular meetings, and has accomplished a vast amount of preliminary work. Arrangements for hotel accommodations and convention hall have been perfected, a number of entertainments have been projected, and as soon as completed will be announced.

Pittsburg, Pa.

INVESTIGATING WAGES.—Five men, representing the Illinois Steel Company, of Chicago, are in the city, looking up wages. They are L. H. Robb, J. John Leigh, John McCoy, Joseph Fogler and Frank Kilts. They are a joint committee from the company and its employees. The recent increase in the wages of the steel mill employees here has had its effect in the West. The Illinois men demanded a raise, but were met with the statement that they are getting as much money as the men here. To settle the matter the company offered to leave it to a committee of five to investigate. This committee will visit all the mills in this city, Johnstown, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Youngstown, and secure the rate of wages paid. Whatever this report shall be will settle the question in Chicago. It is believed that the rate of wages will be found about uniform, and no material changes will be made in Chicago.

St. Joseph, Mo.

DEMAND EIGHT HOURS.—Three hundred journeymen painters to-day made a demand on the contractors for eight hours' work each day, at an increase of from 25c to 27½c an hour. In case the demand is not complied with they will strike Monday.

Galesburg, Ill.

RAILWAY TRAINMEN.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen to-day adopted a system of State legislative boards to look after legislation friendly to railroad labor in the several States. The Grand Master and First Vice-Grand Master were given greater authority regarding the disposition of funds. The convention endorsed the policy of the grand officers during the last year, by which strikes were avoided and the men lived up to their contracts with the railroad companies. It adopted the Cedar Rapids plan of federation, combining brotherhoods of engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraph operators. The salaries of the grand officers were reduced. The selection of officers will probably come off Tuesday, and the indications are that P. H. Morrissey will be elected Grand Master.

Columbus, O.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.—The Ohio miners and operators reached an agreement on the wage question. The price for pick mining in the Hocking district is to be 51c a ton, based on a 60c rate in the thin vein mines of the Pittsburg district, the other districts of Ohio to occupy the same relative position which they did April 30, 1895. In case an advance is secured in the Pittsburg district, a proportionate advance is to be made in Ohio, and a board of seven miners and seven operators is to be appointed to determine whether such an advance has been made in the Pittsburg district, with authority to call in a disinterested party in event of failure to agree. All miners are to be reinstated without prejudice. The agreement is to be submitted to the miners of the State for their approval or disapproval, and, though there will be some opposition to it, a final acceptance by the miners is regarded as inevitable. The agreement is not made for any specified time.

Calumet, Mich.

RESTORE WAGES.—The Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, employing 3,500 men, will restore wages to the figure current before the 19 per cent reduction in 1933.

Olneyville, Rhode Island.

THE TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE.—The beginning of the eighth week finds the strikers in Olneyville in a better position than they have been since the inauguration of the strike. The Executive Board is now in perfect working order, with plenty of funds coming in to carry the fight on to a successful finish. The attitude of the strikers is becoming firmer day by day, and encouraging reports coming in daily from the out-of-town textile workers, who recognize the fact that to settle successfully in Olneyville means the success of all textile workers throughout the United States. The part that Olneyville plays in the textile industry is price maker for all textile centers. This fact is universally known, and that is the reason the outside workers are responding so liberally to the appeal of their Olneyville brethren. The daily press (which, of course, is controlled by the manufacturers) has been endeavoring to throw cold water upon the efforts of the help by publishing what appears to be fake interviews with business men of Olneyville, but the workers have long since learned to weigh all things which appear in the papers before accepting it as truth. A committee of the strikers visited the various business men the days following the publication of the so-called interviews, and talked at length upon the situation,

explaining that the strikers intended to get a substantial advance this time, and thus do away with the ever-present discontent that is prevalent when wages are low. For over ten years previous to the outrageous cut in 1893 labor troubles were unknown in Olneyville, and the reason is plain. The operatives were then getting sufficient wages to insure them a comfortable living. But the prices of the necessities of life have increased so enormously and the wages have been reduced to such an extent that nothing short of the strikers winning their demands in full will restore to Olneyville the peaceful quiet and business prosperity enjoyed in former years. The business men asked the committee what assurance the manufacturers would have, even though they granted the demands of the operatives, that they would not be inconvenienced in getting out future orders, as they understood that a few agitators were arousing discontent among the help. The committee told them the strikers stood ready to enter into a yearly contract with the manufacturers, and in this way all disturbance would be done away with.

Portland, Oregon.

POWDERLY'S INTENTIONS.—I am in receipt of a pamphlet containing this head line, "Why the Independent Order Knights of Labor?" and also quite a lengthy treatise signed "Wilson," setting forth the grievance of N. T. A. 125, which is an attempted justification of the new order. I have read it over carefully, never having heard the qualified statements of the "kickers" before. I read it without prejudice, but could neither find the justification they sought to establish nor principle, honesty and high purpose. The base of their treacherous scheme to disrupt the Knights of Labor appears clearly to be an attempt to reinstate Powderly and shows his designing and directing hand through the whole proceedings.

After a submission of this matter to our Local Assembly (918), Portland, Ore., I am instructed by them to say to all whom it may concern that we denounce T. V. Powderly and his Independent Knight of Labor order as the conspiracy of a disappointed and ambitious man, who, like the leaders in the two old parties, has held the reins of government so long that he rebelled at the thought of having the power pass from his hands. We denounce him and his co-conspirators as traitors without principle, honor, honesty or one single disinterested sentiment for the order which he claims to have done so much for, and which he now is so industrious in disrupting. We believe thoroughly that he is at last in his proper element, working in the interest of the two old parties to disrupt and disorganize the labor unions and Knights of Labor, and that in his last enterprise he has found the means which he has long been seeking of enriching himself at the expense of the laborers by turning Benedict Arnold and betraying into the hands of the money power of the country.

We would warn the wage-worker against being inveigled into a conspiracy gotten up to divide labor against labor, that the money power may better thrive upon disunion. We believe that T. V. Powderly is working directly in the interest of the plutocratic oligarchy to divide the ranks of organized working men and that he is being well and generously paid for his villainy. We believe that he should be condemned, despised, scorned and shamed by every honorable and honest Knight of Labor as the arch-traitor of the century and relegated to the ignominious oblivion he so richly deserves.

We have the most thorough and unbounded confidence, respect and esteem for our present General Master Workman and officers. We believe that James R. Sovereign deserves fully the love and confidence bestowed upon him by every true Knight. We assert that his record is one of the cleanest, most upright and straightforward that illuminates the pages of public trust. No personal ambitions stimulate his endeavor, but a loyalty and devotion to the interest of the order he loves inspire every impulse and direct every act. Bravely, conscientiously and nobly has he done his work in the face of every obstacle that Powderly and his conspirators have placed in his way, and they have left no stone unturned to harass, hinder and discourage him in his clean and honorable course. We therefore pledge anew our loyalty, confidence and co-operation to our present General Master Workman and general officers and condemn as traitors T. V. Powderly and his co-conspirators, who in the interest of the money power would disrupt and disunite the Knights of Labor.

M. W. Mt. Hood L. A., 918, Portland, Ore.

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LABEL BILL A LAW.—Governor Hastings on Tuesday last signed the bill for the punishment of the counterfeiting, forging or illegal use of union labels or trade marks. On Tuesday afternoon a committee consisting of Mr. P. Lynch of the United Hatters and George Change, President of Typographical Union, No. 2, both members of the League, waited upon the Governor and requested him to sign the bill. The Chief Executive listened attentively to the reasons given by the committee why the bill should become a law, and then, in the presence of the committee, signed the bill, using Mr. Chance's pen for the purpose, at the latter's request.

Four boys in a reformatory in Naumburg, Saxony, strangled two of their fellow prisoners, with the sole object of causing their transfer to a jail, where they thought they would be more comfortable.

A tunnel, 7,400 meters in length, to the center of Mont Blanc, has been proposed by a Swiss engineer. Then by a vertical shaft, people may ascend to the summit, 2,800 meters above the tunnel level.

HELP THE BREWERY WORKERS

APPEAL TO THE TRADES AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

A Protest Against the Suicidal Tactics of Fighting in Labor's Own Ranks.

Fellow Workmen and Brothers! Greeting: In the name of Organized Labor of America, and in the interest of the general welfare we appeal to you to assist the National Brewery Workers' Union in their struggle.

We have been engaged in serious struggles ever since our International Union was organized.

We Have Been Successful in Many Struggles.

thanks to the liberal aid and assistance given us by our brave brothers of the A. F. of L. and the K. of L., as well as of some independent labor organizations, not yet connected with either one of these two national bodies.

Without their help our movement would have been a failure. Without their help our National Union would have been an impossibility.

We recognized these facts. We knew from experience that it requires the combined strength and power of the A. F. of L. and the K. of L.

To Make a Successful Fight Against the Combined Forces of Monopoly.

