

WHOLE NO. 23.

### SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1895.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

SOME THOUGHT INCUBATORS.

COMRADE DAVIS' CRITICISMS ON

THE PRESENT SOCIAL CONDI-

TIONS AND THE ADVOCATES

OF CAPITALIST LAW-LESSNESS.

A great deal is being said by the work-

or people concerning the foreign capital-

st. An American capitalist is more dan-

terous that a foreign one. An American

apitalist will take advantage of our love

# THE HISTORICAL BASIS. INTERESTING LECTURE ON SOCIAL ISM DELIVERED BEFORE THE SINGLE TAX CLUB OF CLEVELAND, O.

There Is No Safe Middle of the Road Between Capitalism and Labor.

It is taken for granted that all who take part in this discussion are earnest seekers after the truth,and will welcome t whether it comes from the dead, though ye speaking lips of a Ricardo, a John Stuar Mills, an Adam Smith, a Karl Marx, or the living lips of a Henry George, a Laurence Gronlund, a Thomas J. Morgan, or from any person not so well known, or it utterly unknown among the may be, ranks of noted thinkers and orators. For "In these times that try men's souls," to quote Thomas Paine, passing events do make thinkers and orators of us all. The very stones in the alleys of the courts about the tenement houses speak forth their silent oratory against our present system of wage-slavery!

"Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and revealed them unto babes." In starting this discussion, then, let us welcome truth, no matter from what source it comes, from high or low, from rich or poor. Whatever appeals to your reason as good common sense and as truth to you, that is truth. Follow it wherever it leads you, even if it leads to the poor house, the jail or the scaffold.

To begin with, Socialism is not a theory, like that of the 16 to 1 or Greenback Populists, or, with all due respect to the gentlemen present, like that of single-taxers or Prohibitionists. It is a logical deduction from known facts. In the language of Grover Cleveland, once the God of Henry George, "it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us."

Trace with me in a general way a brief outline of the world's history from the fabled creation of Adam and Eve, up to the barbarian of the present historic era. First comes man, clothed in the skins of wild animals, with the forest for his shelter and leaves for his bed. This was the period of individualism. Thomas L. Johnson, I believe, is an individualist

ALC AND A COMPLETE AND A of tribal relations. The strongest and most unscrupulous man became chief. This was a case of the survival of the fittest, and consequently perfectly proper according to Herbert Spencer. This was the period of Spencerian civilization, and a glorious period of the world's history, ne doubt. At any rate, the worshippers of Spencer ought to think so.

. . .

These tribes finally consolidated, in a very natural way, much as corporations do nowadays and became nations. Competition between tribes had become, to a certain extent combination, just as competition between corporations to-day becomes combination, which, in common parlance, is called a trust. The strongest and most unscrupulous of all the chiefs of the various tribes became the king, and we



accompanying these economic changes. These two changes run in parallel lines, but these political and economic changes have not the relation to one another of cause and effect, for in many European countries the economic changes took place but not the political. Leaving out of account in the evolution of the world's history the political changes which are of secondary importance, we have these great facts in orderly sequence staring us in the face:

. . .

Tribal slavery, chattel slavery, serfdom and wage slavery. But these four periods in the world's history can be reduced to two-the periods of individualism and Capm might be divided into NO STONE OF tions and the era of trusts. We are living so-day in the era of aggregated or concentrated and irresponsible capital. I have, in a measure, presented the facts. What should logically be deduced from these facts of evolution?

Is not the sequence plain? From compe tition to irresponsible combination. From irresponsible combination with its disas trous consequences to both consumers and producers to responsible combination and administration of corporations or trusts ef, for and by the people. From plutocracy to democracy. From oligarchy to democracy. From wealth for a few to wealth for all. From opportunities for a few to opportunities for all. For chances of honor and glory to a few to chances of honor and glory for all. From the hyena to the lamb. From competition to coslavery to freedom. From stunted, dwarfed humanity to humanity in the full growth of its powers.

produced by each laborer was values at in the same ratie as all those who claim \$1,450. The average wages received was to be Socialists will be within the ranks \$350. Fleeced from the toiler \$1,100. The of the Socialist Labor Party. If they census of 1890 shows a greater discrep- remain outside of it they merely show ancy between value produced and value how little confidence they have in their received. That \$1,100 crieth to heaven for locialism, and the more they should be justice. It represents the spoils of the uged to join it to learn better. war of capitalistic competition.

. . . Now where will you stand? With those n all other countries where the Socialist who desire to see labor receive all it pro- abor Parties have become public facduces; with those who desire to fleece labor of as large a portion as possible of what it produces, or with those who desire ion, it cannot succeed because the rank to reconcile the irreconcilable, with those and file have learned and experienced too who cry peace, peace, when there is no peace, or with those confusionists, worse confounded, whe want to "harmonize the upon us. On every side are strikes and ugh time for American Socialists to heed lockouts. Capital is careless and labor defiant. With which side will you take your stand? There is no middle ground, no remedy other than the owning and controlling of the industries of the country by the people, the owning and controlling of labor-saving machinery by the people, or, in other words, the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution. J. GORMAN. Cleveland, O.

SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME.

Socialism seems to be the "fad" of the lay. The less people know about it, the nore they use, or rather abuse, the term, to lure dupes into their traps. But Socialm is the very opposite of all kinds of wer The Tories have been elected. The schemes. Its real introduction is only pos sible on the widest possible range, so that everybody will be benefited by it, and not out a few. The inevitable aim of Socialism is unirersal co-operation, but not a piece-meal co-operation in any shape or form. Still sumerous co-operations of the latter kind have been started and disbanded because they were an utter failure. But, not satisfied with these failures, every now and then new enterprises spring into existence. to go through the same tread mill and t end there, where so many others have ended before; in utter failure.

It is a fact of striking importance that ors, scheming is entirely abandoned, and shenever an effort is made in that direc-

such to be caught in any such traps. they are well organized and disciplined, nd as Socialists march upon the only coal, Universal Co-operation. Is it not his lesson?-Extracts from an article by Fred Fellerman in the San Francisco loming Age.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

Comrade Ben Hunter Writes From the Old Country. Comrade Ben Hunter, known to the

eaders of this paper by his communicaions from Corder, Mo., who returned to he old country some months ago, writes rom Usharo Moor, Durham County, England:

Dear Comrades-I have been very Ill ince I arrived in England; am a little setter now. I am going to a convalescent nome in Saltburn, by the sea, for about three weeks. The British elections are

Higginsville, Mo.7 (Nearly all out of work. Lately have received very meager nformation from these places .- Editor.) Greeting to all comrades in Americal Fraternally yours, BEN HUNTER., Whitehouse Lane, Usharo Moor, Durham County, England.

HON. TOM WATSON.

The Ignorance of the Honorable Mouthpiece of Populism.

Some of the Socialistic Populist rapers have tried to make the radical elements n their party believe that Tom Watson, the Georgia Populist leader, was a So ialist. What kind of a Socialist Tom is in best be seen from the following qu ations from one of his articles published n the People's party paper. Tom says: "Some time ago the New York 'World' published a letter of mine in which it appeared that I was not a Socialist, and the Coming Nation' was one of the papers which did not relish the letter. Brother Wayland kindly passed the matter off, however, as a 'slip of the pen' on my part.

"It was not a slip of the pen. The letter expressed my deliberate conviction.

"Socialism is a mere dream-nothing more • • • •

• • • "If we had ideal men dealing with ideal conditions, there would be come hope of working the Socialist theories into practical realities; but as long as the average man is just what he is, Socialism will be the fancy of theorists and the

· · · "Barbaric tribes of naked-legged

olunderers have always held their lands

in common-everything belonged to every-

body. The consequence has ever been

that nothing was ever fit to belong to

anybody. Why should the lazy man work

when the industrious man must share

of country (patriotism), and all the while te is using and abusing us, he will keep our minds diverted by flying flags, tooting jorns and parading. He will cajole us by saying his country is our country, and

that his forefathers are our forefathers; that Americans are all the same, rich and poor having a common country, a common flag and a common patriotism but he never says a common toll and common starvation). Now, a foreign captalist would never take this advantage our love of country.

"That business in the United States is inusually good is shown by the governnent receipts for postage stamps." Thus uld the great "St. Louis Republic." Chough, as far as it goes, the post office s Socialism, still, year by year, this Soialistic blessing becomes more and more benefit for a few. As commerce concenrates in the hands of individuals, trusts and combines, the masses have less u or the post office. If more stamps are eing sold, it only proves that more busiess is centering in the hands of a few, and consequently an injury to the people. this statement of the "Republic" proves the reverse of what it intended to convey-that it indicated an increase of the prosperity of the masses. The press should supplicate the gods to make the ireadful fall of capitalism more lazy and gradual. . . .

The working people are continually cursng foreign labor, but have never once coniemned a machine, because it was a forsignor, invented in a foreign country. Cabor under the present barbarous state of society, is bought and sold like any other commodity. But the most injurious commodity to the laboring class, under resent conditions, is a foreign machine; for one of these machines may "knock men than a foreigner. Besides you never an get a machine to join a union; after it has been idle six months it is just as aclive for service as ever-you can never starve it out; and it is useless to stigmalize it as a "scab." If we must vent our spleen on something foreign, let us by all odds vent it on the foreign machine. If, he working people, under Socialism, wned the machines then they would bring us ten thousand blessings instead, is now, they entail us ten thousand curses.

The present system of producing wealth, loes not hold out what its advocates claim. They say that every one who is industrious and frugal will become rich. Now suppose every one was equally injustrious and frugal then each would be worth equally as much. Divide the wealth of the United States equally am equally industrious citizens and it would be only \$1,010. The interest on this each year at 6 per cent would only be \$60.60: this would not support a person in sickness or old age; consequently every one would be a pauper instead of being rich as the Cap-Italists claim. Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court lately said, "the social disquietude does not point to the destruction of private property." This has been applauded by many socalled reform / papers. It seems that with these double dealing agitators the end is not man, but thing inanimate; that private property is more sacred than life. There was a time when the property class could say to the propertyless masses when they refused to respect their private property, that "though you now have no property to defend, still you have glorious opportunities of acquiring property." Private competition has reached such a climax that the masses know that there is not only no know that there is not only no hopes of acquiring property, but that there are little hopes of getting enough to eat. So you see the masses have not even pros-pective property to fight for. But they have something more noble to defend-they have life. Let the powers that be have full sway with their brutal question of private property until it can no longer of private property until it can no longe stand the burning rays of our vital question-the question of life. ongei

have individual tribe nation manarch There was there as a product of this individualistic system, the king, his nobles and the people-slaves, in fact, if not in name. From this, in due process of time, arose the feudal system.

Feudalism, as you all know, consisted of the monarch, his nobles and their retainers. The nobles were knights, and lived in castles, from which they sallied forth at different times and fought with other knights similiarly situated with whom they were at variance. The knights had their retainers, called squires, and below the squires came the serfs. The serf was practically a slave. He had to fight for the knights and squires, upon whose land he tilled the soil. He could not own the soil, but he received as a reward for running the risk of being killed and for slaving upon the soil, a portion of the crop which he raised. The lion's share went to the squires and knights, and from them to the king. . . .

Slaves of the soil were the serfs. But feudalism finally went down in the crash of war and with the discovery of gold and silver in the earth in large quantities, and with the ushering in of improved machinery, with the discovery of new worlds, on, on, on like a thief in the night, and with a face more hidcous, because more sordid than all that preceded it, came the hideous, grasping, snorting monster, Capitalism, bringing in its train wage-slavery with all its attendent evils. Like a flery comet she now covers the whole horizon But the time of her disappearance is not far off. But Cerberus will never be called off his victims by a free silver or single tax sop . . .

A political change in some nations accompanies and seems to be a twin sister to the economic one, and republics spring from the loins of monarchy, generally ac companied by a baptism of blood, as in se of the French revolution of 178 and the American revolution of 1776. The on from absolute to limited monight also be noted as gradually

'All this is a natural and logical sequence from preceding events in the world's history, and comes not from the dreams of the enthusiast, the philosopher or the poet. A flowery picture, it is true, but none the less real because beautiful. Looking at the question from another standpoint, history is but a record of class struggles. History, genuine history, is economical, not political. Economy first, politics second, is the true order. Society is divided into two classes. On the one side is the chosen few. On the other the plucked and fleeced many. On the one side those who inherit the good things of this world by reason of class privileges, on the other the disinherited. Some philosophers maintain that there is a middle class. But as this is fast disappearing and dropping down into the ranks of the working classes, the victims, the fleeced and plucked ones, the disinherited; it should be eliminated from the problem.

The Populist party is built upon the shifting sands of middle-class interests and is consequently doomed to failure. There is nothing more certain in econom ics than "the downfall of the small pro ducers." The economic, cassandric fates have decreed it and the Populists and Single-taxers will fail in their sisyphus task of rolling up the burdens of the people to the brow of victory. As well try to make water run up hill or sun stand still, or ocean's waters part. Failure is written all along the political skies of Populists and Single-taxers, and no amount of hurrah and beating of tomtoms can wash it out.

The producers and those who consume the producers face each other. The wealth creators and the wealth stealers look into each others' eyes. To be statistical: According to the cen

sus of 1880, the average amount of wealth

. . . . All these people must have a peculiar conception of the gigantic structure of lust look at the Socialist vote. Three capitalism with its mode of production, to imagine but for a moment that they

against these tremendous forces, and eventually overthrow or supersede it.

I will state that I am right in the cener of old Trade Unionism, pure and simple. The annual demonstration of the

It is a characteristic attitude of all "re formers" that they ignore history and Durham miners has just been held, over science in their essential parts, but nick i0.000 men attending. But I heard the up here and there so much of it as will ald song of pure and simpledom: "Stick to your leaders, pay up your dues and suit their purpose, in order to show off as "learned." They are, in this respect, in ussessments." One speaker claimed that rade had been fair; the next speaker the same boat as our patent medicine manufacturers; the worse their medicine said it had been dull. Not a word about a is, the more noise they make about it, and ;hange in the ownership of the means of as a matter of fact, the more dupes are production. caught by it.

The greater the humbug the more victims it gains. If this scheming is carried on, and even supported by Socialists, doomsday will sooner break upon humanity than "Socialism in our time." A good many who confess to be Socialists mus have a very funny conception of Socialism to conceive but for a moment that the arrangement of affairs Socialism is destined to bring about can be fostered on scheming. If this was the case Socialism would have been realized long ago, be-:ause there never was any want of schemers; but so far, instead of propagating the cause by scheming, great harm has been done it. omrades. "Socialism in our time" will be realized

workingman is changing his politics here just the same as in America. He is discontented; he feels there is something wrong somewhere, but he does not know now to apply the remedy. It is no use using capitalists to beat capitalists, because the worker gets it in the neck

with him? • • • every time. The workmen the world over · · · "Now, as to Socialism. It merges must join the Socialist Labor Party. the individual in the mass; it makes a whose representatives are ready to sacrihotch potch of society; it takes away the ice their very life for the cause of Labor. chief incentive to individual effort; it Dur Tory and Liberal capitalist press demakes each work for the good of all and slare that the Independent Labor Party the individual who does most must take ias been swept out of existence. We Sohis pay in a general average reduced by sialists know better. Although our valant comrade, Keir Hardle was defeated,

those who work least. Socialism is powerless in dealing with the indolent, the vicious and the incompetent. rears ago 10.000; this year the Socialists "In every Socialistic experiment thus far solled about 50,000! We are neither detried the founders of the colony had the

world to choose from.

· · · "Now, if select colonies fail to live happily on Socialistic principles how can the nations of the earth mold indiscriminate millions into fitness for this ideal state? We believe in co-operation in business; and we believe in nationalization of those powers and franchises which are of a public character. Democracy embraces all that. But we do not believe in destroying the individual title to land and capital. Populism teaches no such doctrine, so far as we know of."

. . .

'How is this? ye "Socialists" who claim that the Socialists' place was in the People's party? Can you swallow all the nonsense of your hero, Tom Watson? Did any reformer of national reputation ever express more ignorance of national economy as Tom in the above quotations? Tom Watson is an excellent reflex of Populism.

"What's that, asked a prominent trader unionist, whose empty@reast was decorated with a 12 by 3 inches Labor Day badge." 'A, labor paper.' I answered. Wouldn't you like to subscribe?" "A labor paper? That settles it. I wouldn't spend a nickel for a labor paper." the union man How are the comrades in Corder and replied. What fools these mortals be!

af. bt.ia shrdlu cmfwyp 7 ("1 12456 - Y"...; This quotation of Justice Brown is from an address delivered before the law stu-jents of Yale College. He cunningly keeps from these students that there are any so-rial wrongs, but prates about "social dis-quietude." So these stripling lawyers will continue through the world, that the only trouble is that the people are not quiet, but that they must be made quiet. In-lates on private property. Instead of in-stead of expounding social wrong, he di-stilling them with their duties to society, he inflames them with avarice. Like the slave-holder before the war, he contands for nothing but his private property; their cause is lost long before their battle is be-gun. gun. ....

I was asked the other day how Bob In gersoil, as an infidel, differed on the labo question from the loud-mouthed Chris tians. I answered that Bob has but on rod-the almighty dollar, while the Cart tians have two gods-the almighty dolla and the Great Jehovah. C. & DAVIS Brighton, IlL

In Durham County there are over 1,200 miners out of work; they must be supportad by the union. These people seem to have so idea of the chronic overproduction in ill branches of industry. The members of the unions are complaining about the high dues in comparison with the low wages and the want of steady employment and the enforced idleness. The Durham County mines have suffered a 15 per cent reduction in wages from June to August, 1895. I have met several good Socialists since I landed. I see in the "Clarion" that a Socialist club will be organized in a place three miles from Usharo Moor. I will soon go and see the

teated nor subdued.

can, with such child's play, compete

# FARMERS' CONGRESS.

### MEETS IN CONNECTION WITH ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

nething About an Influential Organization Which Eschews Politics and Platforms-Will Be Joined by Foreign Delegates This Year.



two years by the governors of the various states and territories. Each territory has one delegate, and each state has one delegate for each con-

tional Congress is

composed of dele-

gates appointed for

ressional district, and two at large. The president of each state board of agriculture is ex-officio a delegate. The ody thus formed is in fact a congress of farmers and national. At its last annual meeting, at Parkersburg, W. .Va., thirty-six states and territories were represented by delegates, and the attendance ranged from fifteen hundred to two thousand. The president of the National Editorial association, who was an interested listener at every session, said editorially that "this con-



### PRESIDENT CLAYTON.

gress has been characterized by strong sense and the absence of charlatans. It was a much abler congress than the one that recently adjourned at Washington.

