

WHOLE NO. 15.

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A VOICE FROM NEW AMERICA. BY CIVIS AMERICANUS. SEE FOURTH PACE.

LABOR COLONY FOR TRAMPS.

THE RESULT OF THE TRAMP INVES. TIGATION OF THE MASSACHU-SETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Immense Volume of a Report With Amusing Contents.

- It will be remembered that about a year ago the State Legislature of Massachusetts appointed a committee to investigate the problem of the anemployed, and to report a remedy for the same. This committee made a trip throughout the State. which has cost the State over \$5,000, and what is the result? They had a book printed as large as a Bible, containing a mass of words which contain hardly enough common sense to make up an eight-page pamphlot. . . .

The book is of a most laborious nature to whomesoever may feel inclined to study the question of the unemployed through the modium of that report. The evidence sathered by the committee is so thor "hly garbled that no student is able to fe for himself as to the merits of the testimony given by the various persons whom the committee examined. The whole work is a proof that the comm! 'ee started out with a certain fixed idea, and their object was to gather evidence to substantiate that fixed idea. The result of the report, therefore, is the proposition of a law to prevent tramping, etc. 伊甸伊福界

This new law is to be brought before the next General Assembly for adoption, and in slubsttance is as follows: 1. To make it easy to convict vagrants

and tramps

2. All persons found riding on freight wains shall be punished by the State as

3. That a State labor colony be established to take charge of the unemployed, and use them as scabs whenever required. 4. The punishment for tramping shall be discretionary with local Judges, who may milict punishment from six months to three years.

5. The compensation of framps in the labor colony shall be at the rate of \$4 per work of which \$2 is to be charged for board and lodging, and the other # to be swiped for sundries, etc.

Now read carefully: 6. The tramps to be under strict disci ne of the officers, and to be compelled

point the officers of the colony, who are to receive, of course, princely salaries and

8. Illegible to membership in the State colony are only males between the of 17 and 30 years, when they are able to do the most work.

9. Any man between 17 and 30 years of age, who is not insane or physically unable to work, can voluntarily become a mem-

10. The cost of transportation to the tiony is to be paid by the State of Massa-

11 A member of a labor organization to be one of the managing board of the



initiatic spectacles that these tratups could be used as excellent scab material against striking workmen, etc.

A fine, a shrewd plan, but it has a big hole through which the profit of tramp seeb labor escapes. There are too many of them and they are becoming more nu merous from year to year. In fact, the committee has bitten of more than they will be able to chew. The tramp question will never be solved by such capitalist hirelings as this unemployed junket committee.

YES. IT IS COMING !

ie, for the Co-Operative Commonwealth.

annot help noticing the great number of suicides that take place every day. This coms a great pity and a sad loss of human labor force to society. What must be the degree of despair in the hearts of young persons when they deliberately take their own lives! Indeed, it is one of the greatest curses of the capitalist era that so many people should have lost all hope and courage to battle for life which has really become worthiess to them.

It seems also a great pity that many of those suicides probably never heard of Socialism. If they had it would have given them renewed hope and a firm conviction that the capitalist system is not life but only a last soint in the long journey towards a paradise long hoped for, prayed for and fought or by the pioneers of humanity. "When sht is darkest, dawn is nearest." So it is at this stage of human progress. The conditions of life are almost unbearable; we are nearing the coming Co-Operative Commonwealth. The Socialists, although they have to suffer with the rest of suffering humanity. knew that this suffering is only of a transitory nature, and it is the hope of what is coming that is upholding them in spirits. To be a Socialist to-day is really a blessing and a comfort, because it

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

COMRADE HOBSON'S ADVICE: LET US PUSH THE BATTLE TO THR GATES UNTIL WE SHALL HAVE A THOUSAND FOURTH OF JULY ORATIONS FOR IN-

TERNATIONAL SO-CIALISM IN 1890.

Martha Moore Avery's Address Col mented Upon.

That was a grand Fourth of July of tion by Martha Moore Avery, as repor in your issue of July 20. Many things are said which I hope may ! hereafter to the credit of the spe Among them I wish to emphasize the

following statements, worthy the utterance of a philosopher: "Religion and education-using these

words in their broadest significance-be ing the great divisions of power (in advancing civilization). The religions pature of man becomes conscious of the possibility of humanity from man to man." Then immediately follows in explanation of the above ne plus ultra utterances these illustrative examples: "The Ten Command ments are given, and after thousands of years moral force enough is generated to project a political recognition of the brotherhood of man. The Gospel is still

His first disciples to have "all things in mmon."

Martha Moore Avery is a brave woman to hold up before the world, this long neglected truth of Holy Writ:

"Go to, now ye rich men, weep and how! for your miseries that shall come upon ou. Your riches are corrupted and your garments motheaten. Your gold and siler is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasures together for the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fileds, which is of you, kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are tered into the ears of the Lord of Sahave lived in pleasure on the condemned and killed the just." James

5:1-6. "The Gospel" has given us the consciousness, "that it is immoral to be rich, while one fellow-man is in want. This knowledge is a masterful leaven in elevating the nations to the coming Co-operative Commonwealth."

. . . Comrades, guit decrying the Gospel; hold the lowly Nazarene no longer in derision; you act as a tool for the rich when you do so. But push this brave utterance of the Gospel under the notice-I was about to say nose-of every minister who stops it, until his very cowardice becomes a burden to him, and you gain every votary of that "division of power" whose influence is "masterful leaven in elevating the nations to the coming Co-operative Commonwealth." There are other sayings in that speech which I should !"" to discuss, and "ay at some future the, meanwhile, re id that first Socialist Fourth-of-July oration. and don't forget the correlate to this "division of power"-education-but let us push the battle to the gates until we shall have a thousand-set the mark at that line-1.000 FOURTH-OF-JULY SPEECH-ES FOR SOCIALISM IN 1896.

heartless libertines who prey on imocence and youth, and the army of profilgate young men (and old men, too,) who patronize these low resorts, there would not be any such women or such

houses in the universe. Again, these women are the victims of a thousand adverse circumstances. Take the child born in the slums of a large city, whose eyes open on a drunken mother and criminal father, whose youth is spent amidst filth, crime and vulgarity, and whose only teachers are crooks and the like. What can we expect of such? Certainly we cannot expect this woman to be pure, modest and refined; in fact, we know_that in 99 cases in every 100 she will copy her surroundings, and be as her predecessors-a drunken haridan, a pickchet or a prostitute, perhaps all three. STORE IN CONTRACTOR TATA BRIER A.L. blocks to the children whose lot it may be to be born and brought up there, can honestly say that they are the cause of their own degradation. These people are subjects more for pity than censure, for kindness and sympathy, more than cruelty and imprisonment.

It seems to us that the police and the several correspondents of the daily papers we have noticed are altogether on the wrong track for reformation in this matter. So long as these women are made the responsible parties, and the men who trade on their shame get off free and blameless, there can be no improvement.

OMAHA IN DISCUSSION.

A TRUE LABOR PARTY MUST AIM AT THE ABOLITION OF THE ENTIRE CAPITALIST PROFIT SYSTEM.

Free Discussion on This Schjeet Wanted.

Our political reformers in Omaha seem to be tied up in a hard knot in their efforts to convince each other and the public, that the movement which each champions is the correct solution to all of our municipal and national woes. If these reformers would cease wrangling for a moment and look at the situation, they would discover that there is but two sides to the question, which they seek to solve. Labor on one side and capital on the other; these are the contending factions and there will be no peace until one has subdued the other. If Capit # conquers then Labor is a slave with no rights but must obey the supreme dicta of the master. If Labor subdues Capital then Capital ceases to exist. And if Labor wins, the props must be knocked out from under Capital and these props. profit, interest, rent and taxation.

Now part of the capitalistic class lives on interest, and interest is boldly taken from the product of Labor, so that Labor cannot associate itself politically with any party that seeks to maintain the interesttaking class. Others live on rent, rent is just as surely taken from the product of Labor, then how can Labor affiliate with any political party, which seeks to main-

tain the landlord? Those who live on profit must take that profit from the product of Labor. Can Labor ally itself to that party which labors to uphold the interests of the profit-mongers. Lastly we come to taxation, who is it that lives on taxation? The politician, the cutest, most consiving, scheming duck in the universe, and taxes come from where? The products of Labor, could they come from anywhere else? When you take rent, interest, profit and taxes out of Labor, then it is difficult to see what Labor has left, and the laborer often experiences this difficulty.

If Labor is to win anything politically it must get into a party which promises to abolish those things that absorb the product of Labor, and those things are: Interest, rent, taxation and profit. Let us closely scan the political parties; Democrat -Republican. What can be said of these, nothing, only that they have answered their purpose and are out of date. Populist, oh! here we surely have something, it to abolish-well-does anybody That's

The Populist party wants more money too do business with, and business is the taking of rent, interest, taxes and profit, and these are filched from the products of labor. Yes, the Populist party is the friend of labor because it proposes to increase the number of those who live on interest, rent, taxes and profit. No, it does not mean to do that exactly. It only wants to give the small farmer and small business man a chance to spread themselves and incidentally to give the offices to those policians who favor their pet

able hard labor in bossing the job. 12. The overseers of the poor in every town or city to keep a tal' sheet as to meir district for the State colony.

This is, in substance, the new and grand scheme of this junketing committee, of which Professor Dewey was head boss, and it is to do away with the tramp aul-

For anyone who has lots of spare time and nothing better to do, the big book centains some amusing and also interesting data. For instance, it is mentioned the total number of tramps in Massetts in the fall of 1894 was about fity thousand. Boston alone harbored not less than \$3,000 of them in that year.

There are also some interesting speeche in the book from police chiefs, "Honorable So and So." and quite a number of reverends. The strangest thing about those reverends is their cold-blooded way of doing away with the trampa. This seems strange, because the reverends are d to be inspired with the teachings of Christ, of whom it is said that He was. a great friend to all the needy and outeast of humanity, and victims of the groody capitalists of His time. Perhaps we must have another Christ who will drive the Mammon-worshiping reverends out of the temples which they now deseerate with their blood-thirsty teachings against the tramps who are also the viotime of the greedy capitalist class of our days.

ere is also a very humorous contribu tion in this big book, and it is surrounded with the mystic air of "s detective."

Anyone can see that the whole thing is a big canard at the expense of the mittee, but that committee swallowed the bait like a hungry fish, because it gave m just the kind of evidence they were ey wanted to prove that tramps isance and that the tramps elves are to blame for being tramps. They also say through their dancy o

makes life endurable. Therefore, we say to all who find life a misery and burden, Bear up, the day of alvation is near. Join the Socialist Labor Party and vote for its success. The success of the Socialist Labor Party forces down the Chinese walls that keep us out of paradise.

A NEW ENGLANDER.

In 1896 there were only thirteen electric railways in the United States, with barely 100 cars; whereas, at present, there are 850 companies, operating 9,000 miles of track and 23,008 cars, and representing a capital of four hundred million dollars. And in the face of this revolution in the means of production and transportation there are still some wage slaves who can't find the cause of so many people being out of work. The above figures speak louder than all the Socialist agitators Socialism is in the sir.

One difference between Socialism and Trade Unionism is that, whereas the Unions can only marshal and arm the workers for the desperate trials of endurance. Socialism can get rid of the Capitalist altogether. The former helps you to resist enemy; the latter destroys bim.-Mer

cialists are few in number. Twee ty yoars bence all this will be changed. then the dailies will discover that Socialists, though crude thinkers, were metul in preparing the public mind for the great utterances of the press.

scious that it is immoral to be rich while one fellow-man is in want. This knowledge is a masterful leaven in elevating the nations to the coming Co-Operative Commonwealth. . . .

"Immoral to be rich while our fellowman is in want!" That is "an apple of gold in plotures of silver." for a more fitting word could not in these times be said. These words are parallel to the great Cicero's opening, sentence in the famous speech against Cataline: "Oh, the times, oh the conduct." The word immoral has for its root the Latin word mos, meaning, in the singular manner. custom; in the plural, mores, its mean ing, has regar i to one's character, qual ity or conduct, hence Webster mys it relates to the practice, manners or con duct of men as social beings in relation to each other." as respects right and wrong, so far as they are properly subject to rules." therefore immoral fully

conve "he thought that such persons hack the social qualities that regard the right. "To be rich while one fellow-man Witness, 1 John, 3:17: "Whose hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of comof God in him?"-he is immoral, being unsocial 'in conduct, sinful, without the love of God in his beart.

Witness again James 2:15-16: "If brother or sister be naked, and destitute them. Depart in peace, be ye warmed and body, what doth it profit?" Also verse & "Do not rich men oppress you and draw you before the judgment seats?"

"Immoral to be rich while one fellowfrom that same Pentecostal Spirit, whe lod ; the agressors at all, for were it not for the agitators. Socialism in our time!

A W HOBSON. Pueblo, Colo.

DISREPUTABLE HOUSES.

What Causes Them and Who Keeps Them Up. Since the police raided the down-town

low-class music halls we have had lots of comments and opinions in the daily papers with regard to disreputable houses and is in want" is also a sin against God. districts and their demoralizing effect on the youth of our city. These views, almost without exception, are put forward in condemnation of the women who run passion upon him, how dwelleth the lave and occupy the Souses, without, for a moment, inquiring why or wherefore they exist, or who keeps them up.

struck with their utter ridiculousness

Now we know that these houses and

women do not originate of thomselves, and that, therefore, the women are not to man is in want!" Where is the pulpit is be regarded as the only responsible agenta, all this broad land that dares promulgate inasmuch as they are only a part, necesthis scriptural truth? Show it to me sary in conjunction with other parts, to and I will show you a minister who is a make up a whole. We might go further, of Socialiam. Capitaliam will do its share Socialist and who has received the truth and say that they (the women) are not

ong and treated as fiends, and the men who prostitute them as paints, reform in is

We would say: Make the lives of the lower orders more bright by giving them better homes, better education and more sympathy. Make the slums-the hotbed of all sorts of crime-into C healthy and respectable district. Brin, the children which are now or may be living in disreputable houses out, and place them in a home for the purpose where they will be educated and taught to live de cent lives. And as for the present d. reputable bouses and their occupiers, m is impossible to abolish them in any way. Of course, they might be made less conspicuous, but that would not mitigate the evil; they would still exist.

Do away with the slums, bring up the children properly, and make the lives of the working men and women brighter. and you will have accomplished a work which will do more for the morals of the people than all the combined forces of police, tract distributors and parsons.

J. H. FAIRFIELD. St. Louis. Mo.

The police of Berlin, Germany, arrested man for begging on the street. The man carried the body of his little child in his arms, that died a natural proletarian death-from want of food. Yes. the shild was starved to death, and the father begged for a few cents to bury the dead body of his beloved little one. This is modern eivilization!

Socialism is spreading so rapidly in Germany among Government employee that every secret order of the Government is nown by the leaders of the Labor Party almost as soon as issued. Socialism will spread more rapidly in America than it has done in Europe. In Germany, for instance, it required nearly fifty years to make the Socialist movement what it is to-day-athe grandest movement of all pations and of all ages. Within the next ten years America will be the hot-bed the rest will be attended to by the Socialist

The Socialist Labor party is a party which deserves our consideration because it proposes to abolish profit in all forms and will not receive the support of any of that class which desires to do be So that, if it is to live, it must receive the support of that class which is a to capital, namely, labor. The Socialist Labor party, therefore, is a distinctly class party, fighting for the rights of a class against those who would live upon the exertions of the laboring class-thereby all class rule would be abolished.

ideas.

It is only fair to say that the interest of the banker, merchant, manufacturer, landlord or politician will not be conerved by the success of the Socialist Las or party. Individuals will be benefited, but the opportunity to take rent, interest profit and taxes will be taken away and to ach individual will be granted the right possess that which he or she produces. In conclusion I will say that I will gladly discuss the position of either the Populist or Socialist Labor party in this paper of any other paper, the columns of which are open to us. I only stipulate that the discussion shall be fair and free from any personalities on either side.

THOE BERNINE Omaha, Nob.

Comrades, denouncing the Capitalists, or denouncing the ignorance of our fellowvorkers will never make Socialists. The rage workers are as much responsible for the present industrial and social conditions as the capitalists. Let us educate the masses. Light, more light! Socialism. if clearly and distinctly propagated, will bring about the needed enlightenment of the poor and oppressed.

The body of a 19-day-old child lay in the ome of William and Grace Bryant, at 200 Gratiot street, slowly decomposing, be muse the parents had no money to pay or its interment. Henry Bryant was the name of the baby. He died Monday from cholers infantum, and had been in the house for about a week. This happened in the wealthy city of St. Louis Anna Domini Ling.

On reading some of these views one is they, for the most part, being to the effect that these houses are brought into

of daily food, and one of you say unto existence by the pure (or impure) cussedness of the occupiers, and that said occufilled: notwithstanding ye give them not piers must, if the houses are to be got those things which are needful to the rid of, be hunted and imprisoned and thus made to lead decent lives.

ONCE SHE WAS FAT, NOW SHE

IS A TRILBY.

nted Young Artist A Transformation in Her Aveir he Has Won Success in Du 's Celebrated Character.

HERE is a superlatively happy woman in New York. She is delighted with the reflection of her image in the glass, delighted with the critic's a p proval, and thrice delighted with the consciousness that she has been the architect

of her own proporns and has remodeled them coulpter, who has found his vestal god-dess too amply planned, would lop off the exuberance here and there and chisel her into symmetry. Miss Amelia Summerville, in the last few months, has found another self, a self as little like the original as the churn-shaped fat nan in "Adonis" resembles the ideal us. "Oh, what a falling off was there," the managers exclaim as they realize that Miss Summerville's groue possibilities are over and that "Little Mountain Maid" of montesque the "I strous size and all the other obstruc-tionist characters with which this ac-tress has been identified have been re-



AMELIA SUMMERVILLE, ACTRESS. (As a Mountain Maid.) duced to a well-built young woman of ordinary proportions. A year ago, whenever Miss Summerville stepped

into an elevator in any big shop, her fellow passengers looked gravely ap-prehensive. Now those once inclined to smile are bound to admire, for the smooth oval of her cheek, her well turned throat and delicately rounded arms defy criticism. Out of a shapeless mass of fiesh a calm-browed Trilby was

mass of fiesh a calm-browed Triby was been evolved, a Triby as true physi-cally to DaMaurier's conception as any that has yo appeared. "I used to mear No. 3 corsets; I now "I used to mear No. 3 c to sizes smaller, the number of my sous and slippers is changed, my bust tensure is very different, and even the muth of my skirt has had to be con-dered because a skirt 'takes up' in angth, as the dressmakers say, according to the size around the hips. I be-lieve I wear the same size hat, but some of my rings have had to be made small-er, and I wear a much smaller glove. Taking it all in all, my parasols and handkerchiefs are about the only thing that fit."

that fit." "And your fans?" suggested the re-porter. "Fans always fit." "Well, yes," acknowledged the ac-tress: "but these little Empire fans never fit a big woman, no matter whether she is fat or lean. I weigh only 175 pounds now, and I stand five feet nine and a half in my stocking feet." "How much did you weigh before?" "Too much for me to remember, but Fve lost an awful lot. I've been stendily

I've lost an awful lot. I've been steadily falling off for the last seven months." "And the secret of this marvelous

bon's age. "I don't take any gymnasium practice, nor ride a bicycle, nor do anything ab-normal to reduce my weight. I hate the sight of a woman on a bicycle. She can't look well on one, anyhow, and in the bloomers she is a sight for gods and men-particularly the men. I depend mainly on waiking to keep me down to 173-waiking every day and never vary-ing. I am extremely methodical in all my habits. I never vary a quarter of a minute in the enting of my meals. I never overeat, no matter how hungry i am. I make up my mind how much and what I am going to eat, and I stick to it. Sometimes I let my imagination picture what I would like to have for dinner or lunch and contrast the menu with what I do have, but I am well repaid for all my abstemiousness when I hear and read the pleasant remarks on my improved appearance. I intend to reduce myself a good deal more. I think any one of the abnormally fat women one meets could reduce her weight if she would only follow a careful diet and give up lazy habits. Of course, it is much pleasanter to ride than to walk, and make easier to be waited on than to stir about and do things for yourself. Then, too, most women crave sweet and starchy foods, and those are the very worst for increasing fat. I can only urge all fat women to try dieting, for It brings its own reward. An oversup-ply of flesh is so much in the way, and one feels so clumsy and so like a house! I attribute most of my former stoutness to over-feeding, carelessness and in-dolence. I used to eat everything I wanted, and a quantity of it, although I knew Well-enough what was flesh producing and what was not. Then, too, I was playing parts that required me to look grotesque and monstrous, and I

Sudrather encouraged my tendency. denly it occurred to me that I had regu-lar features, and would be shapely if I could get rid of that load of flesh; so I

determined to try. "I was afraid of drugs, because I value my health, but I got a book on hygiene and found out exactly what I must avoid in cating and what I must eat, besides valuable rules about other matters. I have followed the directions strictly. Of course, now I have lost prestige as a fat woman I must cultivate my other resources. I find my chances of success as a symmetrically proportioned woman far superior to those offered by absurd situations.