We, the members of the National Brewery Workers' Union are proud of our organization. Although we have been in the fight for the very existence of our union for many years we have done our utmost to help the struggling brothers of other organizations.

We have paid thousands of dollars into the strike funds of other organizations. We have never yet neglected our duty, both as Knights of Labor and American Federationists.

Now we ask you, brothers of the American Federation of Labor:

Will You Silently Submit

to the rule of your Executive Council in Indianapolis?

You know that the A. F. of L. Executive Council is doing its utmost to force our National Union either out of the A. F. of L. or out of the Order of the K. of L.

Or will you protest against this action?

We hope you will not permit a small body of men to break up one of the strongest labor organizations of the country.

We hope you will not permit an Executive Council to disgrace the noble cause of Organized Labor by resolutions and decisions dictated to them by petty jealousy and short-sightedness.

Protest! Call a halt to this dangerous work!

We Are Engaged in a Serious Struggle at the Present Time.

A powerful British syndicate is sacrificing thousands of dollars to destroy our organization, and to use their expressions, to "emancipate itself from the tyranny of Organized Labor."

Our prospects of forcing our enemies into recognition of the rights of labor are excellent. But the decision of the A. F. of L., if allowed to be carried out, will injure our cause considerably.

Our Victory Is Your Victory, Our Defeat Is Your Defeat.

For this very reason we appeal to you to assist us in this present crisis. Let the masses of Organized Labor rise in their might and show the A. F. of L. Executive that jealousy, short-sightedness and narrow-mindedness will never lead to victory and success.

Yours in the noble cause of Labor and Humanity.

NATIONAL BREWERY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA.

A. F. OF L. PROGRAMME.

1. Compulsory education.
2. A legal eight-hour work day.
3. Sanitary inspection of work shop, mine and home.
4. Liability of employers for injury to health, body and life.
5. The abolition of the contract system in all public work.
6. The abolition of the sweating system.
7. Under proper economic conditions, the ownership and operation of railways and telegraphs, and the municipal ownership and operation of street railways, gas and electric light, telephone lines and similar monopolies.
8. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be subject to speculative traffic. Occupancy and use should be the only title to possession of land. Taxes upon land should be levied upon its full value for use, exclusive of improvement, and should be sufficient to take for the community all unearned increment.
9. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
10. The collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution.

Mendelssohn was not fond of feasting. He said he could live a week on a sausage and a loaf of bread. His romantic opera of "Lorely" was to some extent inspired by this diet, for he ate little else while composing it.

A grate fire, produced by electricity, is a recent London invention. The "coals" are formed of a combination of fire-clay and chemicals; they are almost instantly made to assume a red-hot glare, and the illusion is perfect.

OF ENGLISH BEAUTY.

HARD TO DO JUSTICE TO IT IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Some Interesting Types that Have Many Admirers—Clever and Beautiful American Women Who Have Married Into Nobility—Lady Grey Egerton.



HE British type of beauty is, as a rule, hard to photograph with justice. The upper classes have usually a proud, distant look that the glow of health and ease of manner go far to turn into a regal beauty. The camera, however, gives only the appearance of hardness and chill. On this account many beauties of high sway abroad cannot gain homage on this side of the water through photography. The other type of British beauty, the gracious and tender, however, finds many admirers here.

Of this latter class is Miss Florence Willoughby, whose expression is one of rare sweetness and sentiment, and



MISS LESLIE CHESTER, whose profile indicates features of the warmest and most sympathetic delicacy. Miss Leslie Chester is also the possessor of a strikingly beautiful face. Her profile is as clear-cut as any cameo perfected under skillful hands. Though the rest of her features are of the smaller, more delicate type, Miss Chester's eyes are very large and wonderfully deep and lustrous.

A woman who is heralded abroad as one of the really stunning beauties of Great Britain is Lady Fitzpatrick, who is inclined to be plump, and whose sunny expression lacks the icy haughtiness of many of her sister noblemen. Miss Hope Temple, too, has been blessed otherwise than with her unusual musical abilities, and she is doubtless woman enough to prefer her physical charms to her mental gifts and would not give her mellow, dreamy eyes for any of her musical reveries, not even for her extremely well known and well-liked song, "My Lady's Bower." To be endowed with the ability to compose is rare enough in women, but to have beauty at the same time is to be an especial pet of Fortune.

Miss Ethel Matthews is also accredited abroad as a "type," but her reticent nose rather unites her for that distinction, though it does not detract from the charming vivacity of her very pretty face.

One of the best known women in all England is Lady Dunlop, who attracted many devotees when she was a music hall dancer, doing her "turn" every night with her sister on that stage whence so many of the British aristocracy have taken their wives, to become the mothers of future nobility. She was won, however, by the Count of Clancarty, who on the recent death of his father, Lord Dunlop, advanced a step in the peerage. Lady Dunlop's very decided beauty is of a wild and passionate character that eminently justifies her fame and is not crushed beneath the gorgeousness of her new station.

Another woman of the lower rank who has occupied the public attention recently is the American variety actress, May Yohe, who, failing to make any particular impression here, crossed the water and found fame, fortune and aristocracy in the person of Lord Hope, who fell in love with her and made her his wife. She has a very piquant expression and looks like the pretty waitress she played in the comedy, "The Lady Slavey," in which she appeared before her marriage.

Two other fair women who are English beauties only by adoption are Lady



LADY FITZPATRICK. Randolph Churchill and Lady Grey Egerton. The number of American women who have become the wives of English noblemen is really startling. One is inclined to think that the jokes on the subject have very slender foundations, but there is a goodly list of the women who have forsaken home and country for the glitter of a coronet in a strange land.

The Leonard K. Jerome family furnished England with three very handsome daughters, one of them marrying Jack Leslie of London, another Moreton Frewen, and the third Lord Randolph Churchill, whose political career was as brilliant as it was short, ending in his recent death. After their marriage Lady Churchill took a strong in-

terest in politics and won a very close election for her husband by the truly Yankee enterprise she displayed in her vigorous and personal electioneering. This exhibition of pluck so tickled the voters that numberless enemies were converted over to the Churchill ranks. Lady Churchill is a stately brunette, of a very serious mien and with deep, dark eyes and a full, rich mouth.

Lady Grey Egerton was plain Miss Cuyler of Morristown, N. J., before she married her noble title. She is a remarkably beautiful creature. Her form is shapely, her throat and shoulders are superb, and her head is well built and neatly poised. Her features are the perfection of their sort, and might almost be taken as an ideal type of American beauty.

People say that Cora Tinnie has been hiding her light under a bushel in "A Trip to Chinatown" for a long time. Only a couple of years ago rumors were current that she was the darling of an English lord, and it seemed likely that she would feather her nest as May Yohe has done. She went to London with D'Oyly Carte, and flaunted her part little excuse for a voice in the ears of the long-suffering Britishers. Then she went to Australia and made a hit there as the only woman on the stage who didn't use golden hair wash. She had all the elements of success, including a stage member, who trotted everywhere at her heels. And yet she has been swamped by "A Trip to Chinatown." She hasn't been seen for ages, but she used to beam with that face of hers and tell wonderful stories about her mother and herself that people used to believe. And of course they were all true.

It is said that at one or two of the private houses to which Miss Loftus was bidden as a paid entertainer in London recently there was considerable vexation because the note did not include the presence of her literary husband, Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy. One lady said to Miss Loftus: "Of course, you know, it's very annoying. We quite reckoned upon having your husband with us. We should have made it quite pleasant for him." That is why McCarthy stayed away. He knew it would be pleasant—too pleasant—but as he is the social superior, or at least equal, of anybody in London, he declined to subject himself to the humiliation of being known as an entertainer's husband. McCarthy, by the bye, is putting the finishing touches to two new novels, both of which will probably be published simultaneously in New York and London. It is improbable that he will make a fortune with "A Woman's Impulse," published by the Putnams. It



LADY GREY EGERTON.

is what may be described as a namby-pamby kind of book, without any feature worth remembering.

FAY TEMPLETON HIS WIDOW.

The Burlesque Actress Left \$100,000 by the Late Howell Osborne.

The will of the late Howell Osborne, the noted man about town who died in January, was admitted to probate in New York last week without opposition. Fay Templeton, the burlesque actress, signing her waiver "Fay Templeton-Osborne, formerly Fay Templeton." It leaves to his favorite cousin, Henrietta Olive Trowbridge, pictures and works of art to the value of \$1,000 to be selected by herself; to William B. Oliver and G. H. Worriner, his private secretary, pictures and works of art to the appraised value of \$500. Out of the residue of the estate property not to exceed \$100,000 is left to Fay Templeton, which she is to select for herself. The testator stated that in his opinion some relatives for whom he might naturally wish to provide have already been provided for under the wills of his father and mother, his grandmother, uncle and aunt. Therefore, he leaves the residue of his estate, including his interest in the estates of deceased relatives, in trust for Henrietta Olive Trowbridge for life. Upon her death her property is to go to her descendants, if there are any, otherwise it is to be applied for the benefit of Minnie Garson and other relatives. Howell Osborne was one of the most conspicuous of the gilded youth about town for years, during which his extravagances and dissipation were the envy of his associates. He was a great admirer of stage beauties, and finally centered his devotion upon Fay Templeton, long an ornament of the burlesque and operatic stage. For a few years past his health was not good and last winter he succumbed to the grip and a general breakdown of the constitution. He was less than 40 years of age. Most of his large fortune was tied up in trust by his parents' will. Whatever was unincumbered was spent years ago.