The Farmers' National Congress emphatically asserts its non-political character. In this, as in many other things, it is unique among national farmers' organizations in this country. The men at its head say the bakers and brewers and bankers and other an meet in national assemblies to weifare without getting into a fight over the tariff or seeking to form a new political party. Why not the farmers? Hence, while the Farmers' National Congress meets to discuss social and nomic questions that are insepara ble from politics in the higher sense partisan politics are not allowed to enter into the discussion. It has no po litical platform, and it does not seek to form a political party; and as by its nstitution its numbers are so limited that it can not "control votes" (except indirectly, in which way it does influence many), it does not offer, fortunately for it, sufficient reward to draw to it those politicians and demagogues that have brought some other farmers' organizations into disrepute. As the delegates are not self-chosen nor selected haphazard, but are appointed by the highest state official, they are practical of unusual intelligence, ability and commonsense, and prominent and influențial in agricultural affairs. The fact that delegates must pay their own expenses (for the congress, unwedded to politics, has also taken a vow to eternal poverty and has neither dues nor salaries) weeds out any not worthily and earnestly interested in agriculture. Its restricted membership, its poverty, and its non-political character have

escape the discussion of political questions, but it approached them as farmers, and not as political partisans." In an editorial on the same meeting, the Southern Cultivator said: "A distinctive and promising feature of the Farmers' National Congress is that it is truly, in form and essence, national and non-partisan. Sectional lines cannot be drawn, partisanship has no place in its action, the unit labors for the good of the whole." The Farmer's Call pronounced that meeting "the most im portant agricultural meeting of the year," and said: "The delegates came from Montana to Florida and from Texas to Maine. Such a body of men, pledged against political action, was perforce actuated by patriotic motives, and it is no surprise that the deliberations of the congress were characterized by a high tone and distinguished by patriotic motives." The statement of the Indiana Farmer that "legislators often declare that they are ready to legislate for the farmers if they knew what the farmers want, and they seem ready to take the resolutions adopted by this body as representing the wishes of a majority of the farmers," and of the Texas Farm and Ranch that "it is expected that the wishes of the great farming masses will be made known through this Farmers' National Congress" is doubtless true, and therefore the action taken by it at its last meeting is not without interest. It adopted resolutions in favor of silver coinage by international agreement, but voted down several resolutions in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver; it adopted a resolution in favor of the voluntary arbitration \*of labor disputes; in favor of the protection of farm products while manufactured products are protected; declaring that the interests of railroads and farmers are identical, and denouncing the attitude of certain demagogues and farmers toward railways; heartily favoring rural free mail delivery; calling for the severe restriction of immigragration; urging farmers to attend primary political meetings; condemning the liquor traffic; urging farmers to work to secure reform in the assessment of property for taxation; and asking for laws to compel the branding of all adulterated food products. Two things were very noticeable throughout the sessions of the congress-absence of the feeling that the farmer is

a poor, down-trodden, abused creature, and an anxiety that the congress should lose no opportunity to express itself in favor of law and order. Having made the Farmers' National Congress national, its officers propose to enlarge its scope by admitting about three hundred honorary delegates, hav-

ing all the privileges of the congress except voting. Ten honorary delegates will be sent by each of the following bodies to the next annual meeting: The National Association of Farm Machinery Manufacturers and Carriage Builders, the National Association of Agri-



# making bodies. Of course it can not IN QUAINT IPSWICH.

FORMER HOME OF FAMOUS BAY STATE FAMILIES.

Interesting Puritan Beginning - First Mayor of the Place Rev. Manasset Cutler of Ispwich Hamlet-Picturesque Characters of the Old Burgh.

(Special Correspondence.)



open sea

OLD APT

fairly ostentatious in setting forth their claims to historic renown, and the visitor has guide book and reprinted annals with every famous localplainly noted ready ity and landmark this Nation? to hand-colonial history on tap. But just off the line of the tourist, a little back among the hills and sea marshes, are the ancient hamlets of Essex county of subtler charm, with seventeenth century homesteads that must be sought for, whose fascinating Old World associations only reveal themselves to the student who loves to delve into the old-time records for their famous

course. It whipped the Quakers at the pillory on Meeting House Green, jailed the witches, and fined Anthony Potter's wife for wearing a silk bonnet to meeting. One chronicler says: "The town and the parish, the town house, ILGRIM PLY. and the meeting house, were all one, and that one the church. In 1661 the mouth and Puritan Ipswich selectmen were ordered to sell Salem-old, colony the farm of a man and his wife who aristocrat s --- a r e made the distance an excuse for their absence from the sanctuary. A person could not be a hogreeve till he experienced a change of heart. To make the town a theocracy and to keep the devil out of its corn by putting the Lord

all the distinctive characteristics of

Puritanism in its pastor and teacher, its

deacons and tithing men, the stacking

of arms at the door, the separation of

the men and women, its timing of the

preaching by the hour glass, and its

long sermons-the minister's salary be-

ing shortened if he shortened his dis-

was stern, hard living, but who shall deny that it laid rock foundation for

- One of these "illuminated Christians" was Anne Dudley Bradstreet, the friend and ship companion of the illfated Lady Arbella Johnson, who died so soon after her arrival in Salem. This Anne Bradstreet was New England's first writer of verse who made old Ipswich the birthplace of American poetry. She was the wife of Governor Simon Bradstreet, and they lived on



CHOATE BRIDGE

Ipswich river.

to be appropriated—"being the best ditions, and tragedy, too. Celia Thax-place for tillage and cattle," and, as ter sings of the Indian maiden of Heart-

ipswich.

Bradstreet to his son Simon, whose

street occupy an old-fashioned home-

stead close to the original one of 1635.

It is said that while Anne Dudley, the

poet wife of Gov. Bradstreet, has trans-

mitted her genius to some of her de-

scendants, among whom are Oliver

Wendell Holmes and Richard H. Dana,

the benevolent features and amicable

characteristics of her husband, the old

colonial governor, can be easily traced

in some of his descendants in the vil-

lage. She was the daughter of that

rigid old Puritan, Gov. Thomas Dudley,

and every generation since her time has

had a Dudley Bradstreet, even to the

present occupant of the hill farm on old

There is romance in old Ipswich, tra-

ter sings of the Indian maiden of Heart-

escendants bearing the name of Brad-

FOUR WICKED MEN. A HARD LOT AND GUILTY OF MANY CRIMES.

Members of the Cooley Gang-The Crimes That These Young Desperadoes Have to Answer For Are Many-Will Be Tried Soon



costing the life of the brave sheriff of this county, but it rids the states of West Virginia and Pennsylvania of a dangerous band of horse thieves and robbers who have terrorized the lawabiding people of certain sections of the states for several years.

The names of these prisoners who will be put on trial here are "Bud" Smitley, "Bill" Smitley, "Archy" Pat-terson and "Hank" Harvey, each charged with the shooting of Sheriff Leroy Shaw. The way these desperadoes came to be prisoners of West Virginia, upon the charge of shooting an

"BUD" SMITLEY.

officer, makes an interesting story. It

is necessary to refer to the famous "Cooley gang," who from 1887 to 1891 terrorized the people of Fayette county, Pa., and the northern part of Preston county, W. Va., by their deeds of lawlessness and cruelty. The history of their depredations would fill many pages. Much of it was published in the newspapers at the time of their capture. They were a cunning, bold and vicious set of robbers and plunderers who did not hesitate to add the crimes of cruel torture to their list of depredations and murder if necessary. They were al-ways heavily armed with Winchester repeating rifles, and would shoot when in close quarters.

There were about twelve members of the gang, and their recognized leaders were three in number, Frank and Jack Cooley and Bill Turner being the leaders. The band lived in the moun tains for four years in caves and little huts, built at the bottom of deep ra vines. They kept their hiding places stocked with provisions at all times, and it was impossible for officers on any one not acquainted with the secret mountain paths to find the way into the dens of these mountain outlaws. Thus they lived in perfect safety, only appearing in the world when on a mis-

sion of plundering and thieving. In the summer of 1891 Jack C

mourned, if they mourned at all, within their cavern retreat in the mountains, After Jack Cooley's death the band of outlaws seemed to become much more reckless and careless. They would often come into Fairchance in the daytime, always in groups of four or five and heavily armed. There were never officers enough on hand when they thus appeared to arrest them, and

they returned to the mountains unmolested. They became so bold and daring as to rob one or two stores in bread (Kingwood, W. Va., Correspondence.) N a few days will daylight. Soon after this the Mollie Ross affair happened, and then the begin the trial of sheriff of Fayette county renewed his the four Pennsyldetermination to capture these despervania outlaws, who adoes, dead or alive. have been confined

The Mollie Ross affair was a piece of in the county jail cruelty the gang resorted to in order to at this place since extort money from an old maid 65 years their capture on the of age, who lived by herself on the road 18th day of last two miles from Fairchance. They went April. The capto her house at night and demanded her ture of these crimmoney. She said she possessed but 85 inals came near cents, which she gave them. They believed she had a larger sum in the house, so proceeded to tie her to a chair and build a fire under her bare feet. They poured kerosene over her feet and burned her so terribly that the flesh literally dropped from the bones. They left her in this condition until neighbors found her, half dead, in the morning. She has never recovered the use of her feet since the awful treatment she received at the hands of this merciless set of ruffians.

Soon after this one of the members of the gang ventured into Uniontown one evening, and was recognized by an officer and was promptly and easily arrested. He was very much frightened by the prospect of severe punishment and a long term in prison, and offered to take the officers to the rendezvous of the outlaws provided his sentence would be made light. The proposition was accepted, and this traitor, whose name was "Ted" Carl, led a score of special officers into the mountain pathway that led to the hiding place of his comrades. The band was taken by surprise, but with rifles aiways in easy reach they were prepared to make it hot for the officers. As the sheriff's men approached the hiding-place they were greeted by a fusillade of shots from the brush. They answered with a volley from their own rifles, and the fight was on. Over a hundred shots were exchanged, and there were wounded men on both sides.

One or two of the omcers were seri-ously wounded and Frank Cooley, the recognized leader of the outlaws, fell dead with a bullet in his right breast. The officers had completely surrounded the gang and after the death of their leader it was an easy matter to capture, them. They were taken to Union own and safely lodged in jail. A special trial was given them, which was short? Long sentences were imposed upon nearly all of the band. They are all serving out their sentences now, except Bill Turner, whose term expired in 1893. It seemed to be hard to procure sufficient evidence against Turner and his sentence was only two years. The





into the fences-that was the aim." It



VICE PRESIDENT RYALS.

kept the Farmers' National Congress from the politician, the visionary and the charlatan, while the high character of the delegates, the pure motives that their action has evidenced, and their sensible and patriotic course, won for it a place in the esteem ad confidence of the mass of farmers as exalted as the congress is unique in character and objects.

enting on the meeting at Parirg, the American Agriculturist "The Farmers' National Congress ways asserted its non-partisan, alitical character, and has made motion good. To this is doubts its great inficence with law-

### SECRETARY STAHL.

cultural Colleges, the American Horticultural Society, the American Seeds-men Association, the American Nurserymen's Association, the National Grange, the National Dairy Union, and the National Irrigation Association. In addition, Mexico, the British provinces, and the Central and South American countries have been asked, through their ministers at Washington, each to send ten honorary delegates. The invitations have met with a hearty response and there will be in attendance from these forgign countries some of their brainiest and most prominent farmers as delegates. Hence the meeting, which will be held at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16 next, will be, both in name and in fact, a Pan-American Agricultural Parliament. It will be preceded by a national irrigation parliament lasting three days, and be followed by a national good roads parliament lasting three days. By special act of the Georgia legislature these meetings may be held in statehouse. All farmers and those interested in farming are welcome as spectators and it is expected that the attendance at some of the sessions will reach several thousand, making outdoor meetings necessary.

As some of the foreign countries have just appointed delegates, the programme is incomplete as yet, especially that part of it to be taken by the foreign delegates. The discussion of Pan-American agriculture will be opened by Senor Romero, the Mexican minister. A delegate from Argentine Republic will discuss the future of wheat growing; a Brazilian delegate will open the discussion on reciprocal tariffs and farm products; the coinage of silver ion will be opened by Hon. Wm. discu Lawrence, of Ohio, ex-Comptroller of the currency and now president of the National Wool Growers' Association.

old record has it, "lest a finding it should possess and take it from us." So did these determined Puritans head off a mission, which it was proposed to plant here. Johnson, in his "Wonder-Working Provi-dence," wrote that "the peopling of this towne is by men of good ranke and quality, many of them having the yearly revenue of large lands in England before they came to this wilderness." Thus it comes to pass that in this

Old Ipswich town in the East coun-

Whence on the tide you can float down

Through the long salt grass to the

Between John Endicott's first Purl-

tan settlement at Salem and sea-blown

Newburyport, of ancient lineage, but a

daughter of Ipswich, are the meadows

and hills-"the bald Ipswich Hun-

dreds"-that made the fair hunting

grounds of Masconomet, Sagamore of

the Agawam Indians, which he sold to

John Winthrop, Jr., and his twelve as-

sociates in 1633 for £20. It was a sorry

bargain for the cheftain, for he ended

his days dependent upon the colonists.

But for the gentlefolk who came from

England with Gov. Winthrop's son John

it was an attractive and strategic point

tree,

wailing sea.



### REV. MANASSEH CUTLER, Of Ipswich Hamlet.

quiet, comely town, where there are more ancient houses than in any other single village in New England, there are associations of the earliest learning, wit, and dignity of the country. Cotton Mather said of Ipswich that 'here was a renowned church, consisting mostly of such illuminated Christians that their pastors had not so much disciples as judges." No need to record that the organizing of the church was the first act of Puritan John and his apostolic number of associates! Gov. Winthrop himself on When the devil doesn't know what else to do to kill the preaching he re-moves the mask from some hypocrita.

break Hill, and all the New England poets have crystallized its legendary material. The young wife of young John Winthrop was death's first victim in the colony, and was borne cut of that old house on the Essex road, in the farming district. John Winthrop's wife's mother married the celebrated Hugh Peters, Cromwell's chaplain, who suffered death as a regicide, and his residence in this locality probably ac-

counts for its being the retreat of the regicides Goffe and Walley. \* Their shelter in the handsome and interesting old Appleton house (now Mrs. Wilde's) is still shown-a secret, chamber connected with the chimney by a cavernous fireplace.

Quaint homesteads crown the river banks; on "Turkey Shore" lived the ancestor of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Capt. Ebenezer Caldwell, grandfather of Mrs. James G. Blaine, who has the blood of two of the original colonists of Ipswich in her veins. Down in Ipswich Hamlets (now known as Hamilton and the home of "Gail Hamilten." whose mother, Hannah Stanwood Dodge, came of a prominent lpswich family) lived the genial Manasseh Cutler, minister, statesman, ploneer, reformer, diarist, lawyer, doctor and scientist. The study of botany in New England began with him; he knew every growing plant between Ipswich and Salem. In 1783-4 he prepared "an account of the vegetable production growing in this part of America, bo-tanically arranged." It was published

in the first volume of the "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences," 1785. Many species of flowering plants were described, and several important scientific points suggested, which have since been adopted in botanical treatises.

### Safe.

Farmer Hayseed (registering)---I den't want yer ter think, young man, that I've come ter N' York fer any blow-

f.com Clerk-That's all right, sir. No dasger. Rooms all lighted by elec-

was shot by a trap-gun, fixed in the door of a milkhouse by a farmer who had suspected some one of pilfering his provisions. The boys were returning from a trip to Smithfield, stopped at the farmer's milkhouse for refreshments, and Jack Cooley, who led the way, received the deadly load of buckshot from the trap-gun. His comrades



carried him away, but a trail of blood showed the result of the shot. Jack They located the band in an old tumble was one of the youngest members of the gang, but was as desperate and as daring as his brother Frank. His dead body was left at his father's house, in Fairchance, that night, and when the officers heard of Jack Gooley's death, and that his corpse was lying at the outlaws had seen the posse in time to home of his old father in Fairchance, escape to the rocks. they could hardly believe it. The offi-

cers verified the report by going to see for themselves. Jack's funeral was attended by thousands, and the officers were there in large numbers, hoping go in when it rains. that Jack's brothers would attempt to attend the funeral in disguise. The though! I'd go in and put on my thin hrethers took no risk of that sort, and i shoes.

### FRANK HARVEY.

release of Turner from the state penitentiary is the beginning of the career of the prisoners soon to be tried in this town. It seems that Turner came back

to Fayette county as soon as he was released. He was not home very long until he had organized another band of robbers, of which he was made the chief. About this time robberies began to be committed in the neighborhood of Dunbar. The Turner band soon became as notorious as the Cooley band had been. The robbing of stores, private houses, granaries and meat houses became common again in Fayette and the people had to appeal to the sheriff for protection. Several attempts were made by the sheriff and his deputies to locate Turner, but without avail. He had secured a safe hiding place in the mountains.

This state of affairs continued up until the 1st of April of this year. About that time the band went to Dunbar, burglarized a jewelry store and secured about \$500 worth of valuables. The people had put up with these crimes so long that they decided to organize a posse of private individuals, without official authority, and follow the Turner band to their retreat. The posse was organized the day after the looting of the Dunbar jewelry store and the trail of the robbers was not hard to find. down furnace, within the heart of the mountain forest. The posse surrounded outlaws had seen the posse in time to

### Knew What to Do.

Fond Parent (sternly)-I don't be-

SCIENCE UP TO DATE. that touches the inside of the periphery WOMAN AND HOME. RECENT DOINGS IN MANY

FIELDS OF INDUSTRY.

very of Another Specimen of the Missing Link Mystery-A Curious Animal Is the Pongo-A Garment-Measuring Device-Notes.



was an Apollo compared with this brute. Mr. J. B. Gaylord shipped the body from Singapore. The customs inspectors refused to admit it, claiming. Mr. Burns vows, that it was the body of a dead savage. It was locked up in the United States stores until it was definitely identified as a pongo. The beast, a male, is only four feet in height, but it measures over seven between the ends of the outstretched arms. Malays captured it in the mountains of Malacca and brought it in safely as far as Singapore. Here it escaped and severely injured one of the party. In revenge they stoned him to death. The body is covered with long, loose, red hair, and has a pair of chin whiskers and a mustache. The face is almost flat, the mouth enormous. From cheek bone to cheek bone the distance is a little over 14 inches, while from the chin to the top of the forehead is 16 inches. It is a good specimen of a well-developed Borneo pongo, a species of orang outang which is found in the islands off the coast of Asia. They live on vegetables and build nests in trees. On the ground they are awkward, using their arms like crutches and swinging the body forward be tween them on their bent knuckles.

Electric Lights in Country Houses It is stated on what is thought to be good authority that within a few years electric lighting by means of windmills will be common in all country districts. The windmill has great possibilities if properly arranged. It is suggested that water may be pumped to a reservoir and then utilized as a power. The objection to the windmill is that there are many times when there is no breeze and, of course, the windmill is stationary. This would be certain to occur when it was most needed, and might cause great inconvenience. well-filled tank or reservoir with a good pressure would, on the contrary, be always in working order, of course, accidents being allowed for. The best reservoir would be of pipe standing upright and closed in with suitable masonry, spaces being left for air-cham bers to prevent freezing. The water pipes could be laid under ground, and in this way a tank anywhere from ten to thirty feet high might be filled by suit-able pumping apparatus. An extremely small stream would be sufficient to operate a dynamo, and every house could have its independent electric plant. The advantage of bright lights all around one's garden and farm buildings will be readily understood by the average farmer.

### Garment-Measuring Device.

The illustration represents a device designed to facilitate making accurate measurements of a person for the correct draughting and cutting of coats vests, etc. It consists of two upright telescopic standards, one to be placed at each side of the person to be measured, and forming supports for several other pliable measuring attachments

of the rubber tire. When the wheel revolves so as to press against this cushion, it moves in with the usual pumping process, forcing the air into the tube. When the pressure is relaxed, as the wheel turns away from that side, the rod springs back and remains so until the wheel again turns to this point. It is an exceedingly simple and practical invention, and saves a great deal of pumping, which must always be done when one has the least

An Improved Shutter Fastener. The illustration represents a simple and effective device for holding open a shutter, permitting it to be readily closed when desired. A locking arm is pivoted on the shutter near its lower inner edge, and the pivot pin is provided with a collar separating the arm a slight distance from the shutter, as shown in section in the small figure, there being lock nuts on both ends of the pivot pin. When the locking arm is not in use it is carried to an upper position and rests upon a keeper, as shown at the left in the engraving, but

time to spare.



to lock the shutter open the arm is carried down to the position shown at the right, when it engages the window sill, the short end of the arm being then engaged by the keeper to prevent the arm from dropping too low.

