SOCIALISM GOVERNS THE WORLD. LABOR OWNIA VINCIT.

WHOLE NO. 25.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1895.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

THE AGED NOW AND UNDER SOCIALISM.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF CUT-THROAT COMPETITION ? IS IT NOT YOUR SACRED DUTY TO HELP THE SO-GIALIST LABOR PARTY BRING ABOUT A SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND JUSTICE FOR ALL!

Make Life as Pleasant as Possible for All Manillad.

While Shakespeare, in his "Seven Ages," divides man's life into seven stages, for all practical purposes one may say there are five, viz.; infancy, childhood, youth, manhood, and old age. Life during the first three stages is spont under suitable conditions, is more of a dream than anything else, to the average individual. One is living in a state of expectation, and consequently is disposed to look upon the bright side of all that may transpire.

It is only when one reaches manhood or womanhood and begins to grapple with life's problems that things assume a serious aspect. The most important problem that confronts the average parent is that of providing for his children, and the next to see that they are fully equipped for the battle of life. . . .

In fact, all of us desire that our children should start out on life's voyage with better prospects than the ones under which we started. In many of our lives there will come a time when all of our children, one by one, will slip the cable that has anchored them to the paternal hearthstone, will raise their sails and launch their bark out on the ocean of life, and perhaps then for the first time we will begin to fully realize how transient is life and how rapidly we are reaching that point in our existence where we can be of little use to ourselves or mankind at large. . . .

Should we have been successful in the race of life from a financial standpoint, we may possibly derive a great deal of comfort in our travel down the shady side of life, as there will be no necessity for us to worry concerning our material wants; but, on the contrary, should our lot be cast among the majority of manthe have not the means to care fer be miscrable indeed.

will not only become a burden to ourselves, but to all around us. In fact. our room at all times will be considered more desirable than our company. We will be looked upon much as is the eld horse, or ox that have passed beyond their days of usefulness, and possibly be turned over to the almshouse to die, with no pleasant surroundings, with no friends or even acquaintances to cheer us up with an occasional smile or pleasant word.

Dear reader, this is what many, if not most of us, must pass through, should we live out the allotted age of three score and ten! How different and how much more humane will be the prospects under



for each student \$20 per year; 8 professors This gives the stupendous salary of \$297 a year for each professor. This college is not endowed and the only source of the salaries is the tuition. The catalogue temptingly proclaims to its patrons that there are "many new avenues of work opened to graduates." They have uncon

D.'s. and long years of experience can command only \$297 a year, what will a green graduate command? Probably it is such "work" as is furnished by the capitalist beasts-the "work" of shooting down the laboring class.

"In Europe there was a general prosperity and abundance," says Chauncey Deof St. Louis! pew. . This "prosperity and abundance" is probably the identical thing the press tells and within a very short time St. Louis us we are having so much of in this country, and of which our weak opwill have a powerful Socialist Woman's tics have been unable to discern. We Chub. have always claimed, and proved it, that a greater exuberance of "prosperity and the determined action of our women abundance" in America than in Europe, is indigenous to our soil. Hence, from De friends. The St. Louis "Republic," a cappew's revelation, there must be a superitalist paper, published a long report, of atural amount of "prosperity and abun- which we copy the following for the in-

Another meeting will be held shortly and by diligent missionary work the asciation hopes to have present at least from 75 to 100 women.

Among the active members is Mrs. Virginia Crusius, the well-known woman suffrage advocate. In explaining the object of the meeting to a reporter for the "Republic" last evening, she said:

"The movement is simply to air our husbands, sons and brothers in their work for the Socialist Labor movement. We are not a band of Anarchists, as some

house to discuss forming a women's cluts to push the cause along. After a preliminary organization it was agreed to issue a general call for all women in sympathy with the idea to attend a meeting Thursday ofternoon, October 2, at the residence of Mrs. Louisa Haeussler, 2922 Salena street. This was the meeting held Thurs-

Dear Mr. Hoehn-Inclosed please find printed statement of meeting. In the "Republic" of Saturday you will find even a much better account. Several people have called and expressed pleasure at the no-

EXCELLENT TACTICS

Followed by the Socialists of Lincoln, Neb.

Our Lincoln (Neb.) Comrades are send ing out the following circular to all persons that are in their reach: Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 1, 1895.

Dear Friend: Are you content with the present social

order? If not, are you willing to do all in your power, consistent with your own elfare, to make a change for the better? You are doubtless aware that the present social system has not always existed; but, on the contrary, grew out of a less perfect pre-existing system. If you believe in the social evolution of the race, you must, of necessity, believe that the present system cannot be perpetuated; but, instead; must evolve into one more perfect than any heretofor: existing. Are you a parent? If so, we take it for granted that you love your children, and desire their prosperity and happiness, as well as security for yourself in your old age. If single, we feel certain that you wish to see everyone happy, prosperous, and contented. In either case you must be aware that the present social system insures the fulfillment of none of these desires, but rather the contrary. In case you are not satisfied with the present social order, and believe it possible to improve it, please give this litle book (which one of your friends requested us to send you) a careful perusal, and should the sentiments therein expressed meet with your approval, we trust you will do all in your power to hasten the advent of Socialism in our time. After reading this book, should you feel that its circuation among the people will prove a blessing to humanity, also an aid to social evolution, and at the same time should you feel disposed to contribute something toward placing it in the hands of the people, please send "The Socialist," Box 1015. Lincoln, Neb., a list of names and addresses of persons to whom you wish the book sent, with ten cents for each copy desired, and the books will be promptly mailed to the parties named in your communication, unless they have already been supplied, in which case they will be sent to some one else. Should you disagree with the ideas advanced in this book, we shall be pleased to learn wherein you

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

ENCOURAGING WORDS TO OUR SO-CIALIST PIONEERS.

Gentlemen: We open this week with a smile. You, who are anxious for a change, buckle on your armor and prepare for the fray, for behold, our gladiator of the British Isles will be with us in November. . . .

The Reform Club will undertake the financial responsibilities, but all Comrades and friends must do their best to spread the news and bring the crowd. Either one of the large theatres or halls will be engaged. . . .

Who is he? Why, James Keir Hardle, of course. So all you quiet, stay-at-homes, get on your war paint and make the welkin sound. NOW is the time. THIS is the hour. So go to work with a will, and next week we will give fuller information. Next! . . .

I clip the following from the evening "Post" of last Saturday:

MATTHEW O'CONNELL'S CASE. Matthew O'Connell, whose case was mentioned vestorday, is in more need. He is sick and has no money, and his eldest girl is dying with bronchitis. He has two small children, with nothing to eat. He lives at 31 James street, and recently buried his wife. It is reported that a subscription had been taken up for him. It is true that he received money to bury his wife, and he had some \$48 beside, but he says people who came to his house took it out of his clothes, and he hasn't a penny. He has been to Father Cremin and Superintendent Bunnell several times, but could get no help from either.

Now, this is one case that comes to the surface to prove the corruption at the bottom, and it portrays exactly the relation of the clergy and capitalists towards the worker. Superintendent Bunnell, of course, is there to care for the poor and minister to their wants.

I suppose his excuse would be that though O'Connell and his children are starving for want of food, the weather is really delightful, and it would be wasting the city's money to give it out whilst the sun shines. You see, it might cause others to get sick and start out on the starva maket just to get relieved by the city.

CENTRAL PORT OF STREET "paupers" who go for relief to Mr. I nell in the winter. I remember once pass ing, the place last winter and I obs a couple of well-dressed women with large baskets cater.. Coming past half an hour later I saw the two women at the end of the street waiting for a car.

Just as I passed the door, a poor woman whom I knew to be in need came out. She tried to pass without being poticedi but I spoke to her and drew her attention to the two women. "Yes," she said, "it is shameful. Both of them have their husbands working, but they are "in" with Bunnell, and he gives them a big load every time they go."

. . .

So you see, my dear friends, OfConnell know he may have spent his life in toil struggled and fought against the gaunt wolf of hunger. I know his Gead wife might have been living if she had had proper care-but that don't bouch, the heart of dear Superintendent Bunnell! Ob. no! Now, if O'Connell could, have got some professional politician to put a word in for him, why, bless your life, the ganeresity of this dispenser of charity would have known no bounds. . . .

Socialism! . . .

Each will be insured an abundance to supply his wants as long as he lives, not as an object of charity, but as something that is his by rights. Under Socialism all will consider it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to make life as pleasant as possible for those who have toiled through the heat and the burden of the day and who have now reached that stage in life where they are entitled to rest from their labor. Fraternally,

Lincoln, Neb. H. S. ALEY, M. D.

SCME THOUGHT INCUBATORS.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CAPI-TALIST PARADISE AND THE HELL OF LABOR.

A dispatch says of the 5,000 survivors of the Armenian massacre, that "food is very scarce and working tools are laolans This is a heartrending state of affairs. It is a two-fold calamity. Though they are supplied with food, without tools they cannot produce the necessaries of life; and though they have tools without food, they are unable to work. Oh my God! There comes suddenly upon my ears the cry of not 5,000, but 5,000,000 who have neither food, tools or shelter; but my head reels, my brain burns when I learn it is not 5,-009.000 Armenians but 5,000,000 of my fellow countrymen. When I learn, on top of all this, that the pulpit, press and rostrum, cry down every effort to supply my starving countrymen with the tools and resources of producing the essentials of Me, I almost feel I shall sicken and die.

. . . .

The wrong and incongruities of our competitive system crops out in spite of all its dazzling veneers. While lately in Winchester, Ky., I visited the Wesleyan College. The people and environments showed much refinement; there was a great display of gallantry and hospitality, that is presumed to spring from wealth. But the catalogue of this college exposed to view - the real state of this glittering civilization.

dance" in our country. And just think of it: We miserable ungrateful working dogs do not appreciate it! In spits of this "prosperity and abundance" we put our hands over our Lellies and complain of empty stomachs. It is shear imagination, for Depew says there is "prosperity and abundance in Europe." Though our stamachs are empty, still they are always full of "prosperity and abundance." Thanks, Mr. Depew, for dispelling our delusion; we implore you to remember us poor dogs once more before you die.

I lately met a Kentucky farmer who complained bitterly of his negro tenant. who had suddenly left him in the midst of his growing crops. He said the negro was the best tenant he ever had; that the negro after having driven off his wife (the tenant's) he had substituted a housekeeper: that the grand jury indited him for adultery, and he and his housekeeper skipped. This farmer was a very devout Christian. To illustrate how the present system of greed drowned all his moral principles, he said he wished"the grand jury had let his C. R. DAVIS. nigger alone." · Brighton, Ill.

THE WAGE SLAVE'S SONG.

A job to keep I have, A boss to glorify, An ever-famished hide to save, And fit it for the sty.

To serve my present boss, His wishes to fulfill-Oh, may it all my powers engross To do my master's will.

Arm me with jealous care In my boss's sight to live, And let him me, his slave, prepare A strict account to give.

For him I toil and pray, And on his scrip rely. Assured if I my boss betray I'll from employment fly. WM. O. FORSYTH.

formation of our Comrades everywhere: "Something more than a score of women who believe in the Socialist Labor meve ment-chiefly because their husbands and fathers do-met at the residence of Mrs. Louise Haeussler, 2522 Salena street, yesterday afternoon and organized a woman's auxiliary to the Socialist Labor party. They elected officers and adopted a platform, the last plank of which declared a boycott on all business houses which do not recognize the rights of Organized Labor. There is also a plank declaring for equal suffrage, but the women say they want the men to have more rights. The platform in full is as follows:

About 25 Socialist women of St. Louis

started the work of organization last week

The public press was quite astonished at

"The main object of the Women's Socialist Club is to render all possible assistance to the advancement of the Socialist Labor movement, and to bring about the realization of the Socialist Labor party platform. We held that it is the sacred duty of every working woman to take an active part in the struggle of Organized Labor. and to work for the emancipation of the working class from the chains of modern wage slavery.

"We recognize the honest efforts and the good will of the middle-class women who work for women suffrage and equal rights; but we also recognize the fact that this equal rights agitation cannot help the millions of poor, oppressed wage-working women and their families. We recognize the fact that the only rights of our husbands, of our brothers and of our sons under the present capitalist system are the rights to spend their lives in slavery and misery, to work long hours, or to be out of work for months, to starve and to see their families starving.

"We believe that to demand the same rights as our husbands, brothers and sons would simply be to demand the same oppression, the same suffering and the same life of hardship and misery. We recognize the fact that we, the wage-working women, cannot be free as long as our husbands have to bear the chains of slav- Socialist Labor movement met at her THE SOCIALISTS OF LINCOLN. NER. be run uver.-Star and Kausan,

would make us out. "There is a vast difference between Socialism and Anarchism.

"I believe in the Socialist Labor party because it is the only party which has an equal suffrage plank in its platform. My time and energies are largely devoted to the equal suffrage movement, but I am not so busy that I cannot aid some in this woman's Socialist Labor movement. If you will get a copy of the platform, adopted , to-day that will give you a better knowledge of what the organization is for than I can tell you." Up with the banner of the Socialist La-

bor Party!

"Women Socialists, an end of the century product, are getting down to business in St. Louis with a vengeance," says the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch." "Thursday afternoon a number of these enthusiasts at a meeting in South St. Louis, adopted a Socialistic platform and elected officers. At the meeting over a score were present. These are the officers: Mrs. Kate Kanngiezer, 4324 Linton avenue, president; Mrs. P. Louise Haeussler, 2922 Salena street, vice president; Mrs. Emilie Timmler, 1719 North Eighth street, secretary; Mrs. Selma Hufschmit, 1433 Clinton street, treasurer.

"After some discussion the name, "The Women's Socialist Club," was agreed upor . . .

"It is, expected that 100 new members will be enrolled at the next meeting. The enthusiasm of the women is of the higheat.

"The next meeting will be held Thurs day, October 17, at 3 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. Virginia Crusius, 1421 Market street. A constitution and by-laws will then be adopted.

"The inception of the movement of the ladies was when, some time ago, pursuant to a call issued by Mrs. William Voege of 2526 North Market street, one of the promoters of the women's Socialistic Idea. a number of women interested in the

differ. With strict appreciation of the rights of others, we remain, Fraternally yours in the cause of Inten-

national Socialism. (Signed)

But as for the priest-it is impossible to improve the statement above "they could do nothing for him." Poor O'Connell: poor dead wife and dying children. What bitter, blank lives you lead, what tragio deaths you die in this "land of the brave and home of the free!" Just think of it, from the cradle to the grave one long bitter struggle to cloth themselves in rags and eat the food of pigs and lead the lives of brutes-to work, eat, sleep, and die and be forgotten.

JOHNNY SAM.

Poor cld Liberty Bell is being shipped from one part of the country to another. It is a dangerous sign when any ruling class makes so much show with the country's symbols of freedon. On the way from Philadelphia to Atlanta last week Old Liberty Bell was escorted by four policemen. This shows that even the old Liberty Bell is in danger of destruction under the Capitalis' system.

Socialists proceed on the ascumption that man, who has telled up with such infinite pains from a condition of primaval savagery, is capable of advancing beyond the point he has already reached; that he has not yet exhausted his capacity for growth. If they are wrong and he has reached the acme of his attainments, then his race is rup. When a plant or an animal, an individual or ince, couses to grow it begins to die. Nature won't let us stand still if we would We muss "more on" en



E had driven the Apaches into the wild fastnesses of Devil's Mountains, but there they suc-cessfully eluded us, and Colonel Bradwick was about discouraged, when, one night shortly after dark, a sentinel brought in a stran-

He was at least six feet and three inches in height, and he could not have weighed more than one hundred and forty pounds, but still he did not seem to be a man who was suffering from a disease, as his step was steady, though catlike, and his voice natural if restrained at times.

This stranger had a wild, haunted stare in his eyes, which combined with a manner of glancing nervously over his shoulders at intervals, made it seem that he was in constant dread of something. When he was presented to the colonel he dropped the butt of his long rife on the ground and made an awkward salute.

'Well, my man," said Colonel Bradwick, curiously," what are you doing in this Apache-infected section of the country?

'Wa-al, kunnel," was the drawled reply, "thar be some things as is wuss'n 'Paches, though you may not believe it. My name's Saul Tropp.'

"What is your business, Saul Tropp?" "It's mostly keepin' under kiver when the sun shines an' layin' low moonlight nights."