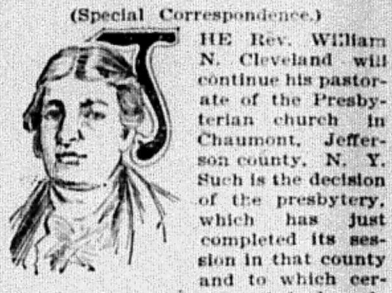
Something Novel in Hats.

Recently in New York a unique Easter hat sale was held by the Social Settlement house of a certain church that counts among its parishioners many to whom a head covering of any kind is a thing to be thankful for. All the hats and bonnets and trimmings that numbered many attics were collected and trimmed by a club of young women, and then the sale took place. The hats ranged in price from two cents to a quarter of a dollar, and the women or young girls who came to buy them were helped to make a suitable choice if they desired it. More heads in the neighborhood of the settlement were becomingly capped than ever before. At least that is what the amateur milliners thought.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

TROUBLES OF REV. WILLIAM CLEVELAND.

Something About the Man Who Is a Brother of Our President—Talks With Correspondent About the Family History.



HE Rev. William N. Cleveland will continue his pastoral duties at the Presbyterian church in Chaumont, Jefferson county, N. Y. Such is the decision of the presbytery, which has just completed its session in that county and to which certain members of the church had made application for the removal of Mr. Cleveland. This is the simple statement of a pleasing termination to a parish trouble. Simple as it is, however, it is a fact of extreme interest, inasmuch as it emphasizes the singularity of our government and the entire democracy of our institutions. Elsewhere in history we could not find a parallel to this, for the country parson who has suffered an infinity of worry by reason of petty bickerings among his parishioners is the brother, esteemed and loved, of a vast nation's ruler.

This is one phase of the matter. The nation is not as a whole concerned with the fact that the parson is brother to the president. There is, alas, another side to the situation. Certain individ-



REV. WILLIAM N. CLEVELAND.

als in the nation are concerned with the fact that such a tie of blood exists. It is a truth that certain members of Rev. William N. Cleveland's congregation are opposed to him in politics, and they find their political conscience troubled by the alleged bias of their spiritual director.

This is the potent first cause of the pastor's difficulties. In his congregation there is one of his own political faith—only one.

The Rev. Mr. Cleveland was born in Windham (now Willimantic), Conn., April 7, 1832, and is, then, some years older than his brother, Grover, who was born in 1837. There were nine children. Of these two brothers were in the war of the rebellion, and singularly enough, after escaping all the perils of battle, both perished in the burning of the steamer Missouri, while on their way to the Bermudas, where they were to engage in business. There were five sisters, all of whom are living, and all married, save Rose Elizabeth, who is known to the whole country as the Lady of the White House during President Cleveland's first term.

"We moved to Virginia," Mr. Cleveland said to me, "when I was an infant, but after a few years came north to Caldwell, N. J., where Grover was born. From there my father moved to Fayetteville, N. Y., and there I first went to school. In due time I began a course at the village academy and was graduated. From there I went to Hamilton college and completed the course at the age of 19, graduating in the class of '51. I made up my mind to study for the ministry, and came to New York city for that purpose. While there I took a course in theology, attending lectures at the Union Theological seminary, sometimes regularly, sometimes irregularly. During this time I was principal of the School for the Blind at the corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. During my time of service in that place I secured a position for Grover in the same institution, and he worked there as a clerk in the office for a year or two. I myself was there four or five years. I finished my engagement at the institution about the time that Grover left, as I had completed the course of study at the seminary, from which I graduated in the class of 1855. After my ordination to the ministry I was called to the church in Southampton, L. I. There I remained for four years. There was no other church in the place, except a small one belonging to the Methodists, and my life was a busy one attending to the needs of the thriving parish. I left there during the war and went to Brooklyn, where I started a classical school. I was there for five years. Then I went into Madison county and became pastor of the Congregational church at Eaton, where I remained for eight years. My next station was at Forestport, in Oneida county, where I had

a missionary field, with three stations scattered over a radius of ten miles, and had genuinely to ride the circuit every Sunday. During my work in Forestport I built two churches and a parsonage. It was while there, too, that the president was elected mayor of Buffalo. It was a surprise to all of us. We had believed that he had ability, but we had not expected that he would become prominent so speedily. He was also elected president while I was at Forestport."

I asked Mr. Cleveland whether or not the family had always considered Grover to be the one destined to eminent success in life. He laughed and assured me that the president had not been prominently distinguished in the family circle during his early years. Indeed, without a touch of self-consciousness and very naively he told me that his father had always said the brightest boy should be sent to college, and the clergyman was the boy who was sent. "Of all the sons," he added, "I had the preponderance of literary taste and was always particularly fond of books and study. On the other hand, Grover was in no wise fond of learning after my fashion, but he had the faculty of administration. And that faculty is a power by itself."

"As a boy he had, too, a strong sense of personal right and dignity. When his conviction dictated a certain course of action, he would pursue that course and no other motives were sufficient to divert him. He managed himself in such a way that he secured attention and admiration of a solid sort. More than that, when he achieved a satisfactory position he preserved it. We who knew him best in his youth did not understand the full significance of such characteristics. We did not consider him as one born to gain fame. Now, looking back and reviewing his life as I know it, I

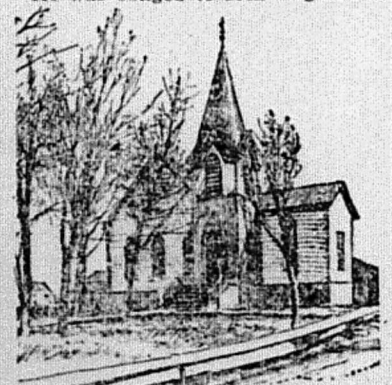


REV. WILLIAM N. CLEVELAND.

can see in him those elements which have made him what he is. As a boy he was remarkable for those same traits which give him dignity and worth as a man.

"I remained in Forestport for 10 years and then came to Chaumont, where I have been for nearly six years. There is only one church here besides my own, and that is the Methodist. I like a country life, and the beauty and quiet of this vicinity attract me. Chaumont takes its name from Vincent Le Roy de Chaumont. He was a friend of Benjamin Franklin, of strong republican principles, and that induced him to purchase a large tract here. Cape Vincent also is named after him.

There are many famous men among the ancestors of the Clevelands, and the clergyman told me some of them. "Aaron Cleveland, the great-grandfather of Grover and myself, was famous as a humorist. He was a Congregational clergyman and gained a wide reputation as a wit and wag. On one occasion he was in a cemetery. He read a number of the epitaphs, whereby he was deeply impressed with the impossible virtues of the deceased. His suspicious wit caused him to utter the line: Here lie the dead, and here the living lie. He was obliged to seek England in



REV. WILLIAM N. CLEVELAND.

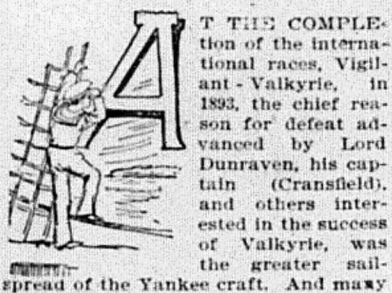
MR. CLEVELAND'S CHURCH. order to be ordained, because at that time, in the last century, there was no Anglican bishop in this country. Bishop Seabury not having been consecrated then.

"The Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, who is now one of the Episcopal bishops, is also descended from this man, and is Grover's and my cousin. "There are many members of our family who are widely known. Charles Dexter Cleveland is prominent in the educational world, and his 'History of English Literature' is a standard. He was cousin to my father, and so, of course, second cousin to Grover and myself. The late William E. Dodge was also a cousin, and Clarence Steadman's mother was Mr. Dodge's sister."

"GIVE HER SHEETS."

NOW THE CRY OF AMERICAN YACHTSMEN.

The Defender Will Be Given More Than Twelve Thousand Feet of Canvas—Britishers Are Getting Their Eyes Opened.