Gas from Condensed Chemicais. Among the promised blessings is light produced by the decomposition by air and moisture of certain chemicals that are compressed into tiny rolls or rods. Upon being exposed to damp air, the end of the rod slowly dissolves, generating a powerful, clear and not unwholesome gas that can be piped through a dwelling and used after the ordinary fashion. There is nothing in the range of average wants that is more needed than this. The lighting problem, especially in suburban localities. is a stupendous one to struggle with. Small towns where gas is used make the cost of such lighting almost prohibitive. When one can have the material for gas supplied as one of the regular needs in an ordinary rod or tube at so much per yard or pound, the question of lighting will be robbed of many of its unpleasant features.

Indestructible Lamp Wicks. There is a new wick which is made of a sort of clay. The clay when soft has fine vegetable fiber mixed with it. and this is by intense heat burned out. This leaves the clay full of tiny holes or pipes, and through them the fiame draws the oil by what is known as capillary attraction. The flame is said to be perfectly odorless, there is no smoke and the light is clear and white. The wick is practically indestructible, and requires no training or care for a long time, and then may, it is said, be placed on a coal fire and burned out, remaining there until it reaches a clear red heat, almost white. The only objection to these wicks is their extreme delicacy, as a little blow, or dropping them, of course destroys them altogether. In the management of lamps experts say that chimneys should never them more likely to break. The reason for this is that there are certain portions of the glass that may not have been thoroughly fired. Moisture getting into this is absorbed, and when the chimney becomes instantly hot the expansion cracks the chimney. It is a curious fact that an article in such universal use as a lamp is so little understood and so awkwardly handled.

# UP - TO - DATE READING FOR

WOMEN AND GIRLS.

e Timely Hints on What to Wear A Daring Venture for Slander Shoulders-An Effectively Trimimed Gown -The Household.



HE PICTURE presents a rather daring essay by a slender one, and an ingenious one, too: daring because slender shoulders are poorly fitted the style of for sleeves that do not begin to swell till the round of the

exposed in severe outshoulder is lines, and ingenious because the whole arrangement disguises the slenderness acceptably. This waist has a fitted lining and a square yoke of spangled lace, to which the gathered front and back are shirred. Sides and sleeves are of the dress goods, but the plaited caps and epaulettes should be of darker mousseline. A wide band of spangled lace insertion to correspond with the yoke should give the belt, and the bretelles may be white chiffon, or silk of a bright color, with ribbon bows on the shoulders. As sketched, the materials were mordore crepon for plain skirt, with black mousseline de soie for gathered fronts and back and for sleeve caps. White chiffon furnished the bretelles, and cream guipure spangled in black was the choice of lace. These items may be vrried to suit the taste, so the admirable model is available in many stuffs.



Some of the new French dresses worn at the latest functions are particularly pretty. A new style is to drape half of the sleeve and the blouse alike, thus increasing the look of width just across the upper half of the body, which seems just now so desirable. A costume by Noel shows this effect in a very marked The skirt is of a flowered degree. Dresden silk, cut in one piece, with the corselet, which is very tightly fitting. Just above this corselet hangs the blouse of green plait in the center, covered with green satin and trimmed with passementerie. The green chiffon on the full puff of the sleeves is draped on a line with the blouse, of which it almost seems a continuation. The

treated as a joke, unless it is that of herself. But she can be sure of one the lower classes, in which case it is thing. Her clothes must fit her, fit her sleeves have also a box plait in the center, covered with the satin and the same trimming. The collar is made judged with the greatest severity.

the soft and shim mering of the surah, once acknowledged as so artistic, being no longer tolerated, not even at the most tempting bargain prices. Some magnificent brocades as heavy as upholstery goods will be imported for gowns and for the Louis XVI. type. and those rich fabrics will also serve for the tiny fichu-covered coats that will come into immediate vogue with the fall and winter styles. Wool in canvas weave, very open, soft and rich, will be used as a relief from crepon and in combination with velvets. If the petticoat and fichu fashion is to prevail we shall say good-by to the fancy waist and any skirt that has made dressing such an easy matter for so long. It will be wise to make no more fancy waists, but take advantage of the first mark downs of the really latest-fashioned ones, for a revolution in style is never affected in less than a year, and one can have plenty of wear from modish gowns and bodices before, being of the wise average, there is need to

### London Society.

change.

"The two chief characteristics of London society," says a modern writer "are its heartlessness and its simplicity.' Certainly it takes very little to make what is called the smart set in England. Practical jokes that we would consider childish delight them, and any new excitement, however puerile, is welcomed with eagerness, but what shocks and repels an American more than anything else, unless she has become hardened by hearing more or less of the same kind of talk at home in a certain set which affects the latest Anglicisms, is the exceeding coarseness of speech. Subjects that are generally tabooed are referred to with brutal frankness, and vice seems

scrubbing, and after the tubs and boller are put away, the stove blacked and floors of porches, kitchen and laundry scrubbed and the baking done, there is a blissful thought of the day of res that intervenes between the hardesi work of the week and ironing day.

### Tendency Increasing.

The tendency to trim skirts is increasing. Some months ago it was suggested that such a move was afoot and now models begin to come in. One of an odd sort is pictured here, a promenade gown of black tulle garnished with cream guipure insertion appliqued



to the tulle in a looped garland around the hem, and in butterflies on the remainder. The skirt has a godet foundation of black silk and the tulle is draped blouse fashion over the fitted bodice lining. In the center of the back and front there is a wide boxplait, and the rest of the tulle is rather, full at the sides of each. The draped stock-collar, the tabs over the shoulders and the belt are white satin, or may be of white wash silk.

The Way Clothes Are Worn. One who watches the belle of the season and her many duplicates at the resorts of fashionable folk, must be impressed with the force of the fact that style is quite as much in the way clothes are worn as in the clothes themselves. One woman carries her clothes, and for every one of her ten or twenty -it sometimes seems really like ten hundred - shambles along somehow, anyhow. Fashionable women have learned the knack of wearing clothes; therefore, where many fashionable women are congregated together the result is very pleasing to the onlooker. A woman can't be taught to carry her clothes well by any amount of lecturing. She must evolve the secret for



### **DISCOVERIES RESPECTING SOME** ARIZONA INDIANS.

they Burrowed in the Earth-In Fact, They Had Subterranean Hotels on a Grand Scale-Imagination and Sense of Dignity.

N EXPLORATION in the Rio Verde valley of Arizona, conducted for the bureau of ethnology by Cosmos Mindeleff, has brought about some new and interesting discoveries re-

specting a prehistoric race. These people burrowed in the earth like rats. Their houses were holes in the hills, some of them so extensive as to be veritable subterranean hotels, the apartments being in suites for the occupancy, of families. Eight miles south of Verde, on the east side of the river, is the now empty home of a once prosperous underground community. It has 200 rooms on the main level, divided into seventy-four distinct and separate sets. On a level above, constituting a second story, are fifty-six rooms in twenty-four sets. It is believed that the entire establishment accommodated 150 to 200 people. Hollowed out of the faces of the cliffs in that region are thousands of rooms, sometimes in clusters of two or three, while now and then will be found such an elaborate excavation as that just described, affording quarters for a community of considerable size. The places chosen for such workings are along the faces of cliffs where strata of soft rock appear. The rooms generally are rudely circular, the largest being thirty feet and the smallest five or six feet in diameter. In the underground hotels a suite ordinarily consits of one large main room in front, entered by a narrow hall from the face of the bluff, and a number of smaller rooms connected by narrow doorways or short passages. There is no outlet into the open, except through the main room or parlor. Usually there are a number of little storage rooms, or cubby-holes, corresponding to closets. These are from one foot to five feet in diameter, on a level with the floors. The deserted dwellings of these burrowing people have been found in New Mexico and Colorado also. In some places the hills have been literally honeycombed by them. W. H. Holmes, the ethnologist, has described a picturesque promontory of rock which must have been at one time a veritable human hive. Says he: "As one from below views the rugged window-pierced crags he is unconsciously led to wonder if they are not the ruins of an ancient castle, behind the moldering walls of which are hidden the secrets of a long-forgotten people. But a near approach quickly dispels such fancies, for the windows prove to be only doorways to irregular apartments, hardly sufficiently commodia race of pigmies."

Along the Rie Grande, in New Mexico, near the modern Pueblo of Santa Clara, are cliffs of volcanic sand and ashes. Into the face of these cliffs many chambers have been excavated, the rock being friable and easily worked. The specific gravity of some of the rocks is so low that they will float on water. For mile after mile the hills are studded with dug-out rooms, of which there are many thousands. Some of them evidently were used as stables for asses, goats, and sheep, judging from the accumulations of droppings found. Others were for the storage of grain. Often steps were cut shape and size, and fit her style; she in the cliff-faces, forming rude stair-

adjustible or the standards, and conveniently arranged for taking the different measurements required. A sleeve-hole measuring device is carried by one of the standards, there being a strip projecting horizontally therefrom,



while also supported by the standards is a breast strip, a back strip being secured to the neck plate, breast strip, and the strip carried by the sleeve-hole device. A shoulder tape is secured to the breast strip at the front and rear. the attachment at the rear being at the point where the back strip unites with the breast strip, and a shoulder strip is secured to the shoulder tape at the front and to the breast strip at the rear.

### Something New in Bicycle Tire

A leather tire is the latest improve ment in this important vehicle. It is said that leather is more durable and in every way more satisfactory than rubber, and will, before long, entirely supersede the latter material. By a new process, leather is to be made thoroughly waterproof, is quite as elastic and much less likely to be cut and punc-tured than rubber. Another improve-ment in bicycle tire is the automatic inflator. By a very simple device the tire may be set at a standard and pumps itself full of air as the rider proceeds. From the ordinary valve clear through the tire to the outside there is s rod, with a pad on the end, which maids; they accumulate no kin.

Electricity and Mining. It has been the custom in almost all coal mines to employ mules to draw the coal-cars, but this occupation of the mule is practically gone. Electricity by the trolley system has superseded this much-abused animal, and trains of cars are dragged by the aid of the trollev wire. An experiment of using electric power has proven so satisfactory that it is said to be only a question of time when no other means of handling coal will be employed.

### Electrical Notes.

No insulator of magnetism is knews One ampere will deposit 18.35 grains of copper in one hour.

The pull of a magnet is increased by reducing its polar surface. Electro-magnets with long limbs are practically no better than those with short limbs for sticking on to masses of iron.

The strength of the solution in each cell of storage battery should be tested with a hydrometer once a month. When the battery is fully charged, it should indicate 22 degrees Baume.

In making a spark coil, or, in fact, any electrical apparatus, the main requirements necessary for success are patience and determination to construct each part thoroughly.

. In the construction of a voltmeter, it is usual to allow a resistance of fifty ohms for every volt to be measured. This gives sufficient accuracy for most es, as the error is within 3 per cent of the total readings.

There is one thing to the credit of old

like the corselet, gored up from the shoulders, with the green satin front and back.

Effectively Trimmed The picture presents a bodice that is effectively trimmed with appliqued



spangled lace, in the manner that has of late been so stylish. Black lace and sequins are used in this instance, the material of the sleeves being celery colored satin. The blouse waist has a small yoke of lace in front that is finished with jeweled galoon, and double bretelles of the same extend down back and front. Belt and stock collar are of black satin, the latter trimmed with bows.

Fabrics Fresh from the Loom Here are some points on goods that are to be used for fall dresses. Most of the new materials are either to have the mohair and alpaca shimmer, or else will be of the crinkled and crepon order. Silks will be strictly of the taffata type, crisp, closely woven, crinkly, there is always plenty of water for

It is only fair, however, to say that these people make themselves out to be a great deal worse than they really are. It seems to be a sort of bravado with them to assume a vice even if they have it not. If they were half as bad as they make themselves out to be, they would not tolerate themselves. That this set should be deemed more desirable than any other, even by those whose intellect and position would seem to make them superior to mere fashionable considerations, is one of the strangest inconsistencies of human nature, but to be thought "smart" seems certainly to exercise a potent influence on the wisest and is the greatest ambition of society as a whole.

Mock Posched Eggs. A very good receipt for mock poached eggs is the following: Take as many canned apricots as you requiré, and if they are not already divided, cut them carefully into halves with a silver knife. Stew gently for ten minutes in syrup, then set aside to get cold. Have ready some blan: mange which has been poured into a large flat dish to the thickness of about a quarter of an inch and cut this into small rounds with a sharp cutter. Then stamp out with a large cutter rounds of pastry that has been rolled about a third of an inch thick. On each piece of cake place a round of blanc mange, and exactly in the middle of this the half of an apricot, with the outside uppermost, the hollow form which the stone was taken being

Saturday Wash-Day.

neatly filled with whipped cream.

Many housewives, especially those blessed with a laundry, are finding Saturday a good day for the washing. It is necessary to have a good hot fire, of course, on that day, and the baking can go on at the same time as the clothes boiling, thus accomplishing dual service from one fire. This, of course, is not possible unless the laundress comes in from the outside and the maid servant is released from the wash tub. After the washing is finished

must be unconscious of them having once got them on: she must stand well. and walk well and sit well.

### A Martyr to Principle. "Here is food!"

The starving man crawled feebly forward. His hollow eyes burned and glittered at the sight of the savory viands. His parched lips moistened. "Ah!" he gasped. His voice had a hoarse rattle. "Something to eat!" Rescue had come not a minute too 500D. "But"

"What is it?" cried the famished creature, stretching out his parchment hands, so thin-oh, so painfully thin and transparent!

"You will have to wash up the dishes."

"Sir! What do you take me for? My wife is in the country." And he turned away

Death rather than dish-washing.

She Forgot Nothing.

Mrs. Anglo-Saxon (to butler)-Matthew, his grace the Duke of Tweedledom dines and sleeps here to-night. I want everything in the, most correct manner.

Matthew-Ho yes, hindeed, mum. "Serve tea in the drawing room at five. Dinner at 8:30 o'clock. Have no napkins at breakfast to-morrow, and serve cold game pates from the side-board."

"Ho yes, hindeed, mum."

"And Matthew, see that the weather is foggy. I want his grace to feel entirely at home."

"Ho yes, hindeed, mum."

"I could stand all his ill-treatment," moaned the bruised and beaten wife. "I would say nothing about this aw-ful bump he has raised on my head. But"

And here she sobbed as though her heart would break. "He has not got it on straight!" She signed the complaint.

ways by which the chambers could be reached. Not much is known about the history of the Rio Verde valley. Within recent years that region has been a stamping ground of the hostile Apache and Walapai. So late as twenty-five years ago, when settlement by . the whites was begun, the riffe was more necessary than the plow for successful agriculture. At present, the valley is one of the best-known mining districts in Arizona. In early times the Verde was known as the Rio San Francisco, and trappers and prospectors told many tales of wonderful ruins to be found along its banks.

Three Tricks for Slender Folk. Dainty shoulder finishings are in great numbers, and are highly regarded, especially by slender women, to whom they bring the appearance of increased width, so much desired. One of the most beautiful of these devices is the long scarf of chiffon, tied into festoons by butterfly bows of ribbon and finished at the ends by bunches of flowers and ribbon. The festoon that passes about the shoulders is allowed to droop well over them, the little bows coming just to the front or over the round of the shoulder. Elaboration is accomplished by giving to this pair of bows long and fanciful ends. These scarfs are offered at big prices in the stores, but four yards of chiffon and a pair of deft fingers accomplish the same thing for very little money.

Stopped a Runaway with Her Shawl

John J. Daly was driving along Bull's Ferry road in. New Jersey the other morning, when one of the wheels of his buckboard struck a stone and the sudden jolt threw Mr. Daly from his seat. He fell upon the axle between the wheel and the body of the wagon, but managed to hold on, though the frightened horse ran' away. Mrs. Mary Fischer of Miles avenue, West New York, stepped into the roadway and spread her shawl out in front of the animal bringing him to a stop. Mr. Daly was badly shaken up, but was not 10.2

**OUR PRESS.** SOCIALIS ABO

With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party I

# EDITORIAL,

Socialism in our time! ------

Young Socialist, read our Socialist lit. erature.

If you are anxious to fight Labor's bat tles you must know what Socialism is.

Keir Hardle says: "To preach thrift to a man earning \$4.50, \$5 or \$6 a week is to add insult to injury." . . .

Comrades, the success of our next national campaign depends to a great extent on the circulation of our Socialist papers

Comrade Keir Hardle spoke to large and enthusiastic audiences on the Pacific Coast. Comrades, everywhere, make the Hardie demonstrations a success.

To tell the truth, there are still too many people who are Socialists in name only. We don't want any parasites and windbags in our movements . . .

Latest reports show that Emperor Willliam's last attempt to eat up the Socialists has resulted in their growing faster than he can eat.-Co-operative Age. . . .

What is Socialism? Spend several months in reading good Socialist literature, attend Socialist meetings and you may soon answer this question yourself.

es, to the battlefield! There is my: Ignorance. Here is your weaon: Socialism. If the enemy wins the attle it is your fault, because you had not yet learned to use the weapon.

If the St. Paul Trades Assembly wants something for the interest of the lar movement, let it take a hand in the eption of Keir Hardie. The Scotch miner may give you some good advice.

Imagine a whole nation of people directly interested in the progress of science and the mechanic arts, that it may have letsure for the pursuit of philosophy and the embellishment of social life, and you have a picture of what civilization and the soul of man will be under Socialism.

New York "People": In short, Socialism is the last of conceivable movements that could be dubbed "one idea." It embraces all ideas that make for progress, and understanding the synthesis of the social organism, it recognizes the necessity of advancing all and not one at a time.

Pomeroy's "severe lunacy" is justified. A The Socialists rubbed him every time when he "deposited" the Labor Day funds

Between the Eastern "goldbug and the Western silverbug, both thirsting for his blood, the wage worker finds it hard, inteed, to keep soul, and body together. Let him bear in mind the Socialist soap is death to all that sort of vermin.-The People.

# 11.

There is hardly a pure and simple union in St. Louis that has not been robbed by its financial officers. The Journeymer Horseshoers of St. Louis are anxious to know the whereabouts of their treasurer Mike J. Hogan, who forgot to deliver the union's fund, \$1,600 in all, before he took French leave. . . .

Genuine Rochdale stores are to be found n every part of the Union. Most of them are young and small, but there are some with a membership numbering from 1,000 o 2,000, and sales as high as \$250,000 a year Lawrence, New Bedford and Springfield Mass.; Brattleboro, Vt.; Trenton, Lyons Ia.; Olathe, Kan., and Galveston, all have prosperous and growing societies .- N. O Nelson, in Outlook.

And what does all this "Genuine Roch dale" business amount to? It amounts to as little as Mr. Nelson's profit-sharing sys tem. All of Mr. Nelson's schemes can not make a single Socialist, because all the schemes are based on the profit system And profit-a little more or less cuts no figure-is robbery. . . .

Here you have the capitalist patriotism in a nutshell: Since 1815 the Rothschild nave raised for Great Britain alone mor than \$1,000,000,000; for Awstria, \$250,000,00 for Prussia, \$200,000,000; for Fsance, \$400, 000,000; for Italy, nearly \$300,000,000; for Russia, \$125,000,000; for Brazil, from \$60,000, 000 to \$70,000,000, and they took, through the Belmont-Morgan syndicate, about \$15, 000,000 of the issue of the United States bonds last February.

Are you a Socialist? Prove it by you work

SOC	IALIST	r` Ni	EWSF	APER	IM-
	PRO	VEME	INT F	UND.	

5.00 5.00 5.00 1.60 

OUR PEOPLE HAVE BECOME DRUNKARDS, BEGGARS AND COWARDS.

This is the language of an Indian chief who has been interviewed by a reporter of a Western paper, and it is only too true, and applies to our people also, and unless the people awake to the danger of the situation they will be doomed just as the Indian is do ed. The Indian was asked: "What makes you think that the old times were so much better? You have good laws, no wars, and the government will not let you go. hungry. Is not this better than the old precarious and dan gerous way of hving?"