"Well, you seem to be in a bad section of the country for such a business. The sun shines every day, and there is not much cover for a man. There is more moon here than in any other part of the world. What do you want in this

camp?" "Reckoned I'd like ter be socibul, ef you hev no objections. Out hyar a man don't find much of anything to be socibul with, an' when white folks come along he feels as tickled as a dorg with two tails."

"Are you acquainted with these mountains?"

"Are I? Wa-al, I should say I are! I know 'em durned nigh from from one eend to t'other."

Then you may prove of service to We are hot after Red Hand's butchers, but they know the section so well they have twice given us the slip when they were cornered."



FALL HEAVILY TO THE GROUND. 'Red Hand. I saw that critter once, an' I've allus regretted that I didn't make his close acquaintance. His ha'r would hev been an ornyment wuth havin'."

"Can you and will you assist us in tracking down the red d-ls?"

"Wa-al, I'll try it, but I warn ye, kun nel, I'm not a very 'greeable galoot ter hev around. I hev spells, an' w'en I hev spells, I'm wuss'n thunder. Arter I hey about one o' them yar spells, you'll sobbed, shivering all over, and cower-

MAN WITH A SHADOW. my spells by this yar time. I hain't IN DARKEST CHICAGO. even so much as found one 'Pache sign fer ye, so I reckon I'll skip."

But Colonel Bradwick was interested in the fellow, and he would not hear it. "When I don't want you any more I'll tell you so," was all he said.

Near midnight we were aroused by a terrible racket, and I looked from my tent to find Saul Tropp fighting with his shadow in the moonlight. I watched him a moment, battling like a fiend with this imaginary something, and then he reeled into the deep shadow of the mountains that rose to our right.

I knew when the "spell" was over, for I heard Saul fall heavily to the ground, uttering a dismal groan, and then all was still.

In the morning we found him just where he had fell, and his own knife was buried to the hilt in his heart. If is supposed he had stabbed himself in the mad contortions of his struggle, but

Jeff Shaw pointed out tracks on the ground-a trail that led to the spot and led away again. It was that of a man who toed in with his left foot, exactly as Tropp had done, and it passed within ten feet of the spot where a sentinel had been posted. That sentinel swore no living thing had passed him in the Some said Saul Tropp had night. sneaked out of the camp and returned in the night; some shook their heads and said nothing.

Deep in the darkness of a lonely ravine, amid those desolate mountains, we buried him where no shadow could ever haunt him more, for neither sunshine nor moonlight ever reached the spot to cast a shadow there.

HER FIRST OCEAN BATH.

Country Maid, Married Sister and Wicked Brother-in-Law.

At first she would and then she wouldn't; but really, after all, it would be a shame after coming 600 miles tc the sea not to go into the surf. This and the married sister from Brooklyn, and the mild ridicule of her wicked brother-in-law, settled it. But she shivered as she noted the effects of the hired bathing suits upon the human form divine. Some of them were just too dreadful, says New York World. You could mark her shrinking little figure coming down the sands, piloted by the married sister, to the spot where waited the wicked brother-in-law. Her freckled face was red, but not from the sun. She kept her eyes on the near foreground, certain that the 5,000 persons on the beach and pier were looking directly at her bare ankles.

"Oh, dear! let us go in quick; I want to cover up!" she said pleadingly. "Take her other hand, George," said

the married sister. "Now, don't be a fool, Mary. You're not the only one here, remember," added the old-timer, rather obscurely. "Come on!" cried the wicked brother-in-law with a grin. And

they ran down, pit-a-pat, spit-a-splatter, just in time to meet a stiff roller "Jump now!" yelled the married sis-ter, but the wicked brother-in-law

dragged her down with him, smothering a piercing shriek of terror.

When the gentle, freckled face came up again it was white instead of red. and she choked with salt water, and the smart in her eyes made the tears flow. She looked reproachfully at the wicked brother-in-law and shook him off, but before she recovered speech an-

other wave knocked her over and buried her, screech and all. "Keep hold of George!" cried the

married sister. "Go 'way, you brute!" gasped the little one. "Don't you see I'm drowning?

Oh! Oh! Yeouw!" Down she went again before a wave not more than knee high. The wicked

brother-in-law laughed. "I'll never speak to you again!" she 11.

WORKING IN THE SLUMS OF SOUTH CLARK STREET.

Two Tireless Women Who Have Dared to Fight Satan on His Own Battleground - Making New Men and Women

Clark street,



locality is the dirt. Everything is filthy. The street, houses and people all need renovating. The only thing half way clean, it would seem, is the piece of sky one catches a glimpse of overhead, and even this is often soiled and blotted by the miserable chimneys which laden the atmos phere with their burden of smoke. But there is one bright spot in all this gloom. Below Van Buren street, near Harrison, there is a house which shows clear windows, with neatly painted casings, and the pavement in front looks snow white compared with the adjoining stores.

The building is a one-story structure, and the announcement in the window reads that it is the "Central Baptist Church." Inside the house shows a large audience-room, cheerful and welllighted, with two hundred chairs or more, which afford ample seating capacity for its congregation. In the rear are three cozily furnished parlors, which are used for social gatherings. The church is three years old, and from a dozen members it now numbers nearly a hundred. Considering the locality in which it is situated, this is decidedly encouraging. Rev. T. L. Smith, the pastor, is a man particularly adapted to this work. His sermons are not ornate, but they find their way to the hearts of his hearers. His congregation is a very poor one, and the majority must be helped in various ways, but the maintenance of the church is made possible through the generosity of I. B. Earle, the owner of the ground upon which it stands and who, himself, built the church. He gives the use of it free, and

also heats and lights it gratuitously. The Central Baptist Church is more than an ordinary church. It is the center for extensive missionary operations which are carried on in this district. It is the fountain-head from which much goodness flows into the dark byways of this ill-favored neighborhood. Prominent in this missionary work are Mrs. Elvira B. Swift and Mrs. N. S. Bliss, tireless workers in the slums of Chicago, who have been identified with the organization since its beginning. Meet-ings are conducted by them every day in the week and classes are taught where girls and women learn to sew. While ministering to the spiritual welfare they do not neglect the material needs, and every form of distress appeals to them. They visit the sick and find employment for those needing work, and in a hundred different ways they help these sufferers.

Of course, every case that presents itself has a great big moral attached to it. They come to grief and want because they break a law, but that does not make their distress any easier for



This was a decided slap at her near

est neighbor, who had been a steady speaker from the start. This woman was not to be put down so easily, and she turned with righteous indignation and literally shot a quotation from the Bible at the unwilling one to the effect that no one should be ashamed to add their evidence in the good cause. Having administered this rebuke she shut her lips with a snap and glared over her spectacles as much as to say, "Now will you be good!" and the offender was duly crushed.

An old negro mammy heartily agreed with these last-spoken sentiments, and leaning across from her place said: "Yes, indeed, that's so, honey. If

the Lord ain't ashamed of you 'tain't your place to deny Him."

The services are only a part of the work done by these earnest Christians. They go from house to house holding cottage prayer meetings in the humblest and vilest places, asking no questions about the years that have been lived, but praying only for the coming ones, which are as yet undefiled. Here and there some one is recovered, some one repents, which gives them encouragement to work on.

"One of the first and best signs we



MRS. N. S. BLISS.

notice in a person wishing to reform,' said Mrs. Swift, "is that they move out of this neighborhood immediately. Honesty and purity and Clark street don't jibe, I'm afraid."

Speaking of the way they were regarded by the people, Mrs. Swift was glad to say that never in her experience had she received anything but the most courteous treatment. "We have yet to find a person so depraved as to receive us insultingly when we go to their homes," she declared. "It is a great field down here in darkest Chicago, and there is work enough for many more than are represented by our feeble little band."

"Yes, we often meet with ingratitude," Mrs. Bliss acknowledged, "but that is a part in a missionary's life which it is best not to dwell upon. The repentant ones make up for any disappointment we may suffer and the hopeful letters we receive from the men and women who have left their evil ways and are leading upright lives more than repay us for our labor."

Mrs. Swift and Mrs. Bliss work constantly together, devoting all their time to the mission, and their sweet, calm faces are well known to the denizens of this district and they carry everywhere with them assurances of and comfort. Moody's Institute lends its aid, while the Baptist Young People's Union also gives much-needed assistance to this little church. And though the good done may seem infinitesimal, who will say that to those who listen and heed these missions. small and obscure as they may appear. will not prove veritable wells in the desert.

as some people's who do a sight more MARRIED TO A CHIEF.

STORY OF MAY TEMPLE'S RO-MANTIC DEED.

She Fell in Love With a Young Chief at the Reservation School and There Resolved to Devote Her Life to Him -Her Death.



experience of life. She had read a great deal, mostly books of trashy sort,

which fed her young fancy and strengthened her already vivid imagination. He was tall, strong-looking and straight as an arrow. From his dark countenance shone more expression than is commonly seen in one of his race. He was a chief; a chief of the Papago Indians, and May Temple first saw him at a school she had the curiosity to visit. Adult Indians are not usually admitted to the government schools, but the ardent desire of this Papago to be educated and to "follow the white man's way," as he expressed it, had aroused intense inter-

est; exception had been made in his favor and he had been received as a pupil.

As May left the room that day where recitations had been conducted and the chief had especially distinguished himself by spelling such difficult words as 'baker" and "shaker," the young lady dropped her handkerchief and this "type of manly dignity," as she already styled him in her thoughts, sprang to pick it up and returned it with a bow and glance into those blue eyes. It was only a few days afterward that the people of Phoenix, Arizona, were electrified by the announcement that May Temple, a young white girl from the east, who had just arrived in Arizona on a visit to her friends, had married an Indian chief and gone to live with him among his tribe. What folly! What a mad infatuation! some exclaimed, and then it was forgotten in a later excitement.

The girl was not a fool, despite the verdict of the multitude; there can only be urged in extenuation of her act her youth and her absolute ignorance of Indian life at home amid natural surroundings. The discovery came to her as a terrible shock, which was an explanation of the mournful event which later occurred. She saw beside the river, reluctantly flowing in its muddy channel, her desert home. where the fierce sun beat with blinding reflection upon the burning sand. Only occasionally upon this vast waste, was there a mesquite tree, whose light foilage cast a little shade. The only sign of industry was a patch of illycultivated corn bravely growing near the river from which it was irrigated. The whole energies of the camp seemed occupied in keeping some miserable, half-starved ponies, which had tired of mesquite beans, away from this tempting bit of greenness by the stream. She saw her home with horror. She supposed it would be at least of adobe, strong and cool; but it was a low shaack constructed of weeds laid against and bound to a framework of poles. As its leaves had shriveled in



her from the place. She rushed to her husband, but he, too, assailed her, and now thoroughly terrified, the wretched girl started to run across the desert away from her pursuers, who yelled derisively, while dogs barked and the smallest children, who, like the elderly father-in-law, had no apparel to conceal their sun-kissed skins, hooted mockingly. The frightened bride, her feet burned from the fiery sands through her shoes, her hair and clothing drenched with perspiration, her heart beating as if it would burst with a wild, unnamed fear, fell down at last exhausted, while her assailants captured her and took her back to her husband, who laughingly explained that it was an ancient custom of the Papagoes to so welcome a bride who was not of their own tribe.

He added that the Indians did not adhere to the practice so barbarously as when in the savage state. There were accounts of brides who in former times had been driven to their death. The Indians regard this race as a test of virtue and endurance. From that time the Papago chief regarded his white wife with some disfavor, while the others openly manifested their disapprobation; for, as is known, the Indians value and respect a human being according to physical strength. After this pleasing introduction to Indian existence, May settled down to a discovery of what manner her life now was and of the habits and customs of her



PORTRAIT OF MAY TEMPLE. people-in-law, who were still influenced by the traditions and superstitions of their former savage state. These views were no longer gilded to her vision by romance and sentiment.

One day a physician from Phoenix, passing through the place where the Papagoes were camped, was detained by the head chief, who begged the doctor to come into one of the brush houses and prescribe for a child sick with the fever. As the white man entered to attend the child, he noticed within the shaack the white bride sitting on the floor. At this moment the husband entered, and the wife reached out a de-taining hand. "Stay with me a while," she begged. He shook her off impatiently, "No, I haven't time!" he answered indifferently. The doctor noticed the young wife press her hand to her side and her cheek paled. He returned to the place where his horses were tied in the shade of a mesquite and proceeded to eat a lunch and rest before continuing his journey. After a while an Indian came, and declaring that the white woman had suddenly died, asked the doctor to return to the huts. They went back, but there was nothing the physician could do for her. It was quite clear to him that there had been no disease, no appearance of polson. Evidently the heart had been ruptured, caused by the strong, over-powering feelings of disappointment and despair. As the physician rode away, he saw the young husband unconcernedly leaning against a mesquite tree, playing some Indian game with sticks. His companion was an Indian girl. They talked and laughed gaily, and the sound of their meriment followed the traveler down the road. It was the first time this doctor had seen the youthful wife; yet his was the only sad heart among them all. His thoughts continually and sorrowfully returned to the low shaack, in which lay the broken-hearted white girl, whose life had ended with her foolish dream. Yet her spirit was a forgiving one. After her death there was found a letter she had written to the Indian Department at Washington, to which it was sent. It called attention to the fact that through some oversight the Papagoes had no reservation and were homeless wanderers on the face of the earth. They had held undisputed possession without title of certain lands, until the recent development of Arizona. With the influx of white settlers and consequent claiming of land and water for irrigation, the chances for these Indians to make an honest living grew constantly less. They could offer to the whites their poor, unskilled, undesired labor, or they could beg and steal. The petition was well written, for the girl had had a fair education. It contained no more than this statement of the affairs of the Papagoes and a plea for their homeless condition. It was the last act of her life. No doubt the letter lies unheeded among the mass of correspondence on some official desk or is filed away forgotten, and the one whose duty it was to glance hastily over the contents of that beseeching epistle could not dream of the tragedy with which it was connected.



aid, an' not hafe try."

For all of this warning, the colonel engaged the man, and then he directed me to have a good watch set over the fellow, as he might prove crooked.

Jeff Shaw, however, informed me that he knew Tropp by reputation, and the man was straight enough, though there was not a doubt but he was crazy.

"He 'lows he's allus follered by a shadder," explained Shaw, who was a guide and scout. "Notice how he keeps lookin' over his shoulder uvry now an' ag'in? Wa'al he's lookin' for the shad-

"I observed a wild look in his eyes."

Thet kem thar sence four year ago, when he killed a man over in Prescott. They do say ther man he killed wuz Saul Tropp's perfect double-looked so much alike one couldn't 'a' bin told out. from t'other. Some folks even went so fur as to say it wur Saul Tropp as wur killed, and this man what has bin dodgin' his shadder ever sence is t'other critter

Tropp started out well. He had no horse, but we found him tireless and fleet of foot. Still, he was ever glancing over his shoulder with those wild, haunted eyes, and dodging when he found his own shadow hanging close upon him. He loved the darkness of ravines and gorges, and I fancied I un-derstood why he had buried himself in the mountains.

I observed he had a peculiar way of being in with his left foot, and the imm made by that foot was one not ily forgotten

Along in the middle of the afternoon ul had one of his "spells." Of a sudden he gave a wild yell, whirled about and struck out right and left.

It was really as desperate a battle as I had ever witnessed, and I watched it fascinated, until, utterly exhausted, Tropp fell gasping and foaming at the mouth to the ground, where he lay in a

However, in less than thirty minutes e seemed all right once more, and we

went onward. "I reckon I'd best go now, kunnel, fer

ing between the fear of the sea and the mocking crowd on the sands.

"Come in here by the rope, Mary!" yelled the married sister. "Bring her in, George. What are you standing around there for?"

"Never!" cried the freckled girl, getting her voice once more. "You never told me it was ice water! And that it is nasty-ugh! I've swallowed a bucketful of it-yes; and you think it's funny-don't you touch me! I'm going out! Now, you dare!"

But the wicked George grabbed her round the slender waist and bore her, kicking, struggling, shrieking, her eyes flashing fire, out to the rope to his wife. And there she remained in wild frolic, terrors soon all forgotten, until both the wicked brother-in-law and his wife had to join in coaxing her to come

TEXAS SIFTINGS.

Ability is a poor man's wealth.

A rifle-team-a pair of pickpockets. Work to which a man should give his whole heart-courtship.

A pawnbroker's life may not be a wealthy one, but it has its redeeming features

The man who registers at the hotel at night can be said to be on the "retired list.

Marriage 's not one-tenth as much a failure as the average summer resort engagement.