"My dinner is on the table, and you will see that the menu excludes everything that would add an ounce to my weights I deny myself all soups. night I will have a roast. I eat plenti-fully of meat, because that gives me strength and not flesh. I will also have spinach, onions, tea, ice cream and rhubarb ple. I cannot indulge in bread and butter or any farinaceous food, and although I eat desserts I eat them sparingly. What per-sons eat makes all the differ-ence in the world in the physique. A physician told me that he would take the this perst women the world eat saw physician fold me that he would take the thinnest woman the world ever saw. of the regular Bernhardt type, and make her as fat as butter by feeding her chestnuts and champagne exclus-ively. In like manner fiesh can be re-duced by exercise and attention to dict. For my part, I think the game is worth the candle."

ACTOR AND AUTHOR.

Hal Reid Began His Successful Career a Country Reporter. Hal Reid, actor and playwright, was



GAMBLERS NO LONGER CONTROL

THE RACES.

on the Turf Gradually Coming Under the Supervision of Gentlemen How the New Order of Things Work in New York.



constitutional amendment. prohibiting bookmaking and pool selling has produced a wonderful change on the racetracks of New York, writes Philip Poindexter in Leslie's Weekly. Rac-ing in this state is

now in the hands of gentlemen and sportsmen instead of being conducted by professional gam-blers and sporting men. At the meetings so far held since the adoption of the amendment to the state constitution and the enactment of the racing statute under it, there has been betting, to be sure, but it has been betting of an entirely different character than ever before. It is against the law to take money when bets are recorded or to give any evidence of the transaction on either side. The operations are based on credit—on honor. An unknown man, an unsound man, cannot bet, however much he would like to. Then, again, the bookmakers not of sound and established reputation can not get betters to trust them. This bars out the small betters who cannot be trusted to make good their losses, and it shuts out the dishonest bookmakers, who have been a disgrace even to the ranks of gamblers. For a gen-tleman to bet what he chooses now it is necessary that he should have an ac-quaintance with a bookmaker and be quaintance with a bookmaker and be boats are used to some extent by the considered by him a man of punctil- bookmakers as places for settlement.



ious honor in the settlement of racing This probably will not be done when

most scounfrelly. No one is so mean as to take his part, and whether he be lord, or tradesman, or petty tout, he is thereafter beyond the pale of decency, and even thieves of the higher scale QUEER AND CURIOUS TALES OF would refuse to associate with him. Whether public opinion in America CURRENT INTEREST. will ever take this view of "welching" or not it is hard to say if it does, how The Quickest Building Feat on Recordever, the credit system of betting on race courses is likely to prove popu-

> SOLITO NUSTRACTON

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lar and entirely satisfactory. And it is likely, also, to spread and be used in

other states, for New York and New Jersey are not alone among the states

as to statutes against horse races. In Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsyl-

vania, Maryland, Illinois, Virginia, be-

THE NEW WAY.

sides in many other states, there are

laws against pool selling and bookmak-ing. It is likely that the credit method

of betting would not in any of thes

infringement of the statutes. The sys

tem is on trial now in New York. So

far it has worked with uncommon

smoothness. Coming back from the

races the men's cabins of the ferry-

states be construed by the courts as an

A Theater Built in One Day-A Wonderful Rock in Australia-A Well That Loars

> H, maiden up-todate, Who boldly scorns aesthetics, who disdains her sex's "fate," And And who goes in for athletics, Who rides a wheel all over town And gets a mighty muscle-

Say, maiden, will you "throw me down" If for your hand I hustle?

And if you deign my hand to take, And bless my life forever, To earn a living will you make Your very best endesvor? Will you come home at night to sup, Ere festive friends can seize you, And never, never "break me up" If things don't go to please you?

Ah, maiden, dare I yield my heart, And, guileless, trust you blindly, When you, so skilled in manly art, May treat me so unkindly? No, no; I'm sure you're not my fate;

When I assume the fetter, Some dear, sweet girl not up-to-date I think will answer better.

Queckest Building on Record.

For some months the people of Colfax have heard wild rumors of the intention of the band to erect an opera-house some time in the near future, but no three persons outside of that organiza-tion suspected until the other morning that there had been any definite shape to their many plans, says Spokane Spokesman. A short time since there seened to be something wrong with the electric light plant, and the streets were in total darkness. Inquiries were answered with the intelligence that the enwas out of order, and that the plant could not be operated. The people were satisfied with this reply, and but little comment was made. Now, it seems to have been part of a plot on the part of the band to hide their scheme. Soon after it got thoroughly dark a force of about seventy-five men were brought in from Spokane on a freight train, and, unloading near the Main street bridge. armed with hods and trowels, marched to the place and silently began the work of laying the brick upon the new building. As that side of the street was obstructed and the night a dark one, no one passed near the building, and the ruse was not discovered. Stealthily the men passed up and down and along the walls, and rapidly they sprang upward through the night. By daylight the outside walls were finished, and before anyone was astir on the streets in the morning the scaffolding was taken down and there stood in magnificent elegance the proudest opera-house in the North-west. Just before daylight the masons finished their work and silently depart-ed, while their places were filled with as many carpenters, plumbers, decorators, painters, etc., and all day the work went noiselessly on inside the walls. The heavily curtained windows and closely fastened doors were besieged all day by anxious people, but revealed nothing. At 10 o'clock a bill poster, nothing. At 10 o'clock a bill poster, armed with a paste brush, came down the street, and, stopping in front of the building, put up bills announcing that the Colfax Dramatic Company would star their old-time favorites. George J. Joyce, W. J. Bryant and C. E. Irwin, in the drama, "Hickory Farm," at the Colfax opera-house. When the announce-ment was recognized by the anxious and excited crowd, a long cheer of approval went up. The good news spread like wildfire, and when, at 7:30, the building was thrown open, the streets were crowded. Marshal Mackay had to call out his entire force of one other man be-

CORNER OF ODDITIES. distance further into the rock than the "Blow Hole," on the entrance of each wave this cavity becames full of compressed air, which, when the tension become too great, blows the water with stupendous force up to the perpendicular opening.

Feats of a Colored Hypnotist.

The colored people of Kansas City, Kan., are in a state of open-eyed wonderment over the marvelous things done by Joseph K. Williams, a young man of that city, who styles himself "Joseph, the colored boy hypnotist," at a series of entertainments which he has been giving in the colored churches. Williams is only twenty years old. He was formerly employed at Swift's pack-ing house, but since he discovered four weeks ago that he was possessed of extraordinary powers to hypnotize people he has announced himself as the only colored hypnotist in the United States. At one of his entertainments in the Evening Star Church, which is in the "patch," between the Armour and Fow-ler packing establishments, the other night. Williams hypnotized a number of colored people and had them do all sorts of odd things. He rubbed his hands over the eyes of Squire Taylor, a young negro who makes a business of diving from high bridges, and put him to sleep. Taylor was then laid on a sofa and a stone weighing about 150 pounds was placed on his breast. With a heavy sledge hammer in the hands of Ed Ferguson the stone was broken. In the presence of the pastor, the Rev. Abner Windom; and a large crowd of colored people Taylor declared he did not feel the shock. Williams gives people an electric shock when he shakes hands with them, and he will take a piece of glass-usually a piece of lamp chimney-break it up and eat it. He has been eating glass for some time and says he has felt no bad effects from it.

A Queer Well That Roars.

Junction City, Kan., correspondence A remarkable curiosity which is at-tracting the attention of scientists is a roaring well on the farm of Henry My-ers, near Fort Riley, Hundreds of people in Central Kansas have gone to see this peculiar well and to hear the great roaring sound which it emits. It is an ordinary drilled well, near the roadside, about 125 feet deep, and was put down fifteen years ago by Mr. Meyers to get water for his stock. Upon removing the flat rock which covers the well one is met by a whiff of ice-cold air, which rushes out with great velocity. The most remarkable thing about this won-derful natural curlosity is the fact that every winter the water freezes in it to a depth of forty feet. A number of scientific men from Chicago and New York have examined the well recently. Before leaving they attempted to secure an option for the purchase of Myer's farm, but he refused to sell it.

Pig with a Trunk.

George R. Jones has in his possession at his farm on Hermit's lane, Roxborough, one of the two young pigs brought from Cuba on the training ship Saratoga during her last cruise. The porker is a real curiosity, being as black as ink and adorned with a long snout, resembling the trunk of an elephant. He doesn't root up the ground like a common porker, but uses his feet instead of his nose. He is a regular epicure in regard to food, for nothing but fresh warm milk and bananas appeal to his palate. Midshipman Miltenberger presented Jones with the animal about four weeks ago. It is now about two months old and growing fast.

Wife Beater's Prayerful Spirit.

Lester Cantley, of Owosso, Mich., licked his wife because she didn't feel like praying, a recent morning. Cantley paid just \$38 to the justice for being so strong-spirited.

Oddities.

Dramatists in France get 12 per cent f the gross receipts of each play, and are allowed tickets to the value of 100 francs for every performance of such plays as they have written.

It is stated by the Popular Health

mply dieting; patient, persistent at ation to my eating, and a sinount of exercise, never omitted." a stated "Wasn't it hard work?" "Well, 'I should think it was!" ex-

and then she went on to tell how, for seven months and more, she had trod-den constantly the wholesome but un-pleasing paths of self-denial, coming out so habituated to restraining her tastes that the regimen was almost second nature. She acknowledged. however, that sometimes she found her-



SUMMERVILLE AS TRILET. Honging for forbidden luxuries. I don't dare eat a potato or a beet." protested. "because I love them so, anything except maybe a little its wine, partaken of sparingly now then. Tes and coffee without sugar dugs in, but a glass of milk, which is tond of, would ruin me utterly. me, I know myself thoroughly, and now that if once I began to touch the is it is and used to revel in I is not know how to stop. I helped



HAL REID. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, O., and upon finishing his studies engaged in newspaper work on a country paper. Having determined to go upon the stage, he secured engagements in the stock companies of Cincinnati, at Robertson's opera-house, under Barney McCauley's manage ment, and at the Grand opera-house under the management of the late R. E. J. Miles. The first line he ever spoke

upon the stage was in Fanny Daven-port's original production of "Pique," port's original production of when an extra boy was needed. His entire part consisted of only one line, His but it started him upon his stage ca-reer. Mr. Reed, in speaking of this small beginning, has incidentally mentioned that the extra lady who stood his side during this trying ordeal it known to fame as Pauline Hall. As a writer of plays Mr. Reid has met with considerable success. His production was a play entitled 468. production was a play entitled "468," and this was followed by "La Belle Marie," "A Heart of Stedl," and "A Homespun Heart." Following these he gave to the stage in rapid succession "A Daughter of the Confederacy," "Wanda," "His Little Sister," "The Dean." "The Little Sister," "The "Shamrock and Thistle," and "Logan" "Shamrock and Thistle," and "Logan" Luck," the last-named having been produced only recently in New York. It met with success and received com-plimentary mention from the press. It will go upon the road next season under the management of H. C. Miner, but will be rechristened and bear the tile, "Human Hearts." Mr. Reid has re-cently sold to James F. Crossen an-other of his playa, entitled "Two Girls," In which the purchaser will star Lillian Drew. He is also under contract to write a society drama for Corse Poy-ton. Mr. Reid is married, his wife be-ing Bertha Belle Westbrook, a weil-known and clever actress. He is a member of the American Dramatists' club and is proud of this distinction. All of his plays named above, with the creeption of "Two Girls," have been produced and he claims with pardon-able pride that not a single instance of failure of any of his works stands on record. will go upon the road next season under

eots. sence of this acquaintance an introduction by someone in whom the book-maker has confidence would be enough. That introducer, in case his friend lost

and did not pay, would probably be called on to settle, and probably, also, he would feel that he was in honor responsible. When each bet is made each party records it, with the address of the other. The next day the loser is expected to send a check to the winner. Now, in case a person who is not known to a bookmaker and cannot get a satisfactory introduction wishes to bet that person can easily establish a credit with the bookmaker by making a de-



THE OLD WAY.

posit with him to the amount he wishes to bet. This deposit should be made in town before the races, as it is spe-cifically against the law for money to be passed on the race couse. This is very similar to the

method of betting except that the Eng-lish settle once a week, on Mondays, at Tattersall's. Very likely there will be established in New York a club at which settlements can be made, and where also bookmakers can be seen the where also bookmaats can be morning of the day before and the morning of the Faces and a credit arranged for. In England a man who defaults in his racing bets is called a "welcher." and a "welcher" is considered of all man the made in open competition.

system is better understood by both bookmakers and speculators. The attendance at the races this year

is not so great as it was in previous years, when anyone with a \$2 bill at command could tempt fortune in an effort to pick a winner. Now the lowest sum a bookmaker will wager is \$5. It is a pity that the minimum should not be raised to \$10. That would bar out the small people, who on every account

should not be given any facilities to

means, men of small salaries and uncertain income that the old-time racing methods were especially mischiev-ous. Though the attendance is not so great as formerly, it has in it a greater percentage of entirely respectable peo-Indeed, pretty nearly every one tendance appears to be respectable and the flashy women who used to keep an army of messenger boys busy taking their money from the grandstand the betting ring are conspicuous by their absence. The touts, too, who used to be on the lookout for greenhorns, are The touts; too, who used no longer in evidence and the class long known as "rail birds" appear to have vanished entirely. The race courses are healthier, more wholesome, and pleasanter places than they have been in many years, and it is to be hoped

be long and prosperous.

Jessie Bartlett Davis.

Jessie Bartlett comes of a family originally from Keene, N. H., but she was born on a farm near Morris, Ill. Hermusical education was gained under Frederick Root, in Chicago, where she became contraito in the choir of the Church of the Mersiah. She joined the Chicago Church Choir Pinafore Co. in July, 1879, in which she gained reputation as Buttercup, and was married to Will J. Davis, the Chicago manager. the made her Italian opera debut sing-ng Siebel to Mme. Patti's Marguerite in "Faust," but declined Mapleson's offer of an engagement and joined the Carlen's offer on Opera Co., then went to the Ameri-an Opera Co. She afterward studied in Paris and for the past five seasons has been with "The Bostonians." She is without a peer as a contraito singer.

No record will hereafter be accepted

jam at the box office was almost suffo-cating, but the crowd was served and seated in the beautiful and capacious auditorium by 8:30, and the curtain arose amid thundering applause, which was repeated at intervals all through the evening. When the curtain had fallen on the last act, and the villain was finally and securely dead, the audience would not be pacified until the act had been thrice repeated for their benefit.

sides himself to maintain order. The

Curran's Rock in Australia

bet. It was among persons of moderate One of the most pleasant as well as famous tourist resorts in New South Wales is situated on the coast some seventy miles south of Sydney. The center of this district is Kiama, a picturesque and thriving town surrounded by rich agricultural country, and which has been built upon an old igneous flow of basalt that has solidified and crystallized into huge columns of what is prop erly called "blue stone." This formation is seen to perfection on the wes coast of Scotland and north of Ireland, at St. Fingal's cave and other places and those who are acquainted with the rugged appearance of the coast in these places can form a good idea of the ap-pearance of the New South Wales coast at this point. Kiama, unlike other tourist resorts, can be thoroughly enjoyed either in fair or stormy weather. that the regime of the sportsmen will and those who visit the town when a

good gale is blowing have an opportu-nity of witnessing a sight the like of which does not exist elsewhere on our globe. ' The famous "Blow Hole" here situated in the middle of a rocky head land running out into the sea, forms a truly wondrous sight. With each suc cessive breaker the ocean spray is sent shooting up into the air sometimes as high as from 300 to 400 feet, descending in a drenching shower and accompa nied by a rumbling noise as of distant thunder, which can be heard for many miles around. This "Blow Hole" is a singular natural phenomenon, and con sists of a perpendicular hole, hearly cir-cular. With a diameter of about ten yards across, and has the appearance of being the crater of an extinct volcano. This is connected with the ocean by a cave of about 100 yards in length, the cave or about 100 yards in length, the seaward opening of which is in all re-spects similar to St. Fingal's cave, on the west coast of Scotland, the same perpendicular basaltic columns forming the side walls of each. Into this cave towering waves rush during stormy weather, and as the cave extends some

Magazine that redness of the nose is caused by indigestion, not intemperarce. The remedy, it is stated, is to abstrin from overindulgence in fats and sweets.

A society for the suppression of scandai has just been started at Insterburg, East Prussia. Every scandalous in story spread in the town will be traced and the originator prosecuted by the society.

M. Daudet said that the most impressive thing to him in London was the silence of the city. "With all its swollen traffic and crowded thoroughfares the yoar is duller," he adds, "than one expects to hear.'

A duck in East Bluehill, Me., was struck by lightning last week and lost one eye and a part of its head, but is now seemingly quite recovered from the stroke and goes around with a wary look in its weather eye.

A new fad for a trip to Europe is to go on the cattle ships, which carry pas-sengers for \$50 for the round trip. The The cattle cruisers have three keels and are said to be less conducive to seasickness than any other craft.

In a coal mine in Monmouthshire, in Walts, there was found, some years ago, a flint ax sticking in the coal; near Stanley, in Derbyshire, the miners found tools formed out of solid oak, without A new kind of cloth is being made in

Lychs from the down of ducks, hens and geese. Seven hundred and fifty grains of feathers make Tather more than a square yard of light and very wat n waterproof cloth.

Great interest is being taken in Ber lin in the coming exhibition of the presents received by Prince Bismarck in the last twenty-five years. They include the pen with which the treaty of peace was signed between Germany and France.