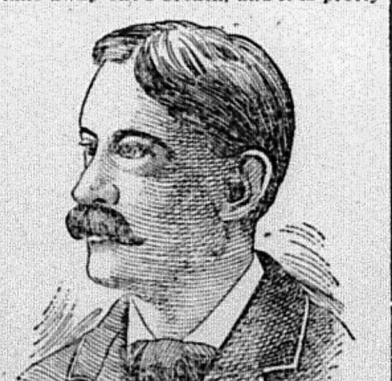
AT THE COMPLETION of the international races, Vigilant - Valkyrie, in 1893, the chief reason for defeat advanced by Lord Dunraven, his captain (Cransfield), and others interested in the success of Valkyrie, was the greater sail-spread of the Yankee craft. And many others who witnessed that soul-stirring last race—the thrash to windward along the Long Island shore and the run home—said that Valkyrie was unsuccessful only because of her inability to muster the square yards of cloth to catch the breeze. And it is this shortsightedness, or lack of daring, which will surely lead Lord Dunraven to give Valkyrie III. a gigantic sail-spread, writes W. T. Hall in Leslie's Weekly. In 1893 Colonia, Jubilee, and Vigilant each carried something over 11,300 square feet of canvas, and these enormous spreads caused the old sailors to squint and to predict dire things when the winds should begin to blow, while others marveled and opined that the limit had been reached in clothing the mammoth single-stickers. Yet, unless all signs fail, the limit will be reached this year. That Captain Nat Herreshoff will give to Defender as great a sail plan as she can possibly carry, and in his figuring show the daring venture which has characterized his work in the past, is certain. And designer Watson, with due regard of the fact that the races will be sailed in the month of September, when—though strong winds are possibilities—breezes only are probable, will as surely give to Valkyrie III. at the least eight per cent more canvas than had Valkyrie II. It is said that Alisa, the Fife cutter, carries something like 11,500 square feet, and in a blow she is unable to stand up. Still, what Alisa is and does under a press of canvas will count for little in Mr. Watson's calculations. It is conceded that Valkyrie III. will be as stiff a boat as other Watson creations, notably Britannia and Valkyrie II., and with a greater beam she will carry more canvas in proportion to her greater measurements than her sisters. Twelve thousand square feet does not seem an excessive estimate of the sail-spread of the English cup-challenger this year, and this figure is based on the alleged



REV. WILLIAM N. CLEVELAND.

NAT HERRESHOFF.

dimensions of the spars. According to a Boston authority the spars of the Defender will closely approximate these dimensions: Mast, 102 feet; boom, 102 feet; gaff, 64 feet; bowsprit, 44 feet; topmast, 62 feet; spinnaker-pole, 72 feet. This set of sticks is being fashioned by a Boston firm. Piepgas, of City Island, is also said to be working on a second set for the new boat, and the dimensions are: Mast, 104 feet; boom, 104 feet; gaff, 58 feet; bowsprit, 44 feet; topmast, 30 or 32 feet; topmast, 60 feet; spinnaker-pole, 72 feet. It is very probable that, while these figures are in the main correct, they all will be cut down a bit in the fitting. While Vigilant had a hoist to her mainsail of sixty feet, Defender will have, according to yacht sharps, at least sixty-five feet. And right here—that is, in her mainsail—Defender will make her greatest gain over Vigilant, as her mast will be stepped further forward in proportion to her length than Vigilant's. Whereas Vigilant carried 5,700 square feet in her mainsail, Defender will go her better by 1,000 feet and a few more into the bargain, making something like 7,000 square feet. Taking into account the progressive and the daring spirit of Nat Herreshoff, it is safe to say that inasmuch as Vigilant had 11,300 square feet, Defender, with several feet more on the load water-line, and over all, and a far deeper and more powerful craft, will carry between 12,500 and 13,000 square feet. These figures almost take away one's breath, and it is pretty



REV. WILLIAM N. CLEVELAND.

DESIGNER WATSON.

certain that when Valkyrie shall make her appearance in these waters more wonder will be in store for yachtsmen. Should it be Lord Dunraven's fate to lose again this year, it won't be because of lack of canvas to drive the Watson model; hence we may expect, as in the case of Defender, a simply gigantic sail-spread.

FLOTSAM.

All harm from trolley railroads has been prevented in Budapest, Hungary. There the roads are in cuts below the street surface, where pedestrians never go.

The Siamese have such a superstitious dislike of odd numbers that they studiously strive to have in their houses an even number of windows, doors, rooms, "osets, etc. Less tobacco is consumed in Great Britain, in proportion to the inhabitants, than in any other civilized country. The average is twenty-three ounces per annum for each person. The smallest watch in the world has been made, after two years' labor, by a Geneva artisan. The dial is one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and the watch adorns the head of a pencil.

He Lacked the Nerve.

Upon receipt of your address we will mail free a package of beautiful illustrating transparent cards, picturing and explaining just how and why men frequently suffer from nervous troubles that prevent their doing the right thing at the right time. Edition limited. Address, mentioning this paper, Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

Envelopes, like the paper, should be white, and of corresponding size and quality. It is poor taste to use colored paper, or anything but black ink.

The postage stamp should be placed at the upper right hand corner.

Address.—This should be so plainly written that no possible mistake could be made either in name or address. It is unnecessary to add the letters P. O. after the name of the place. When the letter reaches the town it is not likely to go to the court-house or jail. Letters of introduction should bear upon envelope the name and address of the person to whom sent, also the words in the lower left hand corner, "Introducing Mr. —"

The Cures

By Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful, but the explanation is simple. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and disease cannot resist its powerful curative powers. Read this: "My girl had hip disease when five years old. She was confined to her bed and for six or seven weeks the doctor applied weights to the affected limb. When she got up she was unable to walk, had lost all her strength and day by day she became thinner. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and decided to give it to Lillian. When she had taken one bottle it had effected so much good that I kept on giving it to her until she had taken three bottles. Her appetite was then excellent and she was well and strong. She has not used crutches for eight months and walks to school every day. I cannot say too much for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is a splendid medicine and I would recommend it to any one." Mrs. G. A. LaRose, Oroville, California.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists, etc.

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bicycle if you desire the best the world produces; a Hartford, the next best, if anything short of a Columbia will content you. Columbias, \$100; Hartfords, \$80; for boys and girls, \$50.

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SCIENCE UP TO DATE.

SOME NICHES IN THE POST OF PROGRESS.

Another Self-Propelling Vehicle for Highway Travel—A Simple but Useful Contrivance—General Notes of Doings in Industrial Fields.

THE LATEST AND apparently self-propelling vehicle yet produced in this country has just been perfected at Springfield, Mass., after three years of experiment. This improved motor carriage is daily traversing the roadways of Western Massachusetts. The total weight is 600 pounds. The wheels are rubber-tired and run on ball-bearings.

The front wheels turn on their own pivot, located in the hub, the axle being firmly held by the side bars. The lever in front wholly controls the carriage. The lateral movement turns the wheels, the vertical motion starts and stops the vehicle, changes its rate of speed and also reverses its movement, driving it backward when desired. The lever connections all have ball joints, which can never become loose and cause lost motion. A brake drum of peculiar construction is placed under the seat and connected with a thumb button located at the front corner of the seat. By pressing the thumb upon this button, the carriage if running twelve miles an hour can be stopped within a distance of four feet.

The variable speed ranges from three to sixteen miles an hour, the normal rates being three, six and ten miles. To obtain these different rates the motor does not change its speed. The increase is made in the gearing, which is alternately rawhide and iron and runs quite still. To obtain greater speed than ten miles an hour, the pressing of the button at the front of the seat will increase the speed of the motor. The mechanism runs upon ball bearings wherever possible, and otherwise metal-line bearings are used, rendering oiling unnecessary.

The motor has a driving capacity of four-horse power and is what is usually termed a gasoline motor. It is compactly located in the box of the body, weighs 120 pounds and is of an improved type, double cylinder and self-regulating as to work required. Peculiar and ingenious devices are employed in the mixture of gasoline with air to produce the proper quantity of gas, only a small drop of gasoline being used at one time. The gas so produced comes in contact with an electric spark, thereby producing an expansion of the air in the cylinder, which is already very much compressed by the action of the piston.

The cost of running this carriage is one-fourth of a cent a mile. A supply can be carried sufficient for 150 miles and can readily be replenished at any town en route.

The motor has proved entirely reliable, having been run several weeks on a test, and shows no variation in



power or speed. It is simple, will cost but little to run, and is applicable to business as well as pleasure purposes.

A Monkey's Caprice.

The last of the famous group of pets which Frank Buckland collected at his house died Jan. 17. It was the monkey, Tiny the second, of the species *Cercopithecus mona*. She was a beautiful and graceful creature, covered with a coat of handsomely shaded hair, and had been under Mrs. Buckland's care seven years and a half. She had the life-long reputation of being exceedingly mischievous, and was an accomplished thief. She led a gray parrot, which had been an inhabitant of the house for twenty-five years, a terrible life; and when she was let out of her cage she played havoc with her master's papers and manuscripts. She would dash about the room, make a clean sweep of the table, and fill her pouches with anything that appeared especially nice. Her two later companions were a gray parrot and a thoroughbred dachshund, Olga. Every morning Tiny and the dog had a game of romp, that invariably ended in the discomfiture of Olga. The dog would run around the monkey's cage, barking loudly; Tiny, inside the wires, would run around also, and when opportunity occurred, would seize the dog's ears and keep pulling at them until Olga released herself. Notwithstanding these little disagreements, the dachshund appeared to miss Tiny and went about the house as if seeking her. The parrot, too, seemed to regret the loss of the monkey, and efforts were made to cheer her drooping spirits. If possible.