Dancing may improve your carriage omewhat, but it is no valuable accomplishment for the horse.

The wife of a Massachusetts minister wears a blue dress on Monday to match her husband's mood.

There wouldn't have been any milk in a cocoanut if some dairymen had had the construction of it.

A Pittsburg girl whose lover is a whitewasher named Kelsey, always calls him "Kelsey-mine."

Bright's disease seems to have a preference for great statesmen, and others of the same kidney.

A good many men who are talking very bitterly about the difficulty of get-

Q 10

MRS. ELVIRA B. SWIFT.

them to bear. The mission is carried on from a nonsectarian standpoint and every sect is welcome. At the Sunday meetings there is a motley gathering. Nearly every nationality is represented, and two Chinamen have deserted the worship of their Joss, which is carried on across the street, to be regular attendants at the Christian church. Wednesdays are held, perhaps, the most interesting of all the meetings. It is then the women come together-the women of the neighborhood, with their sad, tired faces and their general air of utter hopelessness.

They all bring their troubles just as people take their lunches to picnics. If they forget them they go back after them. It is a dismal little company; and each face tells plainer than words of the bitter past. After the usual prayer and song those who have been saved give their testimony.

"The Lord is good enough for me," declares one. "Now I've found Him I'm going to stick to Him."

An old negress raises her voice and says, "Dear Lord, I've been a groper," and then she tells the story of her search for light.

One of the few happy faces was that of an Irish woman who had been converted and who brought a sinning friend with her. For some reason this woman viewed the proceedings very stolidly. She was asked to give her experience ,but replied with great dignity:

"I'm pot used to speakin' in public, I'm shore you're good an' sick o' me an' ting into a church have never tried it. but I guess my feelings is just as good | children died from natural causes.

INFANT MURDERESS.

New Zealand Woman Dies the Scaffold.

Minnie Dean, condemned to death for the murder of infants intrusted to her care, has been executed in Auckland, New Zealand. She protested her innocence up to the last.

Clemency was asked on account of the murderess being a woman, but the proof against her was so overwhelming that no mercy was shown. On the scaffold she was hysterical and had to be almost carried to the drop. Just before the black cap shut out the world from view she became more resigned, but piteously exclaimed: "Oh, God ,let me not suffer!" The drop fell and death was instantaneous. The woman prayed incessantly toward the last, but stoutly maintained that she had no murder on her soul and had no doubt that she would go to heaven.

Minnie Dean's crimes were the sensation of last year in New Zealand. In her prosperity she was patronized by well-to-do scoundrels, who paid her handsomely to become responsible for their children. A mother's love, however, induced an erring woman to seek her child, who had been delivered to the woman's care.

Minnie Dean had reported it dead from natural causes, but the mother's suspicions were aroused and detectives were employed, when the remains of a number of children were found of ages ranging from a few months to several years, buried in every conceivable place about the premises. The woman was arrested and after a sensational trial, was condemned to death on the evidence of the guilty fathers, who were compelled by the authorities to appear in court to assist the crown. Minnie Dean's defense was that all the

THE PAPAGO CHIEF.

the burning sun, openings were left, the whole a poor protection from the hot winds which blew across the desert.

Near this shaack the only sight that reminded her of civilization were her husband's nieces attired in her honor for the occasion in clothes given to them at the Indian school. Upon the ground sat her husband's mother and aunt, two ancient women, so browned and seamed by sun and wind that they resembled mummies. It seemed to the nervous bride as if from their withered faces, with deep-set, beady eyes, leered a demoniac expression. But her disgust was increased by the appearance of her father-in-law, a Maricopa who had lived for many years and married among the Papagoes. He came forward innocently, although almost in a state of nature. The Arizona braves somewhat outrage the proprieties and make the fact of the tropical climate and their poverty an excuse to dress at home in very primitive style. The brown skin of this old father of a noble chief was shriveled and hardened until it looked like the hide of a rhinoce ros. In fact, it required a second glance to determine whether it was really skin or a fitted garment of cinnamon-hued

After this appalling scene May was not surprised when the whole company of assembled Indians started toward her with sticks and stones to drive with her feelings badly hurt.

cloth

Biked Into the Drink.

A Saco, Maine, girl was learning to ride a bicycle a few evenings since, when she lost control of the machine and went flying into a conveniently near pond. Her screams brought the desired help, and she was fished out CURRENT NOTES OF THE MODES AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

WOMAN AND HOME.

Wings for Fall and Winter Hats in Demand-Gray in the Lead-How to Keep a Man's Love-Stuffed Green Peppers.

HE wholesale mil-



made on the foundation of wired catton. The cotton is first cut fn the shape desired, then lined with buckram and the edges are wired. To this frame work tiny birds' feathers are pasted until the whole frame is covered. The feathers may be used in their natural color or dyed. The process which an ordinary bird's wing undergoes to obtain the nacre or shaded effect is most interesting. The wing is first soaked in soap and water and then drained. The entire wing is then dyed the color desired for part of the shading. After this one part of it is bleached and then dyed in another color. In this way the shaded effect is produced. The last step in the process is that of steaming. Frequently one girl can complete in one day six dozen wings of one pattern. Again, if the pattern is very difficult, she is unable to finish more

than a dozen and a half.

of amethyst velvet, lined with rosecolored satin. It fastens doublebreasted, the front being cut low to show the ruffles of lace about throat and bust, and short to show the two little pockets set in the waistcoat just below the waist line. The four buttons of the coat are large amethysts set about with yellow paste, an enormous buckle of yellow paste holds the lace at the throat, and the waistcoat of white satin is covered with waved silver to liners have extra match the skirt. A yellow felt cocked forces of girls at hat trimmed all over with gray plumes work preparing the is held in place by amethyst buckles. unusual quantity of This costume is described by the dealer wings demanded by as a simple luncheon gown, but there the retail meris a lot of glitter to it. chant. The wings,

wide band of silver soutache, over which

falls spangled lace. The short coat is

which are seen in fancy shapes, are Gray in the Lead. Of the less showy hues grays are in the lead. Gray and amethyst color is

> to be one of the most artistic combinations offered in the coming season, and already one or two models in gray cloth combined with amethyst velvet and pale lilac chiffon are seen. In the accompanying sketch a dress of irongray woolen suiting appears. Its wide skirt takes the stylish outflare just above the hem in front, and at that point three rows of stitching run around it. Sleeve caps are simulated by like stitching, and the right side of the blouse waist is cut into tabs that fasten across with oxydized silver buttons. This fastening, however, is only ornamental, for the waist fastens beneath it. Collar and belt, both quite plain, are made of brilliant plaid. A cape of the same goods and general scheme of ornamentation accompanies this dress, and is topped by a big chiffon ruching.

Vells of the Season. This season the summer girl is de-Stuffed Green Peppers. In reply to a request for a receipt for | voted to chiffon, and this material is stuffing green pappers, I send the fol- used in the veil of the hour. In its most



æ

lowing: Cut a piece an inch in.diameter from the stem end of the peppers and remove the seeds. Shred fine some tender cabbage and salt as you would for a salad; add one-fourth of the removed seeds, a little grated horseradish and all kinds of whole spices desired, not forgetting white mustard seed. Small whole cucumbers not more than an inch long are a nice addition, if

The natty cape in the sketch is in dablia red silk velvet, lined with satin of its own shade. The shield front is



of white satin, and the buttons are pearl, set with rhinestones. It is exceedingly smart and an effective adjunct to the natty toilet. With it is worn a chic little hat in turban style. made of dull gold braid interlaced with black, and simply trimmed at one side by two spikey black quills and a gilt ornament

The pretty loose fronts that have been worn all summer need not be given up, for they will be needed on even the latest of the new model dresses. All the coats and redingotes that are to come will take on beauty and femininisoft stuff about the throat and down back and sides.

How to Keep a Man's Love. Do not buy his cigars.

Do not buy his suspenders.

Do not ask him at breakfast what



Loose Frents.

ty by means of ruffles and tumbles of in front. The graceful lines of the figure will at the same time be set off by the masculine exactness of fit of

Do not buy his neckties. Do not crease his trousers.

SCIENCE UP TO DATE. CURRENT GLEANINGS FROM

FIELDS OF INDUSTRY.

6

Natural History and Philosophy-The Horsellsh-To Succeed the Tandem Wheel-Experiment in Electricity General Notes of Progress.

> HE hersefish. called also moonfish and monkeyfish, is not found often in these waters; perhaps not more than a dozen are taken from the bay in a year. It is a summer visitor here, coming from the warmer

waters southward along the Atlantic coast, and it goes as far northward as Cape Cod. The picture presented herewith shows a horsefish that was caught in Gravesend Bay and is now in the New York Aquarium. This fish is about five inches in length, but some specimens are nearly a foot long. The horsefish is very thin and deep bodied, with a very long forehead and a mouth low down, giving a fancied resemblance to a horse's head. Its sides are silvery or pearl-tinted, and when the sun shines upon the fish at the aquarium its pearly sides reflect light upon the white porcelain side of the tank. The horsefish has a very short spiny dorsal fin and a long soft dorsal the front edge of which is black. Its anal fin is long and low. The ventral fins vary in length with the age of the fish, becoming very short as the fish becomes old. The young fish has a little black blotch on the side, just behind the head. The horsefish is a quick and powerful swimmer. When in danger it darts through the water with great swiftness .-- New York Sun.

Electrical Experiment.

A very pretty electrical experiment may be conveniently made by any boy or girl. Get an ordinary straight lamp chimney, and around the middle of itoutside, of course-put a band of tinfoil, gluing it on with mucilage. Also put a narrow band of the foil along the outer surface of the chimney from one end to within half an inch of the circular band. Be sure that one band does not touch the other. Now take a round bristle brush, such as is used for cleaning lamp chimneys, and around it wrap a dry silk handkerchief. Insert the brush, thus covered with the handkerchief, in the chimney and rub it briskly back and forth, being careful that your hand does not come in contact with the tinfoil. If you do this in the dark, you will see an electric spark leap across the interval between the two bands of tinfoil, which will show that the friction has electrified the chimney. The interest of the experiment may be increased by tying a bit of iron or brass wire around the central band of tinfoil, letting one end of the wire hang down ten or twelve inches from the chimney. To this end attach four or five strips of rice-paper, obtained by cutting up a sheet of cigarette-paper. Then insert the brush in the chimney in the opposite direction from that first indicated, and when you rub it briskly you will see the strips of paper stand out from each other as if they had life. And so they have, for the time being, since the electricity generated in the glass by the friction has passed from the glass to the tin-foil and thence to the paper. This simple experiment demonstrates three principles of natural philosophy, to

wit: 1. A bad conductor of electricity, such as glass, becomes electrified by friction.

2. A good conductor, such as tinfoil and metallic wire, will transmit electy from a charged body-glass-to

heart, are likely to die during such journeys, or to have the heart so overtaxed that they may never recover their former conditions. Certain it is that something must be done. The yearly average of such accidents in Switzerland is between forty and fifty. It would be quite worth while for all persons who have ambitions to ascend these great heights to be examined by competent physicians before taking the trip. Last season a man supposed to be in usual health made the ascent

others having special affections of the

and died in the presence of his friends from heart exhaustion. It is suggested that many cases of slipping, falling and similar accidents are caused by the defective heart action and the confusion consequent thereon. It is to be hoped that the board of managers will enforce some stringent rules, thereby compelling people who have not sufficient judgment to refrain from imprudence to wait until they can with safety make the ascent, or to go by easy stages and carefully accustom themselves to the changes incident to these high altitudes.

To Succeed the Tandem. Bicycle manufacturers seem inclined to introduce some sort of a machine that



will take the place of the tandem wheel now in use. The majority appear to favor a wheel on which two riders can ride side by side. Several wheels of this character have been manufactured, but they have been on the bicycle type and not much fancled. Something new on the bicycle market is what is called the Companion, a bicycle, as shown in the accompanying cut. It seats two persons, being of the ordinary type of safety with two wheels. At a glance the construction of the wheel would lead to the inference that this bicycle would upset with two people. but, on the contrary, one person can ride it, and, on account of its lightness and admirable outline, it is becoming very popular.

Japan's Other Army.

Japan's other army is not the victorious army which lately marched like fate toward Pekin, defeating and demoralizing its huge, unwieldy foe, but it is the workers who labor in Japan's factories, and produce the wealth which buys the arms and ammunition, the uniform and the rations of its more widely known brother in the field. Japan has made astonishing developments in her industries, and her workmen are intelligent and diligent. The principal following is the manufacture of cotton goods. Unfortunately the employers abuse the complaisance of their docile and faithful workmen. The usual time to begin work in the factories is 6 a. m., but the workmen often appear earlier. First-class workmen earn fifteen cents a day, so that Japan is not only the land of poetry, but of poverty also.

The government first built the factories, and then handed them over to the companies now owning them. One establishment alone, with the unpronounceable name, Kanegafuchi, employs 2,100 men and 3,700 women. These are divided into two shifts, day and night, of twelve hours each, and only once in the twelve hours do the laborers pause in their hurried toil for refreshments. All these establish-

ments, of which the above is but one, though one of the largest, have firstrate English machinery, and the production is not equal to the consumption. So Japanese syndicates are rapidly increasing their original plant. Thirty-five of these spinneries give work to 16,879 women and only 5,730 men. Little girls from eight to nine years old are forced to work from nine to twelve hours. The law demands that these babies should be in school, but the law is outraged. These industries made Japan financially able to sustain her war with John Chinaman.

OUR WIT AND HUMOR

CURRENT PRODUCTIONS OF THE FUNNY MEN.

Dainty Morsels for Our Lign Readers-The Girl of To-day-Quick and Sure-The Result of an Experiment -

HE has mastered Greek and Latin, She has read her Huxley through; She can sit in silk and satin And discourse on Trilby, too; She can argue evolution, She can bake #

luscious tart; She is up in elocution, And a conneisseur in art.

She's the fountain-head of knowledge, And at tennis she can play; She came riding home from college On a bike, the other day; But I've heard of something better, Since with her I plighted troth;

She can draw upon her papa For enough to keep us both!

-T. C. Harbaugh.

Strategy. Whene'er he saw the gay gallants, Who danced like puppets at her

whim, He smiled to think no turn of chance Could e'er reserve such fate for him.

He married her. She seemed to view All things in lights that pleased him best:

So well she planned, he never knew He was a pupet like the rest!

No Inconvenience. "Do you not hear me?" she fiercely demanded. "Do you not hear me invoke curses upon your head?"

He smiled a wan, apathetic smile. "I hear you," he answered in a hellow voice. "But what ice do a few curses cut on the head of bald man in the fly season? What, I say?"

He sat as one in a trance, or church eception .- Detroit Tribune.

A Conscientious Flirt.

Prude-Well, why did you refuse him after you had taken him away from the girl he was engaged to?

Flirt-Oh, I haven't quite reached the point where I will receive stolen goods, -Detroit Free Press.



Siob McGuirk-Say, Skaggs, lend me ver gun-I want ter commit suicide. Skaggs-Naw! d'ye think I want ten loss a good gun? Look at here! Der easiest an' cheapest ting fur you ter de is ter walk inter Duffy's saloon and say yer a dog-catcher-see?

(The coroner's decision was instantaneous death by shooting, stabbing and beating.)-Truth.

Precaution.

inste of iron "



procurable, but if these are used throw them into hot salted water and let stand until cold before using. After thoroughly mixing the filling, stuff the peppers, pressing it well down, and replace the stem pieces, fastening with two toothpicks in each pepper. Place these stuffed peppers in salted water for five hours, or until they taste of the salt, then pack them in jars. Heat suffivinegar to cover them, add a cient small piece of alum and pour while hot over the peppers. When cold cover with grape or horseradish leaves, or add sliced horseradish root to vinegar to preserve it. I have found that tying a piece of white sheet wadding tightly over the cover of a jar of pickles or preserves will serve almost as well as sealing them.

Shades Newly Fashlonable.

The woman who didn't rush into corn-flower blue can now congratulate herself on that fact. At its first coming this tint made a good bid for general favor, but a strong new shade never holds its vogue. New, though all other blues are to be extremely popular, the cornflower is condemned, and that means that its wearers must have discarded it or resorted to the dye-pot and renovation. Brilliant green is to have much favor, and the clear-skinned brunette will count one for her side. Wood-colored satin is in a new shade of brown that has as yet appeared only in that material; indeed, it would hardly adapt itself to less lustrous weaves. It is on the order of the popular string colors and linen shades of the day with more brown in it, and in satin is calculated to set off reddish hair and brown eyes charmingly.