Amos Devce, of Boscobel, has re-Arnos Devoe, or Boscorel, has re-turned from an eight-weeks hunt thrugh portions of Burnett and Door Counties, Wisconsin, and Chicago Coun-ty, Minnesota. He captured forty-three wolves and one wildcat, receiving in bounties for them \$450.

NOTES OF THE MODES.

CURRENT FASHIONS FOR WOM-EN AND GIRLS.

Leghorn Hats Are in Vogue Very Much This Season-Turning Back Half a Century-A Pretty Home Gown-Up to Date Costume



border of lace straw that gives stiffness to the edge are prettily trimmed with rufile of lace set to cover the top of the brim. The edge of the lace is wired so the lace stands out crisply. Ribbon

EGHORN hats with

starting low on one is drawn diagonally to the upper of the crown on the other side, and there stands upright in a butterfly well wired. Hats composed entirely of fancy braids are twisted and bent into fantastic shapes and then rendered very showy. One of this sort is shown in the accompanying illustration, its brim deeply indented and its low crown trimmed with plumes, velvet bows, and rosettes.

The Godet Skirt.

Fashions of the Henry Quatre period are to be revived this season. Its pecul-iarities are not of the tempting order. Its skirts are wide and full, its sleeves distended and fully slashed and the waists much whaleboned. It remains to be seen if women to whose repertory of pastimes skating and bicycling are being rapidly added, will condone or condemn these faults and take kindly to the revival or simply ignore it. As to crinoline, the great width of the fashionable skirt and its distension by means of wire and horse hair would seem to be a forewarning of its coming, and one wonders if faith in the common sense of points falling from the belt. A stylish

oated hunters in English fields. 80 vividly green is the grass, so impossibly blue the water, so distorted the image of the wounded stag, repeated over and over again on gards and yards of papering, that the beholder wonders alike at the artist's powers of invention and the taste which makes such creations possible. Fashion decrees that with this wall decoration must go old-time English prints of hunting scenes. We know of no wholesale importers who have them, but some of the retailers secured the

goods direct from abroad.



A novelty costume has the sleeves covered with braiding, either put on by hand or machine. There is a tendency toward setting in fancy sections at the top of the sleeves. One dress is of sil-ver-gray peau de sole, with pink and silver embroidery in points set in at the sleeve tops. There are similar



IS A FARMER'S SON. CHARLES F. BRUSH HAS LIGHTED

THE WORLD.

An Interview with the Famous Cleve land Inventor-His Home Life-Future Prospects for Electricity-Probable Use for Coal as a Generator.



HAT, man, is the light of the future! That is electrictty!.... am going to light the world with

These were the words of a big. broad shouldered young fellow of 28. They were uttered a bout eighteen

years ago to an old man who stood in front of a shop on one of the side streets of the city of Cleveland and ooked with wonder on a glass globe in which blazed a ball of fire, upheld, as It were, between two black carbons the size of your little finger. This old man was A. C. Baldwin of Tiffin, generally known throughout northern Ohio as Old Uncle Baldwin and noted for his great common sense and shrewd busi-ness ability. He had made a fortune out of manufacturing churns and he was now passing through Cleveland on his way to visit one of his relatives there. He had left the depot and was walking through the streets. It was in the early evening and the gas lamps cast their flickering rays upon the pave-ment. In one spot, however, there was a glare of light which came from this ball of fire in the glass globe. It was before the days of electric lighting, and old Uncle Baldwin stopped and gazed at it in open-mouthed wonder. As he did so this big, broad-shouldered young



CHARLES F. BRUSH.

Inventor of Electric Lighting. man came to the door. His brawny arms were bare to the elbow. A leather apron covered his chest and fell to his knees. His hands were blackened and his face was smudged with dirt. But his eye was bright and his athletic form was the personification of vigor and force. As Uncle Baldwin saw him he said: "That is a wonderful light. I don'

understand it. What is it? There is no pipe for gas! Where is the wick and where is the oil? Say, what is it, any-

Then came the reply: "That is the light of the future: That is electricity! I am going to light the world with it!"

The old man, for a very sharp old man he was, became interested at once He inquired how the light was produced. He asked many questions as to its cost, and before he left he had told the young man that he would take \$500 worth of stock in his company, which had been organized to push his inven-tion. He rather hugged himself over his investment as he left the young man and his ball of fire, and when a half hour later he found himself in the home of his friends, surrounded by some of the most prominent people of Cleveland, he could not rest until he had told of the wonder he had seen and of the stock which he had secured. As and Uncle Baldwin's relative, then and now one of the most influential men of Cleveland, said: "Well! well! well! And so you have been taken in by that young fellow Brush and his crazy ideas about electricity! I have had dozens of chances to buy his stock, but I wouldn't give a to buy his stock, out I wouldn't give a cent for a thousand shares. Why, uncle, the man is crazy. His ideas are impracticable and impossible of execu-tion, and you might as well put your \$500 into Lake Eric as to give it to him." And so the Cleveland man went on He cited the poide capitation on. He cited the noted capitalists of Cleveland who would have nothing to do with Brush's invention, and he finally persuaded Uncle Baldwin that he had made a mistake.

again until Uncle Baldwin's \$500 worth was of more value than all the savings and speculations of his lifetime. The prophecy of the young man had been fulfilled. His light of the future had become the light of the present, and to-day he has lighted the world with it. The streets of the biggest cities of every continent biggest at midnight through the genius of Charles F, Brush Still, with all this, the world knows but little about Charles P. Brush. With all his genius, he is modest in the extreme. He early adopted the policy of keeping out of print. I do not know of a single interview which he has hither to given to the public. He has contributed little to the scientific journals and the world knows him only through his work. It has no idea of the man, and there are few who appreciate his wonderful character and the wide extent of his achievements. I spent an evening with him not long since at his big mansion in Euclid avenue. He has one of the finest houses in the United States and one of the most comfortable homes. It is located in the best part of Euclid avenue, which is, you know, one of the finest streets in the world, and it is sur-

storage batteries in the house, and the power which charges these with electricity is an enormous windmill which he has erected in the rear. Every breeze that blows produces light for this house, and the batteries are so large that if there should be a dead calm for a whole week they would still contain enough electricity to run all the lights. The windmill itself is in a large part the invention of Mr. Brush. It is the biggest windmill in the world, and is operated by a wheel which has a sail surface of about 1,800 square feet. The tower of this windmill is as high as a six-story house. It is set in heavy masonry, and so made that it can turn with every wind that blows. Within it there is an enor-mous dynamo, connected with the tower by a system of belts and pulleys, and the whole machine is so automatic in fts make-up that it needs only a little oll now and then to keep it perpetually a motion with the wind. It has been in operation now for more than seven years, but it is so made that it works as well as when it was built. It produces enough electricity to charge the hundreds of cells of these ten tons of stor-age batteries, and it furnishes the light for the house and gives power to run the machinery of Mr. Brush's laboratory, which is located in the basement. It costs him, Mr. Brush told me, much

'I don't know which to admire the more boned. His head is large, and it is fastened to his frame by a strong, wellshaped neck. He stands straight, with his shoulders well thrown back, and his chest is deep and full. He has a dark complexion and dark eyes, which show out from under heavy brows. His forehead is high and full, his mouth strong and characteristic, and his under jaw firm and indicative of strength. He is now forty-six years of age, and is in his intellectual and physical prime. He retired from active business sev-



ARE NOT NEW WOMEN.

WIDOWS OF FAMOUS MEN OF AMERICA.

Quiet Life of Mrs. Stonewall Jackman; Mrs. Jefferson Davis-Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Sheridan Are Very Wealthy-Many Are Social Leaders.



eyed woman, whose main interest in life seems to be the well being and care of her household. She has never been a society woman and has rarely been seen in society, the theater and opera having no attractions for her. She has lived in the great white marble man-slon during the winter for many years, going as soon as spring came to country seat, Wooton. Mrs. Childs has left the Philadelphia mansion for good since the death of her devoted hus-band, and she will soon build a house in Washington and make that city her

home. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, widow of the hero of the confederacy, lives in Char-lotte, N. C., with her sister, the widow of Gen. D. H. Hill. She has been busily engaged for several years in writing the life of her famous husband and has almost ruined her eyesight in her labor of love. Two little grandchildren,



MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Stonewall and Julia Jackson Christian the children of her only child, Julia Jackson, who died five years ago, live with her and are the joy and comfort of her life.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has chosen New York as her abiding place and spends much of her time in her pleasant apart-ments at the Mariborough hotel. In the spring she usually spends a month or more at West Point. That place is full of associations for her of her husband, who was a graduate of the mill-tary school. Her daughter, Miss Winnie Davis, is her constant companion They are very popular socially, espe-cially in the southern colony, and Miss Winnle has added literature to her many accomplishments and has just completed a novel which is said to be

very clever. Mrs. James G. Blaine has two homes one in Washington, where so many sorrows crowded thick upon her, and the beautiful summer home at Ban Harbor. Mrs. Blaine is a cold, reserved woman, who has never been popular so-cially. All of her life and soul seemed to be centered in her distinguished hus-band, and without him she is lost in-deed. She spends much of her time in traveling, and the Washington house is rarely opened.

Mrs. John A. Logan, with her patri-cian face and snow-white hair, is prob-ably the most picturesque of the mili-tary widows. She is a shrewd business

pleasing in face and man in heart and thought, that it is hard t realize that she has passed so many milestones of a way sometimes wear and rough to tread. She lives in pretty apartment, surrounded by plotures, books, and all sorts of remem-brances of her distinguished husband. All of her faculties are unimpaired and she is thoroughly informed on all of the questions of the day and prepared and delighted to discuss them. Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson was once

the first lady of the land, when her uncle, James Buchanan, was president and she was charming, gracious Har-ciet Lane. After the death of her hus-band, Henry Elliott Johnson, she went back to Washington to live. She has one of the handsomest residences in the capital and goes a great deal into society.

Gen. Grant's widow, Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, divides her time between New York and Washington. She has not as yet decided in which place she will buy her future home. Mrs. Grant realized almost \$500,000 from the memorial of her husband and the government allows her a pension of \$5,000 a year. So she is quite well-to-do. She has four children and twelve grandchildren, who make her life a very full and pleasant one. .Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, the only girl of the Grant family, was a bride of the white house twenty years ago. She married a young Englishman and went abroad to live. Since the death of her husband the rich young widow has spent all of her time in Washington. She has a pretty home on R street and her two young daughters live with her. The only son is at school

in England. Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt is interesting, aside from her charming per-sonality, by reason of being the widow of the richest man in America. Ne capitalist has yet come up to the \$200,-000,000 which Mr. Vanderbilt left at his death. She lives nearly all the year around in her palace on Fifth avenus. All around her on the beautiful avenue are her children, her grandchildren and the little great-grandson, who is now 2 years old. She entertains very little, but now and then throws open her

doors for some great function. Mrs. Ward McAllister, the widow of the late social arbiter, is positively un-known to the people of New York. Although her name always appeared upon the lists of subscribers to the assembly balls and other social functions, she never appeared at one. So retired has been her life that she did not even pre-side over the dinner parties her husband was so fond of giving. All of her social duties have been relegated to her daughter. Miss Louise McAllister, who has inherited her father's fondness for society.

Mrs. James A. Garfleid is said to be worth now \$500,000, almost all the gift of the American people. When Gen. Garfield died his estate aggregated only \$30,000. Mrs. Garfield lives in elegant but quiet style in Cleveland.

Mrs. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren, widow of the admiral, lives in Washington, ow of the admiral, lives in Washington. She spends much of her time in liter-ary work and writes for publication when she feels the inclination. Two of her sons married Drexel gris, bringing with them fortunes of \$2,000,000 or \$3,-000,000 each. and the Dahlgrens were well provided for themselves. So the work is merely a labor of love, though the publishers are always glad to seen the publishers are always glad to send a substantial check in return for i

Mrs. Joseph Drexel, the beautiful widow of the great banker, lives in a magnificent house on Madiso 1 square. She





more than if he used the electric light furnished by the city, but he prefers to be independent, and the machinery is a pet invention of his own. But before I give you our conversa-tion let me tell you how Mr. Brush looks. I met him in one of the large parlors on the ground floor of his He is a physical giant, but so well proportioned that his form commands your admiration. When Gambetta saw him at the Paris Exposition of 1881, he said: in Mr. Brush, his mental attainments or his magnificent physique." Mr. Brush is about six feet two in his stockings. He is broad shouldered and big

omen would be misplaced. Surely not They will not in these enlightened days willingly step into the hideous cages that belonged to an inartistic age and caused many a tragedy when they were worn. The godet skirt is very much Even trained skirts are made worn. with godets, the wedding gown of a re-cent Parisian bride having immense Of course, the style is an exceedingly stiff one, but our eyes have become so accustomed to it that it now seems attractive .-- Ex.



Of Decorative Value

very bisarre, staring shade of color A very bisarre, starting sneue of total in an English paper is known as hunt-er's red. It comes in plain, all-over red, and again variegated with figures and plotures. The grotesque and fantastic designs suggest the headless dragons, tesigns suggest the headless dragons, centaurs and puzzling eccentricities of contains and pussing eccentricities of the old-fashioned paperings of our grandmother's day. The paper is used to decorate bachelors' dens and the bed chambers of country houses. It is esentially English in character and de-ign, many of the designs depicting red-

dress has sleeves almost as round as a football and over them revers of very rich passementerie. Costumes with skirt, deep cuffs and vest, collar and of one material and sleeves and fitted body of a contrasting fabric, are not uncommon. Braiding and silk broidery are coming into use and are seen on some of the most stylish costumes. One dress of fine Endora has an apron front, braided in elaborate arabesquest The cuffs, which extend to the elbows, are covered with em-broldery and the vest is similarly finished. The collar and revers are per-fectly plain. One of the caprices of the moment is the use of braiding or embrolderies on fancy material, a narrow line of this sort of garniture trimming the front of the skirt and extending part way around the hem and finished

with elaborate rosette bows of wide fancy ribbon. Another dress has grad-uated panels of embroidery. There are wide bands of this garniture over the shoulders and sleeve bands at the elbows are wrought to match.

Fashion Notes.

To take the place of chiffon is a slightly heavier material called mignon. Perforated muslin, either white or ecru, hoks particularly pretty over a color

Milliners are making great use of net, tulle, lisse and lace, particularly black and white.

Fancy trimmings and startling conin bathing dresses are avoided by well-bred women.

Some of the new bathing dresses are made with very pale Turkish trousers that fasten just below the knee.

A pink gingham has a bodice with diagonal stripes of white satin ribbon and white guipure insertion.

An unusually pretty button in a fleurde-lis design framed in a fanciful circlet is of rhinestones cut and set like diamond chips.

For summer wear blouses will be cut low and square at the neck, bordered with galon or embroidery and with short sleeves

Very dainty boating costumes are made of blue and white striped canvas, with two box plaits in the back of the blouse waist and one on either side of the front, where it opens over a lawn shirt striped with Valenciennes lace.

The result was he withdrew his offer. As he came to the door the young man looked up from his bench and said:

"I suppose . ou have come to back out of your prop sition as to that stock. That is the way they all do. But, I tell you, you are making a great mistake

and you are losing a fortune." It was not many years before Uncle Baldwin realized how great a fortune he had lost. Within twelve months after his refusal the name of Charles



F. Brush, the great Cleveland electri-F. Brush, the great Cleveland electri-clan, was the everyone's tongue. His light had 'on shown at the Franklin institute in Philadelphia. It had sur-prised the scientists of the world in the great electrical exposition at Paris and the French government had decorated him a chevaller of the Legion of Honor for his achievement. A great commany. for his achievement. A great company had been organized to operate his in-ventions. The Brush stock had doubled and quadrupted over and over



eral years ago and at that time expect-

ed to devote five days out of every week to his laboratory work and one to his business. The demands of his large property, however, are so great that he has almost reversed the order and is now devoting about five days to his business and one to his laboratory. He is working to get away from business, and he hopes in the future to devot more of his time to scientific investigation and experiment. The day of his laboring hard for the dollar has long since gone by, and, while in the future his good business brains will lead hira to get all the money possible out of his future inventions, still his work will be more that of scientific experiment that

non'y grubbing for new patents. Ducing my talk with him I asked him a number of questions about himself and his first experiments in the field of inventions. He has been an experi-menter all his life. His father was a farmer, who lived near Cleveland, and gave his boy a good education. Ht showed a wonderful aptitude for chemistry, physics and engineering. Said he to me the other night: "I can't remember when I was not interested in phys-ics. I began to study it when I was about twelve years old, long before I had reached it in my course of studies at school.

"I was always experimenting with some hing, and while I was in the High Schoel in Cleveland I made microscopes and telescopes, grinding the lenses and turning out some very fair instru-ments."

"When did you first appreciate that your electric light might have a comrcial value?"

"I think it was about 1876," replied Mr. Brush. "It was at this time that I completed my first dynamo-electric machine. I showed this at Philadelphia the next year at the Franklin In-stitute, and it is a curious thing that Mr. Thomson and Mr. Houston, afterward of the Thomson-Houston electric system, were present at the time. The first are lighting machines had to have one dynamic to each light. My investion was the first that proposed a series of arc lights working from one dynamo. and it was upon this that all the light-ing and all the arc lighting systems of the present day are based."

woman and an able financier. She has greatly at heart just now the success of Bishop Hurst's university. She has promised to raise \$1,000,000 for this institution and it is very likely she will

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, a sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe, is past 65, but she is still a busy, energetic wom-an. Last winter Mrs. Hooker journeyed to South Carolina, but will re-turn in time to spend her summer at her beautiful home in Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Phil Sheridan has continued to live since the death of her husband in the house on Rhode Island ave Washington, which was presented to the general when he went to Washington to succeed Gen. Sherman. Mrs. Sheridan leads a very exclusive, dig-alfied life, only occasionally taking part in the social life of the capital. She is a young woman compared with the other generals' wives and is very handsome and distinguished-looking. She devotes much of her time to the education of her four children-Philip, who



MRS. H. W. BEECHER. will enter West Point as boon as he is old enough, and her daughters, May, Irene, and Louise. Mrs. John Drew at 76 is as active as

a kitten. Her theatrical company ower as a kitten. Her theatrical company ower almost all of its success to her clever dancing and exquisite acting. Mrs. Brew is to the young actress the in-spiration which rare old Jos Jefferson

MRS. JOHN DREW.

is one of the best amateur musicians in Americs, playing with equal skill on the harp and plano. Her three daughters are all accomplished musicians, having chosen different instruments. Frequently at the different musicals Mrs. Drexe delights in giving all of the music is

furnished by the family quartet. Mrs. Leland Stanford, one of the rich est widows in America, has descried Washington, where she used to spend so much of her time, and lives most of the year in California. She is much in-terested in the great university on the Pacific slope, built as a memorial to her only son, Leland Stanford, Jr.

Mrs. George Hearst, widow of the Cal-ifornia Benator, still keeps her old home in Washington, but spends most of her time in traveling on the continent or in California.

Mrs. Lucy Carnegie, sister-in-law of Andrew Carnegie, probably has the most enjoyable time of any widow in the world. She is the only woman mem-ber of the New York Yacht Club. In ber of the New York Yacht Club. In her yacht Dungeness she sails over the world at will. Her winter home in Florida, "Dungeness," has game pre-serves, stables, beautiful driveways and bridle-paths, besides all of the feminine belongings with which women love to surround themselves.