"We did not go hungry. We had more than we wanted. You can see for your self what we had from what is left after so much destruction.' There was no end to the deer, moose, caribou, beaver, lynx and all the smaller fur bearers, and as for the fish, you said there was no fut catching them when you came, they wer too plenty-trout, bass, pike, pickerel, sturgeon-the waters swarmed with them Then look at the wild rice, nuts, blueber

# **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.

The reason why I make these introductory remarks to this chapter is simply this: At first I intended to have these historical notes published in pamphlet form for our public libraries. While talking the matter over with the young women that take great interest in the management and improvement of our public libraray system, I was requested to postpone the publication until I should have delivered a series of lectures on the same subject, i. e., "The Capitalist Wage System; Its Growth, Prosperity, and Final Bankruptcy; and the New Era of the Co-operative Commonwealth." My young women friends assured me that these lectures would be chronicled as a memorable event in the history of New America, since the time of our people was still too much taken up in arranging the new order of things, and the people could not study every phase of the old, complicated Capitalist system of legalized man-starving.

Of course, I could not help assenting to the request of our amiable woman friends -- it must be borne in mind that in New America nearly all the women are amiable, since free love has become a fact, and marriage has long ago ceased to be a mere 'business" transaction. The free love, i. e., the true and natural love, freed of all the selfish material interests, freed from the sorrows and apprehensions for the future, that were formerly caused by the uncertainty of securing a decent livelihood, was unknown in Old America.

The lectures were delivered in the CENTRAL SALON, or parlor, of our magnificent Social Science School Palace, where convenient seats had been provided for over 5,000 people. The accustique of this spacious lecture hall was excellent; every one in the audience could clearly understand every syllable of the lecture, even when delivered in a quiet, conversational tone. The meeting was held in the evening, but in the Central Salon a new system of illumination had just been introduced that made it almost impossible to notice the difference between clear daylight and artificial light. This system of illumination consisted of a simple net-work of small electric lights invisibly arranged all over the ceiling and the walls, and covered with some kind of bluish material resembling glass, so that the ceiling looked like the firmament. Indeed, the spacious hall resembled a flower garden, where thousands of people had assembled one pleasant summer morning. Even a fac-simile of the rising sun, whose golden rays increased the brightness of the artificial daylight illumination, had been successfully arranged by our electricians at the east side of the hall.

At eight o'clock p. m. every seat was occupied. The cere monies of the meeting were of a simple, but most impressive and inspiring nature. The first number on the programme was a fine overture played by 500 pupils of our public music school, all boys and girls of 14 to 16 years of age. The second number of the programme was the most impressive. Five hundred children of both sexes, none of whom was over ten years old, clad in white, with shining red silk sashes, fastened to their nicely fitting dresses, bearing the gold-lettered inscription, "HUMANITY AND SOCIALISM," appeared on the stage, and the moment the "Juvenile Band" ceased their inspiring play these 500 children, with their angelic voices, began to sing:

> Speak thy thought, if thou believ'st it, Let it jostle whom it may, Ev'n although the foolish scorn it, Or the obstinate gainsay; Every seed that grows to-morrow Lies beneath the sod to-day, Where would be triumphant Science, Searching with her fearless eyes, Through the infinite creation For the soul that under lies-Soul of beauty, soul of goodness,

and being only one out of many hundreds waiting for the same "job," Mr. Fearless had a desperate struggle on hand to "make a decent living by honest labor," He continued to agitate, but since he concealed his poverty, like many "wage-slaves" of those days did, he grew poorer; hunger, cold and privations of all kinds were his constant companions. Before his friends knew the condition of the brave agitator, he had landed at the Poor House, and one week later he was laid to rest in Potter's field next to the spot where the day previous to Mr. Fearless' sudden death a young man, 17 years old, had been buried-as a victim of hunger \* The young man had entered a bakeshop, where he "stole" a five-cent pie, and while trying to escape he was followed by a police officer, who shot and killed the boy. (Loud cries from the audience: "Horrible!" "Barbarisnr!" "Cannibalism!") And this five-cent pie was intended for the starving little brothers and sisters of the unfortunate boy! Yes, I continued, this was worse than cannibalism, because it took many years before the last drop of the life-blood of Mr. Fearless had been sucked before the last ounce of his flesh had been devoured by the leeches of the apitalist society. To be the victim of cannibals is an easy death compared with the sufferings of this Mr. Fearless. Thus died the man of science, who had spent the best part of his life at the first Universities of America and Europe! Thus died a MAN!

as street cleaner. Not being accustomed to hard physical work,

"What about the church?" exclaimed a little girl, a blondine with rosy cheeks, who was sitting beside her parents and brothers right in front of the platform. Oh, yes, I continued, I forgot all about the church. Well, the congregation was dissolved, and the church building sold at public auction. A banker, a lawyer and a manufacturer bought the building and let it to a mule and cattle, merchant for livery stable purposes. When the New Social Era" of New America made an end to the old semibarbarian conditions, the building became public property, and was immediately dedicated to become a public institute for the teaching of social science. I should propose that from this day on this institute be named "The Fearless Social Science School" in honor of the man who lived and suffered and died for the very same principles upon which the foundation of our new social order is built. (Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.)

This being the first of a series of lectures I shall endeavor to make it as short as possible. For to-night permit me to give you a synopsis of the period immediately following the abolition of slavery.

Chattel slavery was abolished. A new era of prosperity set It could make "free contracts" with the Capitalists. The in. renowned revolutionist, "STEAM POWER," revolutionized the entire Old American society. Railroads were built; mines opened; factories erected; new machinery constructed. This was the beginning of a "golden era." Everybody was MAKING There was plenty of work for the toilers, plenty of MONEY. profit for the capitalists. Old America had actually become "the land where milk and honey flows." The planless production of all kinds of goods was pushed on in a most pesperate manner.

What was the result?

In 1873 the first cry of alarm was heard all over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific: "OVERPRODUCTION!" The stomach of Capitalism was overloaded. There was no market for all-the products that had been piled up in the factories and warehouses. Factories and workshops were closed; thousands of men were thrown out of work; banks became insolvent. Great excitement prevailed everywhere. Reductions of wages became more frequent. The working people organized into unions for self-protection. The situation grew more serious as time rolled by. In 1877 Old American society was thrown into a state of civil war by a great railroad strike that alarmed the ruling pow-All the police and the military were called to arms, and the striking workmen were forced into submission, after many of their comrades had been killed, wounded or arrested.

This was twelve years after the abolition of chattel slavery -but twelve years.

# HOLYOKE ITEMS.

Springdale will soon have two mail deliveries and collections. Comrade Ruther lives in Springdale and that accounts for it. . . .

The politicians are putting on their sweetest smiles and they will soon inquire about the children and the family and "how do ye do, dear friends?"

elected the following officers: John H. Connors of the Cigarmakers, President; Remi Ethier of the Coremakers, Vice President; Joseph O Nell of the Wire Weavers, Secretary; John Reardon of the Steam Fitters, Financial Secretary; John Donavan of the Papermakers, Treasurer; McNamara of the Barbers, Doorkeeper; David I. Brannon, James O'Donnell and P. J. O'Brien, Trustees,

The committee which is to get up a lass meeting, w

There will be six Presidential tickets in the field next year, and perhaps more-the Democratic, Republican, People's Prohibition, Socialist Labor and Woman Suffrage -Cleveland Citizen

The more the better. Every new party will weaken the old Capitalist organizations of corruption, and the final outcome of all these reform parties will be a powerful Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist Labor Party will be a powerful factor in the next national campaign.

Socialists are charged with being a lot o lazy "louts" who would not work. Just the reverse. Those who make the charge are the ones who will not work and prey pon those who do work .- Coming Nation

The "K. of L. Journal" informs us that the Virginia miners have decided to boy cott the national bank notes. What fools these mortals be! The Virginia miner have been on strike for the last four mths. Now, where do the bank note come in? Nonsense, pure nonsense!

The Labor Day speaker in Nashville an., was Boodler Pomeroy of Chicago ng other things Pomeroy said:

am especially severe upon Socialisn ad Anarchy, because those particular luare causing disruption and disor ranks of trade unions all over the in the world. You may not be afflicted with mania here."

eroy agrees with all the Capitalist age in this respect. He throws So-m and Anarchism into the same pot. toy is one of the most dangerous ad labor boodleism and political coroduce anarchy. As to Socialism

ries, wild plums-oceans of them

"And then we had cornfields, and for moking the kinnikinic. The plains were black with buffalo. We had no hard work to do. What we did was manly sport, while it provided us with food and clothing. And then we were free, the freest people in the world, with a whole conti-

nent in which to enjoy it. We are not what we were. Our people have become drunkards, beggars and 'cowards. The white man has destroyed us, along with everything else."

Workingmen, take warning and destroy the infamous capitalist system by voting its supporters out of power. Join the So cialist Labor Party. The ignorant ward heeler-politicians that have now ruled the United States for many years, have so deceived and belied the American peo-

ple about the countries of the world that every observing American that goes to foreign countries is surprised that things are altogether different than what he expected to see. Instead of ignorant and

brutish foreigners dwelling in filthy how els, he finds the very opposite.

The latest experience of this nature has happened to Holyoke's famous organist, Mr. Hamond, and this is what he has to say about it: All through England he was surprised and most pleased with the charming hospitality-shown. They have a way of telling you something, and adding, "isn't it?" that invites you to think with them, and is delightful. Everywhere everybody they met wanted to do more for them. They walked with them and visited with them. Mr. Hammond says he wouldn't dare consider such advances in a strange American city, because he would be afraid of green goods men.

"All Switzerland" he describes as "one lovely picture." .

The fresh color and beauty of the girls in Switzerland and England made him feel when he got home and looked at his colorless friends, as if they must all be sick.

Wisdom of the earth and skies?

Without any formal introduction I stepped to the speaker's desk on the platform, and after a few congratulatory and encouraging remarks to our army of happy little singers, I addressed the audience as follows:

Citizens of the Co-operative Commonwealth:

Before I proceed to give you the result of my historical studies I can not help making a few remarks on a subject not directly bearing on the question under discussion.

How many of you, sisters and brothers, are acquainted with the history of this magnificent building where we are holding this memorable meeting to-night? Very few, I suppose. Many years ago, when the old capitalist system had already entered the last stage of its existence, this building was used as a church -indeed, it was one of the most influential churches in the district. The pastor of the church, a highly educated, and, above all, an honest man, by the name of Fearless, had become very much interested in the study of the "Social Question." But he did not stop there. He decided to fight for right against the social wrongs. Unlike most of his religious co-workers, he went out to educate the working people; he appealed to his oppressed fellow-citizeus to prepare the way for the Co-operative Commonwealth of New America. Rev. Fearless' congregation was composed of a dozen or more wealthy people, such as bankers, lawyers, manufacturers, merchants, etc., occupations and professions unknown in our New American society-while the rest of the members were what they used to call "common laboring people." Mr. Fearless did not seem to know the true character of his rich church-members, when he started out to become a labor agitator. Inside of six months the gentleman was informed that he had to stop his labor agitation or else he would have to quit his job as pastor of the church. But the labor members of the congregation were in the majority, and they indorsed the pastor. This, however, did not save Mr. Fearless' job. The labor members depended on the rich people for work and bread, and when they were informed that they must sever all relations with the pastor or quit work the next morning, they let Mr. Fearless fight his own battle-but in honor to these men it must be said that they no longer went to church from this time on, not because they did not believe in true religion, but because they had become convinced that modern churches had become a farce and a shame.

Mr. Fearless was discharged, and had to join the army of tramps. Now and then he was fortunate enough to get a "job" as writer for progressive magazines, or to get a few hours' work ular meeting last Sunday afternoon

They say that the cigar and beer businesa is booming. Probably they are laying in ammunition for the coming campalgn.

Heads I win, tails you lose, will soon be the game of the politicians when they come around soft-soaping the brother workman. - >...

Soon the workmen will be reminded that they are the backbone of the nation and the sovereign of any living man or woman in the world, a glass of beer to wash it down, and then, oh, my, what a difference after election.

Herbert N. Casson, of Lynn, will speak at the Opera House, Turner's Falls, on Tuesday, October 15th. Morris E. Ruther, of Holyoke, will act as Chairman. Turner's Falls should turn out in full force, as Casson is a young cyclone.

. . .

The Holyoke German Section meets hereafter every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at Springdale Turn Hall. The next meeting will be held on Octo-• • • ber 8th.

The next meeting of the American Section will be held on September 29th. All members ought to be present.

The new gag of the next election will be "Sound money vs. silver and gold bugism." Hurrah for sound money! Hurrah for free silver and lots of gold! And the workmen? Will they bite on this new shrimp? Of course they will; many of them will swallow shrimp, hook, pole, boat and all if you let them.

The political wiseacres are looking wiser than ever this year. In fact, they have nearly come to the conclusion that things ain't as they used to be, and that the people are getting to be kinder skittish.

. . . Holyoke Central Labor Union at its reg-

Hardle as spcak er, reported progress. The editor of the Providence "Justice" is to be invited to give an illustrated lecture.

The delegates were invited to attend the Socialist rally at City Hall on Friday, Oct. 4, with Mrs. Merrifield as speaker.

MILWAUKEE CRITICISMS.

Honesty of Our Capitalist Officeholders.

It is almost a waste of time to write about the corruption of the capitalist officers of the city, State or nation; if thrown in a bag and shaken, there will always be a scoundrel on top. So in regard to our City Clerk Anderson. A man of unusual ability and unquestionable integrity, who will never take anything unless he can get it by wholesale, as in the following cases:

For taking the city census the Secretary of State usually appropriates a sum of about \$4,000, leaving this money in the hands of the City Clerk for covering the expenses of said enumeration. The predecessors of Anderson generally paid 11/2 cents per name to the enumerators, while he only pays 1/2 cent, realizing by 250,000 inhabitants a neat sum of \$2,750, which flows into his pocket. By his inaccurate work and employing incompetent men, the census has to be taken over again. The same case may be applied to the making of the last pay roll. A great many mis-takes have been discovered in the tax roll last year, already now. How will it be this year? While the former City Clerks employed experts for composing this difficult task, he hired young, inexpe-rienced girls, paying them from 36 to 18 a week, and keeping the balance in his pocket. The capitalist press has nothing to be constitutional. Of course, nowadays everything is constitutional or un-constitutional as the case may be. If a capitalist swindler robs the public of thousands of dollars, this is con-stitutional; but if the half starved work-built diet will be applied, so far have we come at last. Workingmen how long will you be pros-tituted and oppressed by a corrupted and bauched class of capitalist politicians. of the last pay roll. A great many mis-

# World of Labor

# INTERNATIONAL:

# ", ROME, ITALY.

Vain Attempt to Suppress the Modern Labor Movement.

Premier Crispi and his corrupt capitalist clique have endeavored to make Italy forget all its suffering and by holding a pompous celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Italian army's entrance into the city of Rome. King Umberto amnestied the political prisoners, with the exception of four: De Felice and Barbato, these two hereic Socialist Deputies, are still in prison. No mercy for men whose highest ideal is to make all mankind happy. De Felice, the imprisoned Socialist, was reelected a member of the Chamber of Deputies in the same district in the city of Rome where Premier Crispi had been elected at the first ballot. A radical Roman paper, speaking of Crispi's celebration humbug, says:

"The truth is that Italy as a whole is in no mood for merry-making and discerns no practical reasons for cherishing 1870 as a sacred date. The promises of that delusive whar have all been broken, the peninsula is as divided against itself as it was under the Grand Dukes, and the people are not better eavquied, nor housed nor fed nor clothed. Taxation has risen clear to the point of ruin, the national debt of this small, impoverished country equals that of the United States at the close of the civil war, politics has grown incredibly base and rotten, and, worst of all, there is a permanent religious feud ceaselessly disturbing the social life of every village, disrupting families, estranging friends with deadly certainty," and making another Ireland of the unhappy land."

### MADRID, SPAIN.

Poor Spain Suffering Under the Rule of Monarchism and Capitalism. Spain is bankrupt. Unhappy, sunny Spain! For hundreds of years kings, princes, nobles, priests, merchants and speculators, and other social parasites have feasted on the poor Spanish people like the wolf on the lamb. Poor Cuba was the Government's last salvation. But the Cubans got tired of the robbing of the Spanish ruling classes and began grunble and to kick. To-day the situation in Cuba is regarded as critical for the Spanish Government, since the monarchy cannot survive the loss of Cuba, or even the grant of home rule to the island. Marshal Campos is supposed to be making a tremendous effort to overrun the country with troops and stamp out the rebellion quickly. The financial difficulties in Madrid are great and render the raising of a new Cuban loan almost impracticable. Yet that is the only method of paying for the enormous expense of the war. Not only is the Republican movement increasing, but the radical, the Socialist movement in Spain is rapidly gaining ground. The masses of the wage workers are getting dissatisfied. Strikes are more numerous than ever before. And what is the remedy of the Government? More soldiers, more police, more prisons. Senor Pablo Iglesias, the leading Socialist of Spain, and editor of El Socialista of Madrid, has been sen tenced to four months and one day's imprisonment for speaking at a strike. At the trial Iglesias convicted the police and detectives of perjury, showing that the blatant words imputed to him were of the invention of the witnesses whom the Government had summoned against him. He was convicted all the same, because his seal offense was to stand by the working class. The capitalist class is the same

and the mone ; lord sets five-sixths of the procee is thereof, and the men who do the 'picking up' are kept on existing A Boycott on All the Bibles and upon, the starvation line.

# BRESLAU, GERMANY.

### The Next Socialist Congress. The next annual Congress of the Socialist Labor Party of Germany will be opened in this city on October 6. One of the most important businesses before the Congress will be the discussion on the new Agrarian programme of the party, to be submitted by a special committee that received its instruction at.last year's Con-

gress. Another matter of importance will be discussed, namely, the new warfare against the Socialist Party, inaugurated by the Government. The Socialists say they are prepared to fight the ruling classes, no matter what kind of weapons they may choose.

# NATIONAL.

### CHICAGO, ILL.

### The Workmen Are Numbered Like

Cattle. Of the 200 men employed at the North works of the Illinois Steel Company, only twelve could be found on duty yesterday wearing the hated brass tags furnished them by the timekeeper, under orders of President Gates. These men were the laborers employed about the blast furnace. Few, if any of them, can speak English. The Americans have fotally disregarded the imperative orders to wear the brass checks where they can be seen at all times by A timekeeper. Each of the men admitted that they had received the togs and several of them pulled them from their pockets or the lining of their caps to show them. The badges are oval in form, about an inch and a half long by an inch wide. Each bears à separate number, by which the workmen are to be known and designated after their individuality is lost by discarding their name, the same as contract laborers and convicts. \* What the company has to gain by the plan, outside the saving of the salaries of a few clerks and timekeepers, is not apparent. It is far from probable, however, that the workmen will quietly submit to what they declare to be an un-American act. The men find eloquent means of expressing their hatred of the brass tags without words. In the machine shop there is a large cartoon nalled in a conspicuous place. It represents a workman returning from work carrying his lunchpail. Covering his breast is a big tag. The tag is represented as being as large as the head of a barrel. Under the cartoon is written: "Are we coming to this?" Beside the picture are nalled up clippings from the daily papers commenting on the

# "clock and tag system."

# ST. LOUIS, MO.

### Call for a State Convention of the Missouri Federation.

To the Trade Unions of Missouri: That the industrial conditions of, our country at the present time are of such a character as to excite the greatest concern of the toiling masses is evident from the manner in which artisans of every calling are banding together for mutual protec tion. The encroachment of associated capital upon the liberties of the people has reached that alarming stage when such outrages as the incarceration of Debs and his compatriots without trial are made possible. Is it not time, then, to become more clocly associated with your fellowworkingmen and strengthen the bond of unionism that, at the present time, capitalistic cunning desires to sever? Even though your craft may be thoroughly or ganized, will that be of much avail with out the co-operation of your outside breth ren in the event of trouble? A crystallization of the industrial forces is absolutely essary to oppose any onslaught upon their liberties. This is an aim of the State Federation of Labor. That it has made rapid strides in that direction is evident from the large representation of unions at its annual-conventions. Much good work has been done, and much more contemplated, and it is for the purpose of enlist ing all organizations in the movement that this address has been issued. Give it your thoughtful consideration and become affiliated as soon as possible. Therein lies the power to assert and maintain your rights. The sixth annual convention will be held in St. Louis, Tuesday, October 1. 1895, to which all unions are invited to send delegates: Fraternally yours,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Prayer Books.