For Louis XVI. Costumes.

Spangles, jewels, and tinsel of all kinds will glitter in the coming Louis XVI. costumes. A model gown is of gray faille open over a rose-colored pet-ticoat. The gray is closely covered with waving lines of silver cord set from hem to belt of the skirt, and at the foot of the petticoat there is a row Forty-two per cent of the population of large amethyst stones headed by a of Rhode Island are wage-carners.



popular guise it is white, sprinkled with | in the evening what he has been doing black chenille dots, and is warranted to all day.

was very tight and her diamond enr-

rings very large and sparkling. She

sat near the end of the seat, and she

might have moved along to make room

for somebody else, but she didn't. She

simply sat and stared haughtily ahead.

woman standing, and the sight of the

bediamoned one made her nervous.

You could see her very toes twitch. At

length she leaned over with great po-

"Pardon me, madam," she said. "bu:

"Oh," went on the mouse-colored one,

'I thought you had. Please move along.

And the other moved, but I feel sure

she had apoplexy when she got out of

The stout woman was speechless

have you paid for two seats?"

liteness.

then.'

Washington Post.

make even a plain young person good Do not persist in his giving you the to look upon. Though white and black same attentions he gave you before is the popular combination for the you got him. Do not cross him in his opinions. chiffon veils, many are sold with the dots in brown or dark blue. Plain chif- | For heaven's sake let him think he is smarter than anybody else. fon veils are also in demand. They Do not tell him what your dearest match in color the hats with which they are worn. The sewing silk veil still band's good qualities. holds its own for steamer or yachting wear. The calling veil of the summer is A Brave Little Woman. an imported affair of black thread lace It was a Chevy Chase car. She was with a daincy border. Many of the net vells with a fancy mesh show a tall and broad in propertion. Her gown

tiny border of yellow valenciennes lace, but none of these veils in any sense rivals in popularity the one of dotted chiffon.

Walking Hats. Walking hats in alpine shape show a There was a tiny little mouse-colored crown of different color from the brim -for instance, one having a crown or yellow straw has a brim of black, and is trimmed with a band and knot at the side of black satin ribbon. A novelty is shown in felt of different colors, black, of course, included, having a low, broad, flat crown and flaring brim, trimmed with a plain band of ribbon and a "painter's brush" at the side.

Aversion to Exaggeration.

The sleeves of all the gowns and coats in the trousseau of Princess Helene of the car. You could see it coming on .--Orleans were only slightly raised, as her royal highness has a great aversion to the exaggerated and fashionable puff.

fernal machine in his posses

an uncharged body-paper. 3. Bodies charged with the same kind

of electricity-the strips of paper-will repel each other.

Perfect dryness of air and materials is essential to the success of the experiment; therefore you should select a fine, dry day, and air the glass and the



woman friend has said about her huscaution.

physicians held a meeting to discuss the best means of checking the practice of rushing tourists up by railways to high altitudes. So many persons received injuries that either shortened their lives or caused immediate death that the matter became one of great importance to the profession. In sudden

sand times more injurious than the oldfashioned way of climbing. With the tomed to the change of air, and the ditions. It is now under discussion that it will be necessary for tourists to be examined previous to making these ascents in this sudden fashion. Already it is proposed to establish at all stations emergency depots, with medicines

The Importance of Clean Streets. There is nothing in city life that is more important than clean streets. This, it is admitted, would remove more sources of disease than any other sanitary measure it is possible to take. It is a fact acknowledged by the best authorities that there is no more fruitful distributor of disease than street dust. which is filled with the expectorations of diseased persons of all classes and conditions. People afflicted with the most loathsome maladies go unmolested about the streets and expectorate everywhere. The wind dries up the material, it mingles with the dust, and may, on the next breeze, be swept into our noses and throats. It is not too much to expect that the time will come when the most stringent measures will be taken on this subject. People have no right thus to risk the health and lives of the community.

Three-Wheel Carriage. A novelty is a three-wheel carriage. It is built somewhat on the principle of a child's tricycle. The advantage claimed for it is that as a lady's carriage it would remove out of the way of rich robes the dusty or muddy wheel that gives so much trouble.

all Bottles That Do Not Intoxicate What with pipe-clay for the white shoes, russet polish for the tans, black lacquer for the patent leathers and plain "dressing" for the kids, it takes quite an array of small bottles to keep

continued the physician as he prescribed for a fair patient, "you must be careful not to get it on your teeth."

"Why so?" she inquired with mild surprise.

"Because it will decay them. Some take iron in capsules, but I think by taking it through a straw you can keep it from getting on your teeth."

"Well, now, doctor, suppose I should leave my teeth upstairs while I take the iron in the kitchen, do you think there would be any danger?"

"Well-er-no. I think that would be a reasonable precaution."-San Francisco Post.

The Result of an Experiment



What do you call it? Maggie-It ain't got no name yet-yet see father put an egg under a Newfoun'lan' dorg an' made him set on it!-Truth.

Profanity Point.

A certain narrow channel with swift tides, near Kittery, Maine, has been known for many years as "Pull-and-bod-d Point." Steamships get along so easily that now it is simply known as "Profanity Point."

A Pessimist. Goodfello-Cheer up, my boy. Re-member the sun shines brightly after every storm.

Barker-Yes ; but that only shows people how shabby and bedraggied the storm has left one.

ascents from ordinary levels to the summits of great elevations, the most disastrous results may follow. Persons with affections of the heart should not go the entire length of such a journey continuously. The railway, or what might be called shooting people up, is a thoulatter people gradually became accussystem adapted itself to such con-

Justice-What is the charge against this prisoner? Officer-Having an inand physicians within call. It is said sion, yer honor. Justice-Anarchist or bicyclist? that rheumatic and gouty persons, and up the summer footgear.

handkerchief before the fire as a pre-

Injuries from Sudden Changes in Altitude.

Some months ago, a congress of Swiss

OUR PRESS.

SOCIALIST ABOR PART

With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party !

EDITORIAL.

In Young America we trust!

Within five years America will be the hotbed of Socialism. . . .

The intelligent wage workers are ours! genius for oratory. Remember this well, ye poor and simple friends. . . .

"The young men of the Trades Union movement are ours!" says our British Comrade, Tom Mann.

owes every man an opportunity to make a living. And this is all the Socialists claim.

In nothing has liberty justified itself more thoroughly than in the resolute determination spreading among the American people to add industrial to political independence,

It is time it is realized that there can be no truth, no justice, no religion, no belief in any God of Love, no belief in the brotherhood of man until there is equality of opportunity for every man and woman born into the world.

Tom Mann: "Now, ye young chaps, what you going to live for? Will you forare afraid to straight their backs lest it should be marked down against you by a man with a watch yed to follow you up like a sleuthund? Or will you follow the banner of cialism?"

Ex-President Ben Harrison will not be candidate for presidential honors. Since Harrison left the White House he made 185,000 as a corporation lawyer, and besides he has made as much more in consultation fees and for charges of opinions. America is the paradise of parasites and mercenaries of legalized robbers.

Our Populist friends are practical people. If you do not believe it, read the following telegram:

A VOICE FROM NEW AMERICA.

BY CIVIS AMERICANUS

Written Especially for the Socialist Newspaper Union.

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

-Shakspeare.

"Let us now consider the form of value:

"The useful article has value only because it is the product of Labor, because human labor, in the abstract, has been embodied in it. Consequently the use-value of an article can be measured only by the value-creating substance contained in the article; by the amount of physical or mental labor socially necessary for the production of said article. Commodities, therefore, in which equal quantities of human labor-power are embodied, which can be produced in the same time, have the same value. Karl Marx says: 'As values, all commodities are only definite masses of congealed labor-time.'

tion of King Charles I., was productive of "An illustration: Carbon is cheaper than diamonds. Why? some great bursts of eloquence from If we could succeed, at a small expenditure of labor, in convert-Vane, Pym, Ellot and other champions ing carbon into diamonds, the value of diamonds might fall beof popular rights, whose speeches, howlow that of bricks. ever, have been strangely slighted by the

"Therefore, the greater the productiveness of labor, the less is the labor-time required for the production of an article, the less is the amount of labor crystallized in that article, and the tury was illuminated by the genius of less is its value; and the less the productiveness of labor, the Chatham, Pitt, Burke, Fox, Sheridan and greater is the labor-time required for the production of an article, consequently, the greater is its alue.

"Certain things may be use-values without having value, i trary course of government towards our ancestors of the American colonies. Ireexchange value, and this is the case whenever their utility land is well represented in this immortal man is not due to labor. Such things are air, virgin soil, natural list. Her sons have ever displayed a true meadows, etc., etc. Things can be useful and the products of human labor without being commodities. Whoever satisfies his wants with the produce of his own phyiscal and mental labor, creates use-values, but not commodities.

"When a man wants to produce commodities, he must produce use-values for others-social use-values. It may also be stated right here that nothing can have value without being an object useful to man.

"If the thing is useless, so is the labor contained in it; consequently the labor does not count as labor, and, therefore, creates no value.

"This shows that there is useful and unuseful labor. The labor necessary to make a coat, we call useful labor, because the coat is of utility to man.

"A commodity presents itself to us in a twofold characteruse-value and exchange-value.

"The value of a commodity obtains definite expression, by taking the form of exchange-value, i. e., when placed in an ex change relation with another commodity of a different kind. For instance, for 5 bushels of wheat we can exchange 100 pounds of sugar; for one coat we can exchange 10 yards of linen, etc., etc.

"In order to facilitate the exchange of useful articles, or use values, in our present form of capitalist society, there must be a certain, single commodity whereby the exchange-value of all the other commodities can be determined and expressed. This com-modity is our present medium of exchange—the money.

"It is the special function of the money commodity to play within the world of commodities the part of the universal equivalent. It serves as an universal measure of value. Paper money is merely a token representing the commodity of gold or money. and in so far as paper money represents gold, which, like all other commodities, has value, it may be considered as a symbol of value. So we see that capital is the accumulation of surplusvalue or unpaid labor."

"Labor was a commodity under the capitalist system of society. By labor-power or capacity for labor is to be understood the aggregate of those mental and physical capabilities existing in a human being, which he exercises whenever he produces a use-value of any description.

"This labor-power, i. e., those mental and physical capabilities, must be considered as the only "capital" which the laborer possesses.

"Since the means of production, i. e., raw materials, factories, machines, tools, etc., are owned or controlled by the class of capitalists, the laborer is compelled to sell his labor-power to the highest bidder.

and objects of capitalism may thus be reduced to one paragraph: The capitalist buys and uses the commodity of labor-power for the purpose of making surplus-value or profit."

The same pamphlet gives a striking illustration of h der the Old American system of society, a single man could rob dozens, hundreds and thousands of his fellow-men of the products of their labor, and rob them of their independence. Here is the illustration as presented by an old reformer. Any child can understand it.

Of course, in those days of semi-barbarism, the average man and woman were not as well educated as our New American boys and girls at the age of 10.

The following presents an illustration of the old capitalist system of creating surplus-value or profit and transforming the same into capital. I quote:

"Some years ago a poor shoemaker arrived in one of our Western cities. Without much difficulty he found employment, because skilled mechanics did not suffer so much by the competition of machinery at that time as was the case 25 years after the Civil War. Within a very short time he had saved the few dollars necessary for buying raw materials and starting a little shop of his own. Being accustomed to work from 12 to 15 hours a day, he succeeded in making, on an average, 6 pairs of boots and shoes a week.

"Of course, like every enterprising business man, he endeavored to enlarge his business and to increase his income. But, since our friend was unable to work more than 15 hours a day and to finish more than 6 pairs of boots and shoes a week, he resolved to rob some of his fellow-shoemakers of the fruits of their Lbor. He became an employer. In the beginning he employed one journeyman shoemaker, who made 5 pairs of shoes a week.

These 5 pairs of shoes were sold at \$7.00 each, making \$35.00 in all. Of this sum \$12.00 were pair as wages, while the raw materials necessary to make 5 pairs of shoes cast \$14.00. Consequently the a-ount paid for raw materials and to the employe was only \$26.00, while the remaining \$9.00 found their way into the pockets of our enterprising 'boss shoemaker.' This profit or surplus-value of \$9.00 was created by the workman within one week

"Nothing is more successful than success. Our bose shoemaker, seeing the great advantage of robbing others of the fruit of their labor, instead of working himself, immediately increased the number of his employes to three, who created a weekly surplus-value or profit of three times \$9.00 which equaled \$27.00. Soon his business flourished and 10 shoemakers were required to satisfy all the customers. The same boss who used to work 15 hours a day no longer worked on the bench, because from each of his 10 employes he secured a weekly profit of \$9.00, making a weekly income of \$90.00.

"Such was the accumulation of profit or unpaid labor, that this boss shoemaker was in a position to buy labor-saving machines and to establish a shoe factory where 500 men, women and children were employed. To-day this shoe manufacturer is worth nearly half a million dollars, while his employes, the creators of all his wealth, are suffering from privation and want."

This same illustration could be applied to all branches of industry under the capitalist system of exploitation of man by man; it simply demonstrated the fact that all the capital in the possession of the capitalist class, of the Bourgeoise, consisted of surplus-value or unpaid human labor."

Friends of our grand Commonwealth: To us-free citizens of New America, to whom the terms "labor and capital," "profit," "surplus value," "commodities," "poverty," "starvation," etc., are only known by heresay—to us it appears as an incredible story to think that our forefathers could have permitted social conditions to exist that actually forced men to become the slaves of their fellow-men-under the cloak of right and justice and law and order.

Indeed, it is astonishing how the millions of wealth-producing proletarians could be kept in submission and patience. Of course, we have since learned that they were ignorant as far as national or social economy was concerned, and they used to labor under the delusion that the more they worked, the richer they would become. That their labor had the tendency to make the poor (i. e., those who worked) poorer and the rich richer they failed to conceive.

Goddess of Science! Savior of mankind! Because our forefathers were governed by those whose power lay in popular ignorance, they had to suffer. Because they had been taught that fifteen hours' hard labor at low "wages" was all they could wish for, they worked and worked, and slept and died as slaves. Their life was the life of the "beast of burden," so vividly illustrated in some of old stories of the times when oxen, horses and mules were still used as "motive power" in some branches of the

. . . The little opportunity afforded for the cultivation of eloquence by the different governments of Germany has almost en tirely checked its growth in that country; and we may say the same of Italy, Spain

government.

and Portugal, and most of the other coun-While the world owes no man a living tries of Europe. To the pulpit oratory of unless he will work for it, it certainly France the illustrious names of Bossnet, Bou-dalone and Massilon, have given enduring celebrity; and in forensic and senatorial eloquence France has not been

MODERN ORATORY.

In modern times oratory has not bee

cultivated with as much care as in ancien

by means of the press is, perhaps, respon

A speaker is now mainly known to the

public through the press, and it often is

nore important to him to be read than

heard. Still, the power of oratory in Re-

publican countries must always be im-

mense, and the importance of its culti-

vation must be proportionate. We see it

lourish or decay according to the degree

It is a bad sign for the Republic when

pratory is neglected or undervalued. It

ras not till France began to throw off the

rammels of her feudal monarchial system

that she produced a Mirabeau. Her par-

liamentary annals will show that the elo-

quence of her National Assembly has been

in proportion to the predominance of the

element of constitutional freedom in her

. . .

The struggle against incipient despotisn

in England, which resulted in the execu-

.The latter part of the Eighteenth Cen-

Grattan, all of whom were roused to some

of there most brilliant efforts by the arbi-

majority of English critics.

of freedom among the people.

The diffusion of opinions and argu

sible in some degree for its neglect.

But it is only in her interests of free dom that her senatorial eloquence reaches its high note. The growth of eloquence in the United States has been such as to inspire the hope that the highest triumphs of oratory are here to be achieved.

Already we have produced at least two orators, Patrick Henry and Daniel Web

in the authority, majesty and amplitude of their eloquence can be pronounced su perior. In proportion to the extent of our cultivation of oratory as an art worthy our entire devotion, must be our success in enriching it with new and precious contributions. And of the power of a noble oratory beyond its immediate circle of hearers, who can doubt?