See Both Ways.

Nature has enabled some animals to see objects behind them as well as in front, and that, too, without turning around. The common hare or rabbit has this power in a marked degree. Its eyes are large and prominent and placed on the side of the head. The power of rabbits and deer to see things in the rear is very noticeable in greyhound coursing, for though that species of dog is mute while on the chase, the rabbit is able to judge to a nicety the exact moment which will be best for "doubling" on the trail. The deer, too, can run at high speed and tell just exactly when to increase its gait to full speed without once turning to measure the distance between itself and the mute pursuer.

A Study of Maya Hieroglyphics.

American students have not made much progress in Central American archaeology as those of Europe; and it is only recently that the Peabody Museum of Harvard University has undertaken to carry on extensive and exhaustive researches in what Mr. Marshall H. Saville styles the most prolific source

of hieroglyphic inscriptions of what we have knowledge. The ancient inhabitants of Copan, Honduras, Mr. Saville says, in his paper read before the American association, appears to have been more literary in character than even those of Palenque. There have been found there twenty-four stelae, all of which have inscriptions, besides altars, slabs, and hieroglyphic steps in large numbers. Pottery vessels and potsherds have been found bearing glyphs, either painted or engraved. These potsherds have been found in such quantities as to show that thousands of their vessels had hieroglyphic inscriptions. The inscriptions are intimately connected with the symbolism almost invariably found with them, and an understanding of the symbolic marks and ornaments will largely aid in deciphering the glyphs.

Simple but Useful.

To easily open the small door which gives egress and ingress, without being compelled to go into the pens, is to save labor, especially if it can be done from the hall or passageway. The illustration explains itself. A heavy weight closes the opening, and is lifted up by a cord running over small pulleys, fastened from the hall.

The Coat of the Gnat.

The gnat is a tiny, tiny insect, but sometimes just as annoying and hard to get rid of as our better known mosquito. In warm weather plenty of these creatures are to be found in the woods and near the water, where when the proper time comes they deposit their tiny eggs, leaving them to float about in the pool until they are hatched.

Now the gnat, small as she is, has a wonderful instinct which teaches her just what is best to do in order to keep her eggs safe until they are hatched. She joins them all together, sticking them fast with a sort of glue which she furnishes herself. And she forms them into the shape of a hollow boat, which would not upset even if it got filled with water. The upper end of each egg is pointed, and they are joined with the pointed ends upward.

There are from two hundred and fifty and three hundred eggs in these little egg-boats. They are to be found upon the surface of almost any pool in summer time. When the young are hatched, they come from the under side of the eggs and the empty shells still float about on the water.

These tiny, tiny grubs are at first white, changing to a darker color, and in a few days changing again into a sort of chrysalis. In about a week this sheath bursts open and the winged mosquito or gnat comes out. It is already hungry, you may be sure, and quite ready to attack the fat legs and arms of little children who venture too near its haunts.

When we think how many thousands of these little pests are hatched out each summer we begin to be quite grateful to the birds and larger insects who make meals of them and so prevent them making meals of us.

Gave a Lion Strychnine.

One of Barnum & Bailey's lions recently injured his paw in such a manner that it became a kindness to kill him. A piece of meat filled with strychnine was given him. He greedily swallowed the meat with its heavy dose of poison. The onlookers expected to see the strychnine operate at once, but they were mistaken. The great brute lay down contentedly and seemed to go to sleep. For twenty minutes or so he lay still. Then, with no warning, he leaped high into the air and fell with a thud to the floor of his cage. He was dead by the time he struck, and had probably suffered no pain except at the very instant before he died.

Trout Fishing at Night.

Night fishing for trout has suddenly become the rage, and hereafter many anglers may be found beside the brook enjoying the nocturnal pastime. The theory advanced by experts is that the speckled beauties wander from their fireside more safely and successfully for food in the night time. It is very plausible that in securing its victims the trout moves about with more freedom in the darkness. Hence it should pay the angler to spend a little time with his fly in the evening.

Chicago's First Ordinance.

Citizens were forbidden to let pigs wander in the streets; to "shoot off any firearms"; to steal timber from any of the bridges for firewood or other purposes; to endanger the public safety by putting a red hot stove pipe through the board wall; to run a race horse through the principal streets; to exhibit a stallion without due consideration for public decency; to leave timber lying loose on the streets; or to throw dead animals in the river.

His Body Whirled About.

George Meade, an employee of the Grand River file works, at Painesville, Ohio, was attempting to put a belt on a pulley in motion and was caught and whirled around the shaft about ten times, striking a 4x10 piece of wood, breaking it in two. The injured man was rescued with his arm broken in three places and badly bruised about the body, but it is thought he will live. He weighs over 200 pounds.

No Passports Needed.

Travelers in the United States do not need a passport when going from one state to another, nor is their baggage opened and searched for contraband articles every time they cross a state line, as in the case when passing through Europe.

A Story of Two Humorists.

Col. Will H. Vischer, the humorist, enjoys the reputation for homeliness. Speaking of his yearnings for comeliness, the humorist said: "When I married and had a little daughter, I had some one who really admired me. To her I was an Apollo. One day Bill Nye was in my office with me, and my little girl came in and began making love to me, as was her way, calling me all sorts of sweet names. 'Nice papa,' said she, 'pretty papa.' Nye turned around and said in his peculiar drawl: 'Vischer, are you trying to make a humorist out of that child?'"—Philadelphia Record.

THE COCHINEAL CROP.

Insect a Singular Little Creature with Carmine Bodily Juices.

The cochineal insect is a fat, dark, spherical little creature, looking like a black currant, and with neither head, legs nor tail to the casual observer. In fact, he is so inanimate that anyone may squash him between finger and thumb without any qualms of conscience. He is nothing but a black currant, sure enough, though the bright carmine or lake exusion from his body, which serves him for blood and us for dye, is a better color than the juice of the currant. It was the cultivation of these pleasant little individuals which, more than a score of years ago, put no less than 40 per cent per annum upon investments into the pockets of the cultivators. Such prosperity was too good to last. The insect was not introduced into Teneriffe until 1825, and for a time it could not be encouraged to propagate successfully. A priest had the honor of being the discoverer of the right method of nurture, and to him it is due that from 1845 to 1865 an annual crop of from two to six million pounds of cochineal was produced. A cochineal plantation has a singular aspect. The larvae, being very delicate and rather thick-witted, have to be tied upon the cactus plant, which is to be their nursery and their nourishment at the same time. Thus one sees hundreds of the shoots of the prickly pear—the cactus in question—all banded with white linen. In this way the insects keep warm and dry during the winter and induced to adhere to the plant itself. When they are full grown they are ruthlessly swept from their prickly quarters, shaken or baked to death or dried in the sun. The shriveled corpses are then packed in bags and sold as ripe merchandise at about \$25 a hundredweight.

SWISS WATCHES.

How Boys Are Instructed in the Methods of Manufacturing Timepieces.

The famous Swiss watch schools are said to be the most exacting institutions in the world. Their methods, which are doubtless the secret of their success, will be found very curious and interesting. In one of the most celebrated of these institutions in Geneva, for example, a boy must first of all be at least fourteen years of age to enter. After being admitted, the student is first introduced to a wood-turning lathe and put to work at turning handles. This exercise lasts for several weeks, according to the beginner's aptitude. This is followed by exercise in filing and shaping screwdrivers and small tools. In this way he learns to make for himself a fairly complete set of tools. He next undertakes to make a larger wooden pattern of a watch frame, perhaps a foot in diameter, and after learning how this frame is to be shaped, he is given a ready cut one of brass of the ordinary size, in which he is taught to drill holes for the wheels and screws. Throughout this instruction the master stands over the pupil directing him with the greatest care. The pupil is next taught to finish the frame, so that it will be ready to receive the wheels. He is then instructed to make fine tools and to become expert in handling them. This completes the instruction in the first room, and the young watchmaker next passes to the department where he is taught to fit the stemwinding parts and to do fine cutting and filing by hand. Later on he learns to make the more complex watches, which will strike the hour, minute, etc., and the other delicate mechanisms for which the Swiss are famous.

PRINCIPLES OF DYEING.

Interesting Observations Recently Set Forth by Dr. Knecht.