Mrs. Kingdoh, the mother of Mrs. George Gould, has found her lines cast in pleasant places. The Gould family is devoted to her and she has the satisfaction of seeing her charming daugh-ter numbered among the leaders socially and personally, as well as financial-17. It is doubtful if any person gets the genuine pleasure and solid comfort out of the Gould millions that the handof the Gould millions ton does. some widow Mrs. Kingdom does. F. F.

Black Lake in Mexico.

In the midst of the volcances of Merico is the "Lake of Ink," which covers shout an acre of ground. The body of water, or ink, or whatever it in is an covered with ashes from the adjacent dancing and exquisite acting. Mirs. Brew is to the young actress the in-spiration which rare old Joe Jefferson is to the actor. Mirs. Henry Ward Beecher is one of the most delightful of all the famous widows. She is St years of age, but se



With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party I

EDITORIAL.

ADVICE TO THE COMRADES OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Comrades: Never before in the history of the American labor movement have the prospects for the progress of the cause of Socialism been as bright as to-day. Never have our Comrades been so enthusiastic in pushing the good work of Socialist propaganda as to-day.

Indeed, we have been in the movement for many years; we have witnessed hard struggles for Socialism and the Socialist Labor Party; we have seen many a brave Comrade fall on the battlefield for human freedom; we have been disgusted with the general labor movement when seeing our fellow-wage slaves following the banner of plutocracy on election day. But it required but one night's sleep and the reading of next morning's capitifist newspapers to arouse in us the old spirit of truth and love for the noble cause of humanity. Slowly, but surely, our cause went marching on.

Yes, our cause is marching on. Every thing is running our way. The capitalist press, the pure and simple unionists, the politicians-the whole gang is attacking the advocates of the new social order. tools of Capitalium forget, ever, that their attacks are strengthming our Socialist forces. We hall the e when some of our Socialist agitators will be given free board in a "State insti we shall gladly furnish them er, pen and ink. Mind you, some of the best works for freedom's cause witten behind prison walls.

Now, don't think for a moment that w like to be incarcerated, that we are anxious to boast as martyrs. We want nothing of the kind. But we are convinced that the time will come when some of our best Comrades will be taken from us and aced where Eugene V. Debs and his colagues are to-day. Always remember that the main object of Socialism is the c transformation and the reor manization of Society. We intend to reale our aims by legal means, but the capitalist class don't care by what means you to do it, as long as there is day ger that tuey may lose their class priviIgnorance is the enemy of Socialism.

Socialism in our time! Tell the way slaves what this motio means

"In God we trust," says the Capitalist but he means God Mammon

Comrades, push the good work! Agitate, organize new Socialist Sections of our Party.

Young man, Socialism is your only hope! Capitalism will kill your noblest as pirations. A State Bar

Ignorance is the mother of poverty; pov rty is the mother of crime. Ignorance coverty and crime are curable social dis

"Socialism doesn't propose to take anything away from anybody except the chance to steal," says the "Star and Kansan." . . .

Prof. H. E. Webster, of Rochester, N Y., says: "Socialism is the only thing growing in the world to-day. During the last few years its growth has appalled its enemies and given hope to those who be lieve that emancipation of the masses i to be effected by this means."

Socialism in our time! If the Socialist movement is not what it ought to be, it is to a great extent our own fault. Push push, push the agitation!" Preach the gospei of truth! We have nothing to lose but a world to win.

Mark this well: The time will come who the Socialists in America will be perscuted like their Comrades in old Europe Oh, we hall that day! It would be the signal that the day of emancipation from wage slavery is approaching . . .

"Why are you attacking the Populists? asks a Pennsylvania subscriber. We don't attack: we discuss. It is by this Socialis discussion that the enslaved wage work ers will finally reach the light which shows them the way to freedom and happiness. . . .

What are you going to do about it? Will you patiently, but vainly, wait for better times? Ah, this is disgusting. You are not an agitator, you say? Well, then, make it your business to get a few subscribers for this paper-or for any other good Socialist paper. This is what we call agitation. . . .

It is especially the young, energetic elf-sacrificing men and women we want in our ranks. It is true the young make mistakes, but they make them bona fide, and it is the duty of the old Socialists to correct them. Yes, correct them; do not denounce an enthusiastic young pioneer when he makes a little mistake as long as he acts in good faith.

Yes, we have the greatest, the wealth

lest country in the world. But show t country where the struggle between the oppressed, starving wage workers has become as acute and as desperate as in this country. Indeed, we are asses, although our fathers were far from being mules

Hello, Trade Unionist! Did you every study the question of Socialism? "No?" Then it is time to begin right now, "So cialism is a foreign idea!" Well, then stick to your old rotten system of Capitalism, but don't feel offended when we say that you are a contemptible advocate of Capitalist anarchy.

Suicide is on the increase. Suicide is the sister of starvation and poverty is their mother. Suicide is the result of de-

EDITORIAL NOTES. A VOICE FROM NEW AMERICA.

BY CIVIS AMERICANUS.

Written Especially for the Socialist Newspaper Union.]

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

-Shakspeare.

CHAPTER I.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

"These are the times that try men's souls."-Paine.

"When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are born equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience has shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accus tomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pur suing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and provide new guards for their future security."

How many of the old-time capitalist. Fourth of July fire cracker and sky-rocket patriots of America knew the true mean ing of the historical document known as the preamble of the Declaration of American Independence? Few, very few, indeed.

The Declaration of Independence, that sounded the death knell to despotism and British Toryism and feudal aristocracy on the American continent is the most radical, the most revo lutionary document that has ever been promulgated by any people on the face of the earth. While our American Constitution is the result of compromise, the result of the efforts of our forefathers to harmonize the conflicting class interests at the most critical period of the American Revolution, and to crown this harmony by legal and constitutional means in order to save the Republic and keep the British rulers out of the country, the Declaration of Independence was the result of a clearly defined mental revolution (caused by the changing economic and social conditions) among the best sons and daughters of all civilized nations.

The noble thoughts, the irrefutable arguments in favor of the rights of man, the proclamation of the inalienable human rights to change or abolish the forms of government that have become destructive of the general welfare of the people, are by no means the products of one man, or any small number of men.

We give due credit to our noble, heroic Thomas Jefferson; we recognize him as one of the Makers of the American Republic. and in harmony with his last will the obelisk on his grave in Monticello bears this epitaph for an inscription: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence."

We give due credit to those noble revolutionists who had the courage of their convictions to sign the Declaration of Independence. We honor our Washington, our Franklin, our Adams, our Patrick Henry and others. We give due credit to that noble, courageous and

And it is the people, the slaves, the wealth-producers, in whose interests "A Voice From New America" has been written.

We repeat: The American Declaration of Independence is by no means the product of individualism; it is the common mental work of many generations, of many nations, and of many centuries. The Reformation in the German-speaking countries of Europe, the desperate struggles of the Huguenots in France, the struggle against the Inquisition in Spain, the Revolution in England at the end of the Seventeenth Century, the Republican agitation against feudalism in France-all these popular movements in Europe contributed considerably to bring about the political revolution on this side of the Atlantic. Thousands, hundreds of thousands, of religious and political reformers, or revolutionists, if you please, persecuted in the old countries, came to the shores of America, determined to enjoy religious and political liberty in their new homes. These men that were the scourge of the ruling classes of Europe, soon became the file of the American Revolution. They had little use for rulers and kings. The English emigrants and the Dutch, the French and the German, were all made of the same freedom-loving material. They were an internationl conglomerate of freedom-loving men, busily engaged in sowing the seed of independence and resistence against tyranny and oppression. They paved the way for the 'Makers" of the American Republic; they made it possible for a Thomas Paine to write and circulate his "Common Sense;" they produced a Thomas Jefferson, who gave the world one of the grandest documents on the rights of man; they gave America a Patrick Henry, whose memorable words will ever re-echo in the hearts of every true friend of humanity: "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? * * * I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

As to our Declaration of Independence: It is excellent; we shall pay special attention to this magnanimous work in another chapter. What contrast between that declaration of human rights and the later-actual conditions of mankind in the industrial and commercial Sahara of darkest Old America!

All men are created equal; all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Happiness! Happiness! Our revolutionary forefathers never dreamed of the monster that would exile all human rights, all human liberty, and all human happiness to unknown regions. Oh, ye noble men! You never conceived an idea that Old America might yet be devasted by kings and lords, and barons, and tories, and the other untitled plutocrats, after King George's Hessian hordes had been driven from our shores. You never dreamed that the paradise of our natural resources would be taken from the people, and that police stations," prisons, penitentiaries, insane asylums, poor houses and work houses would be the only hope of the true and honest American citizens who were too patriotic and justice-loving to live off the fruits of other people's labor.

On February 14, 1776, Thomas Paine wrote: "The cause of America is, in a great measure, the cause of all mankind." So it was. But the cause of all mankind was not the cause of the plutocrats of the Nineteenth Century that had monopolized the means of life of the sixty-five millions of Old Americans. A hundred years after the Revolution, at the close of the Nineteenth Century, the poets were still singing the songs of poverty and misery:

We have seen the reaper toiling in the heat of summer sun,

- We have seen the children needy when the harvesting was done; We have seen a mighty army, dying helpless one by one,
- While their flag went marching on.

nere

- Oh, the army of the wretched, how they swarm the city street,
- We have seen them in the midnight, where the Goths and Vandals meet;
- We had shuddered in the darkness at the noise of their feet-But their cause goes marching on.

But the same poet (Hamlin Garland) also gave his battle hymn of the wronged, that inspired the millions of a new Abolitionist movement while marching against the common enemy of mankind determined to do justice to Labor:

But no longer shall the children bend above the whizzing wheel, We will free the weary women from their bondage under steel, In the mines and in the forest, worn and hopeless, men shall feel His cause is marching on.

Then lift your eyes, ye toilers, in the desert hot and drear, Catch the cool wind from the mountains; Hark! the river's voice

is near; Soon we'll rest beside the fountains, and the dreamland will be

The ruling classes have always acted like wild beasts the moment the time of nocial reconstruction and final abdication of their economic and political power was at hand. History demonstrates this. The capitalist class will do the same, pro-

capitalist class will do the same, pro-vided they have the power to do so. Commades, it is in our power to prevent that dangerous catastrophe. We have the means whereby a peaceable transfor-mation can be brought about. Revolu-tionize the minds of the people, revolution-ize public opinion in favor of Socialism-and then you will see the splendid result of this revolution on clection day.

Ye young Socialists of America, listen: fou are the Patrick Henrys, the Sam dams, the George Washingtons, the 'homas Jeffersons of our time. It is for ou to carry the banner of Socialism to ictory and success. It is for you to get ack the old, dear American fing-the tars and Stripes which have been dis-maced by capitalist robbers-and carry is de by side with the banner of Interna-onal Social Democracy. On with the struggie for the inalienable ghts of mankind!

SECTION NEW YORK.

Election of Officers and Other

New York, S. L. P., held a ing on July 20. Comrades Kirch sobers and Horwitz were ap a committee to attend the "Volks Conferences." The report of the es to the State Convention was re ad adopted. The Fort George

aga were reported to bu l. The woman's branch stablish a school to teach gy. The financial secre-R. S.C. the last six z ki over. C 0 07 1. 間一個 ath the

spair, and it is Capitalism that creates desperate social conditions, that rob man of the last particle of hope for a better life.

Labor Day is aproaching. Comrades, let us double the number of our subscribers to our Socialist papers. Induce your fellow workers to join the Socialist Labor Party. Agitate, agitate! Socialism in ou time! . . .

The little town of Lawrenceville, Ill. was stirred up last week. Hundreds of copies of this paper bearing the Lawrence ville "tramp-law" cartoon were distrib uted from house to house, last Friday night. The Comrade who made the midnight agitation trip from St. Louis to Lawrenceville, a distance of about 40 miles, made 16 new subscribers on the train ALC: North

The comptroller of New York State de clares in a recent report: "It is, there fore, an astounding fact that over \$2,500. 000,000 of personal property within the State escapes taxation." Why, the Capitalists were fools, if they would put heavy taxes on themselves. If the ware slaves are not satisfied with this Capitalist taxation system, let them elect their own men and make their own laws. Every class protects its class interests, except the wage slaving class. The poor fools are too busy to make others rich; no tim to lookout for their own interests.

. . .

How or when the workers will see the way clearly none but a prophet can tell. but come it will, as sure as the return o the sun. And to work for that is mor glorious than any other work man can do we expect and hope that you will do your part to hasten the day when the workers free to use the earth and the powers of steam and electricity and labor-saving machines, each free to co-operate with his fellow, will bring the right to life, the right to liberty and the blessings of hapness close to the poorest and weakest of he human family. T. J. MORGAN

tiring author and journalist, Thomas Paine, whose sh was even more powerful and more formidable to the re-George III, than the swords of Washington and Lafavet true American citizens, as sincere patriots, we are in dut to honor the man whose great work, "Common Sense," ma fully be considered the text book of the American Declar Independence. Without "Common Sense" as a basis upon it is very questionable whether Jefferson could ev presented such an epoch-making document, such a conexcellent declaration of the rights of man as he did. Thomas Paine's "Crisis" and you will admit that Americ had and never will have a better, a more sincere friend t noble Englisihman. Thomas Paine was the soul of the ican Revolution. From the beginning to the end of the lutionary War he was looked up to by the heroic leader Revolution as their guiding star during the many year hard and desperate struggle. Yet, strange as it may se name of this great revolutionist is not even mentioned of the old capitalist "Histories of the United States."

Yes, we give due credit to Paine for all the valuable rendered, not only to the American people, but to man general.

The struggle for human freedom is as old as human itself. Read the history of the various nations, from t the Greeks and the Romans down to our time, and you an ever-raging war for the welfare of mankind, an eve endeavor of a comparatively small number of men to sec ter social conditions for the human family. In the A Declaration of Independence, as well as in the French " tion des Droits de l'Homme" (Declaration of the Rights you may find some arguments in favor of human freed bear a striking resemblance to the teachings of the pio republicanism in ancient Greece and Rome. The anci tory of Greece and Rome is the history of a long chain of and desperate class struggles. In most of these strug masses of the people were defeated, and wherever they I victorious, the laurels of their victories were taken from the darkness of public ignorance.

Our historians have provided us with a history of the of brutes, rulers, kings. But between the lines of th cratic hymns in the chronicles of tyrants and oppressors the unwritten history of the people, of the slaves, of the producers.

	As we go marching on. Glory, Glory Hallelujah, Glory, Glory Hallelujah, Glory, Glory Hallelujah, As we go marching on.		
ty bound ay right- ration of to work were have neise and . Read ica never than this ne Amer- the Revo- rs of the rs of the seem, the in some e service nkind in n society he Jews, will find erlasting cure bet- umerican Declara- of Man) tomethat the min the deeds a pluto-	As we go marching IMPORTANT NOTES FROM THE RE- FURM FIELD. We are informed that Comrade Way- land has resigned his position as editor of the "Coming Nation." We hope the Comrade will reconsider his action. Com- rade. Wayland, you have done good work for Socialism. According to the intest reports from England. Socialism received 57.555 votes at the Parliamentary elections. Ye heart- broken divisor is the Comparison of the sector.	ON. Ty with the banner of Socialism and Tuth: What is Socialism? Webrier's Dictions ary answers: "Doctrine of theory of a bit is Socialism? Webrier's Dictions ary answers: "Doctrine of theory of a bit is social rela- tions of mankind than that which has bit is social rela- tions of mankind than that which has bit is social rela- tions of mankind than that which has bit is social rela- tions of mankind than that which has bit is social rela- tions of mankind than that which has bit is social rela- tions of mankind than that which has the people may starve, may hunger, may freeze, may beg and plead for merey from srim poverty, says the "Coming Nation," but the rich have their grand bal and soiree, their champagne and one needed article to sustain life. How ing will the jungry vote to be robbed? How long will they be frightened at the word "Socialism," which the rob- bers use to vote them against public own- isten make a comparison between the post- soffice run for private benefit?. They and manchiles they won't see. It is runnored that the printers of this burgh are doing some tall thinking just how, thanks to the linotype.	
we read wealth-	A Comrade writes us: "Our little paper's work is being felt; the number of its ene- mies is increasing. But, alas! for every enemy we get at least three new friends!"	workmen than charity can feed. The "pursuit of happiness" without the necessary means, is like chasing a greased pig at an Irish fair.	

World oF Labor

THE VALE OF THE GODS ;

A DREAM

Written for the Socialist Newspaper Union.

I sat on the side of a mountain And gazed on a beautiful scene-A valley as lovely and peaceful. As Eden could ever have been.

A valley where nature was lavish, And scattered her gifts far and wide; Where brotherly, Co-operation, Was the order on every side.

A valley where women and children. Were happy, contented and gay: Where men tilled the earth and were And sang like the birds all the day

I gazed, and gazing, I pondered. O'r life in the cities and towns; O'er the back streets, the alleys, the court yards, Where sickness and sorrow abounds

I pondered o'er women and children, And their lot in those by-ways of sin; Poor creatures whose lives were a hunden, Midst this foulness, starvation and din. I gazed and pondered, and pondered,

"Till lost contemplating mankind; And a voice beside me said sadly: "'Tis a pity that man were so blind."

I looked around quite startled. To the side from where the voice can there I saw such a vision of beauty. That put all things earthly to shame. voice came The

A figure as fair as the heavens, With eyes so wistful and sad: I knew this could not be mortal. Such beauty mortal ne'er had.

I stared in mute admiration, "Till I thought I must speak, so began: "Ob, beautiful herald of pity, Why speak you so saily of man?"

For answer she pointed a finger, To the valley whereon I had gazed; And, oh, the change in that valley. Held me awfully, profoundly amazed.

No more was the sky clear and shining, But heavy and cloudy and dim; No more did the houses book pretty, But tall and ugly and grim.

No more did the rivers flow sweetly, But muddy and filthy and slow; No more did the birds warble gaily, But plaintively, sadly and low.

No more were the men free and merry, No more did they sing all the day; No more did the women and children, Look happy, contented and gay.

What awful disaster, what evil, Has befallen this beautiful land? What dreadful enchantment, what mon

Caused ruin on every hand?

I gazed long in wonder and sorrow, At this ruin some power had wrought; And the figure beside me said sternly, As if she had read every thought:-

"T'll tell you the cause of this ruin, For tell you truly I can; The monster that stalked o'er the valley, Dealing death and destruction, was Man!

Yes! Man was the awful destroyer, "Twas man and caused this rankness and blight;

Twas man made slaves of his fellows, And denied them justice and right.

"Twas man made the titled and wealthy, And the poor with their burden of grief; "Twas man made the homeless, the pau-The outcast, the drunkard and thief.

Yes; man with his blindness and folly, With his heaven-cursed mania for gain; With his worship of titles and money, His indifference to sorrow and pain.

And there they still toll through the val

ley. Some worshiping gold as before; Some struggling for means of subsistence. Some with plenty, grasping for more.

Ah, yes! there are some, few but earnest Who work for humanity's cause: Who are trying to get back the valley, From out of the fiend's cruel jaws.

By and by, perhaps, they'll be victors; Let true men a helping hand lend; Though the fight maybe weary and lone Yet right must win in the end."