"Who doubts," asks Mr. Webster, "that in our struggle for freedom and indepen dence, the majestic eloquence of Chatam, the profound reasoning of Burke, the burning satire and irony of Barre had influence on our fortunes in America? They tended to diminish the confidence of the British Ministry in their hopes to subject us. There was not a reading man who did

not struggle more boldly for his rights when those exhilarating sounds, uttered in "Topeka, Kas., Oct. 5.-The opposition to him from across the seas."-From Stan-

ster, to whom none, since Demosthenes

surpassed by any modern nation.

rday consummated a fusion which has attracted much attention and com ent among political leaders. The Dem-Populists and Prohibitionist joined in the nomination of a county ticket, giving each party an equal share in candidates. Rev. Wharton, chairman of the Prohibition State Central Committee was nominated for Register of Deeds. This is the most remarkable combination ever made in the State, as the Democrats have always opposed prohibition and Prohibitionists have regarded Democracy as their greatest enemy."

Harmony! Harmony!

Referring to the lost miners' strike in Michigan an exchange says: "In the dead of winter the news came that dogs, horses and other animals were disappearing-they were used as food. A physician in the region admitted that a large number of children actually starved to death. Bcores of men and women contracted disease because of insufficient clothing and food, which drove many to their graves and left others to suffer and become public ourdens the remainder of their lives. Now the strike is lost-lost because imported field is a remarkable woman, and that she we drivers and thugs served their maswell; because the authorities crooked Hall on October 3. the knee to capital; called out the military and set them upon unarmed, strug ng, starving labor. The strike is lost, the leaders are blacklisted and scattered, pe is gone. Gaunt hunger and slow death will once more hold high carnival on the peninsula. Ah! this is a Christian civilisation!" Now, what are you going to do about it? Your pure and simple ism won't save the people from ruin. In your purity and simplicity you may look with contempt on the "Euro an paupers," but experience demones the fact that the miners of Engnd, France, Belgium, or Germany would nit to the same treatment as the in Michigan. Follow the banner m or-starvation will be your e. There is no other way out of be labyrinth.

ard Sp

The campaign in Massachusetts is get ting warm.

. . . Holyoke done well, but there might have been more people at the City Hall to the Socialist rally.

The Republican party of Holyoke has had a complete cave-in. Whitecomb out Coburn out, Chase out. Next!

Westfield furnished an appreciative au dience for Mrs. Merrifield on October 5. And so the good work goes on.

Holyoke again loses a good and stanch Socialist worker. This time it is Henri Ethier, who has secured work in Hart ford, and is to be located there permanently. A loss to Holyoke, but a gain to Hartford.

Mrs. S. H. Merrifield is a cyclone. Sh captures her audiences by storm. The Worcester papers say that Mrs. Merrimade a remarkable speech at Franklin

The Socialist Labor Party of Massa chusetts must have 1,000 signatures of legal voters to their nomination papers before they can go on the official ballot. Holyoke has secured 252 signatures to the nomination papers, Adams 100, Lawrence 90, Lynn, 210, Haverhill 100.

Mayer Chase has proven himself as the willing tool of the corporations when he asserted that the Board of Aldermen were using the street railroad franchises a a club to compel the street railroad company to pay part of the cost for a new bridge in South Holyoke, and to pay half the cost of carting off the snow. The Mayor is supposed to look out for the interests of the city, and not for the corpor ations.

"In order that he may be able to sell his labor as commodity, he must meet the capitalist in the labor market and deal with him on the "basis of equal rights," with this difference alone-that one is buyer, the other seller; both, therefore, equal in the eyes of the law.

"The continuance of this relation demands that the owner of the labor-power, the workman, should sell it only for a definite period, for, if he were to sell it once for all, he would be selling himself, converting himself from a free man into a slave, from an owner of a commodity into a commodity.

"The free laborer, instead of being in the position to sell commodities in which his labor is incorporated, is obliged to offer for sale as a commodity that very labor-power which exists only in his living itself, because from the very moment the laborer cannot sell his commodity, he is deprived from the necessaries of life.

"Now, we may ask: Is it possible that Nature produces on the one side owners of the fruits of labor, while the other men possess nothing but their own labor-power? This relation is clearly the result of a past historical development; it has no nat- Labor. ural basis.

The mission of the capitalist consists in buying and selling. He buys labor-power in order to use it for the purpose of making surplus-value-profits; labor-power in use is labor itself.

"The laborer works under the control of the capitalist to whom his labor-power has been sold; consequently the product is the property of the capitalist, not of the immediate producer, commi the laborer.

"Suppose that a capitalist pays for a day's labor-power at its value; then the right to use that power for a day belongs to Im just as much as the right to use any other commodity, such as a horse, a mule, a wagon, etc., that he has hired for a specified time.

"Suppose that the labor power requisite for one pair of shoes costs the capitalist \$2.00; the raw materials, such as leather, thread, nails, blacking, etc., costs \$3.00. Consequently the usevalue of this pair of shoes would be \$5.00. But the capitalist does not manufacture boots and shoes for their own sake.

"The exchange-value of this pair of shoes is \$6.00, leaving Amou for the capitalist a surplus-value, a profit of \$1.00. The aims Party buttons......

transportation system.

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.	Office fixtures
	Total \$1,308 41
PINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SECRE-	LIABILITIES.
TARY.	Alvance payment by three local
lan sa katalan katalan sa katalan kata	LABORS
The secretary of the Socialist Newspa-	Due for paper, composition and
per Union hereby submits the following	
financial report for the four weeks ending	Du ³ for party buttens
September 28:	Due Co-operative Printing Co 16 50 Advanced by St. Louis Comrades. 395 00
CASH RECIEVED.	Total\$ 566 15-
Local managers\$165 87	Resources
Sundry accounts	Lizbilities
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Net resources
Total	
Advanced payments by local managers:	OMALIA ATTENTION
Hclyoke Labor\$ 3 27	OMAHA, ATTENTION !
Indianapolis Labor News 2 81	
Louisville Labor 69	The Socialist Labor Party makes its
Total	bow to the public through August Beer-
CASH EXPENDED.	man, who received the unanimous nomina-
Western Newspaper Union	tion of the party for Councilman-at-Large.
Advanced money returned	Mr. Beerman is well equipped for the posi-
Labor	tion, and will poll a larger vote than
Second-class mail 17 29	any man, whom the Socialists could nom-
Postage 9 36	inate at this time.
Merrie England 2 92	THEODORE BERNINE.
Express 275	
Sundry expense 198	Public business? What does this mean?
Mailing list	Some reform papers talk about public
Stationery 10	business. Now, we claim there is no such
Commission 05	thing as public business. When the pub-
	lic takes charge of its own affairs the
Total\$197 20	question of "business" is eliminated alto-
Balance cash on hand on August	gether. Wherever you have business, you
\$1 3.38	must have profit-making for special priv-
Total cash received 196 37	ate penefits. We feel like Charles Four-
and the second secon	ler whenever we hear so much talk about
Total \$199 75	business. Fourier hated the "business"
Total cash expended 197 20	since he saw that shiploads of valuable
	articles were sunk into the sea for the
Balance cash on hand\$ 258	sake of business, while the poor were
RESOURCES.	starving.
Amount due from thirty-three lo-	
cal LABORS\$1,215 36 Amount due from newsdealers 36 45	The State Committee has sent to the Sec-

tion 100,000 campaign leaf-8 20 | lets

41

World of Labor

RAPPEL.

Men who in the darkest night Forced the toilsome Pisgah height And saw the glimmering spark of light On Freedom's far frontier; Pioneers in danger's way. What time our host in slumber lay, Once again your firm array Is wanted, now and here.

The stubborn tyrant still denies Our way; his numbers terrorize The faint. May not his warlike guise, His bugle's brazen blare. Your old-time spirit still evoke? No task is here for feeble folk; But, pioneers, your thunderstroke Behind your sabre's glare.

And many come in friendly guise And preach the coward's compromise. Oh! ploneers, let Truth arise

To crush the thing abhorred. Our noble dead, in vain they fought, If stands the lie with failure fraught; The Promised Land can ne'er be bought Nor gained, but by the sword.

Though rearward wend the fear and doubt,

And on our flanks the rabble rout, Make, pioneers, your battle shout To ring from sea to sea. Whate'er befalls, the freeman's grave, Though thing of terror to the slave, Is yet a palace for the brave, And death spells liberty.

Ly the flag ye onward bore. Sweating blood at every pore, By the oath that erst ye swore, To ne'er evade the brunt. By ruined lives, by hunger-pang. Upon the foe, as once ye sprang; Come, ye men of Sturm und Drang, Ye're wanted at the front.

J. LESLIE.

INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Conditions of the Vienna Brickmakers.

The condition of the Vienna brickmakers is thus described by a correspondent of a London paper: "To-day I saw an old kiln turned into lodgings, in which are six families, numbering twenty-six persons-husbands and wives, young men, girls and children-all together. The thirteen beds in which they sleep are closer together than those in a hospital. In the middle stands a brick range, on which six families cook. The eighteen grown up persons in this place each pay fourpence a week. No drains and no water, not even a sink, are in the place. This is in a locality an hour by flacre from the center of Vienna."

BERLIN, GERMANY.

Report of the Executive Committee of the German Labor Party.

The annual Congress of the German Socialist Labor Party was opened at Breslau last Sunday. There were 250 delegates present from the various parts of the Empire. Among the delegates were four women, namely, Miss Horbach and Miss Lutz of Berlin, Mrs. Zetkin of Stuttgart, and Mrs. Geiser of Breslau. Austria, Holland, France, Italy and Belgium were represented by special delegations.

The "Vorwaerts," the leading Socialist organ, publishes the Socialist committee's report upon the progress of the party, which will be presented to the co

date as Mayor of the city), delivered the j efforts to mislead public opinion and misaddress of welcome.

We give the following synopsis of the business transacted at this congress; The congress sent greeting to the striking glass workers in Carmaux. It was decided to protest against the murderous expedition of the French Government against the Hoyas tribe in Madagascar. A protest against the French-Russlan alliance was also adopted. A resolution was passed thanking the Socialist Labor Party of Germany for its noble fight for the international solidarity of the people during the recent Sedan demonstrations. . . .

M. Pa d Lafargue and M. Chauvin, In the name of the Executive, reported that the party is making rapid progress in every respect. Twelve new Socialist papers have been established during the last 12 months. The "Reveille du Nord" in Lille, "Le Peuple" in Saint Etienne, "L'Egalite" in Roubaix, and "La Peuple" in Lyons are published daily and have a wide circulation. . . .

Seven members of the Executive Committee of the party have delivered 377 lectures in 145 cities during the last year. In the recent county elections the party received three times as many votes as in 1892!

. . .

A resolution was adopted declaring against war between the various nations and calling upon the workmen of all countries to unite with a view of realizing the Co-operative Commonwealth and the universal brotherhood of man. It was reported that in 1896 the party will nominate candidates for the municipal elections in more than 300 cities and towns.

The congress decided to demand a national law making it obligatory for all workers, whether organized or not, to recognize the rates of wages, the hours of labor and the general rules of the unions if those trades in which they work. Miss Aline Valette delivered a lecture on the woman question, after which it was decided to pay special attention to the organization of women trade' and labor unions. . . .

The congress demands that men and women be appointed as factory inspectors. It was furthermore decided that the National Executive shall represent the party at next year's International Labor Congress in London. A resolution was passed demanding a minimum rate of wages, a maximum working time and better conditions in general for the seamen and fishermen.

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ENW YORK, N. Y.

The Concentration of Capital in the Paper Industry.

Any man posessed of little common sense must recognize the fact that in industry commerce and agriculture, the big fish is swallowing the small ones. It is the tendency of Capitalism to annihilate the middle class business men and to make slaves out of the small farmers. A meeting of the paper manufacturers, who have been working up a combination, was held in New York last week. They include all the mills of New England and New York which can fill large orders. They propose to capitalize these properties at \$35,-000,000 and buy the mills from the present owners on appraisement, based upon a payment of \$20,000 for each ton of dally output, or \$18,000,000 and an allowance of \$17,000,000 for timber tracts, power, rights, franchises, machine shops and antique buildings. They are said to have decided upon the following officers: President. Wm. A. Russell of the Fall Mountain Company; vice president, A. Hargensteile of the Hudson River Company; treasurer, William E. Spier of the Glen Falls Paper Mill Company; secretary, A. N. Burbank of W. A. Russell's staff; manager of sales. Wm. E. Dillon of the Glen Falls Company suppressing Socialist workers by intim-, Chicago representative, J. C. Becklebank idation Netwithstanding these obstacles of the Manufacturers' Paper Company: however, the report asserts the party is | foreign representative, K. G. Fallerton

represent the real facts in regard to the characters and aims of Messrs, Hardie and Smith. . . .

"First, Mr. Hardle is a gentleman, i c. a true gentleman. He is kindly in spirit, regardful of the rights and needs of his fellow-men. He is a positive character, yet not self-opinionated and obnoxious by reason of a pompous concelt, often manifested by Englishmen. He is modest, and in no way gives the impression that he has come from the old country to teach us barbarians a lot of things we never heard of. His bearing is rather that of a keen observer who desires to learn. In his public and private addresses he is neither boisterous nor bombastic, blasphemous or Anarchistic. He is loaded with no bombs more dangerous than ideas founded in righteousness. He advocates no change in society other than such as will secure to each person what, by the strict laws of justice and kindness, belongs to him. He is a genial, clear-headed, just-minded, conscientious, self-cultured genius of a Scotchman.

"Mr. Frank Smith, who is with Ketr Hardie, is a gentleman of note. He has had many years training and experience in connection with the Salvation Army, having been engaged with General Booth in his London work, and having had charge of the army's work in this country for several years. In his addresses his remarks abound with quaint, pointed and practical humor. The meeting Tuesday evening at 16 Post street was a union of the Institute of Applied Christianity and the Society for Practical Progress. . . .

"His comments on unapplied Christianity would make a most suggestive 'head' in any serman. One illustration, descriptive of the too common attitude of the church. was in likening it to the Colossus of Rhodes. One foot of that world's wonder rested on one side of the entrance of the Harbor of Rhodes, on the other side rested the other foot. Beneath the gigantic form passed the ships of traffic and the "The great ceasless flow of waters. church of to-day stands,' he said, 'with one foot on the distant past, the other on the unseen future. Beneath flows on the tides of the human life and the traffic of a present world." . . .

" The church knows all about the past. It can tell the number of stones on the shores of Gallilee. It knows how many leaves fell from the trees in the garden of Gethsemane. It knows all about the future. More, very likely, than it will know when it gets there; but if you were to ask how many hungry unemployed were to be found in the city, there would be no response.' The world is getting tired of the Colossus. An earthquake shook down the great 'wonder of the world.' An unapplied Christianity should and will be supplanted by a Christianit representing a righteousness that is practical and present."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Typographical Union and the Machine.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union has just published his annual report. The receipts were \$92,502.66, and the expenditures \$89,-650.72, while the total amount handled, which includes balances, was \$128,557.39. The editor of the "Typographical Journal" adds: "It will be somewhat difficult for the average reader to make reasonable and reliable comparisons with last year's report, as the document exhibited receipts and expenditures for 14 months, owing to a change of the fiscal year, and the report on its face does not show receipts and expenditures per month. Nor do the limits of this article permit of an elabora-

OSHKOSH, WIS. The Question of the Unemployed

Will Bring About the Final Collapse of Capitaliam.

How often the silly assertion is made "any man can get work who wants to work," by superficial-minded people, says the Oshkosh "Labor Advocate," who never stop to consider conditions that are constantly enlarging the army of unemployed. Only a few months ago a contractor called for men to do some work on a street crossing in Chicago, and while he only wanted about sixty men, more than 5,000 were on hand at the place appointed.

The City Council of Salt Lake City appropriated moncy to keep seventy-five men at work six weeks in clearing ditches. The plan was to work seventyfive men one week, then lay them off and put on another seventy-five, with the view of giving as many as possible a chance to earn something. Those wishing to work were required to register at the county building, and it is estimated that from 1,000 to 1,200 were on hand at an early hour to register, and the rush was so great that doors were broken down and windows broken. Jix men fainted in the crewd, overcome with excitement and exhaustion. The scene, described by the "Inter-Mountain Advocate," was terrible, Men climbed over each other in a battle for bread for themselves and their suffer-'ng families.

...

In San Francisco over 3,000 unemployed men registered at the relief headquarters. In all the large cities thousands of men have been idle for months, while in the smaller towns and n the country millions are idle. When we stop to consider that one-half of the people of the country are not consuming one-half of what they ought to consume, and one-third of the people scarcely eking out an existence, is it any wonder milliors are idle? It is not because of a scarcity of food or clothing that so many millions go hungry and in rags, but because the means of distribution of products are so monopolized and controlled by a few that they are beyon] the reach of millions of consumers. . . .