The Central Labor Union of this city ha declared a boycott on all Bibles, prayet books and religious works published by Benziger Bros. of 36 and 38 Barclay street, on the ground that the firm employs nonunion binders. Benziger Bros. are known as the official printers to the Apostolic See and publish a majority of the Catholic publications in use throughout the world. They have branch establishments in Cincinnati and Chicago and in Brooklyn they have a large factory where they manufacture religious articles for Catholic churches. A member of the firm said today the boycott would not affect them in the least. The binders struck in the Brooklyn factory last April and when the strike ended two nonunion men were retained. Recently the union men struck again, and ,being obliged to fill orders, the firm employed nonunion hands. At the headquarters of the Bookbinders' Union, a member volunteered the information that a combined effort should be made to induce all of the priests in this city and in Brooklyn to boycott. Benziger Bros.' books. "They are employing scabs to bind the Bibles and prayer books," said the union member, "and we mean to give them a fight on it. We ordered a strike ever in Brooklyn because the men were not paid living wages, and then the firm locked out our men when the strike was ended. As soon as the Executive Board of the Central Labor Federation announces the boycott order to the Cenrtal Labor Union, the secretary will be ordered to send out circulars to every priest in New York and Brooklyn. Later we will send out circulars to the priests of other cities requesting them to refrain from trading with Benziger Bros.'

# HOMESTEAD, PA.

# Andrew Carnegie Sympathy.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been concerning himself with the affairs of Ireland. There is no particular reason for this display of officioustess on his part. The Irish had not asked him to bend his gigantic brain to the problem. Perhaps they think they are able to manage their own affairs without outside help. Perhaps they think Mr. Carnegie may devote whatever altruism he is capable of to his own employes. They need it. However, Mr. Carnegle is pleased to say that the Irish mean to get by illegal means what they have not been able to obtain by other devices. It will be seen that Mr. Carnegie has ways of getting at Irish views not possessed by the average person. He remarks, does this remarkable Mr. Carnegie, that his sympathies are with Ireland. That is a great pity, because people will be apt to think that if Mr. Carnegie's sympathies are with Ireland, Ireland is worthy of no sympathy whatever. Mr. Carnegie's sympathies are with Pinkerton also. Ireland will no doubt be immensely flattered at being in the same category as the Pinkertons in the sympathies of Mr. Carnegie. These are stirring times we live in, and it is very important to keep track of Andrew Carnegie's sympathies,-Twentleth Century.

### SCOTTDALE, PA.

Coke Workers Once More on Strike. At a convention of the coke workers here it was decided to order a strike at once at all the works, until the demands for an advance, made recently, are grant ed by the operators. If the order is obeyed it will affect about 20,000 men and will close down all the works in the Connellsville region.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Coopers Go Out on Strike. one hundred and fifteen union coo COMRADE DR. ALEY, OF LINCOLN, and stripes the first struggle for perfect ELECTED STATE ORGANIZER.

Comrade Bernine's Interesting Criticiam.

This has been a great week in Omaha for the contalists. The State Fair brought many people into the city from all over the State. The city was decorated in great style, and at night the streets were a blaze of light. One could not help but think of the old prophecy: "And they that occupy their merchandise with robbery, the more they deck their cities, their houses, their possessions, and their own persons: the more will I be angry with them, saith the Lord."

The most notable feature of the week was the allegorical parade at night. Twenty-one magnificent floats were in line, each one a picture in itself. This pageant must have cost \$25,000, all paid by the capitalists of Omaha, While looking at it we were reminded of the distress of the poor in our midst; and the thought would obtrude itself that all this glitter and glare was gotten up for the express purpose of making the people forget their miseries; and then we shuddered. for we remembered that ancient Rome was shuffed out while gazing and gaping at just such amusement. After the parade a grand ball was held at the Coliseum, in which the rabble did not participate, because they did not possess the necessary needful. But, according to the "Bee," it was Nebraska's show of patriotism, and it makes us think that patriot ism does not mean what it did of yore but fid-lity to capital, or King Grab-All- Interesting Comparison Between the in-Sight.

We have heard that men are working in the sewers for \$1.25 per day. The writer of this screed remembers the time some years ago when he received \$1.75 per day for common labor right here in Omaha, Verily, the good times are here. Tread on our necks, good King Capital. We know you are full of lies, and yet we cold threatens our wives and children next winter, and yet, oh God Mammon, we humbly acknowledge that thou art the greatest deceiver the world has ever known, and we know that prosperity is at the door, for thou hast declared it. The St. Louis . "Republic" says that there is more and more demand, with higher and higher remuneration, for skill, and to prove the assertion says that 20 years ago anybody could drive a street car. But that to-day the motorman must have the head and hand of an engineer. Now, then, Mr. "Republic," 20 years ago

any man who could handle a pair of "bronchos" attached to a bobtail car received a vast sight better pay than your skillful twister on the modern motor. Anybody oan make an assertion, skilled or unskilled, and we venture this one just as a teaser. The "Republic" goes on to say that "to-day a man is unfit for his post unless he has scientific training of a severe kind." "The law is working in every store and on every farm." "The age expects each man to turn out a larger product than did the man of 1870." Here

is the kernel of the whole thing. The age, the capitalistic age, expects a man to gain perfect knowledge of a certain monotonous task so as to turn out a larger product for the capitalist, with a less proportional share to the skilled la-

borer than when work was performed through main strength and awkwardness. In the days of hard bone labor the workman was nearer his master, and, although his product was small, compared to the product of to-day, a bond of affection often sprang up between master and man and the master would never see his faithful servant suffer. But how different today! Master and man are far apart,

brotherly love. That flag shall be preserved, to remind us that under its stars freedom was made on American soil. And when the flag of international unity and the brotherhood of man waves over every tongue and kindred the stars and stripes

shall hold an honored place. With capitalists as men we have no quarrel. But the system of capitalism must give way to Socialism. Capitalism means war and reprisals; Socialism stands for peace and the solidarity of the human race. Capitalism, true to its instinct, is preparing its engines of destruction, Gatling guns and riot guns. When capitalism attempts to use these instruments, Socialism will say to the people: Take these useless old guns and beat them into plowshares and reaphooks, and it shall be done thus verifying the visions of the old prophets of the eternal God.

It is the duty of every Socialist to teach the waste and barbarity of war. Men should be brought to an understanding of truth and peace. Perschal enmittes, race prejudices, religious differences should all give way to love. We cannot expect to gain the extinction of all those at once, but by constantly teaching truth and jus tice we shall eventually wipe out all false hood and injustice.

At the State conference held at Wash ington Hall on September 15 Comrade Aley of Lincoln was elected State Organizer A State Executive Committee was partially formed. Members elected: Aley, Beerman, Schmidt and Bernine.

THEO. BERNINE. Omaha, Neb. TOKIO, JAPAN.

# Wage Workers of Japan and

the Sweatshop Slaves of New York City.

In Tokio, the capital of Japan, the center of our advanced system of industry and commerce, where wages are generally higher than in any other part of the country, a carpenter, one of the most imadore thee. We know that hunger and portant workers," receives only 50 cents (Japanese money, a dollar of which equals about 50 cents in United States money at present rate of exchange) per day. Daily wage of a plasterer is 55 cents, and that of a mason 60 cents. In making the patrol-

> men's uniforms (the goods of which they are made are a great deal inferior to that which is used for the same purpose in America), a tailor receivés 18 cents per suit. Even an experienced hand has to one suit.

... Coming down to a still lower class of

the workers, which you may term the "hand-to-mouth" workers, the wages they receive are very small. Those who make underwear receive from 7 to 10 cents per dozen, and for making the tabl (sox), 15 cents per dozen. A day's earnings of an umbrella maker will not amount to more than 8 or 10 cents. A glass worker, in making lamp chimneys, will earn from 8 to 12 cents per thousand, and to do so he has to work six or seven hours. The earnings of a large majority of home workers (women and children) will not reach more than 5 or 6 cents a day. . . .

For example: Those who make paper boxes earn 16 cents per thousand of 4inch square boxes; the average worker can make only 300 a day, thus their daily earning, after paying for mucilage themselves, amounts to about 3 cents. The color painting on lithographical pictures will bring 6 cents per hundred. The colorings are their own expense. An experienced hand can finish only 20 in an bour Apart from the hand workers there are a great number who work under a modern system of industry, and their condition is, generally, a great deal better than e of the

NEBRASKA READY FOR WORK. Itag shall ever be to us the emblem of time, up out of the ground or from some other unknown quarter, and seem about as jubilant and playful as the squirrelathemselves. . . .

> San Francisco Socialist reports: We vero in at the last meeting of the American Socialist Section at Pythian Castle and judged from the looks and sound of things that they were making good progress. The address by Miss Roulston on the "Relation of Socialism to Economics. Evolution and Ethics," was a well thought out, scholarly and graceful production, commendable to the author, and to the audience who listened with marked and appreciative attention. The audiences are evidently increasing in numbers and improving in quality. "Respectable" people are not so thid as they were about the subject of Socialism. In time it will be all the go.

> > BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

### An Appenl to All Friends of Mankind."

The "Daily Union" informs us that 'three 'hoboos' were arrested last night." What is a hobo? A tramp who either will not work or cannot get work. That is the general definition. We laugh at their misfortune as a joke. Their degradation is our amusement. Yet ye who read pause and think how near you are to the same condition. Most of you if deprived of work for a month and refused credit would find yourselves tramping the country-a tramp-a hobo.

Let me give you an instance. Not a year ago a tramp was arrested for sleeping in a car down by the depot. When brought before the Judge he said he was not a tramp in the sense that he did not wish to work for his living. He told how he had been discharged for fack of work Produced his check showing that he had worked at a large factory as a machinist, not three weeks before. He had tramped from New York, hoping, begging and praving for work, but could get none. The Judge smilled, curled his liptand said: "Nonsense, man, anyone can get work that wishes to. Sixty days." Within a month, what a tragedy; and we still call this a civilized country. A little month and ere the moon hath changed your free and independent American workingman becomes a criminal because he can't find a wage master.

I also read in last Saturday's "Union," at the head of the report of the Liquor Dealers' Convention, "Socialism denounced." I smacked my lips and looked for a treat. Patiently I plodded .through the work from 8 a. m. to 12 p. m. to finish trash and reached the end in a puzzled tate of mind-not a word about Socialism. I read again. Ah! I smelt a rat. They had denounced trusts and thesee lackles and falsifiers had intended to gull their blinded readers into believing that Socialists want. Trust rob and murder the people. Trusts and monopolles are the natural result of competition If Socialists want to see everything necessary to maintain life monopolized they need never agitate for it is being done by the upholders of our present system as fast as possible. We point out only the very fact which causes these tools to squeal, viz.: That so lond as the instruments they own are used for their own private gain they will be used to rob the people, degrade the workers and remder poor service and that the only cure is Socialism, viz.: For the people to ownin common the instruments of production and distribution to serve the wants of the people. To make the law of business, each according to his needs." instead of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost"-the "hindmost" always being the real producers of wealth, the workers. Socialism means Life; competition Death. If the people control the trusts how can the people be crushed by them? If the trusts control the people

> how can they help being crushed? Our regular bi-weekly meetings are bet ter attended by strangers than they used to be and during the winter we will endeavor to make them interesting. It is believed we shall see and hear J. Keir Hardle here some time-in November or perhaps the latter part of October. A. word to comrades: Your duty is ever plain and we who have the cause at heart demand you fulfill your pledge. You are a Socialist only if you act as one. To call yourself a Socialist does not prove it, so be men, and prove it by your actions. Attend every meeting, use your paper for agitation, also your brains. Think of the thousands in our city whose hearts know not the truth and remember much depends on us, as only through our efforts to spread and teach the truth can the way be made clear. To the stanch few let megive thanks. But if men who know the truth stand idly by in this struggle let them not dare to call themselves Socialists. They are cowards, false to the cause, To our friends: You are ever welcome, we will do what we can to enlighten you, come and hear our side. There are some members of the Reform Club to whom it would be medicine to hear our side. Let them attend and learn. It is for the workers we labor and live. Our meetings are held every second and-fourth Sunday of the month in the Reform Club, 21914 East Main street, at which place Socialist literature can be bought.

### EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

overywhere.

### Preparing for a Lively Winter Agifation.

The Scottish Socialist Federation having decided to become the Edinburgh branch of the S. D. F., are now preparing for the coming winter's course of lectures. We have selected the Operetta House, a large hall in the center of the city, capable of holding about 1.500 people, and we open our campaign on Sunday, October 6. We expect that Mrs. Eleanor Marx Aveling will open the season, and we have also been promised visits from Dr. Aveling. H. Quelch, Herbert Burrows, Dan Irving and other well-konwn men and women in the movement. The expenses of these meetings will be heavy; but if the members of the branch will only bestir themselves chere is nothing to hinder them making them a success, both from a prop agandist and financial point of view. A Socialist choir has been formed in the city, mustering 40 volces, and at present are busy training for the winter's work.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

### The Trade Is Picking Up. The Montreal" Saturday Times" says

"Trade is picking up." Oh, yes, certainly, things are picking up. Don't you see it going on all round? "Laborers are "picking up" articles of diet from the bondholders' garbage barrels; home builders are "picking up" their broken furniture and tattered garments, and walking out of the mortgagee's houses; the laborer's children are "picking up" coals and firewood on the streets; the unemployed are "picking up" broken victuals from the hand of "charitee," and the bankers are "picking up" the hard earnings of the people and putting them into luxurious and sometimes riotcus living; the gardeners are "picking up" potatoes to sell them and make a present of the proceeds of the sale thereof to the mortgagee and the landlord. Oh, ycs, there is a lot of

JAMES M. RHODES, President. JOHN J. CASSIDY, Sec.- Treas.

# ISHPEMING, MICH.

### The Miners' Strike Ended. The strike of the Ishpeming and Negau nee miners was declared off by a vote of the men at their meeting. A division of the men in attendance was taken on one proposal to abandon' the fight, and 700 were counted in favor of calling the strike off and going to work, 609 voting for its continuance. This ends the struggle of the men to secure the scale demanded by them. They will now go to work under the scale submitted to them by the companies during the second week of the strike. Double shifts are being worked at the steam shovels at several of the mines, and ore from the stock piles is going forward rapidly now.

### JOLIET, ILL.

### The Nall Workers' Strike.

The strike among the helpers of the nall machines at the Lambert mill of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company was discussed by the men at Turner Hall and it was voted to stay away from the works until the management consented tion. to pay the men a 3c advance. This the

officials of the mill have refused to do, "picking un" solas, on, but the landlord and the strikers are still out.

are on a strike here. An agreement, under which the coopers had been working, expired a few days ago, and the bosses and mill men demanded a reduction of 1214c per barrel. The subject of a new agreement had been under arbitration two weeks before that without result When the reduction was ordered the men quit work. There are no union shops in operation now.

### . DAYTON, O.

### To Organized Labor of Dayton, O. and Vicinity.

Brothers: The brewery proprietor, Adam Schantz, of Dayton, O., is an enemy of organized labor. Our Local Brewery Work ers' Union, No. 30, cannot make any progress if Adam Schantz is not compelled to recognize the same. The Secretary, of Brewers' Union No. 59 has been discharged by Schantz, because he joined the organ ization. The rest of the Brewery Workers of Dayton are now afraid to join the organization, believing that they would also lose their work. A representative of our National Union, who tried to settle the trouble in an amicable way; failed to secceed on account of Schantz' hostility to labor organizations. Mr. Schantz has shown his friendship to organized labor by trying to oust every blue label cigar out of his 154 saloons. Now, workingmen from Dayton and vicinity, show this exploiter, who grew rich on the money of the workingmen, that your organization is more powerful than his money bag. Mr. Schaptz gives you a direct blow in the face by asserting you were unable to refrain from patronizing his beer until Brewery Workers' Union, No. 50, would be recognized and its scale adopted. Refrain from patronizing Schantz' unfair beer until he sees fit to recognize the rights of the Brewery Workmen to join their organiza-

NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED fag can no longer be carried by oppress-BREWERY WORKMEN OF THE U. S. OF A.

an of the age age, is simply regarded as a part of the depict them in my next report. machinery. Poor scientific workman, placed in the midst of a constant roar. always facing impending danger; his nerve finally fails him; he makes some fatal mistake, and then the age kindly turns him into the street to beg, steal or starve. O glorious age! O product-seeking age! How we reverence thee! O age, we offer unto thee, as a sacrifice, our best, most faithful workers! And how thou dost reward us! We hold in memory dear Homestead, Buffalo, Tennessee, Cripple Creek, Couer D'Alene, Pullman and Brook-

lyn.

Everywhere we hear a great deal about patriotism. Germany, France, England all sing the same song, while in the United States opposing factions are loud in their demands for patriotism. Strange, isn't it. that all of these countries should be so fearful of losing the fealty of the masses to the different forms of government? Surely the people are awakening to the fact that men are more than mere beasts of burden, who are to be sacrificed in order that other men, who are no better than the rest, should revel in unnecessary luxury. If these governments had protected the people, each man, woman and child alike, there would be no need for this call for patriotism. But they have permitted cruelties and oppressions; strong men have been forced into pauperism; helpless women and children have been sacrificed to the lust for gain, and now, in the face of all this, they expect loy

alty. Governments must be taught that loyalty to the people by the government must be shown, or else these governments must cease to exist.

The American flag is dear to us be cause it represents freedom and union! We have been taugh that under that flag all men should live on terms of equality, and we insist that the flag shall cover none except the friends of humanity. That ors, and we demand that no stain of

With these low figures of wages before you, you may naturally conclude that the great mass of the Japanese workers are in a most pitiable condition-such as are similar to those of the workers under the weating system in New York-but, when you consider the fact that in Tokio the working class can get three meals and a comfortable night's lodging at twelve and a half cents, or a wholesome meal at two ind a half cents, you will know that their condition is not as distressing as that of weating workers. Nor should the condi-

ion of the working people be a special object of pity, because even the members if the House of Representatives receive mly eight hundred dollars per year. Inleed, those who can earn thirty or forty iollars a month are considered among the vell-to-do class. . . .

These conditions fit very well to the naional status, so long as we are satisfied with our present degree of civilization and naterial wealth. But to bring our civiliation and material wealth to a higher point it is one person is able to cope with t. The people can easily spit on a man and rub him out, and leave him.

FUSTARO TAKANO.

### SOCIALISM IN OAKLAND.

Enthusiastic Meetings Held Every Sunday.

The Oakland, Cal., "Industry" says: The Socialists, it seems, have been what the politicians term "an unknown quantity." We have heard in a quiet way that there were Socialists residing in Oakland, but supposed them to be few in number, until a few@weeks ago a Socialist club was formed, and open Socialist meetings held every Sunday evening since, in Becker's Hall on Washington street. The hall is crowded each meeting. From whence they came, no one seems to know. murder shall rest on its sacred folds. That They came like ground squirrels in spring . Board of Arbitration.

CHAS. JAMES.