The words died away in an echo, I turned as she didn't speak on; The seat beside me was empty. The beautiful vision was gone.

the same engineers who some years ago arms. These measures of the Government brought to this country the famous are a proof that the Socialist propaganda "Leader Envelope Machine," but the pat- in the army has assumed "alarming proent rights have been secured by "The portions." The Socialist papers advise the Leader Box Machine Syndicate," who pro- young Socialists not to talk Socialism pose to develop the business, charging a while in the army, as this is a rather dansmall royalty on all boxes manufactured, gerous thing to do. by the machine. The "Leader" has been

MONTREAL, CANADA.

The Reform Paper Criticising Conservative Union Men.

The local labor and reform paper, "Saturday Times," published the following editorial:

"The printers of Australia are making An Australian Labor Reformer writes their escape to Darkest Africa to get out the following to an European Labor paof the way of the Gatling gun, typesetting machines."-Exchange, 4"From Montreal We here in the Antipodes need reform the same class of workmen, for the same just as much as you at home. Here in reason, are taking trips on cattle boats, this favored and sunny New South Wales, jumping freight trains, or wearing out which ought to be a veritable working shoe leather tramping around seeking man's paradise, we are confronted with work and finding none. And yet the leadthe same unfortunate experiences, in ers of the local Union pretend such a smaller degree, that afflict the older counholy horror at the mere mention of the word "Socialism" that they blind themurb, about seven miles from our capital, selves to the inevitable drift of the cur-Sydney, upon the shores of the historic rent; to the fact that the machine is mas-Botany Bay, and yet is 4p be witnessed tering the situation; that the proportion of at our public School of Arts every week skilled workmen is gradually growing less a truly lamentable sight, viz, able-bodied and that it is only a matter of a very men who fail to find employment, poor short time when their old Trades Unionwomen and ill-dressed children walting ism will be utterly ineffective against captheir turn for rations. In our Centennial ital, with its control of the machine. In-Park hundreds of men are vorking for deed, recent events in this city demon-"tucker," as it is called-food for which strated clearly that this time has elready they receive tickets for so much work arrived." performed. The unemployed is a problem

The Cigarmakers' Strike Is Spreading.

As we prognosticated a couple of weeks ago, the trouble in Davis & Sons" establishment has culminated in a general strike of the employes, both male and female, reports the "Saturday Times." On Wednesday week one hundred and three male and fifty-seven female cigar makers struck work owing to the intimat ed reduction in the rate of pay being en forced. It will be remembered that about seven months ago this firm was allowed the use of the Blue Label under certain conditions. On June 14 the representative of the Union was informed by the firm that after due deliberation the firm had come to the conclusion that their shop after Monday, the 17th, would cease to pay the union rate of wages, and that they had communicated their decision to the secretary of the union. The reasons given were that the union label was of no benefit to them, and that they could not compete with other factories where lowpriced labor was employed. On June 1 the secretary received a communication by mall from Davis & Sons, and on the 17th the firm put the reduced scale into force and abandoned the union rules. The cigarmakers held a meeting and decided not to accept the reduction, as it meant a cut of \$2 per thousand. They then submitted the case to headquarters, and the decision was confirmed.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada will be sold by private treaty on a new and improved plan. The scheme has, so far, worked well. Many small islands in the St. Lawrence have been sold to enterprising Americans, and now a party of French capitalists are at present cruising around the Island of Anticosti with a view to purchase the same. Other islands and outlying parts of the Dominion are attracting the attention of foreign capitalists, and General Booth's syndicate has its eye-upon 16,000 to 20,000 acres in the center. An American syndicate is survey ing part of the water area with a view to purchasing the same. The people of Can35; basters, \$13; pressers, \$19; bushelers, from their Knights of Labor Trades An-\$1); trizomers, \$19; twisters, \$9, They also insist that all members of the brotherhood out be reinstated and that the renresentatives of the brotherhood have ac cess to the shops to investigate griet

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

ances and see that the employes have

their due-be ks, as proof of their mem-

bership of the union.

The Boston Cigarmakers Helping Their Detroit Collengues.

The strike of 600 union clgarmakers in Detroit, who are opposing the introduction of child labor into the factories of that city, commanded the attention of the Cigarmakers' Union of this city at their last meeting. The Cigar Manufacturers Association of Detroit was condemned and it was decided to oppose the introduction of cigars made in that city under existing conditions into the New England States, and \$250 was appropriated for the strikers.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Eastern Printers Passing Sleeples Mights.

Eastern printers are passing sleeples: nights lately owing to the fact that the Goodson typesetting machine will soon be placed on the market says the Cleveland "Citizen." While the Mergenthaler and Rogers machines have succeeded in pushing thousands of compositors into the ranks of the unemployed workers, this new invention is going to practically an nihilate what is left of the "art preserva tive of all arts," and the older machines will be thrown upon the scrap heap. The Goodson is no larger than a sewing machine, is wonderfully simple in construction, of almost unlimited utility, can se Roman, Italio and display type, and works by electricity. Oh, you printers

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

voted against plank 10, did you?

Puddlers Leave the Amalgamated Association.

Avres Lodge, composed of puddlers, a a meeting decided to withdraw from the Amalgamated Association, and adopted resolutions to turn over their charter and property to the National Lodge at Pittsburg. Similar meetings were held by puddlers' lodges all over the Sixth district last night, which extends from Pittsburg to Cleveland, and it is reported to-day that nineteen lodges, with a membership of over 3,000, have decided to secede from the Amalgamated Association. The pud diers claim that the national official joined with the finishers and prevented the adoption of a \$4.50 base scale for puddling, and for this reason they decided to withdraw, and will form an organization to which only puddlers will be eligible The defection will be a severe blow to the Amalgamated Association.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

What a Capitalist Judge Understand

About a Workman's Hand. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, considering a case where a party sued an accident insurance company, said: "The serious question is, whether the tearing off of three fingers wholly, and a part of the other, and destroying the joint of the thumb, and cutting the hand, was the loss of one hand, 'causing immediate, con tinuous and total disability' of the same within the meaning of the contract of insurance." After careful consideration we are constrained to hold that it was a question of fact for the jury; and the jury found that such loss of the hand was en tire. On the part of the company it is contended that there is no such thing as the loss of the hand unless the injury is such as to require the amputation of the hand at the wrist. That would be too much of a refinement upon language for practical purposes. The hand was for use, and if it was so injured as to become useless as a hand the company became liable for its loss under the contract. This capitalist Judge reasons thus; The laborer, in my opinion, is like the wheel of of a wagon. If he loses three fingers there remain still spokes enough in the human wheel to make the wagon go. Consequently he has no right to complain.

semblies; and. Whereas, The Central Labor Council of Portland, Oregon, consists in part of affiltating Knights of Labor Assemblies, thus made a part of the constituency of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved. By this Connell in regular session that we emphatically denounce the aforesaid action of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and consider said action on the part of said Executive Council a menace to the great body of Organized Labor of the United States, whose forces should be united rather than disrupted; and, Le

It further Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Council, and a copy be sent to the American Federation of Labor, the Pacific Coast Council of Trades and Labor Federations and the International Brewery Workmen's Union.

S. T. SCHREFLER, Pres. Chas. A. FITCH, Sec'y,

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

The Cotton Mill Lords Moving South

A gang of New England mill-pen capltalists went South to see if there were any danger of the Southern pirate cobbling up their domain of exploitation. They trav eled like kings, surveyed Dixie's dotainion approved his Winchester, and came hom in high glee. They had a dead sure thing says Providence "Justice." Held a ban quet, gorged themselves, drank the finest wines and smoked Havanas unstinted And they all not in a "weaving way," and agreed to build more mill-pens. And they began to build more. And Dixle when he heard the news chuckled a very loud chuckle! Why? Now, here is something for the poor cotton mill slaves to think about. They are building twelve cottor mill prisons in North Carolina. There are twelve already in that State, where Vanderbilt has a three-million dollar palace, To the onl ones new additions are to be made. From this it may be inferred that Dixle thinks he can do his own man-

ufacturing. But he needs better help. The po' white trash are like washed-out rags Sambo has been out in the sunlight and fresh air so long that, as yet, he cannot be made a good, submissive cotton prison slave. Dixle needs 'hands'' like those of Olneyville and Fall River. He'll get 'em, Yank! he'll get 'em!

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

A Sound Epistle to the Labor Day Paraders of America.

The following item, copied from the 'Brewers' Journal," may be interesting reading for those who are trade unionists 364 days in the year, while on election day they wote the old party scab tickets:

"Labor Day paraders, attention! This may be harsh language, but we must tell the truth. You have been parading for the last ten years, but your parades of to-day are of less influence than they were ten years ago. Why? Because you have neglected to do your duty as union men; because you ht ve neglected to assist your brothers in their hard struggles; because you have neglected to get rid of the corrupt politicians that misuse the Labor movement for their own selfish purposes; because you have talked unionish 364 days in the year and on election day have acted as a political scab; because you have never tried to find out what a political scab is; because you have voted for Gatling guns and Winchester rifles; because you have voted for the old capitalist parties that are responsible for the murderous battles in homestead, Buffalo, Cripple Creek, Couer d'Alene, Tonarvan da, Chicago, Brooklyn, for the great min ers' strike, etc.; because you have helped to denounce Socialism, although you were

too lazy to find out what Socialism was-

ple's, St. Louis, St. Louis Suburban, Fourth Street and Arsenal, Union Depot. The aggregate capital of these lines \$18,662,000. The National Railway: which is the Chicago organization, controls the Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds, the Union, Citizens' Cable and St. Louis companies through an ownership of nearly all the stock of those various companies. National Railway people are reticent on the subject of the consolidation, although it can be said suthoritatively that some of the officers confidently expect the place for consolidation will be carried through and the companies controlled by the National Railway Company will go into the scheme

SPRING VALLEY, ILLINOIS.

Capitalist Robbers Protected by the Courts of Justice.

The case of Inspector Franckey against the officials of the Spring Valley Coal Company, charged with false weighing of coal, attracted hundreds to court The case occupied the entire afternoon The defense claimed that the State Inspector was the only one who had the power to inspect coal scales, and that Franckey had exceeded his authority The company did not deny that a car of coal which on the Inspector's scales weighed 2,500 pounds weighed 1,900 on the company's. They said the cause of that was coal dust and dirt that got into the workings of the scales. After the arguments Justice McLaughlin dismissed the case upon the ground that the ordinance conflicted with the State law. The decision caused a great deal of excitement among the miners. It was thought that this or dinance would have the effect its originators hoped for, and there is much disappointment. The Inspector his given no tice of an appeal. The miners claim that cars which used to bring them in years past 2,5% and 2,800 pounds only weigh 1,800 and 2,200 now. The miners went on strike and did not return before the scales were in proper shape.

PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

A General Miners' Strike Very Probable.

At a meeting of the miners' officials held here it was decided that a strike was inevitable, in view of the fact that four States have expressed themselves on the price question. President O'Connor, of Illinois, figured prominently in the meeting. The miners have been notified not to return to work until after the general Convention on August 1. The programme as now arranged is to inaugurate the fight at the Banksville mines, where the menhave been asked to work for 55c a ton. The miners say the operators have asked for a conference. National President Penna, National Secretary Pat McBride and National President Cameron Miller are to take part in the conference. It is said that a rate of 64c a ton will be demanded, and if the operators in this district refuse to grant a uniform rate the entire force of the national office in to be thrown into the Pittsburg district to push the fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

Advocating a General National Strike.

Let us have a national strike. There is a great deal of agitation going on and a great deal of weariness, hunger and hopeless walting. To walt in rags and penury with natural blessings abounding on every hand is a cheerless task, and no brave man will endure it, except for prudential reasons. He sees that the bayonet to pointed at the American breast as remorselessly as to the breast of any lover of freedom anywhere, and he hesitates until a sufficient number of his fellowslaves are on his side to make his efforts availing.

How shall we hasten a time when there

The Dominion of Canada for Sale.

Dog Labor in the Kingdom of Bel-

ade having parted with the scepter of power and placed it in the hands of irresponsible representatives called the Government, are delighted with the progress

In Brussels an-immense number of dags are employed in drawing barrows and small carts about the streets. In the capital alone over 10,000 dogs are so engaged,

and the number of draught dogs in the whole country is probbly not less than 50,000. The Belgian dog is said to possess the greatest pulling power of any animal, four times his own weight being considered a load well within his powers. Taking his average weight as half a hundred weight, this means that something like 5,000 tons are dally dragged about by canine labor in Belgium. But remember that these dogs are better taken care of than most of the poor children who work for a pittance in the factories and shops of Christian and Jewish philanthropists.

in operation in America for some time,

has proved a great financial success and

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

The Question of the Unemployed

Must Soon Be Solved.

tries. I am writing from a beautiful sub

for us as well as you. Doubtless the time

has arrived when we should leave abusing

men, even our capitalists, and discover

our woes in the wratched and abomiaable

systems under which we wriggle and suf-

fer. To a great extent they are also the

victims of our vicious systems on the one

side as the wretched wave-earning slave

is on the other. The systems must be

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA.

A New Labor Paper Started.

The "Weekly Herald" is the name of

new labor paper just started in this city.

The German Socialist workmen of this

city are organized into a reform and dis-

cussion club, with a membership of 500.

This organization is doing excellent agita-

tion work in the labor movement of this

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

gium.

changed, nay, abolished.

city.

per:

become a favorite with the box-makers.

GHENT, BELGIUM.

Programme of the International Tex tile Workers' Congress. The Committee of Arrangements for the International Textile Workers' Congress to be held in this city from August 4th to August 10th has agreed on the following

order of business: 1. Abolition of Sunday work.

2. Abolition of extra work and night

work.

3 The eight-hour work day.

lass

Again I gazed o'er the landscape, And I saw away, far away, The beautiful sun rising slowly, The heraid of coming day.

His rays shot out o'er the valley. And o'er it a bright lustre shed: "Brotherhood, equality, freedom," In letters of free I read. J. H. FAIRFIELD. St. Louis, Mo.

International.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sunday Labor in the Post Office of Great Britain.

According to a Parliamentary return. prepared to an order of the House of Lords, there are in London, out of a total force of 32,088 of all grades, 2,752 afficers of the post office who are required to give attendance at their respective stations on each Sunday during the course of the year. In England and Wales 39,184 persons out of a total force of 78,984 employed have to be on duty each Sunday. In Scotland 3.139 persons out of a total of 12.608 have to work each Sunday. In Ireland 5,193 persons out of a force of 12.677 are so employed. For the entire United Kingdom the post office employes, out of a grand total of 136,447 persons, as many as 41,274 work on Sunday. This return shows that in London about one-twelfth of the whole force is employed on Sunday.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

A New Machine That Will Displace Hand Labor.

The latest invention in automatics has taken the form of a box machine, and will shortly be placed on the market under the style of the Leader Automatic Machine. The "Leader" is automatic in every feature: it feeds the cardboard, breaks up and pastes the body of the box, and sets on ends, and delivers the ed boxes at the rear of the machine.

4. Laws for the protection of Labor. Legislatures.

BRUNN, AUSTRIA.

Twenty Thousand People Demon strate in Favor of Universal Suffrage.

Under the auspices of the Socialist clubs and trades and -labor organizations a grand demonstration in favor of universal suffrage was held in this city. At least 20,000 people attended the meeting on the Winterholler Platz and listened to the addresses of the Socialist agitators, Dr. Morgenstern, Hoffman, Burian, Rieger, Suerra and others.

MULHEIM. GERMANY.

All the Socialist Candidates Elected. In a "recent municipal election three members of the City Council had to be elected. Aithough the old capitalist par ties made a strong fight against the labor party, all the of the Socialist candidates were elected.

Comrade Kaufman: Please send ex-	11
hange to:	10
"The Coming Age," 636 Clay street, San	tr
Francisco, Cal.	-
	12
"The Socialist," San Francisco, Cal.	tt
	1 11
"The American Wood Worker, 113 West	.24
dadison street, Chicago, Ill.	co
	11
BERLIN, GERMANY,	w
	m
	19400

Fighting Against Socialism in the Army.

Drastic measures are now being taken to hinder any further introduction of Socialist doctrines and literature into the army. The latest order issued in this connection instructs the officers to read to the reserve and the joint reservist It is compact in form, can be adjusted to | joining the army for the army maneuvers make any sized boxes, and can produce a manifesto threatening them with court-on an average 15,000 boxes a day. The martial and the most severe punishment machine is manufactured in America by if they propagate Socialism while bearing

this scheme is making in disposing of the 5. The representation of Labor in the birthright of the people, the land of Canada

National.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

Nine Thousand Tailors Go on Strike. Last Sunday the Hebrew garment workers of this city went on strike. Trouble has been brewing between the tailors and the contractors for some time, and to-day it culminated in the general strike of the workers. It is claimed by the strikers that 16,000 workers have responded to the call of the United Brotherhood of Tailors. New York and Brownsville are affected. The men out in this city are estimated at 9,000. The United Brotherhood of Tallors had hoped that the strike might be averted until September, when the agreement of the year between the workers and the contractors would expire and when work would naturally cease until a new agreement had been arranged. The workers assert that the contractors were not willing to wait and that now, when here is plenty of business, they wished force a strike. They say that the con ractors broke through the terms of the xisting agreement by refusing to pay heir hands on the day specified, and that ney, the better to insure the success of heir scheme to force a strike, locked out veral hundred of the employee. The ontractors allege that work is slack and hat so few were their orders that they ere compelled to knock off some of their en. They deny any unwillingness to live up to their terms of agreement, and that they were anxious to force the men to the action taken to-day. But, however, those things may be, one thing is certain, that the tailors are dissatisfied, and that they have demonstrated this by responding instantly to the call issued by the United Brotherhood of Tailors, the leading spirit of which is Meyer Schoenfeld, who styles himself "Official Organizer of the United Garment Workers of America." The min-

imum wages demanded is, for operators,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

The Brewery Workers and the A. F. of L. Council. Portland Central Labor Hall,

Union Block. In the matter of controversy between the International Brewery Workmen's Un-

ion and the Executive Board of the A.

F of L: The Portland Central Labor Council is composed of delegates from tweny-nine affiliating labor unions and industrial organizations, Kinghts of Labor Assemblies included. The larger number of the affillating organizations contribute through their national organizations to the Amer-Ican Federation of Labor, and this body, through the Pacific Coast Council of Trades and Labor Federation (to which it is attaches), is directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

We look upon the Eve ative Council of the American Federation of Later as a mere creation of its constituency; and, Whereas, The said Executive Council, in the controversy between the National Union of the Brewery Workmen and its local, No. 15, of Chicago, has decided practically against its constituents, who are striving for untiy; and,

Whereas, In refusing to indorse a boycott on scab brewerise in Pittsburg and other places the Executive Council of tically acted as defenders of those unscrupulous capitalistic concorns; and,

rading business, and if you fail to do your duty as American citizens, then the time will soon come when America will be worse than Siberja. And the time will come when your children will say: "Our fathers are responsible for our miserable conditions."

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Interesting Notes for Machine Wood Workers.

The quarterly reports that have reached this office up to date show that wages for wood workers run from 50 cents to \$2.75 per day of ten hours. Just before the panic many of our members received from \$3.00 to \$4.50, but no such wages are paid now.