Improved machinery is displacing labor. In the leather and paper industries alone 95 per cent of labor has been displaced by machinery. Thousands of printers are being turned out of printing offices by type-setting machines. By the aid of machinery male labor is being displaced by female labor, and woman's labor in turn is being displaced by child labor. In thousands of instances parents and families are wholly, or to some extent, dependent upon the children for support. Instead of adjusting our civilization or socia ondition to the new order of things, and keeping pace with the constantly broadening field of invention by reducing the hours of labor and having less labor, ma chinery is made to do the work, while mer are turned out to starve. Is it possible that our civilization has nothing any more well may we ask, are we living in vain?

DENVER, COLO.

Federation of Railway Organizations.

One of the most important meetings of ratiroad employes ever held in the West will take place here October 19, when over 200 delegates, representing 7,000 members in Colorado and adjoining territory of five of the best known labor organizations in the country will assemble, and the "Federation of Railway Organizations" will be perfected. The outcome of the meeting is not dreaded by railway magnates, as every Superintendent, Manager and Receiver of every great Western system has in dorsed the plan of the men. The organizations which will take part in the confer-

guilt, and was then treated to torture which is unparalleled in history.

"After being mutilated in a fearful manner by the father, Wm. Henderson, who subsequently cut off the negro's ears, he was seized and held, while one of the crowd pounded his fingers, joint by joint, one finger at a time, until the hand was a shapeless mass of bloody jelly. This was because in the struggle to subdue Miss Henderson he had bitten off one of her fingers. Each man in the crowd then took a turn at shooting at him, until he must have had four or five pounds of lead in him. He was literally shot to pieces, and the bloody pulp, which only an hour before had been Neal Smith, was thrown

into a hastily prepared pile of brushwood and burned until not a scrap of bone remained." Is this the result of 1,900 years of Chris

tian agitation and education? Capitalist civilization!



How a Capitalist Politician Has Solved the Problem of the Unemployed.

The Capitalist papers of St. Louis are of the opinion that the Prosecuting Attorney of St. Louis County is a very smart man, and for this reason they published a full account of the smartness of this political wire puller, not thinking for a single moment that this report was nothing less than an indictment against the present Capitalist system of robbery and exploitation of man by his fellow man. "What has this Prosecuting Attorney done?" you ask. Well, read the following from the Capitalist press:

"Hon. F. A. Heldorn, Prosecuting Attorney of St. Louis County, who resides at Bridgeton, has constructed an ingenious apparatus for drawing water from a deep well on his premises and putting it into a large tank, from which the several apartments in his house are supplied, and at the same time inducing tramps who call at his door for a 'hand out' to earn what they receive. A force pump, operated by a long lever, is placed over the well, which is one of the deepest in the county.'

. . .

Here lies the Capitalist smartness! "The pump forces water up through a pipe into a beer keg, the top of which is on a level with a high water mark on the large tank, situated some distance from the keg. A pipe conveys the water from the keg to the large tank, and when the latter reservoir is filled to the high water mark the keg is full. When tramps apply to Mr. Heldorn or members of his family for assistance, they are told that if they operate the force pump over the well until the keg is filled with water, they will be given a boundfal meal of the best in the house. . . .

"The tramps 's'ze up' the keg, examine the supply pipe leading from the pump to it, and, thinking that it will be an easy task to fill the small keg, they accept the proposition. After a few strokes of the long lever they climb the ladder and examine the keg, but, not finding it full, they return to the lever, work it for a while, and again examine the keg. Being naturally opposed to labor, all the tramps, except one, who have contracted to fill the keg, have thrown up the job before completion. One old, gray-haired man, who said he had been a farmer, where he had to pump water with which to irrigate the land, filled the keg and enjoyed the bountiful meal prepared for him. He left the premises with a bright silver dollar which was given to him by Mr. Heldorn." This method is Capitalistic, pure and simple.

DANVILLE, ILL.

Miners Demand an Increase of

KARL MARX.

A MEMORIAL PORTRAIT UNVEILED BY THE BUSTON SOCIALISTS.

The unveiling of the Karl Marx memo-. rial picture at Well's Memorial Hall, under the auspices of the People's Union and the Hebrew Section S. L. P., was an impressive affair. As one of our speakers said we are no hero worshippers. Conrades A. Cahan of New York, and Comrade Winchevsky were the speakers of the occasion. The speakers called attention to the great work accomplished by Mara and gave a short history of the International Socialist Labor movement during the last few decades.

Marx did not invent a new social order. but he discovered certain laws of nature and of society, and these natural laws must be respected or society will have to bear the ev'l consequences. New forms of society cannot be invented or made to order; they are the result of economic evolution. Every new form of production of the means of living carries within it. self the conditions for a new form of social life. Economic revolutions are followed by changes in the social relations of mankind.

Thanks to the studies and researches of Marx, we Socialists are now acquainted with the fundamental laws that govern every society. Marx told us that the bistory of mankind was a long chain of class struggles, that these class struggles were based on certain class interests, and that these class struggles will continue as long as the motive. i. e., the class interests are not abolished. Society must be organized on a basis of collective ownership of the means of production; then class interests will be eliminated and the class struggle made impossible.

The words of Marx: "Proletarians of all countries, unitel" have been realized. Millions of proletarians of all civilized countries are to-day following the banner of International Socialism. Albert Faucon, Rev. J. K. Applebee and Miss M. Randall contributed to the success of the festigal by their excellent songs and recitaitions. 8.

GALESBURG, ILL.

The Prospects for the Brotherhood of Trainmen.

Grand Master P. H. Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has just returned from a trip West, and is filled with hope for the future of the Brotherhood. Last June, when the Biennial Convention closed, the outlook for the institution was gloomy, and many predicted its ultimate dissolution. A debt of \$125,000 hung over it, not including current obligations, amounting to \$40,000. Of this debt \$80,000 was for death claims, the settlement of which bad been referred to the Convention, and \$45,000 was for the expenses of the Convention itself. Mr. Morrissey now says that in addition to meeting the current expenses and death claims, aggregating \$40,000 a month, the Brotherhood has paid all the \$125,000. The was accomplished by the lightest possible tax on the members, who did not rebel, but paid the assessments cheerfully. Mr. Morrissey says that now the great burden of debt is out of the way, the membership is increasing. Six or seven new lodge are to be organized soon. On the 10th of October a committee, consisting of Grand Master P. H. Morrissey, Grand Secretary and Treasurer W. A. Sheahan, W. A. Whoeling of Burlington, Charles Duval of Indianapolis, and J. W. Wachter of Jersey City, N. J., met here to get in shape the propositions for permanent headquarters prior to submitting these bids to a vote of the lodges.

"Then woe to the robbers who gather:

The report states that hardy agitation has secured from the general depression of business and the consequent dearth of work, and that the fact that the employers are keeping black lists, with a view of increasing in power in all of the German of the Manufacturers' Paper Company. diets and municipal bodies, especially in the populous centers.

The party holds four seats in the Bawarian Diet, 14 in the Saxon Diet, four in Saxe-Altenburg, three in Baden, three in Hesse, and one each in the Diets of Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg,Gothia, Saxe-Meiningen, Reuss and Schwarzburg. The party continues to be weak in Prussia under the peculiar class conditions, and the nature of the electoral system. . . .

The Socialist press includes 76 political journals and 53 Trades Union papers. The profits of the "Vorwaerts" for the last year were 55,500 marks, but the publication of the party's leading weekly, the "Social Democrat," was stopped because it required an annual subsidy of 14,000 marks. The "Social Democrat" is a weekly, published in Berlin, but mostly read by the German Socialists living in foreign countries. The total revenue of the party for the year was 247,450 marks, and the expenditures 189,354 marks. The report treats the suggestion of an anti-revolution bill with scorn, and declares that Socialism will thrive under the most furious assaults of its class enemies.

ROMILLY-SUR-SEINE, FRANCE.

Annual Congress of the Marxist Fac tion of the French Labor Party.

The thirteenth annual congress of the Marxist or Collectivist faction of the French Social-Democratic party, was held in this city from September 8 to September 10. There were 250 cities and 572 or ganizations represented by 134 delegates M. Millet, the Socialist Mayor of Romilly (who has been blacklisted by his employ ers on account of his accepting the man

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Favorable Comments on Keir Hardie and His Companion, Frank Smith.

A local labor and reform paper publishes the following interesting comment on the Scottish labor leader, Keir Hardie, and h.s companion, Frank Smith:

"Previous to the arrival of Mr. Hardie and Mr. Smith in San Francisco, we had received information from the press, both of England and of this country, to the effect that they were a couple of wild and woolly agitators, having a tendency to roughness, rashness, riots, bombs, Anarchy, incendiarism, plunder, piracy and violent revolution; that they were coming as conceited, impertinent Englishmen, to meddle in the affairs of this country, add to the unrest of the laborers, and so intensify the business depression. In fact, they were represented to be dangerous characters, who should be given the cold shoulder, and even shunned as pestilential fellows. . . .

"This was about the impression of their general heralding through the daily press. Doubtless, such was the designed impression

"When the two visitors arrived, having a letter in our care for Mr. Hardie, we sought and found him at the Windsor. We were uncertain, of course, as to just what kind of a man we might find, and were inclined to take careful observations before we committed ourselves to a positive position. Such observation at two interviews leads to a positive conviction that the capitalistic press has been very men are deserving of the best treatment expert and eminently successful in their | in the craft's gift."

tion of the subject, but we will endeavor to afford an opportunity to those desirous of making comparisons by saying that the receipts from capitation tax for 12 months of the fiscal year, 1893-4, were \$93,-157.80, a difference against the year just closed of \$5,324.59. . . .

"A comparison of these figures shows on their face a decrease in membership of about 2,000. But it must be remembered that the last referendum vote decreased the per capita tax payable by prezsfeeders and bindery girls. This reduces the apparent decrement to less than 2,000-nearly 1,000 less than was reported in 1893. And even this is not, we believe, a fair statement of our numerical strength. During the last year the dues of many members in straightened circumstances were remitted, and it is a sine qua non that International dues were remitted also, though there was no warrant in law for any such action. Even if the apparent reduction was real, we have ample reason to congratulate ourselves on the outcome, as apart altogether from the havoc created by machines, our condition will compare favorably with that of any American labor organization, if it is not the peer of many social and fraternal

bodies.

"The inevitable decrease in membership as a result of the introduction of machinery was pointed out over a year ago by President Prescott. It would be unjust to a large class of our more unfortunate members to dismiss a subject of this nature without tendering the well earned meed of praise to those who have been loyal to the principles of unionism throughout the period of their acute misery. Loss or no loss, numerically, we are satisfied that the percentage of rats has not been greater than it was in previous and more prosperous years. Compared with the whole, the number of unfortunates may be small, but to their unionism do we owe the maintenance of our scale and the progress achieved. These

ence are: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and Order of Rallway Telegraphers.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Are We a Civilized Nation, or Are We Rapidly Progressing Towards **Primitive Barbarism**?

We are justified in asking the above question when reading the following telegram. Some thoughtless persons will say: 'What has this to do with the labor movement?" We answer: A great deal, be cause it is the mission of the modern la bor movement to teach a new gospel of human rights, human duties and morality Under our capitalist system of production human beings are brought up worse than cattle or wild beasts, and when these unfortunate creatures happen to act like beasts our highly Christian society, with Capitalistic hypocritical indignaton, applys the club, the prison, the gallows, the electric chair, the burning wood pile.

Just read this telegram, sent broadcast by the Associated and United Presses, but read it carefully:

"Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 5 .- A mob of 250 men forced the guards at the Cole City (Ga.) stockade to surrender Convict Neal Smith, a colored 'trusty,' and tortured and killed the prisoner. Smith had beaten into insensibility and then criminally asaulted Miss Maggie Henderson, daughter of Colonel W. A. Henderson, a farmer, residing near Carpenter's Station, who was visiting the family of her uncle at Cole City, Ga. The girl's injuries are so serious that she can hardly recover.

"Smith was taken from the stockade by mob of 200 men. The Sheriff and Jallor with several men were on guard, but the crowd refused to listen to reason, and threatened to tear down the stockade and burn it unless Smith was delivered. Smith was then turned over to the crowd. who led him to a pond near where the assault was committed. He confessed his above result.

Wages.

The 500 miners employed by the Kelly Coal Company had a meeting at Grape Creek, decided they wanted a raise of 7c on screened coal and 3c on mine run, and a committee was appointed to call on the manager of the company to-day. At the conference a compromise was agreed upon. The miners are to have an increase of 5c on screened and 3c on mine run coal, to take effect October 15. No meetings have been held by miners employed by any other company. The Consolidated coal miners have no grievances. Committees from Indiana miners have been here for several weeks endeavoring to have the Danville men come out.

OTTUMWA, IOWA.

President of the Miners' Union Resigns.

The action of the Executive Board of the State miners' organization in inducing the miners in the Boone district to strike, in direct violation of their contract, has caused J. W. Reynolds, President of the organization, to resign. The fact is not generally known, as the State Council, to whom the resignation was tendered. has endeavored to keep it a secret. For a long time there has been trouble in the Executive Board, a par, of the board favoring strikes, and a part counseling work even at the low rate fixed by the so-called majority operators' agreemnt. As Mr. Reynolds was against strikes, the action of the Boone district prompted him to Brewers' Journal. tender his resignaton, which was to take place immediately.

PRINCETON, ILL.

Miners' Wages Advanced.

The 600 miners of Ladd, who went out on a strike, returned to work to-day, having gained their point. It was claimed that the White Breast Fuel Company, at

price of coal mining 9 cents a ton October polled 1,500,000 votes. Take the same ratio 1, and as the raise was not made at that of growth for all other countries, and time the entire force struck, with the within ten years what do you think will

In fileds where they have not sown: Who have stolen the jewels from labor. And builded to Mammon a throne.

"For the throne of their god shall be crumbled.

And the scepter be swept from his hand, And the heart of the haughty be humbled, And a servant be chief in the land."

We are very poor. The striking feature. of our economic condition is our poverty, not our wealth. We make ourselves "rich" by appropriating the property of others by methods which lessen the propery of all. Spain took riches from America and grew poor. Modern wealth more and more resembles the winnings of speculators in bread during famine-worse, for to make the money it makes the famine .-- Heary D. Lloyd.

J. Keir Hardie, for some reason or another, is attracting immense audiences out West. The "Review," of Ogden, Utah, says that he spoke to one of the largest crowds that ever gathered in that city. Similar reports come from other places. Can it be possible that the people are preparing for Socialism?-Cleveland Citizen.

Education! In the first place it is education that binds the members to their organizations. It is the educated Comrade and brother upon whom depends the success of our unions as well as the general labor movement. Ignorance effects an organization like poison the human body .--

Socialism is opposed both by those who misunderstand what it is, and those who selfishly think their opportunity for gain will be lessened by its coming. An honest foe to Socialism, after he has once comprehended it, would be hard to find .- S: F. Socialst.

In 1871 the German Socialist Party Ladd, had sgreed last July to raise the polled 102,000 votes; in 1833 the same party | be the result?

. . .

IDYL. MOUNTAIN



USAN STEBBINS was by all oids the best looking girl on Grassy Lick, without being remarkably beautiful; for beauty is not a noticeable characteristic of mountain old or women, young, and how she

had ever come to rry Lem Skaggs was a wonder to me, Lem was by all odds the homeliest on the Lick, and homeliness is a tracteristic of mountain men. I knew n quite well, and when I asked my destion he blushed and grinned.

"She was tuck by my good looks," he "Didn't you court her pretty hard?"

"Did I?" and he drew a long breath as of relief at the thought of its being over. "Well, I should say I did. Why, I come mighty nigh mortgigin' the farm to git her things she didn't seem to want when I give 'em to her."

"What did you give her?" "Everything, Colonel. It got so bad to'rds the last the folks at the store told me ef I'd lump my dealin's they reckoned they could let me have 'em at wholesale prices."

"She couldn't stand your liberality. Lom. That's what got her.'

"Not a bit uv it," he continued. "All the time I was takin' her all sorts uv things, she wuz makin' eyes at every feller that come along, and sorter expectin' me to keep up my end uv the swingle tree, jist case I kinder seemed to hanker atter doin' it that a-way."

"But you kept at it?" "I reckon not," he laughed. "All uv a sudden I sot in fer Mary Finnel, and give the store folks a rest on buyin'."