### MOLINE, ILL.

### Demanding Higher Wages.

The striking grinders at Deere Company's plow works are still out, although their demand for the old method of dressing the stones has been conceded by the company. The strikers then demanded additional pay, which was refused, the company claiming to pay higher wages than their competitors in other places. It was decided to-day at a meeting of strikers to ask the intervention of the State

# LITTLE BLUE CAP.



WAS paying a visit to my friends, the Durands. They were friendly, plain living couple who lived in a manufacturing town in Ohlo. near the banks of the river, in a great cottage, a mere bird's nest, almost hidden by wisteria

and Virginia creeper

Durand's hands bore the marks of nest toll, for he had been a locksmith in his youth, and had by industry and economy raised himself steadily until he became the proprietor of quite a thrifty business, and secured a competency for his old age. His wife, a quiet, sentle creature, worshipped her hus-band, and both of them wore on their faces an expression of serenity which betokened ease of conscience and a life of peace

Durand was approaching sixty years of age, and his wife must have been fifty, yet, in spite of their wrinkles and gray hairs, these two treated each other with an affectionate deference which was a pleasure to behold.

While we were engaged in conversation just before dinner, Durand rose and opened a drawer to take out some trifle which he wished to show to me. While he was turning over the contents of the drawer, it chanced that a little cap, such as might have been worn by a doll, or an infant, fell to the floor. I picked it up, and noticed that it was made of coarse blue linen, with bits of twine instead of ribbons. As I handed It to him, I said gayly:

"Are you preparing a baby basket, Mr. Durand?"

I had no sooner spoken than I regretted it, for I recollected at that moment having heard that the only shadow on my friend's life was the fact of their union being a childless one. For a minute Durand made no reply, but looked at the little cap affectionately then as he laid it carefully away again, he said, in a tone of seriousness:

"That is a souvenir, and I will tell you how it came into my possession. When I was fourteen years old, I was working in a large factory, and I had a companion, of the same age as myself, who, on account of his ugly features, we nick-named Monkey-face. He was a sly, mischievous urchin very fond of playing boyish pranks, but a jolly little chap, and full of pluck. He was so-lazy that he would have been turned out of the factory had it not been for the indulgence of the superintendent, who had been a friend of his father, and took an interest in the boy for the sake of his dead comrade. Monkey-face was an orphan, and the only relative he had ever known was the woman who brought him up, a cousin of his mother. This woman, Mrs. Bolton, was a rude creature, who maintained herself by keeping two or three mechanics as boarders. Her affection for her young charge was manifested only by blows.



"'She is laughing: cried the boy in delight: 'see how she looks at me!' "Then a new impulse seized him. "'I will not take her to the foundling

asylum,' he cried. 'I will keep her myself.

"His companions protested indignantly, but in vain, for, as they well knew, Monkey-face had at the end of each arm an argument so strong that it would be useless, as well as unsafe, to oppose his wishes.

"When he reached home with his burden, Mrs. Bolton exclaimed, furi-

ously: "'Do you think I have not enough to do to fill your mouth, you lazy imp? Take that brat to the police-stationquick now!' Swat! biff! A box on each ear showed the boy that she was in earnest, and he fled from the house.

That night he did not return, and the next morning he was in the factory as soon as it opened, for the first time in his life.

"'Mr. George,' he said timidly to the superintendent, 'how much will you pay we if I work hard all day?'

"'I have already told you, twenty five cents,' answered the man in surprise; and Monkey-face worked inde-fatigably until night. The superintendent, amazed and delighted at the

old woman turned her back to prepare supper, the boy slipped out of the house and did not return.

"The factory superintendent having been informed of the state of affairs, made up his mind to settle the matter at once, by finding out where Monkeyface spent his nights, and for this purpose watched the lad as he left the factory. Mr. George, in company with one of the workmen, followed the wanderer at a short distance, and observed him enter a bakery and buy a couple of rolls; next he went into a grocery, and came out carrying a bottle of milk, and then turned his steps toward a lonely, deserted quarter, near the river. Suddenly his followers saw him plunge into an alley; the place having no lamps was as dark as an oven, but Monkeyface was dimly visible as he stopped before a paling, fronting a deserted cabin. The next minute he had scaled it with the agility of the animal which was his namesake, and entered the cabin.

"The two men, determined to discover his hiding place, waited a few minutes, and then cautiously followed him, and saw him seated on the floor of the wretched hut, which was illuminated by a tallow candle stuck against the wall. He was seated on the floor, and mean?" "Simply that she is always grayely pouring milk into a nursing bottle, and in a corner, on a bed of dried leaves, a baby was sleeping soundly, wrapped up in an old blanket.

"Monkey-face transformed into nurse!

"'What the dickens are you doing here?' asked the superintendent, throwing open the door of the cabin suddenly; and the boy, startled at first by the intrusion, soon recovered himself and answered slowly:

"'Haven't I got a right to have a little sister?

'Then, after a pause, he added grandly, 'I earn twenty-five cents a day. That is enough for us both, and we don't ask any one for anything. Here are the rolls I intend for my own supper.'" The narrator paused, smiled softly,

and added: "The next day the owner of the factory, being informed of the matter, raised my pay to three dollars a weekjust double

'What?" I cried. "It was you." "Ah, I have betrayed myself," said

# DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

A Virginia Paper Brought to Terms by

A Virginia Faper Brought to Terms by the American Book Company. A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., says: "The American Book company of New York has just gained a signal victory in the courts of Virginia and has received an ab-olute and complete vindication after a long and exhaustive trial by special jury in the Circuit court of this city. The Filot news-paper of this city, upon the awarding of the contract for school books to the Amer-ican Book company, printed a long article written and prepared by H. E. Byrd, an agent and attorney for Gina & Co., of New York, in which it was charged that the state superintendent had been bribed by the American Book company. The Filot was immediately sued for libel, and, after a five weeks' trial, which created an im-mense amount of interest throughout the state, a verdict for punitive damages was recently awarded, and the jury found that the statements made were false and a deliberate libel. Not only so, but the company, upon unimpeachable evidence, was proved to have dealt bonorably and up-rightly in every particular in their megotia-tions with the state officials. It was furth-er proved at the trial that no better terms had been made with any other state for school books. In fact, the attorney-general of Virginia stated that the American Book company seemed to throw open their whole business to us,' and after full and complete examination of all the original contracts made with the various states he expressed himself äs absolutely satisfied that the prices were the same in all cases and that no discrimination whatever had been made against the state of Virginia. Furthermore he mentioned that none of the statements of the American Book company had been change, paid the boy for his work and even gave him a dime in advance, at his urgent request, as he said he needed it. "That night Monkey-face was again absent from his home, and his cousin, Mrs. Bolton, went to the factory the next evening, lay in wait for him and dragged him home in spite of his strug-"gles, administering a thrashing on the way. But it was no use; as soon as the old woman turned her back to prepare on their great industry as compared with the attempted use of political pulls and misstatements by their opponents."—*Chi*-cago Tribune.

### LAUGHING GAS.

She-So the first thing Tom told you about his fiancee was that she was 'awfully sensible?" He-Yes. She-That settles it she's plain.

"I don't see why people grow so enthusiastic over these old comedies," said Mrs. Corker. "I went to see one of 'em last night, and it was full of old jokes."

"They tell me these big sleeves are going out." "Well, I'm glad to hear it. I live in a flat, and when my wife and I spend an evening together, I have to sit out in the hall."

"You look dreadfully battered. How is that?" "Wife has been pelting me with flowers." "Why, that wouldn't mark you in that fashion." "Oh! They were in the pots."

Patient-The heat is so oppressive doctor, I feel like committing suicide. Doctor-Oh, that would never do. As I said before, my friend, what you need is a change.-Life.

"That woman dispenses a great deal of social lemonade." "What do you saying sour things in a sweet way.' -Indianapolis Journal.

Nibbs-What a perfect poem count's rich wife is! Dibbs- Yes; the count is the only man I know of who can make poetry pay him \$30,000 a year .- New York World.

She-Oh, my! there's something gone down my back! He-It's one of those thundering bugs, I suppose. She-No: I guess it's one of those lightning bugs. George.—Yonkers Statesman. "Papa!" "What is it, Johnny?"

read a poem in my school reader which spoke of 'dogs of high degree.'" "Well?" "Papa, does that mean Skye terriers?"-Pittsburg Chronicle.

Mrs. Enpec-I can't understand how a man can love a woman who has a physical deformity, can you? Enpec Oh, I don't know! I shouldn't think less of a woman who was tongue-tied.

Lea (sadly)-I don't know what to do with that son of mine. He's been two years at the medical college and still keeps at the foot of his class. Perrins (promptly)-Make a chiropodist of him.

# A TRAIL OF BLOOD number of trap.'c memories is the old MARKS THE WAY TO OLD SPAN-

ISH FORT.

Ily.

Thirty-Five Persons Have Met Tragle Deaths Fince the Town Was Laid Out-Fate of the McLaughlin Fam-



scarce as his esteemed contemporary, the buffalo. Spanish Fort is not a particularly lawless place to-day, but its physical appearance is still what it was when it was establishing a record. The place was laid out in 1873, and has had, for the past 20 years, perhaps as many as 200 inhabitants. There are buried in the two graveyards in the place, 35 persons, who have been killed in the town since 1873. This is not a guess founded upon the recollections



DICK DRISKILL.

list recently published, in which the name of the victim was given with the date and cause of the killing. There are 2 women among the number, 2 suicides, 2 cases of killing with a club, 1 case of hanging and 32 cases of shooting. There is no case of lynching reported, and none of judicial hanging; from which one may draw the gratifying conclusion that all the killings were justifiable in the eyes of the law, and perfectly satisfactory to the community in general. The liveliest period in the history of the place seems to have been in 1874, in which year six men and one woman were shot and one man killed with a club. It should be understood that in the list referred to, no disturbance which did not result fatally is recorded. The most important spot in the town, from an historic standpoint, is one of its saloons. It is at one corner of the little row of wooden stores that face the open square. The old citizens locate fully two-thirds of the killing accredited to the town by using the saloon as a point of reference. Just at the back door is where Bob Lacey was killed. There, in the sand, just before the front door, is where Bob Parnell and three Steadham brothers lay dead when they were shot one afternoon in 1879. Just under the horse rack is where Dick Goss escaped negro convict, lay after he was

shot, and gasped out: "Boys, I'd rather be lying here dying than in charge of the officers on my way to the pen." Just inside the saloon you see where several bullets struck the door when they were shot at Dick Driskill, a former proprietor of the place. In the rear end you may still see the billiard table on which Dick laid himself down and died after Pat McLaughlin's bullets finally got in their work. The present proprietor of the place is a man named Shrock. His hair and beard are of a dark-red color, his eyes are lightblue and his complexion is of a delicate, uniform shade of pink over his whole face. He speaks in a low, smooth

McLaughlin house. It is a big, dilaptdated-looking hulk that stands back about a hundred yards from the square, and is now used as a barn. In 1873, when it was built, it was considered a fine house, and even now there is a roominess about it that suggests better

days. McLaughlin, who built the house, was a wealthy farmer from Collin county, who came to Spanish Fort when it was started because it was in a good agricultural country and gave promise of developing into a good lively town. With him he brought his wife, two sons, and his only daughter. He purchased several hundred acres of land just outside the city limits, and boasted that no man in Texas was better fixed for farming or for enjoying life than he. Then came a series of tragedies. First of all, the only daughter, a handsome girl of some 20 summers fell suddenly ill and died. Then the wife followed. Then both the boys took to drink. One day Pat, the elder, got into a difficulty with Dick Driskill, the saloon keeper, otherwise known as Whisky Dick. McLaughlin stood in the street in front of the saloon and fired through the door at his opponent, while Driskill stood at one side of the door and poked his head out, shot, and then sought the protection of the door again. This was kept up until both men had emptied their pistols, and then Driskill, being mortally wounded, went into the back of the saloon, laid himself down on the billiard table, and died. One may even yet see the marks made by Pat McLaughlin's bullets on the walls. As to the billiard table, there have been games played on it probably every day from that time to this, with the possible exception of a few Sundays. While the shooting was going on a shoemaker named Freeland, who had a little shop just across the street, determined to take a hand in the fighting. His only weapon was a singlebarreled, muzzle-loading pistol. Taking this in his hand, he rushed up behind McLaughlin while the shooting was going on, and, at the distance of only a few yards, shot him squarely between the shoulders. Then, without waiting to see the result of his shot, he dropped his weapon and fled. Mc-Laughlin, who happened to be wearing

a heavy-overcoat, did not even know that he had been hit and continued his main fight as if nothing had happened. After he had killed Driskill, he took of his overcoat, and his friends, on examination, found that Freeland's bullet had struck his back hard enough to leave a small bruised spot, but not hard enough to break the skin. When about a mile from town Freeland met some men and reported that he had killed Pat McLaughlin at Spanish Fort. Then he continued his flight, and from that day to this no human being is known to have seen him alive or dead. Whether he was drowned while crossing Red river, or whether he is still



running no body knows. If he is in hiding and this should meet his eye he is hereby notified that his supposed victim was not even aware of the shot,

### MORE OR LESS HUMOROUS.

The acrobat's lot is an unfortunate one, for no matter how much he makes he is subject to reverses. - Baltimore American.

Cumso: "Are you going to the pic-nic?" Cawker: "No." Cumso: "Why not?" Cawker: "I went to a picale once."-Judge.

"Speaking of racing, what gait does a man strike when he is going to the dentist to have a tooth rulled out?" "Tooth-hurty."-Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The sufferer: "Do you think it would relieve my toothache if I should hold a little liquor in my mouth?" His wife: "It might, if you could do it."-Life.

She: "I'll marry you, George, if you can satisfy father that you can support He: "Do you think I could get me." him to play poker with me just once?" Mrs. Hushmore: "You'll have to settle up or leave." Summer boarder: "Thanks, awfully! The last place I tle up or leave." was at they made me do both."-Illustrated Paper.

Mr. Upton (across the airshaft): "I wish you folks wouldn't make so much noise; you're keeping our baby awake." Mr. Forthflohr (blandly): "Oh, we are, are we? Well, just ask your baby how he likes it himself."-Puck.

A kind husband: "Wifey, dear, I have just brought you two bottles of extra old Barolo for your birthday." "But you know- very well I never drink wine." "Well, I'll drink it myself to your good health." - Il Motto per Ridero.

Blevins: "The comic papers are always talking about women looking under their beds to see if there is a man there. Now, do you think a woman ever found a man under the bed ?" Hei peckt: "Oh, yes. Married women often do."-Truth. .

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

There are 967 women employed in the national and state banks of the United States.

Lady Salisbury has a habit of turning away her head when shaking hands with a stranger.

Mrs. A. S. Palmer, who died recently in Cleveland, taught James A. Garfield his alphabet.

Miss Llelewyn Davis, the leader of the woman suffragists of Great Britain, is a remarkably handsome woman.

Small Fry Swindlers. Some of the meanest of these are they who eek to trade upon and make capital out of seek to trade upon and make capital out of the reputation of the greatest of American tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, by imi-tating its outward guise. Reputable drug-gists, however, will never foist upon you as genuine spurious imitations of or substitute for this sovereign remedy for malaria, theu-matism, dyspepsia, constipation, liver com-plaint and nervousness. Demand, and if the dealer be honest, you will get the genu-ine article.

The discovery of a prize fighters' re-treat in cultured Nahant is agitating Boston.

# Peculiar

In combination, proportion and process Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar cura tive powers unknown to any other preparation. This is why it has a record of cures unequalled in the history of medicine. It acts directly upon the blood and by making it pure, rich and healthy it cures disease and gives good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifier prominent-ly if the public eye today. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills pation. Price 25 cents



# of old inhabitants, but is taken from a

Perhaps if he had known a parent's love he would have been less perverse.

"One afternoon, the lad took it into his head to run away from the factory, and go vagabonding about with a gang of idle urchins like himself. As they vere coming slowly home after nightfall, they heard, to their astonishment, the cry of an infant. The sound seemed to issue from a long, dirty alley, which opened on the street, and at the other end of which was a dimly flickering lamp. After a short consultation, the street boys ventured softly into the alley, and one of them espied, beside ash-barrel, a little bundle of rags which struggled and wailed. He seized hold of it, and the whole party dashed toward the thoroughfare, triumphant, stopping under a lamp to examine their capture. It proved to be a baby girl a few weeks old, wrapped up in coarse attire, a poor little innocent whom a wretched, perhaps desperate, mother had abandoned to the charity of stragers.

"A council was held to decide what should be done with the booty, and the young captors gave free play to their mischlevous imaginations. One wanted to put the baby back where they had found it; another, to hide it in an empty prune box, which stood at a grocer's or; a third proposed to climb up a nd-story balcony and leave the youngster there, and how astonished the people would be next day! But Monkey-face, scouted all these ideas, and declared that the baby must be taken to a foundling asylum.

"Monkey-face's decision was hailed h enthusiasm, and he claimed the at to carry the treasure-trove in con-

Give me the kid,' he said. The by had all this time been screaming through, but it stopped suddenly when tenkey-face took hold of it, and, while walked along with an air of triumph. it fixed its great blue eyes upon his ugly face and smiled, at the same time ching its tiny hands out as if to States and a second

Durand. Yes, I was the young rascal who was in a fair way to become an idle vagabond; and, thanks, to the blue eyes of that little girl. I became a good workman, and afterward set up for myself in business. Now, you understand

why I kept that little blue cap; she had it on when we found her." "And what has become of her?" I

eagerly asked. The old man answered: "We have never parted." Then smiling, he looked at his wife and added: "Have we, my

dear ?' She smiled in return, but her eye were moist as she looked at him, and under her eyelids I saw a tear-drop glistening.

Curiosities in Cotton. A hank or cut of cotton always consists of \$40 yards. Thomas Houlds-worth & Co. of England produced by Master-Pat, I've a their machinery cotton yarn or cotton thread so fine that out of one pound weight of cotton were spun 100,000 hanks, or a thread of 4,770 miles in length. Of course, the thread was too demonstrated only the perfection of the machinery. No material admits of such fine spinning as does cotton. Messrs. length that was quite strong enough for With linen yarn a hank or cut use. consists of 300-yards.

An Editor's Lament. News, news, news! It's enough to give a man the blues. Nobody married and nobody dead; nobody broken an arm or a head; nobody come in to talk of the "crap;" no one got boozy and started a scrap; no one got run in for taking a horn; nobody burled and no-body born. Oh! for a racket, a riot, a fusa! Some one to come in and kick up a muss; some one to stir up the peace-laden air; somebody's comment to give us a scare. Somebody thumped within an inch of his life; somebody run off with another man's wife; some one come in and pay up his dues; any-thing, anything, just so it's news.--Co-luss (Cal.) Herald.

-Puck.

No Results .- Clara-I wonder if it is true that one is likely to catch something from being kissed? Maude-Of course not. You've been kissed enough, but you haven't caught anything yet, have you?

Conditional Forgiveness .--- Young Mr. Hunker had stolen a kiss from Miss Kittish, and she had scolded him very properly. "You'll forgive me, won't you?" asked, he. "Will you promise never to do it again?" "No." "Then I forgive you."

"No man ever obtained anything worth having without working hard for it." said Mrs. Bickers to her husband. who was in a discouraged mood."That's so," replied Mr. Bickers, reflectively. "I remember that I obtained you without

Master-Pat, I've a suspicion that either you or I was drunk last night. Pat-Oi've a suspicion av that koind mesilf, sor. Master-Well, Pat, you rascal, which one of us was it? Pat-Will, sor, Oi'll not be casting any refine to be of any practical value. It flections, so Oi won't say, but Oi do be sayin' that Oi invied ye.

Hostess (who has made the usual preparations for a fine dinner): "I tell Houldsworth spun out of one pound of John that if he will bring people home sea island cotton a thread 1,000 miles in unexpected to dinner, they must take just what we have." Guest (wishing to put her at ease): "Oh, that's all right, Mrs. Subbubs! I .n an old traveler; used to roughing it now and then, you know.

Several men were talking about how they happened to marry. "I married my wife," said one, after the others had all had their say, "because she was different from any woman I had ever met." "How was that?" chorused the others. "She was the only woman I ever met who would have me," and there was a burst of applause.