Brooklyn reports trade improving. Oshkosh brisk. Lewiston, Me., and Lansing, Mich., say trade is fair, while Pullman and South Chicago report it good, and Edwardsville, Ill., very good. Other citics report the state of trade dull and very dull,

Recording Secretaries are requested to send on lists of officers at their very earliest convenience. These lists should have been forwarded immediately after the election of officers.

The following unions have been granted charters since the last issue of "The American Wood Worker:" Milwaukee, Wis., No. 22 (box makers); Muscatine. lowa, No. 71 (reorganized); Grand Hap.ds. Mich., No. 54 (shaper hands). For some time past we have issued on an average four charters per month. With the steady improvement in trade and revival of in terest in unionism, we expect to do much better in the future.

A Monstrous Street Rallway Monop-

The "Tribune" reports that the street car lines of St. Louis are to be united unthe American Federation of Labor prac- | der the management of the National Rail- | earning a livelihood in 1890, against 1,853, way Company, of Chicago. The lines 288 in 1870, i. "e., they had to accept the which are to be absorbed are the Cass \$2.00 a week jobs for which their fathers Whereas, Said Executive Council de- Avenue and Fair Grounds, Citizens', Jef- and brothers formerly received \$12.00 and mands that brewery workmen withdraw ferson Avenue, Lindell, Missouri, Peo- \$15.00 a week.

can be a change made in the interest of labor? That is the question above all others. I answer it thus: Let us have a national strike. Paralyze all industries. Why? Just to see where the wage fund lies; to see whether stocks and bonds and interest will advance; to listen if there will be as much music of champagne corks, as now; to find out what a Supreme Court injunction amounts to. We might also discover what value there is in a high, low, tariff for revenue only, bimetallic monometallism, as recommended

by the national Punch and Judy show. Of course, a national strike would setthe nothing; but it would be a powerful educator. Men whose ignorance hangs like a pall before the reformer would. perhaps, be able to gather what they seem unable to learn from both public speakers and the reform press, namely. that labor is the source of all wealth, and would thus be led to help their brothers and sisters who are spending their lives for mankind.

The people of Belgium got the franchise by a national strike. All business was prostrated, and the enemies of labor were compelled to yield to their demands. There is reason for a national strike in this country. Let'us be united on some common ground. Sectional strikes are useless; scabs are justified in taking other men's places in such strikes, for if they have any sense they know that such strikes mean only a better time for the parts not effected by the strike. Half the country might stop work and the other half could supply the country's needs. Stop all, and let us see which is the most important, capital or labor. GEO, ASPEN, San Fran cisco, Cal. Why not make arrangements for a gen-

eral strike at the ballot-box?

This is an illustration in the progress of modern civilization: According to recent census returns, there were 3,914,573 women

oly.

THE MILL MYSTERY.



spring when he left ta-in the spring when the river roared, past our home, swollen by rains and melting snow. I was four years old that spring, and I might have forgot-ten how he looked had not mother kept his face fresh in my memory by fre-quently showing me his picture.

Once, as we were looking through the album, I remember that I stopped her at the picture of a low-browed, handsome man, with a dark, drooping mus-tache, and steady, almost deadly, eyes. "Who is that, mother?" I asked. I fancied she shivered a bit as she re-

That is my cousin Elbert. Like your father, he disappeared rather myster-lously-or, more correctly, he went sway some time before your father's disappearance, and he has never re-turned. What has become of him I do not know.

"I do not like him," I declared. "He has a bad face, mother. I hope he will not come back at all."

Until the day of my vision-until she heard the story from my lips-my mother firmly believed father would some day return and explain why he had deserted us thus. But what I saw in the old mill crushed the last hope from her breast.

For years the mill had not been in use; it was abandoned even before the strange departure of my father. A A spring freshet had swept away the dam, and no attempt was ever made to rebuild it. The mill was fast falling into Accay

Something about the old mill fasci-nated me, and I used to play there a great deal, for all that mother did not like it, and often told me to keep away. clutched the body and dragged it to



married her as soon as possible after I left!" You knew of my love, and still you

"I fail to see in what way I was false mystoriously, what had become of him. "You should a should have won her

shouted the darkly-handsome man, his features working with passion. "By the eternal skies! I would have killed you first!"

My father laughed aloud, and that laugh seemed to turn the other into a fiend, for he snarled:

"I'll kill you now

Then they grappled, and before my staring eyes a terrible battle took place. I watched them straining, swaylrg, staggering pantir . fighting on and on. I would have down to my father's aid, but something held me chained and silent. 1 could see it all, but I was powerless to interfere.

At length I caught a glampse of something bright-something that glittered in a deadly way. It was a knife, and it was grasped by the hand of my father's antagonist. For one brief moment the blade was

bright and glittering. Then it rese and fell and when it rose again it was dripping darkly.

A great groan broke from the lips my father, and he sunk limply in the arms of his slayer, who lowered him to the sawdust-covered floor. I saw my father's lips move, and I heard him faintly murmur:

You have killed me. Elbert!" Then he lay white and motionless, with the dark stain spreading and

spreading about him. For some moments the victor stood over his victim, his shaking hand clutching the terrible knife, his deadly eyes now full of horror. At last he sprang away to the square hole in the floor, and down into the surging water far below he flercely flung the bloody

blade For a moment he seemed ready to fly from the mill, but he did not just then. Slowly he came back to where my father lay, stooping to peer into his palé face.

"Yes, he is dead!" were the words that came hoarsely from the murderer's lips.

A QUIET WEDDING. * Guests Dance of the Sidewalk to th

Music of a Machine Piano A quadrille in the middle of the street

young society people and in broad light was one of several novel and amusing features attending a south side wedding reception recently. Miss Clara Agnes Middleton and Collins F. Huntington were married at noon yesterday in St. John's Church, Vincennes avenue and Thirty-seventh street. After the ceremony forty or fifty intimate friends were invited to the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Middle ton, at 140 Thirty-sixth street, to a re-ception. The bride is well known in south side society and musical circles and has often appeared as soprano in operas presented by the Carleton Club, of which the groom is a member. No sooner had the bride and groom left the second read the order and groom jet the reception rooms to prepare for their wedding journey than a street plano carted on a low express wagon, and driven by a woman with a gayly colored shawl over her shoulders, drove past the house. Halling the driver, who was accompanied by a man who might be her husband, the Carleton Club boys en-gaged their services for an hour. Se-lections such as "Daisy Bell" and "The Sidewalks of New York" were given. Then the best man decided that the circus was a triffe slow, and, boosting a pretty young woman in a pink dress and a palf of ten-acre sleeves upon the seat, ordered the chief operator of the outfit to run alongside of the machine and turn the crank, while he drove up and down the street. After making the circle three or four times the queer com-bination drove to the front of the house sgain; the "head guy" of the organ was again subsidized, and then a quadrille was organized in the middle of the street. Here, to the inspiring strains of "Sweet Marie," ground out by the trav-eling professor, four pretty girls in their prettiest gowns and four young society men, adorned in all the raiment necessary to make a church wedding a success, tripped an old-time quadrille. The fun was kept up until the pretty gowns of the girls and the immaculate linen of the young men began to wear a wearled look. The music was continued until the bridal couple drove away in a car-riage neatly draped in white ribbons and adorned with a coat of arms hanging to the rear axle in the form of a muchworn and generous-sized shoe.

STOREHOUSE OR HUSBANDS.

Boston Is to Have One Managed, by Refined Widow Lady.

Ladies leaving the city for the summer have keenly felt the need of a place where they could, as it were, store their husbands. Now comes a refined widow lady who can give and will require the highest references, who offers for a con-sideration to lodge and board respect-able husbands, look after their linen, give them a mother's care if ill. Everything will be done to amuse and interest them while under her care, while at the same time discipline will be maintained and no latchkeys will be allowed. Wives need have no apprehension on that score. There will positive-ly, says the prospectus, "be no funny business." A look, a word, will, it is thought, be enough to quiet, and, if need be, break the spirit of the proud-est and most bullying of husbands. Hundreds of certificates as to refined widow lady's skill in bandling desper-ate cases can be had. Money refunded in case of dissatisfaction.—Boston Her-

Distribution of Fishes

ald.

A singular fact in connection with distribution of fishes is that no streams flowing northward into Lake Erie from Ohio have brook trout in them naturally, and only one has them artificially. All of the Michigan streams emptying into Lake Erie have trout in them. There are two St. Joseph Rivers in Michigan, one entirely in the State and the other having its head waters there. The two streams rise in the same hills. almost within a stone's throw of one another. One flows westward through the State and has an abundance of trout in its upper waters. The other flows south into Ohio, and its waters reach Lake Erie through connection with the Maumee River. There are no

DUSTRIAL WORLD.

CURRENT NOTES OF SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

ular Displays on the American Warships at Kiel-An Egg and a Cannon Ball-New Photographic Fad-Notes of Popular Science.



powerful search lights, and each was resplendent with thousands of incandescent lights. As a special decoration, each carried before and around the pilot house an immense shield representing the American coat of arms, the red and white bars and the stars on a blue background being reproduced by elec-tric lamps. The name of each ship was brilliantly displayed in large electric letters running around the stern. In addition to these two special features, incandescent lights were strung along each vessel's stem and from the water to the deck and along the deck rail from end to end, on both sides. Lights were placed along the water line on each side, just high enough to be out of the swash, thus outlining the hull. More lights were strung up the masts and down the side stays, and up and down and around the tops of the snokestacks. The lights were set three feet apart and at a distance appeared to be unbroken lines. There were about 2,000 of these electric lights on the New York and about 1,500 on each of the other three ships. The finest display on the vessels was the electric shield, which was sixteen feet high and extended back on each side of the pilot house twenty-four feet.

The Incandescent Gas Barner.

During the meeting of the Western Gas association held in Pittsburg May 15, 16, and 17, a paper was read on the subject of incandescent gas lighting, which, with the discussion following it, conveyed much of a comforting as well as interesting character to the general reader, or, rather, gas consumer. The author of the paper in the first place had many things to say in disparagement of the Welsbach incandescent gas burner, from his standpoint as a gas manufacturer, on the ground of its reducing the output and profit of the gas company under his charge, by affording those who used it an increased amount of light at about half the cost of the ordinary burner. In the course of the discussion which followed the same gentleman gave some illustra-tions, as, for example: "We have a clubroom in our city which used \$1,400 cubic feet of gas from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1894. On Jan. 1, 1895, we replaced the burner commonly used there with Wels-bach burners and from that time to May 1, 1895, they used 35,400 feet-a loss to us of 46,000 feet, or over 50 per cent on one customer in six months." From the point of view of this manager of a gasworks this was truly disheart-ening, but how about the club in question or consumers generally? To these we think the statement will convey nothing but pleasure, qualified by the consideration that it is almost "too good to be true." If any such state-ment came from the Weisbach company or any one interested therein it would carry little weight, but coming from one who is manifestly an enemy and in deadly earnest, it is equally convincing and encouraging to the gas-consuming public. It may, how-ever, be asked, Is this benefit to the public to be secured only at the expense, and, perhaps, by the ruin of the gas companies? For, if this is so, it may in the long run be of doubtful advantage even to consumers. To this question an abundant answer was given in the discussion which followed swer so well. The day of small things is far from being despised, and there are companies representing large capital that are constantly on the lookout for trifling inventions from which they may receive large sums either by purchase and manufacture or by putting them on the market and paying royalty, latter item, however small, foots up a very considerable aggregate to the in ventor, and there are hundreds of people in this country who are living handsomely on the regular income derived from some of these children of their

brains A New Insulator.

M. Gentzch prepares an electric insulating material in the following man-ner: He heats resincus substances, such as ozokerite, amber, and asphalt, in a retort at a temperature of 400 de grees centigrade until the condensable or gaseous volatile products are liberated. The result is a black residue, having. when cold, the consistency of wax or dry resin, and capable of being used either alone or in conjunction with gutta percha, other resins, mineral powders, or with sulphur, as a cable insulator The material, it is said, has sufficient plasticity to lend itself readily to the turnings and twistings to which the wires of cables are generally subjected. The proportion of the raw sub-stances used should be preferably ozo-kerite, 50 parts; yellow amber, 45 parts, and asphalt, 5 parts.

New Photographic Fad.

Photography is one of the professions which is peculiarly a field for the fad-dist, the latest of whose whims is to have his sweetheart's or wife's face



photographed upon the bowl of his meerschaum pipe. Some men who can afford it have such pipes brilliant in a setting of diamonds or rubles. The man who loves his best girl almost to death is content with just her sweet face beaming at him from the richly colored bowl.

Electric Canal Towage.

Canal barges have recently been very uccessfully towed by electric power on the summit level of the Canal de Bour gogne. This portion of the canal is three and three-quarter miles long and has been made very narrow to reduce construction expenses. There is no towpath and hauling is effected on the sub merged chain principle. The hauling upon the chain is now done by electric power instead of by steam, as hereofore. A generating house has been fixed at each end of the section, the current being generated by water power. The dynamos at the two stations, three and three-quarter miles apart, are coupled in series. The three mains are suspended on rubber insula tors in part from wires spanning the canal and in part from the tunnel roof of the tunnel sections of the canal Trolley arms of the usual type are used. The motor used on the tug which hauls upon the submerged chain is of nine-teen-horse power, running at 900 revolutions per minute. During the passage through the tunnel the current is utilized to light the boat and at night is used for this purpose during the entire run. The cost of the plant was about \$27,000 and a saving of \$800 a year is recorded.

A Cure for Colds.

We are often told that while we may be able to cure consumption or pneumonia, yet we cannot cure a common cold. We desire to state in this connec tion what we have often said before that we have a very favorite remedy for all these cases. We have tried it in very many instances and with almost invariable success. The remedy which we refer is phenacetine. So as the patient feels the premonitory symptoms of the cold let him take a hot footbath at bedtime, drink freely of some warm drinks, and take five, seven and a half, or even ten grains of phen acetine. In a strong adult we do not hesitate to give the full dose of ten grains. The result is that the patient has a good night's sleep and awakens in the morning free from pain, while nearly all the symptoms of the cold have disappeared. Of course unusual care must be exercised during the day to prevent the body from becoming chilled.-Medical Compend.

Open the Safety Valve When there is too big a head of sleam on, or you will be in danger. Similarly, when that important 'safety-valve of the system, the bowels, become obstructed open it prompt-ly with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and guard against the consequences of its clos-ure. Billousness, dyspepsia, malarial, theu-matic and kidney complaint, nervousness and neuralgia are all subjugated by this pleasant but potent conqueror of disease.

Some of the folks who try to get even with enemies by pluging frewood with dynamits have been brought up with a turn in Dartford, Wis.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for coughs. -JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894. If the Man in the Iron Mask were allve

to-day he could get an engagement imme-diately as a baseball umpire. Hegeman's Camphor ice with Giycerina The original and only genulae. Cures Chapped Hand and Face, Cold Sores, Sc. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Cl

Frederick Greenhalge Dong, Boston's Chinese baby, might have been called Ding for a front name.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remody, Mns. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething

A new device for utilizing coal dust for

fuel is to mix coal, molasses and water, coal dust and petroleum.

Summer Weakness

Is caused by thin, weak, impure blood. To have pure blood which will properly sustain your health and give nerve strength, take



Hollokokokokokokokokokok Do You

nely, and more than one of the village liks had hinted that it was haunted.

One day, in the springtime, when the wollen river rushed past the old mill and lulled me with its murmuring roar. I lay on the sawdust and fell to think-ing about my father. I remembered how he had left us exactly seven years ago that very day, and boy though I was, began to feel that mother's hope of is final return was a vain and foolish

I know not how long I lay thinking wally did.

I awoke with a start, a great feeling of horror upon me, although I am sure I had not been dreaming. Sitting up, I was startled beyond measure to be-hold two men facing each other but a short distance from me. One of them

short distance from me. One of them was speaking excitedly, while the other distened, a scornful smile on his face. I could see the features of both men —see them distinctly. A great cry rose to my lips, but something held it back, and I stared and stared. There could be no doubt—one of the man was my own father—the father who had left us years before. The lapse of time had not seemed to change him in the least. He looked just the same as he did in the photograph mother showed me so often. And the other—it was my mother's cousin. I recognized the low-browed, dark-mustached man with the deadly ayes, and now those eyes seemed more

eyes, and now those eyes seemed more deadly than they looked in the picture I so much disliked. He was speaking so much dirig: Acrociy, swiftiy:

Mercely, swiftly: "Bo you married her simost as soon as I went away and left you together. Horace" he cried, shaking a clinched as in my father's face. "You knew I loved her-you knew-" "I mew she did not to're you, Elbert." returned my father, still smiling scorn-fully, "She feared you, and she was riad when you went away." "What did I ever do to make her fear me? I loved her madly!" "It was your love she feared." "But you-you were false to met

I remember the great square opening in the upper floor, and how I used to look down at the swirling water far be-before I fell asleep, but sleep I event-low. I sometimes wondered if I were to fall, how long I would full seafur striking the surface of the water. Sometimes I would fall asleep in some mook or cranny of the old mill. I was an odd boy, and I did not fear the place, although it was deserted and fonely, and more than one of the village

sisted on going to the old mill with the party that had gathered. But noth-ing could induce me to accompany them

They returned after some time, and I know the village physician came and examined me closely, asking me many questions. He ended by writing a prescription for me. No sign of a struggle had they found

in the old mill; not one trace of blood was there on the sawdust-covered floor. Some of the neighobrs insisted I had dreamed it all; some suggested "haunts;" some shook their heads sob-

"naunts;" some shock their neads sob-erly and said nothing. Many times my mother made me tell the story of what I had seen, and I know that from that day she gave up

all hope that father would ever return to us.

What did I see? That question I cannot answer. It is possible I dreamed it all: but if so, I believe I dreamed how my father died seven years before that day.

When I became older and dared visit when I became older and dared visit the old mill again, I searched at low water in the pool beneath fhe mill, and from the sand I brought up a knife with the letters "E. D." carved on the handle.

The initials were those of my moth-er's handsome, dark-faced cousin, El-bert Darcy.

dden Popularity Unfortunate Sudden popularity is one of the se verest tests of character that can come to a public man. A little man is always the loser by being lifted up. The only effect exaltation can have upon him is to shrink him, and make him look ridiculous. Saul, the son of Kish, was a strapping big mule driver, but he made a very small king. Saul of Tarsus was not large in stature, but he was a giant for God wherever he went. A man must be great in soul to stand the test of being lifted up.-Exchange.

trout in it, and it is the only stream in Michigan that has no trout. This creek is the outlet to a vast spring or lake, which nearly a century ago appeared in a single night. The trout the creek now contains are the result of artificial stocking, which was done a few years ago.

Jinks-Let's go to one of the theaters

to-night.

Binks-All right." Which do you prefer-a good company with a poor play, or a poor company with a good play?

THINGS WE DIG FOR.

In 1884 the value of the precious stones mined in this country somewhat exceed ed \$30,000.

Pennsylvania produced in 1891 45,236 292 long tons of anthracite coal, valued at \$73,943,735

The only country which exceeded th

The only country which exceeded the United States in coal output during the year 1891 was England. The United States produced, in 1889, over one-fourth of the entire amount of iron mined on the globe.

Emeralds have been discovered in Arizons and, it is said, in North Carolina. They are, however, very small.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

Real modesty is never found on exhibition.