The textile organs give place to Dr. Knecht's observations on the philosophy and principles of dyeing, as recently set forth, emphasis being made on the well-known fact that various color solutions rise with a different speed and to a different height through the medium of inserted strips of filter paper, the difference being, in fact, so marked that a system of analysis has been built upon it. So, it is reasoned, a drop of aqueous solution spreads on a sheet of filter paper, forming a blotch surrounded by a colorless halo; the latter, surrounding a dot of magenta, being found to contain about half of the total hydrochloric acid present in the dyestuff, the fact of a chemical dissociation thus being evident. This dissociation, according to Dr. Knecht, is beforehand attributed to the chemical action of the cellulose, and in juxtaposition is placed the well-known fact that a solution of tannic acid and magenta may be mixed without precipitation, while tannin-mordanted cotton in the same bath will be at once charged with a color lake; further, as the phenomenon with the colorless halo does not take place with alcoholic nor concentrated aqueous color solutions, the water is supposed to actually dissociate dye and mineral acid, but the presence of cellulose is required to upset the equilibrium that existed up to then.

V. and W.

"Excuse me if I trouble you," Said V to Jolly W.
"But will you have the kindness to explain one thing to me?
Folks, looking as you do,
Why should call you double U,
When they really ought to call you double V?"
Said W to curious V:
"The reason's plain as plain can be
(Although I must admit it's understood by very few):
As you say, I'm double V;
And therefore, don't you see,
The people say that I am double you."

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food.

LETTER WRITING.

Avoid writing with a pencil. Use black ink. Blue or violet may be used, but black is better.

In acknowledging receipt of a letter always mention date.

Paper.—Note, packet or letter size should be used. It is unbusiness-like and very poor taste to use foolscap or mere scraps.

Paging.—If single sheets are used they should be carefully paged. Business letters should be written on but one side of the sheet.

Folding.—A letter should be folded from bottom upward. Bring lower edge near the top so as to make the length a trifle shorter than the envelope, then fold twice the other way. The folded sheet should be just slightly smaller than the envelope.

Conservative Little Bodies

Are those diminutive organs, the kidneys, which, in spite of their small size, perform a health most important part in the mechanism of the system. Out of order they breed dangerous trouble. Renew their activity with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which prevents the serious and often fatal diseases resulting from their inaction. This sterling medicine, moreover, remedies malarial, rheumatic and dyspeptic complaints, and invigorates the whole system.

"Didn't you say your friend was a lawyer?" "Naw. I said he had a law office down town."

We will give \$100 reward for any case of cataract that can not be cured with Hall's Cataract Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Queen Victoria is growing economical. Her trip to the continent cost \$50,000 this year, as against \$69,000 last year.

Experience leads many mothers to say "Use Parker's Ginger Tonic," because it is especially good for colds, pain and almost every weakness.

"What is high tea, papa?" "Beef tea, I guess. Beef's mighty high, I know."

Those distressing Corns! Had as they are, hindcorns will remove them, and then you can walk and run and jump as you like.

Church fairs are devices to make the goats pay for the pasturage of the sheep.—Ram's Horn.

Facilities for Travelers.

The Nickel Plate road now offers greater facilities to the traveling public than ever, the improved service having been inaugurated May 19th. No change of cars between Chicago, New York and Boston in either direction. Superb dining cars between Chicago and Buffalo in both directions. Trains leave Chicago 8:55 a. m. daily, except Sunday; 1:30 and 9:20 p. m. daily for Fort Wayne, Fostoria, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; 1:30 p. m. train arrives New York 6:30 and Boston 9 o'clock the following evening. City ticket office, 111 Adams street. Tel. Main 389. Depot, Twelfth and Clark streets. Tel. Harrison 200.

The immigrants from the Scandinavian peninsula and Denmark exceed 1,000,000 in number.



KNOWLEDGE

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 taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; 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 druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured 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.

PATENTS

Thomas P. Simpson, Washington, D.C. Solicitor for United States Patents. Write for Inventor's Guide.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CROUPS, WHOOPING COUGHS, ETC.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

ONLY ONE, AND THAT IN JULY.

Excursion to Colorado.
The Great Rock Island Route will sell tickets cheap for this excursion to Denver in July, and you should post yourself at once as to rates and routes. Send by postal card or letter to Jno. Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago, for a beautiful souvenir issued by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y, called the "Tourist Teacher," that tells all about the trip. It will be sent free. It is a gem, and you should not delay in asking for it.
JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

From Maine comes an apocryphal tale about a young man who wheeled his best girl home on a wheelbarrow.

"Kanson's Magic Corn Salve."
Warranted to cure or money returned. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

A man appeared in Kansas announcing that he was king of kings and lord of lords. He must be the fellow who has solved the monetary question.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.
Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

When a young woman schoolteacher resigns every one wonders whether it'll be at home or in church.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.
The original and only genuine. Cures chapped hands and face, cold sores, etc. C. G. Clara Co., N. Haven, Ct.

The best education in the world is that got by struggling to get a living.—Wendell Phillips.

August Post, Moulton, Iowa, the Iowa Alliance agent, is in the field with blinding twine. He is an old reliable, and it would be well to write him for terms. He does lots of business for farmers and he makes no mistakes.—Grange News.

Are You Going East This Summer?

Don't forget that the great summer tourist route is the Michigan Central. "The Niagara Falls Route," a first-class line for first-class travel, the popular line to Niagara Falls, Mackinac Island, the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, Portland by the Sea, Boston, and New England points, New York and the seashore.

Send ten cents postage for "A Summer Note Book." It will tell you all about these places and how to reach them.
O. W. RUGGLES,
Gen'l Pass'r and Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

White Washing Done Everywhere with Clairette Soap

All washing is not white washing, as all soap is not Clairette. That bath-brick tint when seen in clothes, always proves that they are strangers to Clairette Soap. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, - ST. LOUIS.

Very Latest Styles May Manton

35 Cent Patterns for 10 Cents When the Coupon Below Is Sent. Also One Cent Additional for Postage.

6425

6426

6427

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COUPON.

THIS COUPON sent with an order for one or any of the above 35 cent patterns is credited as 10 cents, making each pattern cost only 10 cents.

One cent extra for postage for each pattern. Give number of inches waist measure for skirts and number of inches bust measure for waists. Address,

COUPON PATTERN COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Lock Box 747.

LINCOLN SOCIALIST - LABOR.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

—BY THE—
SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

PHILIP KAUFMAN, Secretary.
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H. S. ALEY, Local Manager.

We solicit communications from our fellow-workers throughout the world, and will give them all the attention they merit 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 articles, but will not be published if you so request.

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Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

UNDER OUR FLAG.

A man died at the Holyoke Hospital of starvation. He was one of the shabby gentile.

Comrade Seiler writes from San Francisco that the Socialist agitation meetings in that city are the most numerous. He attended Socialist meetings he ever saw in any city in the East.

Secretary Padmore, of the Elastic Web Weavers' Union, has very sound ideas as regards labor affairs, and that is the kind of men we want in the S. L. P.

There are several prominent Holyoke workmen turning it over in their minds whether they shall join the S. L. P. or not. We say to them, Come on, and come with both feet. You will have to come sooner or later, anyway.

The Socialists of Johnston, R. I., have made the following nominations for the town election:

Moderator—Cornelius McLaughlin.
Town Clerk—Fred K. Simon.
Town Treasurer—Adolph H. Alsfeld.
Tax Assessor—George Rutter.
School Committee—Samuel Asquith.
Justices of the Peace—James Jefferson, John Buttle, Otto Stark, George Rutter.
Councilmen—John Buttle, James Jefferson, Samuel Asquith, Otto Stark, Frank Erler, Adolph H. Alsfeld, Charles Judisch.

FLOURISHING SOCIALISM.

Easthampton, Mass., June 2, 1895.

To-day as the mercury climbed up to the nineties in the shade, Section Easthampton held one of the most picturesque meetings that could be well imagined. The meeting had been especially arranged to hear the report of Delegate Briggs from the Holyoke Sections.

Easthampton lays on the westerly side of Mt. Tom and is by nature created a veritable paradise for man. Section Easthampton has been organized only recently but has developed such a healthy growth that it promises to be one of the staunchest of the Bay State.

The meeting place was on a slope, a sort of terrace in a small valley surrounded on one side by a beautiful park of pine trees and a good sized trout brook rippling along among the birch bushes. Here, on one of nature's beauty spots, Easthampton's pioneers of a better and higher civilization assembled and heard Comrade Briggs give a full and comprehensive review of the work done by the Convention of the Socialist Labor Party at Boston on May 26.

Comrade Briggs accomplished his mission in a most satisfactory manner, with credit to himself and the appreciation of the Easthampton Comrades. Comrade Briggs is developing a wonderful talent for a stump orator.

After some routine business and the election of several new members, our candidate for Governor, Comrade Rutter, of Holyoke, was called upon to give an explanation of our platform, which was highly appreciated by all those present. The situation of the meeting seemed a most novel one, and it was amusing to hear the echoes of the Socialist speech-making as it rang out along the valley and the woods. It seemed as if even the woods were infected by the Socialist gospel of truth and they echoed it all along the line.