Mme. Clementine de Vere Sapio will return to this country soon, after an absence of three years abroad. She has sung in the principal cities of Europe Australia and has received a great mertists, she finds it profitable to rete this highly inartistic country. place associated with the next greatest



### PAT McLAUGHLIN.

voice that seems to characterize him as a mild-mannered, easy-going man. When I questioned him in regard to some of the many killings in the history of the town, his general answer was

"I'd like to tell you, pardner, just the best in the world, but I don't know-I don't know. It's true I've lived here a long time, but somehow it seems like whenever any trouble come up I allers happened to be over in the territory." His face had such a look of mild seriousness as he said this that I could not help accepting the explanation. Aside from the saloon perhaps the

and that if he wishes to go back and resume his shoemaking at Spanish Fort the laws of the state need give him no concern.

It is hard to see why he should have been afraid to stand trial, for trials were never known to result seriously in those days. The first time Pat Mc-Laughlin was tried the result was a disagreement of the jury. The result was worse than was generally the case, and old man McLaughlin was so frightened by it that he sold half his farm in order to secure money to defend his son at the next trial. Things were indeed becoming gloomy around the big house. While the second trial was still pending the younger son, John McLaughlin,

was accused of a serious crime. The community generally believed him guilty and sided against him. He had been clerking in a general merchandise store, and his employer discharged him. It became only a question of time when an encounter should take place between him and the wronged one, and it would become necessary for him either to take a life or-to lose his own. He com-

mitted suicide. As a matter of course, Pat Mc-Laughlin was finally acquitted of the murder of Driskill. Nobody expected anything else. Before acquittal was obtained, though, his father had to sell the remaining part of his farm in order to pay his lawyers. Pat is said to be living to-day somewhere in the Indian territory. The father left Spanish Fort and went-no one knows where. John, his mother and his sister rest side by side in the graveyard at Spanish Fort.

Both Revengeful and Humorous The man who burglarized the Connecticut state prison and carried off the warden's horse and carriage with a note in his pocket addressed to the warden and telling him that the robbery was to get even for the rough treatment that the thief had received from the warden during a four years' residence of the former at the prison, was not only revengeful, but one possessed of a quiet sense of the humorous.



cians. \$500,000 capital behind our uncon tional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent scaled application. Address COOK REMEEDY CO 407 Masonio Temple, CHICAGO, ILL. Cut out and send this advertisement.





# CAN CURE ASTHMA.

### A Leading Physician at Last Discovers the Remedy.

The majority of sufferers from Anima and kindred complaints, after trying Doctors and numberless Reme-dies advertised as positive cures, withdies advertised as positive cures, with-out avail, have come to the conclusion that there is no cure for this most dis-tressing disease, and these same per-sons will be the more in doubt and skep-tical when they learn through the col-umns of the press that Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, the recognized authority, who has treated more cases of these dis-cases than any living Doctor, has achieved success by perfecting a rem-edy which not only gives relief in the worst cases, but has positively cured thousands of sufferers who were con-sidered incurable. These were just as skeptical as some of our readers now, are. Dr. Schiffmann's remedy no doubt possesses the merit which is claimed for it or he would not authorize this paper to announce that he is not only willing fo give free-to each person suffering from Asthma, Hay Fever, Phthistc, or Bronchitis one free liberal trial package of his cure, but urgently requests all sufferers to send him their name and address and receive a package, abso-lutely free of charge, knowing that in making the claim he does for his cure a strong doubt may arise in the minds of many and that a personal test, as he offers to all, will be more convincing and prove its merits than the publish-ing of thousands of testimonials from others who have been permanently cured by the use of his Asthma cure." "Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure." as it is called, has been sold by all drug-gists ever since it was first introduced, although many persons may never have heard of it, and it is with a view to reaching these that he makes this offer out avail, have come to the conclusion

although many persons may never have heard of it, and it is with a view to reaching these that he makes this offer. reaching these that he makes this offer. This is certainly a most generous and fair offer and all who are suffering from any of the above complaints should write to him at once and avail them-selves of the same, as positively no free samples can be obtained after Oct. 10. Ad-dress Dr. R. Schiffman, 325 Rosabel street, at. Panl, Minn.

### BEYOND THE SEA.

At Charleville, France, lightning two choir boys were ringing the bells. One of the boys was killed instantly.

Some weeks ago a dentist at Liege, workingman, received a slight scratch be amputated.

The Hungarian wine dealer who has hitherto provided Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria with select wines announces that his conscience does not permit. him to have any more dealings. whatever with that potentate so long as the latter is under suspicion of having connived at the murder of ex-Premier Stambouloff, the friend of Hungary.

### Metal Wheels for Your Wagons

The season for cutting corn fodder being close at hand, it may be well for farmers to get a set of these low metal wheels with wide tires. They can be had any size wanted from 20 to 56 inches in diameter, with tires from 1 to 8 inches wide. By having low wheels enables you to bring the wagon box down low, saving one man in loading fodder, etc. It is also very convenient loading and unloading manure grain, hogs, etc., and will save in la-bor alone their cost in a very short time. These wheels are made of best material throughout, and have every possible advantage over the high woodon wheels with narrow tires, and wil outlast a dozen of them. There will also be no resetting of tires necessary, and consequently no blacksmiths' bills to pay. Wide tires save your horses and prevent cutting up your fields. For further information write The Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy,

who will mail catalogue free apon application.

Within the last two years more than 2,000 artificial fish-ponds have been constructed in Missouri.



# THE INDIANS OF WISCONSIN AND MINIJESOTA.

They Are Good, Bad and Indifferent Mostly Indifferent-All the Romance of the Tribes, Has Disappeared.

AMONG THE RED MEN.



road stations and other public places, where they come from the reservations or from their own wigwams on ground they occupy in fee simple. In a hurried trip one cannot study up the reason for this dreadful lapse in the Indian's social condition from what he was in the days when he was making a career to be celebrated by poets and elocutionists. Lo speaks for himself now, and there tan be no question but that his existence is far from poetic. Six bucks came up on the St. Paul train the other day, writes a Dulath correspondent. They got on at White Bear Lake and got off at Snake River. These sound like dime novel names, but they are perfectly straight. Both are stations on the St. Paul and Duluth road. The six braves looked like almost any other six Indians you can see up here. They wouldn't draw a remark from anyone but a stranger or a fenderfoot. The

eastern man, whose knowledge of Inlately struck the church steeple while dians in the northwest is mainly confined to the impressions made by "Hiawatha," would be suddened by a contemplation of them. Here were six Belgium, while extracting a tooth of a descendants probably of some chief "in the land of the Dacotahs," whose prinon the right hand. Later inflammation cipal business in life just then seemed set in, and ultimately the arm had to to be to reach the bottom of a big black bottle of a compound of alcohol and orange cider.

It is against the law, so I am told, to sell fire-water to the red man, so the cute aborigine has evolved the idea of dealing in alcohol "used in the arts." This can be booght at one store. At another shop he buys the orange cider which, mixed with the alcohol, gives it a fine rose water aspect and a fairly agreeable taste. The Indian makes the

mixture as soon as he gets the ingredients, and the result is a dose, in comparison with which Jersey Lightning is simply a drop of cold water. When tangled up with the proper proportion of Indian, the result is truly appalling.

In this particular case the bottle was in charge of a strapping big fellow



JOSEPH LEMIEUX 3 HOUSE ON WISCONSIT POINT.

with rings in his ears and the slash marks of old wounds on his face. He was dressed in a straw hat, a fiannel shirt, some white man's last year's blazer and cheap striped trousers. «His feet were first encased in stockings of the six pair for a quarter kind, and then in a pair of beautifully embroidered moccasins. The bottoms of his trousers were wrapped tightly around his legs, above his ankles, and held there by the tops of his stockings. Then he wore a belt, and from underneath his blazer, at the back, peeped the pointed end of a big leather knife sheath. The knife was there, too, he told me, but no one in the car asked him to show it-everybody believed him. It was a sight to see these degenerate sons of the forest going down before the great American train boy. The Indians had money, the train boy wanted it, and he got it. He sold them cigars, cigarettes, oranges, chewing gum, something of nearly everything he had in fact, and when the train pulled in at Snake River one of them had almost bought a fifteen cent edition of a pocket speller. The lee-way of one more station would have found the Indian in possession of the speller, and the boy with the red man's fifteen cents, and I have no doubt but that all hands would have been the better off for the exchange But that the Indian may occasionally develop is unquestionable. Let me tell you of one whom I met here. He is a thorough-bred Chippewa named Joseph Roy, of fine physique, and a thorough gentleman, too, so the neighbors say. He has property worth \$20,000, lives in good house, is able to speak French, English and German besides his native tongue, and he can read Latin. Of ourse he is one among ten thousand, but still his case shows that there are good Indians besides dead ones. Like most of the red men here. Roy is a Roman Catholic, and he observes with of Commerce placed the number in great punctiliousness all the ordinances 1293 at about 600,000. Between these of the church. The priest who ministers to the congregation here, which is most largely made up of Indians, addresses his people 2. at in Chippewa and the native cotton very fine yarn. The tain depth has been reached. afterwards in English. One of the curious sights of this country, although you meet with very few Duluth people who have ever seen it, is the Chippewa settlement over on Wisconsin Point. The point is the Wisconsin end of a long tongue of land Superior, from the "nose" of the lake | nuts."-Chicago Record.

for eleven miles east, starting opposite Duluth. It is formed of sand piled up Glittering T by the wash of the lake on the upper side of the strip, and the drift or current from the St. Louis and the Net madji rivers on the lower side, and it is bounded by Lake Superior, therefore, and by Superior and Allonez bays These bays constitute the finest harbors on the lakes-so they tell you up here, although one doesn't need to be told that there is an essential difference

in the cost of maintaining an expensive breakwater and just letting nature do the work in her very complete and very inexpensive style. Ingress is had to these harbors through the "Entry," which also divides the tongue into Minnesota and Wisconsin points, the one on the east side of the Entry being known as Wisconsin Point and the one on the west as Minnesota Point.

From Duluth the easiest way to get to the settlement is to go down to Conor's Point ferry, cross - over in the wheezy little steamer to West Superior. re-embark in another car, which takes you past the whaleback barge workswhere the Christopher Columbus, of World's Fair fame, was built-and on down Tower avenue, named, by ... the way, for a distinguished Philadelphia financier. Jealous Duluth real estate men say of the place and its population, "the town of West Superior lies on both sides of Tower avenue; so do the people." Eventually the street car lets you out at a point near to Nettleton Slip. where boats are available. It looks like a half mile down to Allonez Bay, but if the wind and the wash of the Nemadii are right, it's about four. It is worth the pull, though, to beach a boat in a quiet spot along the shore of Allonez where the very atmosphere is pregnant with reminiscences of the early French explorers, and where great, tall pines emphasize the apparent remoteness of the spot from the rest of the world. There, when a birch bark canoe is pulled far up on the sand, nothing is needed to complete the picture one's fancy conjectures up save real Indians and sure enough wigwams.

It is somewhat disappointing then to see Frank Sky and his wife and his gun. Frank is a thoroughbred Chippewa, of moderately good understanding of English, but as an Indian, and as a feature of that landscape, he is out of harmony. His tepee is built of store box boards and odds and ends that have washed up on the lake side of the point; inside he has a small stove with a pipe to carry the smoke out, instead of being mindful of all traditions of Indians by building his fire on the floor and having a hole cut in the roof by which the smoke could escape. A little further over is the cabin of Joseph

ALONEZ BAY FROM WISCONSIN POINT emieux, a half-breed French-Cana

lian. Lemieux's headquarters are a trifle more commodious than Sky's parlors, but hardly more elaborate in their workmanship. The two places are the Widener and Elkins mansions of Wisconsin Point. Lemieux talks no English-only Canadian French and Chip pewa. His wife is a Chippewa and talks that language, so he gets along with her all right, although an eastern Pennsylvanian, whose linguistic attainments were confined to an imperfect acquaintance with English and Pennsylvania ance with English and Fellis, take Dutch, would naturally have some diffi-culty in making himself solid with the juice would seem to be a weak and in-

# CANADA'S MODEL SEA SERPENT.

eth, Vicious Eyes, Crested

Head. and a Lashing Tail. Quebec opecial: The latest Canadian sea scipent story shows a charge of habitat on the part of the monster. From Black lake, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, the source of the reports has been transferred to Lake the Wayagamack, situated between Lake St. John railway and the St. Manrice river, and well within the region visited by so many American anglers every summer. The truth of the last report is vouched for by L. E. Roy, who is well known in scientific circles, and by two guides, Mercier and Marcheterre. All three are regarded as well worthy of confidence. The three men say that while fishing in the lake large bubbles rose to the surface, the water became foamy, and then there appeared at the center of the troubled expanse an enormous snake like head. This was followed soon by a long sinuous body, fully three feet in circumference and seventy-five feet long. Mr. Roy stopped fishing. Although the canoe was some 200 yards from the monster, the occupants could discern plainly the open mouth, the glittering row of teeth, and the vicious eyes. The creature evidently was discomposed by the presence of the canoe for it immediately gave vent to a series of hissing sounds, reared its crest, and thrashed the water with its tail. Mr Roy ordered his men to return to camp Bending to their paddles, they made the little craft\_spin toward the shore The serpent rushed after them. When the cance grated on the beach Roy hastily disembarked. He ran to the log camp and secured his rifle. Taking as careful aim as the excited condition of his nerves permitted, he fired shot after shot at the reptile. One shot only seemed to take effect. As it struck the serpent it gave a louder hiss than usual and sank out of sight. The lake near shore soon after became discolored with blood. Roy and the guides remained watching for hours, hoping that the dead body of the monster would rise to the surface. They were doomed to disappointment. The incident has

given rise to great excitement among the scattered people of the St. Maurice region, and some of the older inhabitants recall legends of long ago when Lake Wayagamack was believed to be the home of a water demon ...



Rather Go Down.

Two sons of Erin were observed yes terday gazing intently at the towering height of the Jackson building. "I'll tell you what it is, Pat," said one, "I'd rather fall up than down, if

was on that roof." "Well, I hadn't," replied Pat, "for if I fell down I'd know I was going to

land somewhere, but if I fell up the

devil only knows where I would

sthrike."

Lemon Juice as Polish. Lemon juice applied to cast iron ar ticles gives an excellent finish to the surface of the metal. It turns the portion of polished cast iron to which it is applied to a bronze black, and when touched over with shellac varnish will Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report



### FLOTSAM.

The Indians of Oregon eat grasshoppers, roasted, also pulverized crickets. Abraham Rimes, of Fulton county, Indiana, has just married his eleventh wife, having been married and divorced ten times.

There were recently 324 physicians present in consultation at the bedside of a member of the imperial family of China.

It is said that if the sun's influence was entirely withdrawn from the earth, universal death would ensue within three days.

A painter of Marseilles earned \$2,000 ecently by standing in one position on a pedestal twenty-eight hours. This was done on a wager.

A coon cat in Lewiston, Maine, not only plays the plano, but when it wants to look out of the window pushes up the curtain, if it happens to be down.

The only fish that breathes with its tail is the periophthalmus, a native of the Maylayand swamps. If the tail is painted over with oil or varnish the fish dies of suffocation.

It cost \$100,000 a year to keep up the Bois de Boulogne, but from \$40,000 to \$50,000 is derived from the park itself, and from the rents of the race courses, restaurants and private houses in it.

It is said that the cocoanut plam of the Phillippine islands sometimes produces pearls, like those of the ocean composed of carbonate of lime, and that the bamboo yields opals, which are found in its joints.

A club of people with six fingers on each hand exists in London. The secretary of the club reports that there are 2,173 persons with six, and 431 with seven fingers on one hand. There is but one person living with eight fingers.

It is said that there are 360,000 cats in England, and sixty-nine varieties. A pure"tortoise-shell tom cat is very rare, as is also a female red tabby. Some cats are actually vegetarians, and a curious variety from Burmah live entirely upon water.

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

Editor Sprecher of the Schuyler (Neb.) Quill owns more houses than any other man in that town.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.-S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec.2, '94

Anyhow, Trilby cannot be held respon-ble for the bloomer craze,-Milwaukee Journal. \* 🐨

Every mother abould always have at hand a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Nothing else so good for pain, weakness, colds and sleeplessness

The man who keeps up with the latest books and magazines isn't going to have time to carn the money to buy 'em.

Now is the time to cure your Corns with Hindercorns. It takes them out perfectly gives comfort to the feet. Ask your druggist forit 10

The nights grow cold and the proposals of marriage failing upon the listening ear of the summer girl have more and more the sound of the last call to the dining car.

FLINGS AT THE FAIR SEX.

Women are usually tender-hearted, but it is not uncommon for them to engage in crewel work. "Well, old .chap, how did your wife

receive you when you got home last "Wouldn't speak to me," night?" 'Lucky dog. Mine did."-Judy.

"I say, old man, what's that awful row going on next door?" "Oh, that's the Omphale club. The ladies are having their first whist party of the season."--Punch.

He-Why does Miss Middleage persist in singing "My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon?" She-Because he can't come down and deny it .--- Harper's Bazar.

"Oh," she said, "your conduct is "I enough to make an angel weep!" don't see you shedding any tears," he retorted, and his tact saved und day .-Detroit Free Press.

"Doesn't Mrs. Noowoman strike you as a person of remarkably decided opinions?" "Naw. She can't make up her mind, apparently, whether she wants to be a gentleman or a lady."--Indianapolls Journal.

"Shall I sing something, Mr. Van Braam?" asked Miss Screech, as she swung around on the plano stool. "Perhaps you had better not," replied the young man; "I read in a newspaper that ear-piercing was no longer stylish."-Boston Courier.

"I saw Mrs. K. going into an auction sale last Monday. Isn't her craze for bargains extraordinary?" "Yes, indeed; I believe she could die happy if she knew she would be laid out on a bargain counter and be buried as a remnant."-Harlem Life.

### Nebraska's Fertile Soil.

Nebraska will produce this year 223,000,-000 bushels of grain, besides an abundance of potatoes, hay and other crops. Low Harvest Excursion rates will be in effect to all points on the Burlington Route west of the Missouri river September 10 and 24. and 24 Call on your nearest ticket agent, or ad-

dress J. FRANCIS,-General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Net-

Up Winnipeg way farm laborers get \$2 a day and board for the harvest; but Winnipeg is a long way off.

A summer outing is desirable and bene-ficial, but a trip on a banana skin should be avoided; it lowers one's dignity.

A Kentuckian has been fined \$100 for squeezing a woman's hand. At this rate what would be the cost of an aromatic Blue Grass kiss?—New York Recorder.



Hegeman's Campher Ice with Gives rime. The original and only reaches. Carro Chapter Mande and Face Odd Borns Kit. U.G. Chapter d Mande Samuel Fielden, the pardoned Chicago anarchist, is now a hard working farmer in Colorado. "Kanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warrante to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Frice 16 cents. The Defender is as tall as a fourteen story building, and a great deal better looking.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly sdapting 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 remed. Syrup of Figs. Its c rellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleas-ant to the taste, 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 perfection because it acts on the Vid profession, because it acts on the Kid-neys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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.



& UPWARDS easily ma is with small cap ale method of systematic speculation and full particul rairee. Nal'i liani mon & Co., 612 Om ha didg , Chica...o



## COTTON MILLS IN JAPAN.

Flourishing Industry Built Up During the Past Fifteen Years.