No woman respects her husband very much unless she can feel a little proud of him.

A million dollars in gold cannot buy a meal for a hungry heart.

Most seekers after pleasure usually pay for a gallon and get only a pint

When you see a man taking advice good naturedly you may put it down that he has somebody picked out to m he is going to give it.

whom he is going to give it. The man with a purple nose, as big as your fist, will tell you that an extrav-agant wife keeps his nose to the grind-

Three things ruin a man-to know lit-tie and talk much, to have little and to spend much, and to be worth little and presume much.

An Egg and a Cannon Ball.

the paper on incandescent gas light-

A certain magician held up before his audience an egg and a cannon ball

and after expatiating on the strength of a perfect dome, remarked that few



cople know how strong an egg is. In proof of that, he said that he purposed placing the egg, without covering of any kind, in such a position that no one could break it with the cannon ball. The accompanying illustration shows how the did it. Snugly ensconced in a corner of the room, it was safe from all the at-lacks of the ball, for the sides of the wall gave it absolute protection.

Trifling Inventions

Some one has said that more money has been made out of ingenious trifles than out of some of the most important inventions of the age. A great and ex-pensive machine or article can be purhased by only the wealthy few, but the and 10-cent novelties, the little triffes, the needles and pins and things, every-ody wants, is able to buy and must ave. Even such an insignificant artile as the toothpick suggests the investent of enormous sums, and the em-lyment of vast armies of laborers. exceedingly fine inventions are exceedingly fine inventions are ed in the manufacture of these little plinters, and the money invested runs fill up into millions. Toothpicks are used for many purposes besides the one that gives them their name. They are invaluable to the florist, and have their place in a great many household per-formances. As little skewers for boiled and stuffed eggs and as splints to the up broken plants they are useful, indeed in-dispensable, nothing else sceming to an-

Popular Science.

Icebergs sometimes last a great many years.

The waters of North America are stocked with 1,800 different varieties of fish.

The color of snuff depends on the extent to which fermeatation has been al-

lowed to go. Vinegar and yeast should never be kept in stone jars, for there is an acid in them which attacks the glazing, and mixing with it has a poisoning property. M. Louis Boutan has succeeded in taking some beautiful photographs of the pottom of the sea by the ald of a newlyinvented lamp for burning magnesium powder under the water. Experiments to find whether argon

can be obtained from vegetable or ani-mal tissue have resulted negatively, the quantity of the new gas obtained in this way not being appreciable. According to Prof. Barnard, there is

no ground for the supposition that rings of Saturn are closing in upon the planet, as his observations show that no changes have taken place since the first systematic measures were made. The difference between the girth of trees in summer and winter is exempli-fied in Nature by Mr. J. Clayton, who says that the amount of contraction with frost of a sycamore tree thirty-three inches in girth is three-sixteenths inch, that of an oak tree forty-two and one-half inches in girth, five-sixteenthe one-nail inches in given, nve-sixteenthe inch, and that of a beech forty-two and one-eighth inch in girth is four-six-teenths inch. The girths given are those of the frees in October, when done grow-ing and before the frost.

It is a sad fate for the self-made man to be tied for life to the tailor-made girl

Want a... ...FARM

Texas, Tennessee.

Alabama, Virginia,

OR ANY OTHER STATE?



Can help you to secure valuable informa-tion in regard to lands for farming, manu-

facturing, mining and home purposes. Des riptive pamphiets will be sent on ap-plication, and low-st rates quoted for pas-sengers and household goods. We want to help you find a pleasant home, and sell you when you move. Write to

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.



A SPECIAL Y Andary C thay structure Pullook years and the state of the structure of the structure borns for same price under same years borns for same price under same years to the structure state structure of the structure states of the structure of the structure s

izy. If you prefer to come heav ve will of preticiops railroad fracead boos billing control to the second state of the curry, folded potash, and still have acheen print, Muscus Tatcheel in most. Never Throw Pimples, Copper Colared Spots, Ulcers ary part of the body, Haitr of Evelstow Tailling out, it is this Beconsdary SLOOD POISG ve grammatized to cure. The discuss has all rest to the body, that or the second spot second states of the second physi



THE INDIANA DUEL

ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS MOR-TALLY WOUNDED.

LOVERS SETTLE A LOVE AFFAIR WITH THEIR GUNS.

Escaped Without a Scratch While he Other Can Not Long Survive-Story Leading Up to the Unusual



is Frederick Koontz He was shot through the left lung by William Douglass. Both young men are well known, and live on farms with are well known, and live on farms with their parents. Douglass is now in fail and is held to await the result of Koontz's wound, as physicians say he will die. All accounts agree that the arrangements for the meeting were made in the most approved manner, and that the young men fought like cool-headed duellists, instead of hot-headed youngsters. Two rounds were fired, the first having accomplished nothing. It appears that both had for a long time been paying attention to Miss Mamie Wright, a handsome young woman, who lives with her parents near their own She gave encouragement to homes.



FRED KOONTZ.

each, but in entire innocence of the fact that jealousy was raging in the hearts of the young farmers. Such was the fact, and finally Koontz and Pouglass reached the conclusion that one or the other must retire from the two-year struggle for Miss Wright's hand. They decided, after a very friendly confer-ence, to fight a duel for the prize. Koentz and Douglass went to Bloomdetails of the duel. They purchased revolvers, and after hunting up two secrevolvers, and after hunting up two sec-onds and a third young man as referee, retraced their way homeward as far as a grove two miles south of town. Who were the seconds and the referee is not known, for it is said they were strang-ers even to the principals of the affair, and were picked up near the scene of the duel. They made their escape as soon as the serious character of it be-came apparent. When the selected came apparent. When the selected spot had been reached the revolvers vere loaded and then Douglass and Koontz very politely and calmly shook hands and stepped back to their places. Ten paces had been agreed upon as the proper distance, and the referee had marked the stations of the duellists. When both had announced their readiness the word to fire was given and the men blazed away. Neither was harmed. The seconds seemed to be more frightened than the two who were the targets for each other. It was decided to try again. The referee's inspection finished, he once more counted "one, two, three, and gave the signal. At the second discharge Koontz groaned and fell to the ground. It is said in some quar-ters that Douglass fired before the sighal had been fairly given by the ref-eree; but this is disputed and cannot be established until the referee or sec-onds have been apprehended and in-terrogated. The wounding of Koontz threw the entire party into dismay; but when an examination showed him to be seriously hurt an alarm was given. He was removed to his own home in a farmer's wagon, and there doctors who farmer's wagon, and there doctors who were hastily summoned pronounced his wound probably fatal, as a ball had penetrated his left lung. It is still imbedded there. Douglass, after the duel, went to his own home. The other

SWALLOWED A WHISTLE The Hospital Surgeons Are Now Search

ing for It.

most interesting operation is puz zling the physicians at Cooper-hospital, Caraden, N. J., but they promise to come out of it with flying colors. The puzzling patient is a six-year-old tot from Cape May with a tin whistle in his stomach. How to get at that whistle is what is causing all the bother. The child's name is Albert H. Roseman, and he was having a glorious time with his tin whistle on Wednesday, when, through some defect, the mouthplece became loose. The little fellow could not understand the trouble, and while trying to make the broken mouthplece whistle, it slipped back in his throat. A little gurgling and crying, a gulp and the whistle was in the child's stomach. His parents were greatly worried by the accident, and they were advised to bring the little boy to Camden, where he could get the benefit of the best medical treatment and trained attendants at the Cooper hospital. The phy-sicians are not inclined to talk much about their proposed treatment, but it is known that a number of suggestions were made as to the best way of going about the work of getting out the offending tin whistle. Tests were first made with various instruments to discover whether the mouthpiece had gone all the way down or was still lodged somewhere in the passage. All the modern scientific appliances were put

into use, but with the only result of thoroughly disgusting the little fellow. Unless the tin mouthplece is removed serious consequences will result.

BETRAYED BY MIRTH.

The Murder of Andrew Yocksta Discovered in Time,

A most remarkable murder was dis-covered at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the other day, just as the remains of the mur dered man were being borne to the grave. The suspected murderer and wife of the victim are now in jail. The dead man is Andrew Yocksta, a board-ing boss, of Wilkes-Barre, and the suspect is Anthony Gimitiz, one of the boarders. Gimitiz, it appears, is in love with Yocksta's wife, Annie, and it is believed by the police that they planned the murder, which was exe-cuted with fiendish skill. The men were miners in Blackman shaft and worked in adjoining openings. The police be-lieve that on Friday afternoon of last week Gimitiz went to Yocksta's chamber and shot him twice in the breast and once in the forehead. Death was instant. In order to cover up his crime and prevent detection the murderer burned the dead man's face and hands with his mine lamp so that hardly a feature was recognizable. This was to give the impression that an ex-plosion had occurred. Then he piled a mass of coal upon the body. It is known that Gimitiz ran from the mine shouting that his friend had been killed by an explosion and a fall of coal. The body was dug out and sent home, where

the widow received it with hysterical grief. The funeral was to have oc grief. The funeral was to have oc-curred on Sunday, but at the last mo-ment was stopped. Undertaker Ro-man, who had dressed the body, thought at the time it was strange there were so few bruises after death had been caused by a fall of coal. Sunday his suspicions increased when he saw Gimitiz and the widow laughing together and apparently as happy as it was possible to be. These suspicions warned him and he went to see Dr. Vornargis, a friend of the murdered



OUR WIT AND HUMOR.

WEEKLY GRIST OF THE FUNNY **GRINDERS.**

The Lover's Missive-A Turkish Bath Where the Car Might Illt Her-Flotsam and Jetsam-Sifters from Texas Siftings.



into your eves October's most delicious brown!-They looked at me in mild surprise,

As one who sees a clumsy clown. And when I left you at the gate

And gave your hand one chaste sa lute, I tried to ask of you my fate

In love. Alas! my lips were mute And so my emissaries must

Be pen and ink and halting measure; But you will answer this I trust-One word from you will be a treasure.

SHE WROTE:

This morning, Jack, I got your letter. Foolish boy to waste your scrips! But as for answer-well, you'd better Come and take it from my lips!

They Mistook Ilis Mission.

Some years ago a delegation went from a certain city to Washington to great appropriation for the benefit of Mobile's harbor. Among the party was a genial major, who was well primed with facts.

He longed, moreover to see the 'inside of senatorial poker. Soon occa-sion presented itself. The genial man dropped his evening's pile and smiled himself out.

Next night he came again. Fickle fortune still frowned.

Once more the genial Alabamian's pile grew small rapidly and hideously less. Finally a pat flush swept his last dollar, and he rose from the table a triffe hasty.

"Don't go," cried the winning sena tor, chirplly; "sit in again and try it

"Gentlemen, you mistake my mission entirely," retorted the Alabamian, backing to the door; "I wish you to understand that 1 came to Washington to get an appropriation-not to make one!"-Argonaut.

Knocked Her Fainting Silly.

The other evening an immense crowd got jammed in a theater lobby and me women grew hysterical. "Oh, I shall faint!" exclaimed a stout

blonde, looking piteosuly at her escort Men on all sides glanced at her sympathetically, and those nearest made a frantic effort to give the stout blonde more room. Her escort looked down into her face tenderly.

"I am going to faint!" she cried, and she got ready to fall gracefully into his arms

Well, faint!" shouted a robust lady at her elbow. "For heaven's sake, faint and be done with it, for the rest of us want to get out!"

Some people glanced at her indignantly, and others tittered; but the stout blonde who was about to faint braced up suddenly and concluded, she wouldn't. No sniff of salts could have up done the business quicker or more sat-isfactorily.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Tabooed Text.

Down in the black belt of Georgia a Presbyterian minister received a visit from a colored pastor who wanted coun-sel and advice. "Well, sir, it's jest this said he; I'se done preached myself plumb out I'se worked on election, sanctification, predestination, hell inside nd out, till couldn't say and out, this is couldn't say another to save my life." His white brother sug-gested that he should preach a sermon by way of change on "Thou shalt not steal" for a text. "Well, boss, dat certainly is a good text; but I'm mons'ous fraid it will produce a coolness in the congregation."-Washington Post.

Hy Knew His Business

"You are the man!" he said, as he leaned forward in the street car and pointed his finger to the complacent and

self-satisfied looking passenger opposite-"you are the man who predicted last October that we would have a mild winter! Yes, I did," replied the man.

"But we had a terrible winter instead!" "Yes."

"And you are no prophet." "No."

"Then why, sir-why did you make such a prediction?" "As a matter of business. I am in the

coal trade, and it was my duty to keep people from running off to Florida to escape a hard winter!"

"But, sir, but-" "Oh! we shall have a long, hot summer, and if you want fly-screens please call around! I am going into that line for the season!"-Detroit Heraid.

of

A Little Nature Left "Unnatural child," moaned the old

man. She wept. "Have you made up your mind to go on the stage?" he flercely demanded. "No, father," she faltered. "The part

does not call for it." 'Forgive me. You'-

He gathered her to his bosom. -are not quite so unnatural as I thought."-Detroit Tribune.

Musical Item. Mrs. Neighborly-What are you go-

ing to make out of your son? Mrs. Fondmother-We are going to make a great plano player out of him. "How far has he got?" "He hasn't commenced to take lessons yet, but we are letting his hair



Mrs. Binkle (alarmed in the early norning by the furious barking of the dog in the backyard)-Ruffian! brigand! or I'll call the police! Mr. Binkle (who has been to a mas

uerade and got full)-Don't be f-fraid, Mrs. Binkle. It's me. Played Turk at 'er (hic) Mas'erade, an' thought I'd take 'er Turk'sh bath!

His Depressing Thought.

He had been silent in thought for some time. At length he heaved a sigh. which moved his friend to inquire what the trouble was.

"This world ain't run right," he answered. "Why, you ought to be happy. You've

been away enjoying yournal stand." "Yea. I've been away, but I don't see much enjoyment-not in a world where the fish are so shy about bitin' an' the mosquitoes so eternally willin'." Washington Star. been away enjoying yourself, I under-

How It Worked.

Brown (expert shorthand reporter)-I say, James, the boy from the news-paper office has called for the report of that lecture. Is it finished? James (a novice)-All but a short sentence in the middle of it and I can't for the life of me make out from

my notes what it is. Brown-Oh, just put in great ap-plause and let it go.

James acts on the suggestion, and the lecture is sent for publication with

the doctored part reading: "Friends, I will detain you but a few moments longer." (Great applause.)

For Humanity.

"What may I do for humanity?"



POPULAR SCIENCE.

According to a recent lecture of Prof. Schuster of London the safest course for a human being in a thunderstorm is

to get thoroughly wet. Benjamin Franklin remarked that he could kill a rat when dry by means of an electric discharge, but never when it was wet. It is said that the late Hans vor Bulow left directions that a post mortem examination of his brain should be made, to ascertain the cause of the excrutiating headache from which he was

a life-long sufferer. The autopsy re-vealed the fact that the end of the nerves had become embedded in a scar of an injury to the brain that he had received in childhood.

* Tobacco Tattered and Torn.

For a see the first of the start of the star

DRESS ECHOES. .

The craze for walsts unlike the skirt

is on the wane. Large hats trimmed with large flow ers are a feature of the summer mil-

linery. White parasols of plain silk and no trimming are the prevailing fashion for general use with light gowns.

Wear black stockings with patent leather shoes and stockings of tan

color with tan shoes. White wings are used with flowers on hats of yellow, rough straw, with me-dium wide, straight brims

THE FARMER IS HAPPY! The farmer reporting 60 bushels Winter Rye per acre; 6 ton of hay and 52 bushels of Winter Wheat has reason to be happy and praise Salzer's seeds! Now you try it for 1896 and sow now of grasses, wheat and rye. Catalogue and samples free, if you write to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and send this slip along. (W.N.U.)

Detroit has 3 cent car fares, and resi-dents in the suburbs of Milwa ikee will soon ride into town for 4 cents.

ALHERT BURCH, West Toledo, O., says: "Hall's Catarra Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

In Joplin, Mo., a monument is to be built to Sergt. Jasper, after whom Jasper county is named, out of stones and minerals to be found in that vicinity.



PARKER'S



ting topheavy.

to-day?

.

The English sparrows seem to have but just reached the northwest Scattle, Ta-compain that the pugnacious little bird is becoming a nulsance thereabouts.

"Will you give assent to my marriage with your daughter, sir?" "No, sir; not a cent."

Parker's Ginger Tonie is popular for its good work. Suffering, tired, sleepless, nerv-ous women find nothing so southing and reviving.

When cannon crackers have attained to

the size of a stovepipe it is time to pause and inquire if our civilization is not get

What a sense of relief it is to know

"What did the minister preach against o-day?" "He preached against time."

that you have no more corns. Hindercorns remov them, and very comforting it is. 15c. at druggist

FITS - All Fitastopped from by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorers. No Fitastor the Broundy's non-harvelous curres. The Bits and Struct to the fits to bit cases. Send to br. Kine, Sil Archist., Fulla, I.

The only quicksilver mines of conse-quence in this country are located in Cal-tiornia.

"Hanson's Magie Corn Salve.

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your ruggist for it. Price 15 conts.

A Maine clergyman and Els wife made sixty-four calls in four days last week. And the wife gets no salary, either.

-every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time. Get well: That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset

you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-

tion. It regulates and promotes all the womanly functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

EDUCATIONAL.

AGADEMY OF THE SAGRED HEART

jects of unceasing attention. Extensive grounds ford the pupils every facility for useful budity or cise, their health is an object of constant splitting and in sickness they are attended with maternal co

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

THE FIFTY-SECOND YEAR WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 3d, 1895.

Full ourses in Classical Esters. Solence, Law, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Thurough Preparafory and Commercial Quires. Si, Edward's Hall for boys under 13 is unique in the completeness of the equipment. Catalogues entityers on application to Ray. Axeasw Monausey, C. E. C., Noiry Dame. Ind.

HOW INVESTMENTS ON SMALL

NOW INVERTBENTS saily made by careful, systematic speculation in crain, NONEY previsions and stocks. No. after method of successful speculation under present favo able conditions of returning pro-perity and advancing values. Our means a long line of successful costo-mers. Daily market letter telling when to by and our Manual on Successful Bepeulation with small capital self res-lighest References. THOMAN & COA. Backery and Brokers, Rooms A-D, Rialto Bidg., CHICAGO.

knew they are attended with maternal on opens Tuesday, Sept. 5d. For further p uddress THE SUPERS to H Y Bacrod Meart, Mt. Joseph, M

the course of instruction in this Academy, on the Keligious of the Sacred Heart, emb

e range of subjects neces ary to co etimed education. Propriety of de neatmost and the principles of m

address

LEAVES ITS MARK



WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

participants made their escape withor being recognized. The sheriff placed Douglass under arrest later in the day, and he is now in the county jail. He and he is now in the county jail. He says he is sorry he so seriously wounded Koontz. Neither of the men, it ap-pears, had any idea he could shoot well enough to do very great damage, and the possibility of a fatal ending to the duel never seems to have occurred to these. When Miss Wright learned of the affair she was very greatly dis-tressed. It has created a vast amount of interest. of interest

"What is this I hear about Poppett's house being run as a speak-casy?" "I guess it is true. They are all afraid of waking the baby."-Fuck.