R.

Section Easthampton is gaining in membership and gaining lots of readers for our press and literature.

Comrades, you must do your utmost to get young people interested in our Socialist Labor movement.

If anyone don't know what Socialism means let them find out as soon as possible.

THE BALTIMORE SOCIALISTS

Making Arrangements for the Maryland State Convention.

I write to inform our comrades that we are still holding meetings in the old Dime Museum. Last week we had with us Mr. J. D. Gill of Washington. The attendance remains unabated. We are going to hold our convention and nominate a full State ticket the first week in June, 1895. The prospects are good. At a general meeting of the Socialist Labor Party of this city the Vrooman Bros., Walter and Hiram, representing the People's party here, made a proposition to the Socialists to endorse the People's party State ticket, and they in return would endorse the Socialist city ticket. They claim we might keep district organizations while the co-operation of the speakers of both parties for agitation purposes would be an advantage to both. This People's party here is a sort of an independent party of its own, not endorsing free silver or any of those side issues, but do not like the tactics of the Socialists, calling themselves Socialists, thinking they can reach more ears by that method. Their proposition was unanimously rejected, as the members of our party thought it was best to keep distinct from associating or compromising with any other party in any way, shape or form. This will create two reform parties, one demanding Government ownership, as far as saving the small farmer, the railroads, telegraphs, Government banks, municipal means of transportation, lighting, heating, etc., etc., are concerned, and the other demanding the socialization of all means of production and distribution.

The Socialists claim that they are the best friends to the farmer, because, not wanting him to continue on the land in a primitive condition, but by co-operation, to have access to all the improvements of modern civilization, to receive the benefits of the great machines instead of working with a bony horse on a barbarous plow. The People's party, although trying to benefit the farmer, is, in reality, doing him harm, as it is as easy to teach him true Socialism as to teach him to have that lingering hope to continue to hold his small possessions, still imagine himself a Capitalist and fighting for the established order, because it will require as great a revolution to bring about a Coxey Idea as the Washington episode proved, and the income tax, likewise. The People's party, by directing attention to income taxes and so on, are really assisting the ignorant Capitalist to bring about palliative measures and thereby assisting to continue the miserable system longer than need be. The Capitalist, with his single standard of gold, with his grip upon the mortgages, tightened, and his protective tariff, the farmer selling in a free trade market and buying protected commodities, is really as active as possible organizing the land into the proper shape, and the machinery of production by his single standard process, is relegating the small producer also to the proper condition by which it will be impossible to march under other Marshal McMahon's to subdue the American Paris again in this evolution. If the People's party only leaves them alone, they are working things lovely. All we have to do is to teach class lines and wait till industry assumes that proper shape which is the dream of the Socialists of the world, as the Capitalists are using their organizing ability as captains of industry, with the great incentive of the poor house in the rear which puts to blush any Populist methods. Instead of the decaying trust, all honor to trusts and colossal combines; all honor to the Capitalist and his poor-house incentive; keep his attention of palliative measures and inspire him with the idea to be Napoleon of finance. The greater the Napoleon the easier the victim; the easier to point the dictator, more openly he shows his hand. The American people have fought for liberty for themselves and for the colored man. When the veil is withdrawn then the latent spirit will arise. "We will loom forth, dictators will vanish and will extinguish forever tyranny, slavery and misery and Americans can stand erect and point to the world. We have a free country and not a farce. No men standing in rows, in soup lines or prostitute newspapers, and of bread rows, or following processions of saloonkeepers' bands or Terrace O'Fadden's Political Club. When men can cease being quadrupeds and stand on hind legs, then they will enjoy their surplus value.

The Co-Operative Commonwealth will be established. The small farmer will be a thing of the past; the small producer, too, men will be more equal; when opportunities are open the vortebrae of the Capitalist gone. WM. TONER.

CONNECTICUT ITEMS.

New Haven, Conn., is saving \$200 a month because its city fathers can't agree who shall draw that sum out of the City Treasury for the sinicure of Superintendent of Streets, made vacant by death. And yet the City of Elms is not going to pieces, nor does it fare worse, the city employees doing the work just as well as before. There are several candidates for the \$2,500-a-year job and one of them said he would give \$1,000 to charity if he gets the job.

The boodie politicians of Connecticut want a new Constitution. The people had better look out and not let the boodlers fool with their old Constitution. There may be flaws in it and timely changes necessary, but those imbecile ward heelers and hayseeds who sit there now can no more get up a decent Constitution than monkeys can make a locomotive. You must elect a few dozen Socialists into your Legislature before you attempt anything of that sort. The Socialists are the pickers in the political fish pond. They keep them a-moving.

HOLYOKE NOTES.

What the Holyoke Press Said About the Nomination of Moritz Ruther for Governor.

The "Transcript": "Moritz Ruther will now have a chance to exercise his pen all he wants to. How many reams of paper he will cover with Socialist doctrine between now and next November, a brave man wouldn't dare to say. Mr. Ruther is as good a Socialist as any of them. He is in politics. Accordingly his nomination for Governor on the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party at Boston yesterday."

The Holyoke "Daily Democrat" said: "Everybody has heard of or knows personally Moritz Ruther, the well-known and popular Socialist of this city. Again he has been honored by his party, the Socialist Labor, and this time with the nomination for the highest office within the gift of the people of the State."

"At the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party at Boston yesterday Mr. Ruther was unanimously nominated for Governor. Mr. Ruther is a long-time resident of this city and is a member of the Springfield Turners and a resident of South Holyoke. Mr. Ruther has been nominated for about every State office and always received big support."

"Mr. Ruther is a frequent writer for the press, a man of decided opinions on his views and not afraid to express them. He is a cigarmaker by trade, and is employed at the Kaffir Cigar Manufactory on South Main street. There is no question but what Mr. Ruther will get a good vote in Holyoke."

Editorially the "Democrat" said: "At last! A Holyoke man for Governor of Massachusetts. While it isn't safe banking on the election of Moritz Ruther, he and his party are both to be congratulated for the honor and choice. Holyoke is also pleased and takes off its hat to the Socialist Labor Party nominee for Governor of the good old Bay State. . . . If Moritz Ruther is elected Governor there will be no danger of an invasion of the people's rights by the Legislature. It is dollars to doughnuts that a whole lot of Republicans will vote for Moritz if Fred Greenhalge is the Republican candidate."

BOSTONIANS ON DECK.

The People's Union is in a Flourishing Condition.

The Boston People's Union is in a flourishing condition. It has just commenced a new lecture season. This in summer is something rare; but the rooms of the Union are cool and airy, and those who attend the Sunday morning debate and the usual lectures during the week will experience no discomfort. The selection of speakers during the winter course, and the satisfaction given by them to the audience attending are sufficient guarantee that those of the present season will be equally pleasurable. Join now! Pass in your ten-cent pieces. You will help to strengthen the union and quicken the steps of the advancing Socialism. Raise the membership to a thousand, and next the organization will be in a home of its own, with five times the attraction it now has. Mr. Stevens' institution "does him proud," and the Socialists here and elsewhere should (and a large number do) appreciate his work.

A Comrade reports: The Hub's "big" preachers are speaking on the Common now. Last Sunday Rev. E. E. Hale and Albert Walkley came into competition with Putney. But the latter is able to hold his own every time. He is ten times more of a favorite with the masses that attend Common meetings than any Boston preacher. However, Walkley said: "We also hear a good deal about Socialism, and I believe that Socialism is coming faster than we think, but I want to say to the men around me, of all creeds and nationalities, that the best law ever made, and the best institutions that exist, cannot help a man who cannot help himself." That's it! "The best institutions," etc. The Socialists are determined to have better, so that man can help himself with their assistance.

OUR ST. LOUIS COMRADES.

They Are Preparing for the School Board Campaign.

Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party, held its monthly business meeting last Monday night. It was decided to hold the regular business meetings every first Thursday in the month at 417 South Fourth street. Furthermore, it was decided to hold at least one or two open-air meetings a week during the summer months. Comrade Fry was instructed to make the necessary arrangements. The School Board election, to be held in November, was then discussed. It was decided to place a full Socialist Labor Party ticket in the field. The City Central Committee was instructed to call a general meeting of the ward clubs as soon as possible for the discussion of the best ways and means for a successful campaign. This general meeting shall also fix the place and date of the nomination convention.

Rev. Thos. Dixon, of New York, recently preached a sermon on "The Seven Plagues of New York." In conclusion the reverend gentleman said: "There are 90 per cent of the population of New York tenants and the remainder landlords. The churches of to-day are trying to catch the 10 per cent and let the 90 per cent go by the board."

Sunday, June 9, Comrade Kelsey will speak on "Progress of Socialism" at the Temple, 115-117 Turk street, San Francisco.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

SESSION OF THE UNITED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF ERIE COUNTY, MAY 26, 1895.