Cotton manufacturing in Japan is the growth of the last fifteen years. Not a cotton mill, with one exception, of those now in operation was in operation prior to 1880. There is now running in Kagoshima a mill of 3,030 spindles that has been in operation since 1865. In 1880 and 1881 an era of cotton manufacturing was inaugurated by the erection of 14,000 to 15,000 spindle mills. In 1882 a 61,200-spindle mill was put in at Osaka. This mill is the largest ever erected in Japan. There are two 3),-000-spindles, one at Tokio and the other at Osaka. The latter location is the principal manufacturing center in the empire. Nearly, if not fully, one-half of the cotton spindles are to be found there. The cotton mills at Osaka are reported as paying average annual dividends of 18 per cent, the highest having been 28 per cent and the lowest 8 per cent. Not more than about ten years ago thepeople depended almost wholly upon foreign products of factory-made cotton fabrics, while now not over a fourth of this demand comes from foreign sources. The Cotton Spinners' association of Japan is the most reliable source of information, and that placed the number of spindles in 1894 at 385,265, yet the Yokohama Chamber two authorities we put our estimate of that the heat of the earth may be

Japan will never be able to spin from cotton is not suitable for anything but for the spinning of coarse yarns.

Police Justice-What's the charge against this man? Policeman -- Impersonating an officer. "What did he do?" "He walked up to a street venwhich parallels the south shore of Lake | der's stand and took a handful of pea-

effective acid for metal, but eve knows how quickly a knife bl steel will blacken when used to temon, and the darkening of po fron by the acid is very beautiful

PUPULAR SCIENCE.

Prof. Emery E. Smith of California, has succeded by experiments in crossfertilization in producing an entirely new violet, highly scented and of great beauty.

Lake Superior is in danger of losing its distinction of being the largest fresh-water lake in the world. African explorers begin to think Lake Victoria Nyanza is larger.

A trade journal says: Molasses as a food for cattle in Germany is in great demand, and the dairy interest has been stimulated by this by product of the sugar factories.

, Prof. Holden of Lick Observatory writes that before the art of photographing the moon can be carried to greater success there must be plates of greater sensitiveness and finer grain. One of the most remarkable features of earthquake pulsations is their great

duration. The originating earthquake may last but a few seconds, while the ground at a distance may rock gently through a small angle for hours. Alfred C. Lane writes that ten miles

above the earth the cold is far below zero, while ten miles below the surface everything is red hot. This latter is not so certain. It is thought by some 530,000 spindles. The cotton mills of wholly due to the absorption from the sun, and so may decrease after a cer-

> That steam power is still, and will continue to be for an indefinite period, the greatest artificial force, and consequently the greatest competitor of human labor, is argued by an English writer, from the standpoint that, as estimated in England, a horse costs ten times as much as steam power, and human labor ninety times as much.

and in-	looking.	PATENTS Ges Rich Quickly Send for "100 Investions Was- PATENTS ud." Edgar Tale & Company, 343 Broadway, N.Y.		
ery one lade of o cut a polished l.	FITS-All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and S2 trial bottle free to			
	Fit cases. Bend to Dr. Kline, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.	W. N. U. St. L950-89.		
	Among the wedding presents recently received by a Maine bride were a hymn			
	book and a gun.	When answering advertisements kidnly mention this paper.		
Ifornia	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		





Is not Behind The Times. Neither are the women

who use it. Thous-ands of thrifty housekeepers say that

Clairette Soap is an improvement on any soap they ever used. Try it and compare results.

Sold everywhere. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS. 

# INCOLA SOCIALIST - LABOR

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

FUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

-BY THE-

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

\$11 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

H. S. ALEY, Local Manager.

Subscription-In Advance

Year, to United States or Can-

Advertising.

TRADISTRE

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

OPERATIVE

WORCESTER, ATTENTION !

WANTED-WANTED:

All the subscribers to the Worcester

Wanted, also, all who desire the W

ription on our subscription list.

for Word

Want fourth: The Socialists of Worce

The right is reserved to reject advertis-

# MARYLAND AT WORK.

HELP THE SOCIALIST LABOR PAR TT IN THEIR JUST STRUGGLE FOR LABOR'S EMAN-CIPATION.

Don't Fail to Sign Your Name at the City Hall in Order to Get Our Ticket on the Official Ballot.

If ever a time was propitious for a labor party in Maryland it is now. The old parties have both nominated for Governor a millionaire. Both sworn enemies of labor. One a merchant prince of Baltimore, who used all his influence to de-feat, and finally succeeded by amendment after amendment, in defeating the child labor bill before the last Legislature. A man who, so 'tis said, declared that he could fix the labor vote of Baltimore for arrangements made by agents, if, in \$2,000. opinion they are not suitable or

The other a coal baron, in whose mines the great mining strike occurred last summer, and when the men, by peaceable and lawful means, had succeeded in preventing other workers from taking their places, when every mine in Maryland save one was closed, and victory about to perch upon the banner of labor, this man, who comes before the people as a candidate for the highest office in the State, although no breach of peace had occurred, telegraphed to Governor Brown for the militia, which in a few hours was upon the field, and the miners practically forced to resume work at the point of the bayonet.

Opposed to these men are the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party: For Governor, Henry F. Andrews of Caroline County, farmer and miller, a man whose countenance bears the marks of a lifetime of toil, and whose heart beats in unison with the great Labor movement of the world. For Mayor, F. B. Golden, a shoemaker by trade, and a man whose whole life has been spent on the side of labor in its battles against the encroachments of capital. and who is now pointing the way, not only to the amelioration, but to the emancipation of labor from the dominion of capital. For Sheriff, Wm. Toner, a young blacksmith, whose speeches before the City Hall on Sunday afternoon, introduced him to thousands of the workingmen of Baltimore

Will the workingmen of Baltimore fail LABOR who are in arrears to pay up, so to recognize where their true interests lie? the Worcester Section of the S. L. P. can Will they halt long before deciding to vote settle with the "Socialist Newspaper Unfor the candidates of Labor? No! Thousands sympathize with us, and are only waiting for the oportunity to prove it at LABOR to pay in advance for it, so the the ballot box.

Section can go on the "cash in advance" But the powers that be, ever watchful asis. After the first issue in October the to tighten their hold upon the people have W. LABOR will not be sent to a single caused to be enacted a law under which. address regularly who has not paid his before we can get our candidates upon the official ballot, there must go to the office Want third: An increase in paid subof the Supervisor of Elections at the City Hall, and sign the nomination papers of our candidates, 500 citizens for Governor, wake up; let'us see what is in Worcester LABOR belongs to us and 300 for Mayor, and while thousands rester LABOR belongs to us Why not use it and why not dy to read it? How do you are waiting to vote for us, they cannot do as unless we get upon the official ballot. With these facts in view it is incumbent t to increase the Socialist vote in this upon every Bocialist and every worker ity if the people don't know what Sowho believes in the political action of in is? Doesn't W. LABOR present Labor, to go at oncesto the City Hall and alism? Do you know of another that place their name upon the list, and not to it better? Do you expect the people give their fellow-workers any rest until go out hunting for you with a gun to they have done likewise.

p you to get Socialist reading? Not We are at a point where if we expect to So get your LABORS together gain the respect of the people we must if you got any; if you haven't, send to succeed in getting upon the official ballot the manager for some, and go out hunting So awahe! Comrades of the Socialist Larsel. It is the best kind of weather bor party! The bugle calls to action! r converts. Now, co-workers, let us Every man in his place! Thousands of workers are boung from the corrupt old And we want the workingmen of Worparties. Shall we enroll them under our er to know that this is their paper. own red banner? If so, prepare to make ant read it. You will find a copy in the any sacrifice that we might succeed in Free Public Library each week as issued. getting the necessary number of names,

saloons closed and faithful public servants elected. He forgot to state the m of starving wage workers of Kansas City. He forgot to state that the working people, the producers of all this wealth, are living in huts and hovels, and he failed to give a remedy for the social diseases that make life not worth living. . . .

A Kansas City paper says that the wealth of the Rothschilds amounts to nearly \$2,000,000,000. This is the result of labor's products. No wonder that Alphonse de Rothschild expressed the following ideas about the struggle for labor's emancipation:

"I do not believe in the so-called labor movement. I am confident that the workingmen, generally speaking, are satisfied with their condition, and have neither cause nor desire to complain. They are, I am convinced, indifferent to Socialism, To be sure, some agitators make plenty of noise, but that amounts to nothing. They do not influence the honest and reasonable workingman. In considering the so-called labor movement it is nervesary, however, to distinguish sharply good from bad workmen. Only the idle, good-for-nothings desire the eight hour day. Serious men, fathers of families, work as long as they think necessary for their own and their children's needs. Frighten and threaten capital and it vanishes. Capital is like water. Grasp it violently and it slips through your fingers; treat it gently, dig a canal through which to lead it, and it runs whreever you will. Capital is a country's fortune. It represents the energy, intelligence, thrift and labor of the people. Capital is labor."

Yes, capital, i. e., Capitalism, gets frightened the moment the wheel of labor stands still. Why? Because capital is the stolen, accumulated product of the people's labor.



Several conventions have been held in this State. The Populists of this State nominated a Republican for Supreme Judge, a Democrat for County Treasure At their convention it was nothing but an A. P. A. wrangle against Catholics, and a Catholic wrangle against the A. P. As. These fellows are after office so bad that they will do most anything to get it. . . .

At the Democratic State Convention one poor fool didn't know if he was a Demo orat or a Protestant, so they are of the same callber. Of course, why shouldn't they be? They fuse nearly all the time, if not on State offices, then on County offices.

Have you, ye Omaha Pops, still the nerve to say: "We favor Socialism and are as good a Socialist as you are?" If so. why do you stay in such an office-seeking party? A party that will sell every principle for office.

The "Independent American" of Creston, Io., says in regard to the Socialists of Chicago that Mayor Swift of Chicago dill right in refusing to permit the Socialists to march under the red flag on Labor Day, I should like to ask the writer of the above paragraph if the red flag is not American, is not the universal brotheshood of man American?

Bob Schlilling of Milwaukee is still work ing hard for the silver bugs. But Socialism he don't want: Of course the Socialists are poor and can't pay as much for his work as the silver bugs can. And who dare say anything in the matter? . He knows what is best for himself. The people who read his paper be d-d.

The editor of the "Western Laborer" of this city gave Judge Ambrose a good send-off in regard to Ambrose's assertion on Labor Day that Socialism and Anar-

# JAMES KEIR HARDIE.

**MIS AGITATION TOUR THROUGHOUT** THE COUNTRY.

Chicago, Sept. 11, 1895. Comrades: By request I have undertaken the arrangement of meetings for Mr. J. Keir Hardle, to be held on his return from California. We desire to make arrangements for the

following cities: Lincoln, Neb., about October 1. Omaha, about October 2. Kansas City, Mo., about October 4. St. Louis, Mo., about October 6. Springfield, Ills., about October 8. St. Paul, Minn, about October 12. Sheboygan, about October 14. Indianapolis, Ind., about October 18. Louisville, Ky., about October 18. Cincinnati, O., about October 2. Columbus, O., about October 23. Cleveland, O., about October 24. Toledo, O., about October 26. Detroit, Mich., about October 27. Buffalo, N. Y., about October 29. Pittsburg, Pa., about October 31. Washington, D. C., about November 2. Baltimore, Md., about November 4. Philadelphia, about November 6. New York, about November 8. Boston, about November 10. Hartford, Conn., about November 12. Brooklyn, N. Y., about November 14. These dates will necessarily be som what changed by circumstances, but in each case all arrangements except exact date can be made in advance.

Arrangements must include hotel expenses, railroad fare from the preceding stopping place, and such additional compensation to Mr. Hardy as will be adeguate to his efforts and for you possible under the circumstances.

Wherever it is possible to de so, please arrange for the joint co-operation of all the Organized Labor in your city, so that the meeting will be a truly representative mass meeting, and the expenses thus shared, will be but a trifle for each organized body represented.

Please reply to this at your earliest convenience, and if it is in your power to give information or aid in our arrangements at any other point besides your own, we shall welcome your assistance. Yours fraternally,

THOMAS J. MORGAN, 153 La Salle st. (Room 11), Chicago, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA, ATTENTION!

The New York "People" publishes the

Socialist Labor Party ticket for West Moreland County: Sheriff. John Keck of West Newton,

American Section. First Director of the Poor, Charles Ma-

geri of Irwin, German Section. Second Director of the Poor. Henry Gu-

der of Yohoghany. Other offices to be filled later. Readers of "The People," "Vorwarts,"or any other Socialist paper are requested to ad their names to J. Wilson Becker, Greensburg, West Moreland County, Pa., at once to let him know if they will help arrange meetings and support the ticket. ocialist papers please copy. Also all Socialists in Allegheny, Fayette, Blair or Washington counties are earnestly requested to communicate with me, prompty letting me know what they are able and willing to do. J. WILSON BECKER.

IS GLAD TO SEE LABOR MORE IM-PROVED THAN EVER.

Los Angeles, Sept. 17, 1895. Dear Comrades: LABOR comes regular, and am glad to see it more improved than ever. To help on the good work for the Improvement Fund, I enclose one dollar.

# PLATFORM -07 788-

Adopted at the Chicage Convention

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

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

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

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

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, lare perpetuated, that the

People May Be Kept In Bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; and,

Whereas, The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution this system, through the destructive action of its failures and orises 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 pracle means the politi

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 mora lity. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

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

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

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

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

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

3. municipal self government.

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

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

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

### THE SOCIALIST ALBUM.

"The Socialist Album" has just been published by Section St. Louis. This book is one of the best productions of Socialist agitation literature. It is the first work of its kind ever published by and for the Socialist abor Party of America. Every Socialist must have a copy of this valuable Album. The Socialist Album is 9x12 inches in sise; it contains 50 fine illustrations on the Social question which speak louder than a hunired articles on Socialism. Besides, it contains 67 of the best Socialist Labor poems and a number of short but interesting articles on Socialism. Comrades, we know you will welcome this new illustrated Socialist

work. Price 25 cents a copy, which includes postage. Five copies will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada for \$1.00. Strictly cash in advance. No orders filled on credit. Send in 25c, or \$1.00 for five copies and The Socialist Album will immediately be mailed to your address.

Address SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION all Walant Street, St. Louis, M.

# TO THE FRIENDS OF OUR CAUSE

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

After many months of struggle we " 1. succeeded 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

# following:

. . .

it sent to your home, send your name and address with your dollars, halves or quar-ters, and it will come to your residence until the expiration of the time you paid

stie. We can't always live.

For the Worcester Section, S. L. P. L. D. USHER, Manager.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Mrs. Merrifield and Mr. Herbert N. Casson Will Speak at Public Meetings.

Merrifield will address a mass m in Worcester October 3 in Franklin Hall, 586 Main street, at 8 p. m. Mrs. Merrifield is one of the best speakers in the State. Don't fall to hear her.

Comrade Casson will address a meeting October 12 8 p. m., in Acaium Hall, 56 Main street.

Advertise these meetings, comrades, and d to the manager or call for just the stuff to help you do so. ORGANIZER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., LECTURES.

sions on political, so-Lectures and discu and economic questions every Sunday al and e me: Sunday, October 6of Artemus Ward as an orian, Daniel De Leon; Sun-October 13-Why We Kick, Peter E. wes; Sunday, October 20-Education; a. Workingman's Point of View, s. H. Matchett; Sunday, October 77-ountry as It Is and as It Might Be, of Hughan.

m," pub gie Tax vs. Socialis

very reader gained. for Lanon war sgainst private Capital.

n in our time!

or send for a copy, and if you then want so that the thousands who are waitin may have the opportunity to declare themselves.

> If the present opportunity is lost, it may be years before another presents itself. Upon our action this fall depends the future of the political labor movement in the State of Maryland. Shall we proceed upon the revolutionary lines thus far followed out, or shall we surrender the field to those who might perhaps lead the workers into the swamp of reaction again? Fellow workers: Lend all your energies to the desired result.

(The office of the Board of Supervisors at the City Hall is open from \$ a. m. to 3 p. m. Comrade Toner will be present every day, and no difficulty will be experienced.

KANSAS CITY NOTES.

"It is hard work." says Comrade Roedi ger, "but it has to be done."

Let every member of Kansas City subscribe to Kansas City "Labor."

Every Bocialist comrade of Kansas City ould make it his duty to attend our meetings regularly.

When will Kansas City get rid of the political boodlers and corruptionists? Net before they fight their battle under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

. . .

"Tramps do not fare as badly as some people imagine," says a K. C. capitalist sheet. This is the old capitalist song. Acng to this assertion it is not so bad after all, if \$5,000,000 American people are forced into trampism.

"The growth of Kansas City" was the bject of a lecture recently delivered by w. W. F. Richardson. The reverend ntieman told us that Kansas City has ar 2,600 retail business houses, 575 wholeile merchants, 17,000 factory hands, 180 rehes and but M public schools, etc. ter the reverend wants the Su

chism were and the san thing That's right. Let them know that they Album." Yours fraternally, don't have it all their own way. J. E. ANDERSON.

FOR BOSTON SOCIALISTS.

Holyoke LABOR is about to lose one of its best friends and supporters. Dr. M. C. Groppeser is to locate permanently in Boston, Mass. We wish him success and hope our friends in Boston will take notice of this change. They will find him a man of the people.

### BUSINESS IN HOLYOKE.

Comrade Ruther Answers the Holyoke "Democrat."

More men with business ability and with ess interests in the community ought to be elected to both branches of the City Council, especially to the lower board .-Holvoke Democrat. Sept. 18.

For heavens sake do you want to bank rupt the city? Isn't Mayor Chase a business man? And the seven aldermen, aint' they all business men? And the lower board nearly all business men? And all the heads of departments, aren't they all business men?

Oh, of course, they are not in it, and what is more, they are hot wanted. But if they know a thing or two they will send up a few kickers to keep the business men from falling asleep at the City Hall meetings over the empty treasury. No. Mr. "Democrat," if you have much more business legislature in Holyoke, you will surely bankrupt the city. / M. RUTHER.

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER IMPROVE. MENT FUND.

H. R. C. J. Goodwin, Los Angeles, Cal..... 1.00 Previously received ...... SL. Total

Also twenty-five cents for the

C. J. GOODWIN.

ATTENTION.

A Word With Our Readers and Friends.

Comrade and Friends: The Socialist press is our strongest weapon. You know this as well as we do.

But perhaps you also know that a Socialist paper cannot be published on wind. It takes money to pay the bills. Our we failed to pay our bills we should simply be compelled to give up business. It is no more than right and just that you pay your subscription. Don't wait for the local manager to call for the money, but go there and pay the little amount you owe. We do all in our power

to make this paper a success in every respect. Now it is for you to do your share of the work. Thousands of Soclalists are proud of this paper. We are now entering our national campaign, and it is our intention to make the Socialist Newspaper Union one of the most formidable weapons in the next national political struggle of the Socialist Labor party against the parties of 'capitalism. By the aid of the Socialist Newspaper Union we shall be able to put up a strict Socialist ticket in every State of the Union, and when, in November, 1896, the Socialist votes will be counted throughout the country the party of socialism may announce the glorious news that hundreds of thousands of votes have been cast for vie liem

Don't wait; pay up your subscription right now. Enable your local manager to ettle his bills with the S. N. U. and we assure you that we shall attend to the rest of the agitation work.

Fraternally. CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE SO-CIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Socializa must inevitably superde Capitaliam.

In the meantime, and with a view

to immediate improvement in the condition of labor, we present the following demands:

### Social Demands.

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

2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other

means of public transportation and communication; but no employe shall weekly expenses have to be paid, and if be discharged for political reasons. 3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gassworks, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchaes; but no employe shall be discharged for political rea sons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-abridged right of mbination.

and our circulation will be unlimited.

Therefore, we appeal to all our Com rades 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, 313 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

Yours in the noble cause of Labor and Socialism,

CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE. SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

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

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

ever reads these lines, whether friend m or not, is cordially invited to attend and take part in the discussion. The ers and friends of the S. L. P. should make it their particular business, not only to attend in person, but to bring as many friends along as possible. This is the first service they can render our great cause.

and the state

-----

And where do the workingmen come in?