ANDREW YOCKSTA.

man, who advised him to postpone the funeral. The two went to the house, and the undertaker said it would be impossible to bury the body until the doc possible to bury the body until the doc-tor had examined it. The widow and Gimitiz objected. They said it was time for the funeral, and the pall-bear-ers were just preparing to carry the coffin to the hearse. The undertaker however, insisted, and at last they allowed the doctor to look at the body He soon discovered that a alone. alone. He soon discovered that a murder had been committed. But not to give wareing to Gimiliz, he an-nounced that the funeral could not take place until he had prepared some pa-pers. Then he sent word to the police, and soon Gimiliz was in custody. He broke down when arrested, and be-tween his sobs said he was innocent. It was not until afterwards that the wife was arrested, suspicion being aroused by what the undertaker saw and some words dropped by Gimitiz. The police have found cartridges in his trunk, but cannot find the pistol.

They Cried on the Scaffold.

John Hendershott and W. B. Welter, who were hanged at St. Thomas, Ont., for the muyder of William Hendershott, moaned pitcously as they were being prepared for the scaffold, their cries being distinctly heard by those outside, During the short walk to the gallows Hendershott faltered, and would have fallen had not the turnkey supported him. When on the scaffold Welter made a supreme effort to appear brave. Recognizing an acquaintance in the Almost immediately by. afterward the lever was drawn, and the two men disappeared through the opening.

Confessed to Robbing Himself.

A. Lewis, a mail rider on the Goldthwaithe, Texas, star route, came thwaithe, Texas, star route, came hurrying into town Thursday to pro-claim that he had been held up and robbed of mail by mounted robbers. The sheriff and posse falled to find evidence of any borses' presence other than that ridden by Lewis himself. He was searched and a \$1 bill and other evi-dence pointed to the fact that he was the robber. He finally confessed and was arrested. was arrested.





Mrs. Flynn-Can yez tell me where I'll get the Columbus Avenoo car, Officer?

Officer Burke-Faith, ma'am, ye'll get it in the neck, if ye don't get off the thrack.

The Constantion Informal.

When the bellows gave out and the organist in a Rockland church was unable to get anything but a few groans from the instrument, and the pastor re-marked: "The organist has failed us marked: "The organist has raised us at a vital moment; let us rise and sing 'Praise God, from whom all bless-ings flow." some of the people won-dered just what he meant-Lewison Evening Journal.

Had Wheels,

a bicycle concern? Chumleigh-Anybody can see that ..

He carries samples in his head.

emotions that filled her heart.

"I would save lives," she cried, impetuously.

She was somewhat uncertain whether she would achieve more by becoming an army nurse or by having a trolley car fender put on her bicycle.-Detrolt Tribune.

Sifters

The busiest poet will have his ify A short method of measuring timber

s by saw-logarithms. Though a man may not like business, he should be business-like.

It is no wonder college men become

fast. They indulge in a rush so often. Fish, as a rule, drink water, but a shark doesn't object to a nip occasionally.

The angler first lies in wait for his catch and then lies in weight of his catch.

The time is here when the family man who does not know how to beat carpet will have an opportunity to learn. The babble of an infant may be the

language of the angels, but without an interpreter it sounds like the sibilant sob of a mush kettle.

The loafer naturally gets the credit of being an amiable person. He has time to listen to everybody's story and is never in a hurry.

A hotel-keeper in Florida offers a re-ward of \$5 for the best treatise on "How to Make Outdoor Life Attractive to the Mosquito.'

"These are hard times," sighed the young collector of bills; "every place I went today I was requested to call again, but one, and that was when I

dropped in to see my girl." A well-known lawyer declared one day at a dinner that the biggest thing he had ever done was to cross-examine a man until he did not know whether he was married or not.

If people could only "bear one an-other's burdens," as the scripture commands, the world would be happier. Other people's burdens are always so much lighter than our own. "The farmer," says an exchange, "is

Lumleigh-What makes you think the most independent man on earth." and steps into a bank in the fall and pays the interest on the mortgage,-Texas Siftings.

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 more acceptable and please

in the form most acceptable and pleas ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly ant to the tase, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kideys, Liver and Bowels without weak-

neys, Liver and Bowels without weak-ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.







LINCOLN SOCIALIST - LABOR.

KANSAS CITY WAKING UP.

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

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

H. S. ALEY, Local Manager.	
Subscription-in Advance.	「「
One Year, to United States or Can-	
ada	0
One Year, to Europe	

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The right is reserved to reject advertising arrangements made by agents, if, in our opinion they are not suitable or proper.



Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, No.



UNDER OUR FLAG

Socialism in our time.

Comrades, to work! Life is short.

Never be pessimistic! Socialists must

When night is darkest daw, nearest. The light of Bocialism is apreading.

Our Passaic County (N. J.) comrades have sold 400 copies of Merrie England in one month.

Queens Couhty, N. Y., will hold a Sominist conference on the second Sunday in August to reorganize.

Just wait a little while. We'll get there in time. We don't mean to say that the Socialists should delay with their pushing the good work.

The Helyoke Central Labor Union will bold a special meeting on Sunday, August 4, at 2 o'clock, to make final arrangements for Labor Day.

Comrade Lewis C. Fry has furnished a number of panorama pictures which will be used in the open-air meetings to be held by our St. Louis comrades.

O, ye foois! The Lawrenville, IIL, asthorities tried to wipe out proistarian frampism; by doing so they induced S Lawrenceville citizens to subscribe to this paper.

AFTER A LONG SLEEP THE COM-

In Socialism We Trust.

It is only a question of time when Kansas City will be the center of Socialist agitation in the Western part of Missouri. We are doing some good work in educating the masses in the dectrine of the Socialist Labor Party, Soci lism is spreading in Kansas City as never before. At present I have all the tmie I wish for agitation purposes, as this is what we call the "dull season" of the year. For me it is the busy season. We work hard for our :ause. Our Comrades over in Kansas C ty, Kansas, are also doing good work, and a Danish Section will soon be organized there. Our local official organ, Kansas City LABOR, is gaining ground every day, especially among the middle class. I go from door to door to win the people, and get subscriptions for our English, German and Jewish papers, and widen the field of agitation. We intend to have a picnic and mass meeting in September. and if possible we will have other festivals later on, so we may become a power we can be proud of. By the agitating from door to door, from shop to shop, I have gathered some interesting material, and had ample oportunity to study the conditions existing at the various places. I will

give you a rough outline in the next numbor of Kansan City LABOR. It is a very interesting study, which not every one of us has the partuality to make. Hoping to give you more and better news from our settion in the near future, I remain yours. F. J. ROEDIGER.

Kansas City, Mo

MILWAUKEE COMRADES NEVER SLEEP.

True Socialists Should Have No Use for Men Who Change Their Principles Like a Chameleon

Its Color. At the semi-annua! assembly of the Socialist Section the following officers were elected: C. Minkley, organizer; R. Koeppel, financial secretary; I. Gunderman, corresponding secretary; press committee, J. Rumel; financial secretary, Otto Gunderman; English correspondent, and Osswald Schubert, manager. It was generally recommended that the Comrades who do not belong to a union should join their respective trades.

The Arrangements Committee of the Artisan Day is trying to procure Gov. Altgeld and Paul Grottgan as speakers. It is insignificant for a body of pure and simple trades unionists by whom they are addressed. Whether a McKinley, Vice-President Stevenson or Paul Grottkau will address them it matters very little. If they would have sound principles, be class conscious or otherwise progressive, they would not allow themselves to be addressed by a man who changes his principles like a chameleon does its color. OTTO GUNDEEMAN.

BOCIALISM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Light-Bearers on the Pacific Coast Active.

The exercises at the Socialist Headquarters, "The Temple," 115 Turk street, last Sunday night, were varied and highly entertaining, the meeting being well attende Preceded by instrumental music, the fa.or of Mr. Chapuy and friend; the speaker of the evening was P. O. Chilstrom, the well-known attorney-at-law, his subject being: "Fourth of July Celebrations as Object Lessons; or, Wearing the Livery of Patriotism in the Service of Plutocracy."

Mr. Chilstrom scored most bitterly the tanic fool press," in its account of the parade, and wound up by as bitterly scoring the unpatriotic features of the proces sion given over to the advertising trade nostrums and the petty wares of thopsecond butchers bakers and candlestick. makers. He declared in eloquent and forcible language that the corporate interests of the country were against the observance of the day of our nation's birth, and that it was but one of the many signs of the coming revolution, which, he thought, was now inevitable. "Saltpetre," he ex-"laimed. "can't save you!" Mr. Chilstrom's incidental allusions to the interference of ecclesiasticism in State affairs gave the impression that he was. at least to that extent, making propaganda for the A. P. A. This part of the exercises was participated in by Wm. M ... Willey, T. E. Zant and August Postler, who made telling points for the cause of Socialism and the rights of Labor. Upon the whole, the evening was an enjoyable and entertaining one.

People" and "Volks Zeitung" was read, and three delegates were elected to attend the conference, which will take place in Kammerer's Labor Hall, corner of Market and Cross streets, early in August. It was evident from the interest manifested by those present that Paterson will do her utmost to uphold our Socialist Labor press.

The action of the majority of the Aldermen in voting to bind the city by a long contract with the Passale Water Company was vigorously denounced by several members, and a committee of five was appointed to co-operate with citizens desirous of holding a mass meeting to consider their action.

WOODSTOCK, ILLINOIS.

Eugene V. Debs Expresses His Opinton on the Future Labor Movement.

Sitting in his cell, with malefactors on every side serving a sentence for contempt of the laws, Eugene V. Debs cheerfully prophesics that the labor movement is not dead, but that its reverses are strengthening it, and that finally the cause for which he contended must prevall.

Mr. Debs was asked his opinion of the future of Labor. Mr. Debs cheerfully replied: -

"There is an invisible yet a mighty mustering of the forces of Labor going forward. They are doing some powerful thinking. When the supreme hour is reached they will instinctively and spontaneously unite their tremendous forces and hew out their pathway to emancipation. The time is not quite ripe yet. A few more Federal troops, a few more injunctions, a few more jall sentences, perhaps another Supreme Court stab-hole in the constitution, and the reign of might.

• •

"Co-operation of defense is the ultima thule of social agitation. The philosophy of co-operation is rational, human and all embracing, and I subscribe to it without reservation. The trend is toward the Cooperative Commonwealth. It is the hope of the world. Vested iniquity will contest every inch of its progress, but it will come as certain as the dawn. The competitive system has had its days; it has blotted out all the stars of hope; filled the world with groans and reduced humanity to slavery. The strong have devoured the weak. All the highways of the centuries are strews with the bones of the hopeless victims. Competition develops the fairgs, not the souls of men.

"Competition is fit only for the social deseneracy of savages and beasts. Competition has spawned a brood of vipers which have filled our highways with tramps, our asylums with insanity, our prisons with crime, and the whole land with unspeakable woe; and the verdict of an awakened public conscience will relegate it to the relic chamber of the barbarous past. Mutualism, co-operation, which contemplate the "brotherhood of man," will come as certain as the earth revolves on its axis, soon after the sun' of the tweetleth century lights the world."

means to success?"

"No, sir! But I would not totally abotish the provision for them. The dread of ticable means the political power.

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 sconomic 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 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 emplyment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their

concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the ______. People May Be Kept In Bondage.

Science and invention arej 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 trises 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:

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 in-

troduced.
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.

TO THE FRIENDS OF OUR CAUSE.

HELP TO BUILD UP A FUND FOR THE SOCIALIST NEWS-PAPER UNION.

After many months of struggle we resucceeded in putting the Socialist Newspaper Union on a basis that guarantees the success of this institution. We know however, that it is not only necessary that our party own its own papers, but also the presses and machinery that print said papers. Once having accomplished

this, our press will be a power in the land. We can establish locals in every city and town. Our facilities will increase and our circulation will be unlimited. Therefore, we appeal to all our Comrades and friends of our cause, and to all who recognize the great importance of a strong Socialist Labor press, to assist us in establishing a "SOCIALIST NEWS PAPER IMPROVEMENT FUND." Remember, whatever you do for this paper i. e., the Socialist Newspaper Union, is done for your own paper.

Send all contributions to

PHIL. KAUFMAN. Secretary Socialist Newspaper Union, 21 Walnut street, St. Louis. Mo. Yours in the poble cause of Labor and

Yours in the noble cause of Labor and Socialism, CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE,

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

MERRIE ENGLAND.

A PLAIN EXPOSITION OF SOCIAL-ISM.

What It Is and What It Is Not.

BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD.

The liveliest, clearest and most comprehensive popular exposition of the principles and purposes of Socialism ever published.

What Socialism is and what it is not

DON'T GET DISCOURAGED.

Complaining About Council Bluffs. Ever since I left Council Bluffs there ave been many questions asked about the Socialist movement in that city. The movement there is not spreading very fast because a few middle-class persons, who laim to be great Socialists, don't want to isten to the teachings of Socialism by a poor wage slave, who has studied the deas of Socialism and has been in the novement for over ten years. I was working hard for the organization in Council Bluffs during the time I was there. Last ummer, while working in a garden from twelve to fourteen hours a day, I spent my evenings and early morning hours with corresponding and writing articles; on Sundays I was hustling on my bleycle from place to place, attended to meetings, agitated and distributed LABOR and other Socialist literature, until we could build up Section and start Council Bluff's LABOR. Until la. In the fall it seemed as if we would h. , success. But 1 , came the election. The middle-clars "Socialists" commenced to agitate against ur and those few members we had came the influence of the wind bags and left us. At a special meeting in January, 1895, it was decided to keep up the Section and agitation, but later discontinued the meetings. Since that time everything has been quiet until lately, and I should be only toe glad to Lar that Socialism was succeeding in Council Bluff's after all the hard SWANHOLM. work we had done.

Omaha, Neb.

Kick the boodlers wherever you find them. The Chicago Labor Congress is hard at work to bury Pomeroy's old boodle Trades Assembly. The congress has applied for a charter from the A. F. of L. But President McBride is on the Penneroy side-don't you forget it.

MDAMS, NORTH ADAMS AND GREY-LOCK, ATTENTION:

The Massachusetts State Committee has ordered Comrade Ruther of Holyoke to go to Adams in the interest of our party at an early date. Particulars later. Perhaps North Adams and Greylock can arrange meetings to have Comrade Ruther with them to arrange plans for the fail campaign, etc.

Fifty thousand children in the City of New York do not receive an education because there is no room for them in the public school

TO THE FRIENDS OF OUR CAUSE.

HELP TO BUILD UP A FUND FOR The socialist newspaper union.

After many months of struggle we havesucceeded in putting the Socialist Newspaper Union on a basis that guarantees the success of this institution. We know, however, that it is not only necessary that our party own its own papers, but also the presses and machinery that print said papers. Once having accomplished this, eur press will be a power in the land. We can establish locals in every city and town. Our facilities will increase and our circulation will be unlimited.

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PHIL KAUFMAN, Secretary Socialist Newspaper Union, 311 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo. Yours in the noble cause of Labor and

The open-air meetings of St. Louis Section are well attended. The St. Louis compades will have at least 100 open-air meetings from now to November. Let the voice of Socialism be heard. Stir them

Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Assembly Districts of New York elected the milowing efficers: Recording Secretary, Charles Zolot; Financial Secretary, Mil Cos. Delegates to the Zukunft Society, Silberman, Rotstein and Anterwille.

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNIC" UN-

The Scandinavian Section decided at their last meeting to send \$2.00 to 61. Louis as a little help to our noble Comrades who came forward with 567.00 and said the debt of the Socialist Newspaper Union. This is sent more as a token of recognition and friendship. We are sorry that we cannot used any more. We send this to the Comrades in St. Louis together with our best wishes for the cause of our fallow wage-workers, who are taking hold of the work of Sectalism is our times. St. Paul, Minn. SAM JOHNSON.

The off Dentity base base based by Committee 1 A Site Gang basis has been based by Committee toward Johnson, The collection contains a comparant is sold for it cants retail. For barther particulars address in English of manach, Summal Johnson, 67 Jackson St., N. Fool, Minn

Thend the "Propie," the national and of the Socialist Labor Party.

Theyone don't know what Socialize

THE MOVEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.

A new branch will be organized in Passaic City next week. Comrade Howard having secured a sufficient number of names to start with. Organizer Edward Kennedy has been notified, to be present and assist in the work. A new branch has also been started in Paterson, to be known as the Socialist Literary Association.

The annual Labor Day picnic and famity festival will be held this year at Buschman's Haledon Park. The committee in charge promises all who attend a grand time.

. . .

At the section meeting last Saturday night an invitation from the German Branch to all progressive Labor bodies in Passaic County to take part in a conference to device means to assist the New York Socialist Co-Operative Publishing Areoclation in procuring the necessary improved machinery to print "The Daily upon that class of employers who regard their employes as so many chattles or cattle. Abolish the strike, and workingmen are totally helpless. Forced to a choice between a strike, and a degradation I would strike alone, I would not disrobe myself of my manhood; I would scorn te strip myself naked of my independence. I don't like strikes any more than I like war. Are the American people ready to abolish war?

"I don't take much stock in arbitration. If it is 'compuisory' it is vicious in principle, and if it is voluntary it can't be enforced. I have a notion that under any kind of arrangement the rich employer would get the turkey and the poor employe the buzzard, just as it is in many of our courts. Still while the competitive system lasts, I am willing to give it a fair trial. I am willing to admit that arbitration has done some good, and I shall not discourage any effort made to extend to its utmost l'mit the scope of its usefulness as a factor in preventing or adjusting Labor difficulties."

BALTIMORE SOCIALISTS, ATTEN-TIONI

Grand Picule to Be Held On or About August 18th.

The Shoemakers' Union of Baitimore removed its headquarters from Carpentors' Hall, on Baitimore street, near Gay street, to the Labor Lyceum, 515 West Lombard street. The union is very much pleased with the new quarters and intends to aid the Socialist party, which owns the institute, in making it larger so it will become a real home of the progressive workingmen of Baltimore.

• • •

The Central Committee of the S. L. P. of Baltimors resolved to hold a grand picnic for the benefit of the party on or about the 18th of August. It will be a success in every respect, as the arrangements are in the hands of active and experienced comrades.

Social Domands.

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

 The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, talegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.
 The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gassworks, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchese; but no employe shall be discharged for political rearons

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 mation.

 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, comspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

are of equal interest to its supporters and opponents, and hence the book will be read with deep interest by all.

Dr. W. W. Boyd, of St. Louis, says: A clearly stated work on the present social questions. I admire the direct trend of thought expressed in it, and the plain slucidation of principles which are too often obscured by technical terms and puszling verblage.

It is the first time in America that a valuable book has been sold at anything like so low a price. The object is to spread the ideas broadcast, and get millions of readers; and it will be done, with the help of all interested in spreading u knowledge of Socialism, which is the only remedy for the present infamous social system.

Popular paper edition, 12mo, 172 pages, plain clear type, 10c. A good cloth edition will be ready in July at 60c a copy. Special rates for large quantities to dealers and for educational purposes.

COMMONWEALTH COMPANY, E Lafayette Place, New York

This book is sold at all book stores, also at our National Headquarters, LABOR NEWS, 64 East Fourth street, New York, N. T.

READ: "THE PEOPLE."

To rorce Sucialism down a windbag's throat will not make a Socialist. Socialist ists cannot be made on the short-order plan; they must be the result of education.

Attend your ward club meetings, com-

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