The minutes of the previous regular meeting, as well as those of the special meeting, held Monday, the 13th inst., were accepted as read.

New delegates were seated from the Tin, Sheet Iron and Tinning Workers' Union, Furniture Workers Union, Local Assembly 2533 K. of L. and the Farmers' Alliance of Wales Centre, N. Y. The latter body have expressly stated in their credentials that they fully endorse the constitution and platform of the United Trades and Labor Council (which is very characteristic, as the Farmers' Alliance was so far from affiliated with the People's party, while the preamble of the U. T. & L. C. certainly, as our readers know, the so-called Chicago Platform of the A. F. of L., including the avowedly Socialistic plank 10—collective ownership of all means of production and distribution).

Regarding the boycott of the German scale makers, the delegates of the German scale makers, in any case, the delegates were also requested to circulate big cards printed for this purpose, containing the statement of the causes that led to the boycott, the names of the firms that withdrew their ads from the "Freie Presse" and the delegates were again earnestly appealed to do all in their power to dissuade every workman or woman of labor from patronizing the "Freie Presse" in any way. The delegates were also requested to circulate big cards printed for this purpose, containing the statement of the causes that led to the boycott, the names of the firms that withdrew their ads from the "Freie Presse" and the delegates were again earnestly appealed to do all in their power to dissuade every workman or woman of labor from patronizing the "Freie Presse" in any way.

Similar encouraging progress was reported about the boycott of the clothing firm, 412 and 414 Main street, who obstinately keep their store open evenings, while all the rest of the big clothing firms have granted the demand of the Retail Clerks' Association and close their stores at 6 P. M. In order to make the boycott more effective and to advertise the cause of Trades-Unionism the U. T. & L. C. has decided to arrange a parade of all locals affiliated with the Council on Friday evening, May 31st, and to wind it up with a big mass meeting in City Hall. W. J. Taggart, president of the U. T. & L. C. was elected grand marshal of the parade. It was also decided in connection with this parade that the delegates to the U. T. & L. C. should march in a body; that the secretary should notify about 't all absent members; that transparencies should be carried in the parade (one dissenting vote); that the label and boycott committee should procure suitable transportation for the parade; that the entertainment committee should secure speakers to address the meeting after the parade.

The entertainment committee reported that the two lectures of H. Lloyd of Boston met with considerable success, and that the speech in the Lyceum, the public hall under the auspices of the mixed society, composed of business men, politicians and workmen, was verbatim published in the Buffalo "Sunday Courier" and the "Cleveland Plain Dealer," and was on sale by the entertainment committee at 5 cents a copy. Several delegates pretty hotly objected to such arrangements, and claimed that it would have been a good deal more advisable for the entertainment committee to publish that speech in a leaflet form and get the locals to give it a proper circulation. The entertainment committee tried to answer the objections. No action taken.

A detailed report of the receipts and expenditures of the Lyceum, the public hall, was read, showing that so far \$130.95 were cleared, and a considerable amount is still due from various locals. The report was heartily cheered by several of the committee.

The organization committee reported progress.

The treasurer of the eight-hour committee read the financial report of the eight-hour demonstration. Referred to the joint eight-hour committee.

A letter of the local No. 42 of the Painters and Decorators denouncing the decorator Mr. Schetzel for having employed at painting a member of the Theatrical Protective Association was referred to the latter body.

A letter stating the reasons of the boycott on Washburn-Crosby Milling Company was read, referred to the boycott and label committee, and the delegates were urged to notify all their friends and their wives that the flour of the Washburn-Crosby Company should not be consumed by any friend of Labor. It was also reported that the chief representative of that firm in Buffalo is the grocer Brecker of 82 Broadway.

A long document from the Executive Board of St. Louis faction of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, denouncing the national secretary, Elliott, and his faction, was read and referred to the Buffalo district council of Painters and Decorators.

A letter from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor concerning the Brewers' Union No. 15 of Chicago was referred to the Buffalo Brewers' Union, No. 4.

The national organization of Street Railway Employees inquired about the state of affairs in their trade in Buffalo, and about the prospect of organizing a union among the street railway employees of Buffalo. Referred to the organization committee.

An inquiry of the Utica "Advocate" concerning the eight-hour committee was referred to the legislative committee and later at their suggestion the secretary was instructed to draw up a suitable answer.

A communication antagonizing on behalf of the "Labor Protective Association" the newly effected consolidation of all employees in the shoe industry, was read and tabled.

The chairman of the Building Trades Section of the U. T. & L. C. body only complained that the meetings of that section were very poorly attended in spite of all efforts to secure an attendance that would enable that section to do some effective work, and he therefore suggested that the Council taking some energetic action to compel the delegates to attend the meetings of the section. A very heated debate arose on this question, and it was finally resolved (1) that all delegates absent from the meetings of their respective sections be considered absent from the meetings of the U. T. & L. C. itself; and (2) that locals not represented in sections be stricken off from the roll of the Council.

On motion it was decided that the Council keep a picnic on Labor Day. The picnic is to be arranged by a committee composed of one delegate from each local. A motion of delegate Schetzel to invite the Socialist Labor Party to participate in the Labor Day parade and picnic and the erroneous explanation given that this party is already represented through some delegates provoked some remarks about the representation of the delegates, and in the confusion the question remained open, as no vote nor action of any kind was taken on the motion.

A meeting of the Labor Day Committee followed the meeting of the Council. That committee chairman and the secretary, and the chairman appointed a sub-committee of five to inquire about parks and to report at the next meeting of the committee, Tuesday evening, June 4, in Council Hall. B. REINSTEIN.

PLATFORM

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

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

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise

Belong to the People in Common.

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

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

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

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

People May Be Kept In Bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; and,

Whereas, The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other Capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the

Co-operative Commonwealth

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

We call upon them to unite with us in a mighty effort to gain, by all practicable means the political power.

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

Social Demands.

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

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

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

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

6. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

7. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

8. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

9. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

10. School education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous, and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books etc., where necessary.

11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

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

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

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

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

Political Demands.

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

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

3. municipal self government.

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

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

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

CRANKS, BUT THEIR IDEAS ARE ALL RIGHT.

The Power of New Ideas as Illustrated in Holyoke.

In the December issue of the "Holyoke Citizen," now defunct, M. Ruther drew attention to the necessity of altering the location of our two steam railroads, which cut up Holyoke in bad shape. In that article the danger to life and property which these two railroads occasion, and which will rapidly increase every year, was stated and also a way out of the trouble.

Now, the Holyoke "Democrat" has taken up the question and has been supported by recent accidents on those roads. So the time may come when necessity compels the city to follow out the plans of its Socialist citizen, M. Ruther. The difference, however, will be that for every year of delay the expense of the change will grow enormously. But then that is the way of the Capitalist boodle politicians. The first consideration with them is always, Is there anything in it?

HOLYOKE IS FULL OF SOCIALIST LIFE.

The South Holyoke Hebrew Independent Socialist Labor Club has been formed with the following officers: S. King, president; William Weiner, vice-president; Mr. Jacobs, secretary; Moses Weineberg. The members are mostly Russian Hebrews. They will support Moritz Ruther for Governor. Louis Hopp is also a strong advocate of the principles promulgated by Mr. Ruther.—Holyoke Democrat.

Mr. Hopp is a merchant tailor and has a gents' furnishing store on High street.

READ:

"THE PEOPLE."

National official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Address "The People," 154 Williams street, New York, N. Y. Price of subscription:

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| For one year | \$1.00 |
| For six months | .50 |
| For three months | .25 |

Socialism is an eloquent and unanswerable argument for all the social, industrial and political ills of this unhappy afflicted country

LIST OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS WHICH SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY STUDENT OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

1. "Capitalism".....by Karl Marx
2. "Fabian Essays".....by Bernard Shaw
Published by The Humboldt Publishing Co., 25 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

1. Co-Operative Commonwealth,"

by L. Gronlund

2. "Cafra".....by L. Gronlund
Published by: Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

1. "Looking Backward".....by Ed. Bellamy
Published by: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

1. "Woman of the Past, Present and Future".....by Aug. Bebel
Published by: John W. Lovell Publishing Co., 14 and 16 Versey st.

1. "A Strange Voyage,"

by Dr. H. Francis Allen
Sold by Socialist Newspaper Union, St. Louis.

1. "The People's Library."

A Series of Socialist Pamphlets
Published by: "The People," 154 William st., New York, N. Y.

1. "Labor and Capital".....by G. A. Hoehn
2. Socialist Labor Library No. 1.
Containing three fine lectures on Socialism

3. Socialist Library No. 2.
Containing a concise history of the Paris Commune, and Articles on Socialism.

Published by Socialist Central Committee, 311 Walnut st., St. Louis, Mo.

1. "Wealth Against Commonwealth,"

by Henry D. Lloyd
Published by: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York, N. Y.

A Labor movement without Socialism is a two-edged sword without a handle.