"Then what happened?" I inquired, with a hope that I would now get some information.

He laughed a low, gurgling laugh, such as a boy would give vent to when caught in some of his natural depredations.

"Well," he said, "she kinder swapped Sends on t'other fellers, and swung round my way, but I wuzn't givin' a inch, and I didn't have no talk with her for mighty nigh two weeks, and then one evenin' as I wuz passin' her house on my way to Mary's, and she knowed it, I seen her hangin' on the gate lookin' out into the future, er somethin' uv that sort that I seen a picter uv onc't an agent wuz sellin'



"YOU AIN'T LYIN' NOW, LEM?" 'Good evenin'.' says I. not offerin'

to stop. "'Good evenin',' says she, "Pears to me you're in a powerful hurry.' "'Kinder,' says I, slackin' up some.

'I promised to be down to Mary's 'bout this time.'

"She kinder looked down at the ground when I told her that, and kicked a little rock out of the path that wuz layin' thar, and I felt like a sheep stealin' dog fer sayin' what I had.

WAS A BOLD PURITAN. "'Susan,' says I, 'what's the use ur foolin'?

'Foolin' about what?' says she. "'About me and you,' says I.

"'I ain't a foolin',' says she. "'You air,' says I, 'and you know it.' "'Ef you don't like me, Lem Skaggs, says she, bridlin' up all over, 'you kin go 'long. I didn't ask you to stop,

did I?" "'But I do like you, Susan,' says I, gittin' skeert, and tryin' to pull the gate open so's I could git clos't enough

to her to coax her. "'I reckon you like Mary Finnel a sight better,' says she, holdin' the gate

ag'in' me. "I reckon I don't,' says I, and I could feel the gate give a little.

"'You wouldn't talk that a-way ef she wuz in hearin' distance,' says she. "'Wouldn't I?' says I, and I heaved

and sot on the gate, but it didn't move a peg. 'You jist fetch her up here ond see of I wouldn't.'

"'No, you jist go down thar,' says she. 'Thar's whar you started fer.'

"'I didn't do nothin' uv the sort, says I gittin' despriter every minute. 'You told me you did,' says she, and

I could feel the gate give some and then shet up ag'in.

"'You oughter know, Susan,' says I, serious, 'that I was jist a-foolin',' and I could feel the gate a-givin' way and shettin' and then givin' way ag'in.

"'An' you ain't lyin' now, Lem!' says she, a heap sight softer than any time in her life.

'Course I ain't, Susan,' says I, and the gate come open about six inches.

'Ef I only thought you wuzn't, Lem,' says she, lettin' the gate slip my way a leetle more every minute.

'You know I ain't, Susan,' says I. givin' the gate the strongest pull yit. You know it, and you know I never give a snap uv my finger fer any other gal in these parts, and that all the time I've been a-hankerin' atter you and wantin' you for my wife, but you kep' foolin' with me all along and bustin' my heart mighty nigh, and makin' me want to go off and chop a tree down on myself. You know it, Susan, you know it,' and she h'isted her hands and the gate swung wide open.

"'What about Mary?' says she standin' thar before me lookin' sweeter'n peaches and roses.

"'Hang Mary,' says I, clean forgittin' my manners, and I retch out both hands fer Susan.

""Oh, Lem!' says she, and-well, Colonel," he laughed, as his honest face reddened beneath its saffron hue, "I reckon you're old enough to know the balance.

"I wouldn't be surprised, Lem," I refrom the rosy past.

He looked up smiling. "And say, Colonel," he said, "I wuzn't

any purtier that night than I wuz be-

"Come off, Lemuel," said I, slapping him on the back, "it was so dark Susan couldn't see you."

CHILDREN BY THE DOZEN.

three Families in Succession Have Each Twelve Descen

Mrs. Matilda Craig, who lives near dren. Her mother was the youngest child of a dozen children, Mrs. Craig is the mother of a dozen children, and all three of these families had a pair of twins. Mrs. Craig was born May 3, 1828, in Bath county, and if she lives to see May 3 next she will have been married 50 years. Her children and grandchildren and one great-grandchild have made arrangements to hold a re-union at the old homestead on this fiftieth anward to with pleasure and delight. A number of ministers who have offi-ciated at the marriage of the children the head of the Massachusetts Bay

FOUNDER OF NAME AND FAME OF A GREAT FAMILY.

John Endicott of Massachusetts Was One of the Orighal Salem Settlers-His Famous Pear-Tree Still to Be Seen on the Old Farm.

(Danvers, Mass., Con'espondence.) ALEM and Danvers, of witchcraft



anterior, even to that early date, which makes these old colonial settlements notable and interesting. Moreover, there is a living link in ancient Danvers which connects this earliest New World life with today-a fruit tree of indisputable age, planted by John Endicott himself, the Puritan par excellence.

Now, in this year of grace 1895, 263 years since it was planted in the sunny meadow of the "Endecott grant," it flourishes its annual output of gnarly pears, unrivaled in all the land-if not in fruit of juicy excellence, at least in antiquarian interest. This propped-up shell of a tree, with apparently all its inner integuments gone, nothing but the outer bark remaining, and the sub-

Brownes-two men whom he, in his opposition to all ecclesiasticism, expelled from the colony because of their devotion to the Episcopal form of worship-were making trouble for him in England. His successor, John Win-throp, was his good friend, however, and, relieved from the cares of the first office in the colony, the thrifty pioneer had time to make the wilderness blossom as the rose with vineyards and orchards.

In the Salem court house a scholarly incumbent showed the writer how and when the Endicott grant, over which we were to have an afternoon's ramble, was made. The government of the colony was vested in a governor, deputy governor, and eighteen assistants, chosen by the freemen. Four general courts were held each year, when all the freemen were to assemble, but other courts were to be held by these officers. At such a court as the last named, the three hundred acres of land between the two rivers of ponderous Indian names (now called Waters and Crane rivers) were granted to Captain John Endicott July 3, 1632. Much of the land was covered with birches when the grant was made, and aside from its Indian title it was known in English as Birchwood, but when the governor had cleared it he named it Orchard Farm, calling the stream toward which it principally sloped "Cow-House River," with a characteristic absence of sentiment. He loved the spot more than his "Broadfield" in Salem, and his

tillage made it famous. The Salem planters wanted to raise tobacco. Endicott thought it injurious

seded as governor, especially as the mi Ffelton, Sen., and Joseph Hutchins son went to view his estate and they appraised the property in certain terms: 'In the new house,' and other property which was 'In the old house. This may bear out the statement made to us by the present courteous occu-pant, that part of the original house of the governor was moved to this point and added to. Before this time the Endicott possessions covered a much larger territory-a full thousand acrestaking in the now famous Witchhouse Farm, the Rebecca nurse homestead, which John, Jr., left to his wife, and that estate adjoining on which the Provincial mansion, known as the Collins House, was built. This was the re-

On the pleasant willow bank.

Endicett burying place, with the old stones dating back to the third generation from the colonial ancestor. Up to the fourth generation the name was spelled with an e for the second syllable; after that it becomes the more familiar Endicott. The headstones in the inclosed pine grove burial plot bear no other name than Endicott. but it is said that at the time General Gage was quartered in the near-by beautiful Collins House, British officers, who formed his bodyguard and died in camp, were buried in this aristocratio inclosure. Several slaves were also in-

terred among the family bones, but only the greensward marks such



alienation. The Rev. Mr. Higginson, the Salem minister, writes very early: 'Our governor has planted a vineyard with great hope of increase;" but later accounts would indicate that grapes were not a success. Not so with his orchards, however. There is a sufficient record of his bargain with William Trask, when he sold him 500 apple trees, for which he received 250 acres of land. A fine pioneer nurseryman the Puritan governor had become, albelt he does not so figure in history. When this "Endecott grant" was made, he had lost the wife who crossed the as with him-the Anne Gower w

ence of opinion was another source of |

nowned headquarters of General Gage,

the Endicott cousins, the Peabodys. In the meadow, near the river, is the governor's old spring-the Shaded spring, whereof he drank,

now called The Lindens, the home of

Farther up on the river shore is the

TEXAS SIFTINGS.

Ability is a poor man's wealth. A rifle-team-a pair of pickpockets. If you havn't much you can double It by being thankful.

Work to which a man should give his whole heart-courtship.

A pawnbroker's life may not be a wealthy one, but it has its redeeming features.

The man who registers at the hotel at night can be said to be on the "retired list."

Marriage is not one-tenth as much a failure as the average summer resort engagement.

Dancing may improve your carriage mewhat, but it is no valuable accomplishment for the horse.

The wife of a Massachusetts minister wears a blue dress on Monday to match her husband's mood.

There wouldn't have been any milk in a cocoanut if some dairymen had had the construction of it.

A Pittsburg girl whose lover is a whitewasher named Kelsey, always calls him "Kelsey-mine."

Bright's disease seems to have a preference for great statesmen, and others of the same kidney.

A good many men who are talking very bitterly about the difficulty of getting into a church have never tried it.

Marble is said to exist in twenty-four of our states

Our total product of zinc in 1890 was 63.683 tons.

Coral, white and red, is found on the Florida coast.

Steam's Up! The Moorings Cast Off.

Majestically the great ocean grey hound leaves the dock and steams down the river eaves the dock and steams down the river outward bound. But are you, my dear sir, prepared for the sea sickness almost always incident to a trans-Atlantic trip, with the infallible stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters? If not expect to suffer without aid. The Bitters is the staunch friend of all who travel by sea or land, emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers, mariners. It com-pletely remedies nausea, billiousness, dys-pepsia, rheumatic twinges and inactivity of the kidneys.

When Charles D. Rose, the America's Cup challenger, lived in Montreal he was one of the fleetest runners in Canada.

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

One hundred horse swaps were made at the Laurel, Ky., camp-meeting cos a recent Saturday and Sunday.

It Will Pay

To make some provision for your physical health at this season, because a cold or cough, an attack of pneumonia or typhoid fever may now make you an invalid all winter. First of all be sure that your blood is pure, for health depends upon pure blood. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will be a paying investment now. It will give you pure, rich blood and invigorate your whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifler. Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effec-World's Fair ! HIGHEST AWARD. The town house is one of the handsomest of old Salem mansions, some-IMPERIAL GRANUM times called the Cabot House, built before the Revolution and preserving its fine colonial architecture by the wise remodeling of Judge Endicott. The judge himself was born in the still more Try it when the digestion § notable Crowninshield house on Derby street, his mother belonging to that disis WEAK and no FOOD tinguished family. The exclusiveness of these old aristocratic Salem families seems to nourish. Try it has not prevented a worthy developwhen seems impossible to ment of public spirit in this vicinity, and the memorials of the very earliest keep FOOD the stomach! times, from John Endicott down, are John Carle & Sons, New York.



ENDECOTT FARM HOUSE

alone of all the host of thrifty trees, plied, blushing just a shade myself as the pride of the colonial governor's a memory or two came slowly back, heart, whose number gave to the original manor of 300 acres its patronymic orchard farm. How lovely the site is! Upland and meadow, it stretches away between two silvery rivers, a fair and fertile farm, once included within Salem limits, now set off with old witchcraft Salem village, into the town of Danvers. The shrewd old governor was a good judge of land. It was in 1628 when he with his wife, Anne Gower, and that determined company of a hun-dred or so followed the Plymouth Pilgrims and founded Salem, in the New World, the famous Massachusetts Bay Sand Hill, Lewis county, Ky., is the colony. According to the quaint chron-oldest child of a family of twelve chil- icler, in "Wonder-Working Providence

of Sion's Saviour in New England;" "The much honored Mr. John Indicat came over with them to governe, a fit instrument to begin this wildernesse worke, of courage bold, undaunted, yet sociable, and of a cheerfull spirit, loving and austere, applying himself to either, as occasion served." Occasion quickly served in the case of the rollicking scoffers at Merrymount, and, while Miles Standish, from the Plymniversary day golden wedding of their outh colony, captured the reprobate parents, and the event is looked for- Morton-"the devil in the Massachu-

"'I reckon you'd better by hurryin' along then, for Mary ain't the kind that likes to be kep' waitin',' says she.

'I s'pose,' says I, 'that you don't teer of I stop and talk to you for a minute, do you?'

'I ain't keerin' what you do,' says she, kinder sullen.

'You look like you wuz expectin' omebody yerself,' says I, feelin' ez ef I'd like to choke whoever the feller WUZ.

"'That's what,' says she, and I felt more'n ever like chokin' somebody.

Who is it?' says I, watchin' the streaks uv a laugh 'round her mouth and eyes. "'That's fer me to know and you to

find out,' says she, laughin' right out.

'I reckon I'll be goin' on down to Mary's,' says I, thinkin' that I wuzn't makin' nothin' hangin' 'round Susan. "'Mebbe you wouldn't ef you know'd e wuz comin', says she, kinder chin' over the gate. 'Well, tell me,' says I, 'and see ef who

Tll stay.'

'I reckon not,' says she, still a-haggin' me, 'mebbe they wouldn't like it!' "'Who's they?' says I.

"She give a little chuckle, and I come to the gate and rested my hands on it to one side uv her'n.

'Pap and mother,' says she. 'They've down to the schoolhouse to chin' and won't be back tell 8

"'Ain't you kinder lonesome waitin' hyer by yerself, Susan?' says I, half way tryin' to pull the gate open, but the held it shet.

'I reckon I wuz,' says she. 'That's y I came out and hung on the gate. shty still like in the house

Tob reckon you wus? says L 'Ain't now? and I chuckled to myself for his' ber.

"'P'r'aps I am p'r'aps I ain't,' she impered, and tossed her head. "I tried to open the gate, but she d it shet

"He you want me to stay, why don't you may so?' says I, gettin' ugly. "I reckon you kin of you want to,'

she, mighty pesky

ciated at the marriage of the children have accepted invitations to be present, and prayers, and songs, and reminiscences and tears of joy will be mingled together.

Has His Jaw Broken in a Joking Way R. E. Pratt, a prominent grain dealer of Chicago, is known as a practical joker. Ascending in an elevator with Mr. Parker the other day Mr. Pratt gave his friend a little tap on the shoulder and turned aside with an innocent look toward the top of the elevator shaft. Mr. man, was standing close to Mr. Pratt when the little joke was perpetrated and turning suddenly to see who touched, brought his elbow around with a powerful swing. It caught Mr. Pratt directly under the chin and broke his jaw in two places.

MINERALS.

The zircon has been found in California. The opal has been found in New Mexico. Green crocidolite is found in New Mexico Alabaster exists in seventeen differ ent states. The Venus' hair stone is found in New Mexico Rose quartz is found in Colorado and Montana. Rhode Island in 1891 produced 500 tons of coal. Our total product of zinc in 1890 was 63,683 tons. Marble is said to exist in twenty-four of our states. Serpentine exists in New England and Virginia. Coral, white and red, is found on the Florida coast The chrysoprase has been found in North Carolina. Jet has been discovered in a dozen different places. 'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past

And ask them what report they bore to

colony, and a sturdy fighter of Apollyons, solemnly chopped down the May pole "idol," and ordained that the place should be no longer be called Merrymount, but Mount Dagon, in memory of the Philistine image that fell down before the ark.

Thus, promptly on his arrival, de spite the threatened onslaught of the Saugus Indians, did he march his sol diers on to "rebuke profaneness and to admonish them' to look to it that they walk better." There were no such May dances in righteous Salem. Parker, who is a tall and heavily built There the house lots were being apportioned by the "loving and austere" governor, the first streets laid out, the first Puritan Church in America organized, and, according to "Wonder-Working Providence," again, "this church of Christ being thus begun, the Lord, with the water spouts of His tender mercy, caused to increase and fructify."

Who paints the first governor's picture so vividly as Hawthorne in his "Twice Told Tales: Endicott and the Red Cross?" The famous Puritan, in his armor, the colonists assembled in Salem Townhouse Square; Roger Williams, the minister of the adjoining meeting house (whose timbers are so cherished in Salem today); the train band of the church militant, the red cross flag with symbol rent away by Endicott's sword, and his resolute voice ringing out, "Beat a flourish, drummer, in honor of the ensign of New England. Neither pope nor tyrant hath part in it now!" "With a cry of triumph," says Hawthorne, "the people gave their sanction to one of the boldest exploits which our history records. and forever honored be the name of Endicott! We look back through the mist of ages and recognize in the rending of the red cross from New England's banner the first omen of that deliverance which our fathers consummated after the bones of the stern Puritan had lain more than a century in the dust." Of such uncompromising stuff was this doughty leader made! Small wonder, then, that he was soon super- great emigrant), we read that "Nathan-

was niece or cousin to Governor Matthew Cradock of colonial fame, and whose fairly wrought sampler is triumphantly exhibited, with her husband's sun-dial, in the Essex Institute



JOHN ENDICOTT, (The Puritan.)

at Salem. His second wife was Eliza beth Gibson of Cambridge, England, and the year he acquired his manor land his first son, John, was born Three years later. Zerubbabel, the colonial physician, saw the light on the Orchard Farm. It was he who built the old-fashioned homestead, still standing-with its quaint, low-studded roominess-not far from the site of the original house and that older survivor. the pear tree.

Dr. Zerubbabel, Endicott's second wife, who outlived him, was Elizabeth Winthrop, daughter of John Winthrop, Jr., governor of Connecticut, and in h

will she is thus dowered: "She shal enjoy my now dwelling-house so long as she shal be pleased to live upon the farme orchard." At his death, in 1684, (nineteen years after his father, the

It is but a charming drive to the summer home of the most distinguished representative of the Endicott family in this generation, Mr. William C. Endicott, the secretary of war in the first Cleveland administration, or to his Salem mansion on old Essex street. The country home in Danvers is a beautiful house set in a park like an English estate, on the Newburyport turnpike, built in 1800, and long owned by Captain Joseph Peabody of Salem. Mrs. Endicott is the granddaughter of Captain Peabody.

accessible to those who do but seek

Miser's Money Goes Up in Flames. ' Ban Stillman, an old miser, living in Marion county, Ala., lost the savings of a lifetime a few nights ago. He had opened a box in which he kept his fortune, about \$5,000, and was counting the money on a table with the intention of depositing it in a bank, an attempt having recently been made to rob him. While thus engaged he imagined he heard some one trying to effect an entrance into his house, and, rising suddenly, he overturned the table, on which, beside his greenbacks, was a kerosene lamp. The lamp exploded. burning the money, the dwelling, and all of its contents, excepting the miser, who barely escaped with his life, being so badly burned in trying to save his treasure it is thought he will die

Necessary Precaution. First Desperado—"Bill, is the front gate propped open, and have you got some red pepper all ready to throw at the dog." Second Desperado-"Yes, go ahead." First Desperado (at front door a few moments later, protected by coat-ofmail, base ball catcher's mask and drum-major's bearskin cap) - "I am taking orders, sir, for the Authorized Edition of the Horr-Harvey Debate on the Silver Question, sir."

Savage as a Fijl. It is declared that men in a savage state never have the toothache. We never have seen any one with the tooth ache who was not in a savage state.

300 Doses \$1.00.

Is a remedy of great strength and merit. 3 to 5 drops once a day is the dose. 300 doses Diano. for \$1.00, or 6 large bottles for \$5.00. Cures all pain almost instantly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cures absolutely Sciatica, Lumbago, La Grippe. Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hav Fever, Dyspepsis, Backache, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousniss, Nervius and Neura'gic Headaches, Heartweakness, Rheumatism. Samples 10c by mail. Write for cir-High-st references culars to-day SWALSON ENEUMATIC CURE CO.,

Also owners of the "Si 100.000 Rheumatic Cure."



A SPECIALTY orday of the second and the second and



ramination and Advice as to Patentability of In tion. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get ant. PATRICE O'FARILELL, Washington, D. C.



DO YOU SPECULATE! Then as becomfully on Limited Bargins in Grain and Sta Bardes," KALLD 7752. Comsteek, Bingh 4 Co., Blaites Sides, Chicage.



A FILTER INSIDE YOU BETRAYED BY LOVE.

AFFSKY

his

St.

etaoinshrdlucmfw wise held him in

awe, and hedged him around with rev-

That same Kaffsky used to squander

his days and nights over mathematics

and chemistry and half a dozen kindred

sciences, as if life were to last for eter-

we limited our own efforts to the ac-

regeneration of mankind-as a prelim-

inary step to the remodeling of Russian

We had weighed Kaffsky in the polit-

Russian universities ten years ago-

He was a member of none of the

times helped to carry them out;

erential ostracism

society.

ernment.

was

Petersburg.

We students like-

HOW YOUR BLOOD IS KEPT PURE.

Health Comes From Pure Blood Pure Blood Depends on Your Filter Inside You.

Your Kidneys Keep Your Blood Pure If They Are Well. A Few Facts About Them, and How to Make Them Well When They Are Sick.

Your blood is what nourishes your body.

New blood is made every minute. It goes to the lungs, gets fresh air, and then passes through the body. In passing, it deposits new flesh, fat, bones, etc., and takes up worn out matter. This worn out matter goes to the kid-

neys. The kidneys filter it out of the blood and throw it out of the body. That is, when they are well, they do

When your kidneys are well, they do. when your kidneys are well, they act, as perfect filters, to keep your blood pure. When they are sick, they act imperfectly. They leave the bad matter in. Sometimes they take out the good the good.

There is nothing more poisonous than bad blood. and had found him sadly wanting.

A proof of this is rheumatism. It is simply a blood-poisoning caused by the bad matter left in the blood by sick kidneys.

Bright's disease is the kidneys work conspirators, who edited a forbidden ing the other way-taking the good food out of the blood. journal. Land and Liberty, hatched plots against the state and some-

Both kinds of kidney sickness are dangerous.

Both can be cured by Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills. One of the most wonderful facts of

body is this natural filter inside our us. Our kidneys are very important We don't take enough care of organs. them. We are sick oftener than there is any need for. It is simply because we take no heed to our kidneys.

Sick kidneys show their effects in many different diseases. Rheumatism and Bright's disease

gia, Pain in the Back, Dizziness, Blad-der Troubles, Gravel, Diabetes, Sleeplessness, Nervousness

These are only a few symptoms, or o-called "diseases." Back of them all are the sick kidneys.

Once the filters can be made to work, all these symptoms will disappear. Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills are made principally from the roots of the asparagus plant, which has a spe-cial curative action on the kidneys. It gives them Lew life and strength. It helps them to do their work as it ought to be done. It cures their sickness. It cleans and renews the filter.

When the kidneys are well you will feel a great difference at once. Your complexion will clear, and your whole body will get renewed life and fresh-

This is the effect of Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills on the sick kidneys, of the re-vitalized kidneys on the impure blood.

With a course of Dr. Hobb's Spara gus Kidney Pills you will get new life. They will cure you when other medicines, which do not reach the real seat of disease, cannot help you. Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills are

for sale by all druggists, price 50c, per box, or will be sent prepaid to any ad-

dress on receipt of price. An interesting booklet, explaining about the kidneys and their power for good and evil, sent free on request. Address Hobb's Medicine Co., Chicago, or San Francisco.

MINERALS.

The zircon has been found in Callfornia.

The opal has been found in New Mexico.

Alabaster exists in seventeen different states.

The Venus' hair stone is found in New Mexico.

Serpentine exists in New England and Virginia.

Rose quartz is found in Colorado and Montana Rhode Island in 1891 produced 500

tons of coal.

Summer vacations were at hand. you with a most interesting postscript." The last of the examinations would take place in ten days, and then we would disperse over the length and breadth of the empire, many of us never genius, des-

to return again. tined in time to Suddenly we were stunned and stupefied by a bolt from the blue in soar to the dizzy heights of a professional chair. the shape of a rumor that Kaffsky had So, at least, said been arrested.

He and Alexieff had gone to the professors at theater the night before. They had the University of walked home together and made an appointment for the morrow at the university; but at about 2 a. m. Kaffsky had been spirited away, and was now in the secret wing of the Lithuanian fortress.

A written request was presented by some of the professors, who were boside themselves with indignation, that Kaffsky should be released on bail, nity. We did not believe in a man just to finish his examination and take having so many irons in the fire, and his degree, for they knew very well it was all a misunderstanding. complishment of one single task-the

But to our utmost astonishment their request was refused, and Kaffsky was removed from the Lithuanian fortress only to be immured in the more terrible fortress of Peter and Paul.

ical balance-the only one in vogue at The excitement caused by the arrest was assuming dangerous proportions. Nobody had cared a rap for Kaffsky a week before, and he was already a most popular hero now. three churches-outside of which there is no salvation-that of the sworn

Perhaps it was hatred for the heartless informer-who had already been arrested, no doubt, to save him from being lynched-and sympathy for Anna Pavlona, whose womanly feelings had got the better of her philosophy. She had completely broken down.

refused all food, had forwarded petition after petition to the minister of the interior, and when it became clear that on the seashore, her mind gave way. feathering his nest!" we remarked to The doctors sent her mother and hereach other, "just when the pillars of self in post haste to the Crimea.

are very common. Anaemia, Neural- the social edifice are giving way, and In October a few of us met in St. we are doing our best to pull them Petersburg once more-but only a few.

And he did. His statement was based on official

documents and this is the gist of it. When the terrorist movement was at its height the leaders were invisible and ubiquitous. We suspected that they were in the university, but that was

only a guess. Once or twice Kaffsky appeared to be in the movement, but we had no proof, and could get none. It then occurred to General O. of the secret department to employ a spy who had never played the part of a detective

before." "I know. You mean the scoundrelly informer, Boorman," I broke in.

"Boorman! Boorman! Was he? O, of not accustomed to heavy head covercourse he was. Yes. No. Boorman was ings. not the detective. Boorman, I see, was nearly as dangerous as Kaffsky; he was blood comes in jets, because the heart Kaffsky's right-hand man, and he got throws it directly to the point where

the same punishment." This announcement took my breath away, but it only deepened the mystery.

"Two thousand three hundred rubles was what it all cost, and dirt cheap,

too," he went on. "You mean the detective's reward?" I

asked. "Yes, that, of course, was over and above her regular salary, which was fifty rubles a month. It was the only clever stroke of business she ever did.' "She!" I repeated. "Was it a woman, then?"

"O, yes; didn't I tell you?-and a woman with the making of a saint in her, too. Ha, ha, ha! She is now a godfearing sectarian-a pietist of some kind."

"Well, I remarked, "she would need a good long course of penance, were it only to atone for the fate of poor Anna Pavlona, whose life she snuffed out."

a fact of nature. It often happens that "Ha, ha, ha!" he laughed, till the big the brain shrinks, and as it does, so the skull sometimes thickens. tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks. "Why, hang it, man, Anna Pavlona was herself the detective. But that was the only clever thing she ever did. She larger quantity of air is drawn in, the soon after left the service, found salvanerves are better exposed, and the odor tion, as they term it, in some obscure sect, and is a pious bigot now."

She Was Equal to Him.

Of all the expedients devised by debtair in the lungs. ors, whether by Micawber or Murger, few have been more simple and effectual than that of a Mrs. Martin in San Francisco recently. She had ordered a Leather is on the free list all right, but shoes are going up, Prof. Wilson. ton of coal delivered at her residence. The coal dealers had not yet received Good reasons why you should use Hindercorns. It takes out the corns, and then you have peace and comfort, surely a good exchange. 15c, at druggists. their pay for previous tons, so they instructed their driver to take the coal to her house, go to the door, present the Hill pronounces his name with an "e" and a "'!" these days. previous bill, and refuse to deliver the coal until the bill was paid. He did so. Kate Field in Denver. Denver, Sept. 10.-My journey from Chicago was over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, one of the best man-aged systems in the country, I should say, judging by the civility of the em-ployes, the comfort I experienced, the excellence of its roadbed, and the punctuality of arrival. I actually reached Denver ahead of time. The Burlington Route is also the best to St. Paul, Minneapoils, Omaha and Kansas City. The 'ady looked a little z rprised, but an ominous glitter came into her eye when she heard her ultimatum. But she repressed her feelings, and suavely invited the coal man to "step into the parlor while she went to get the money." The coal heaver was rather grimy, and did not seem exactly to fit the furniture, but he accepted her invitation, stepped into the parlor, and Mrs. Martin disappeared. Many minutes passed. The coal-heaver be-CHEAP EXCURSION SOUTH. The Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, a doing a most excellent work in helping those who want to better their condition to secure homes in a more congenial climate, or where the opportunities for getting a start in life are better. Its colony plan is very popular, and enables home-seekers to secure a chunk of excellent land at almost half tae usual price. For its Oct. If ex-cursion to Green Cove Springs, Florida, the lowest rates ever given to that state have been secured. A splendid train will be run from Chicago with special cars from Oma-ha. Kansas City, St. Paul and Cleveland, and a steamer from New York. The train will be used for beds throughout the trip. Fifty-six thousand acres of the best land in the state has been secured, the greater part of which will be sold at \$5.00 an acre. Any of our seaders who want to join this excursion shovid write the Farm, Field and Fireside at ence. They will also run a special excursion to California on the lath of Nov. came impatient, but the lady did not return. Finally he heard the crash of coal. He looked out of the window. To his horror, he saw his coal being unloaded by another man. He tried the door, but it was locked, and the grimy coal-heaver grimly sat down and waited. After the coal was unloaded the lady appeared and let him out. There was a triumphant twinkle in Mrs. Martin's eyes as she told him to "call again with the bill."-San Francisco Argonaut.

GLIMPSES.

At Castle Hill, Maine, there are three brothers, whose combined height is twenty-one feet.

The very oldest watches bearing inscribed dates are of Swiss make and bear date of 1484. ich prohibits the

One of Jenny Lind's granddaughters is

14th of Nov.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report



WORTH KNOWING.

Women have colds in the head less

frequently than men, because they are

When an artery has been severed the

The most sensitive nerves are in

the nose, tongue and eyes, because in

these organs greater sensitiveness

is needed than in any other part of the

Many diseases cause pallor because

in wasting diseases the number of red

corpuscles in the blood is diminished.

and this fact is apparent in the color of

The cheeks become pale from fear be-

cause the mental emotion diminishes

be impaired by old age, because it is

most needed for the protection of the

individual against the use of unwhole-

The term "thick-headed" as applied

to stupid people, has its foundation in

People sniff the air to locate an odor,

because by distending the nostrils a

Venous blood is blue or almost black

Every dollar spent in Parker's Ginger Tonic s well invested. It subdues pain, and brings better ligestion, better strength and better health.

Kate Field in Denver.

Mr. Platt pocketed among other things at Saratoga a slight feeling of chagrin.

CHEAP EXCURSION SOUTH.

so impedes the circulation.

more clearly perceived.

the artery has been cut.

body.

the skin.

some food.

ODD ENDS.

There is said to be a total of 482 systems of shorthand in practical use.

Orange growers of Southern Callfornia have realized \$1,850,000 for their CLOD

The income of the London Daily Telegraph is said to be about \$650,000 per year.

Thirty per cent of the iron made in Tennessee is sold outside the Southern Staten

There are now 249,273 Indians in this country, or were at the taking of the last census.

Illinois stands third among the states in the unmber of its mi'ch kine, with 1.087.886 animals.

Pomona County, California, will produce 750 tons of apricots this year, against 2,800 tons last year.

A snake alleged to be fourteen feet the action of the heart and lungs, and long, steals chickens, ducks and geese at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. The taste is often the last faculty to

The largest map of the world is in fifteen feet wide and 126 feet long.

Bucharest has the reputation of being the place of residence of the greatest number of swindlers in the world.

Lord Dunraven seems to think that the pen is mightler than a stiff breeze.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Giveerine. Cures Chapped Bands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chiblains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, CL.

The Bishop of Cologne has forbidden the use of flowers at funerals.

FITS -All Fits stopped free by Dr. K line's Grea Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the Brst day's us Earrelous cures. Treathe and Strial bottle free Fit cases. Bend to Dr. Kline, St Arch St., Phila., Pa

Mayor Strong's secretary did not have a because it contains many impurities picnic at Saratoga. collected from the system, and has not If the Baby is Outting Teeth. itself been purified by contact with the

Be sure and use that old and well-tried res THING STRUP for Children Teething

Boston plumes itself upon the erection of a ten-story building, Buffaio upon one of twelve stories.

"Hanson's Magie Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. uggist for it. Price 15 cents. Ask T

Theodore Roosevelt regrets that he could not have been protected from his friends.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure pow known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a con-stitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the con-stitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists; 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

New Haven claims a population of 100,-





university closed session, and many was mentioned those among us who were now in their distant native vilknew her were staggered a bit. Anna lages expelled from the university;

that of unsworn conspirators, from whom the former were usually recruited; and the bulk of students who She had been taken to her bed, had sympathized with everything and everybody who embarrassed the gov-And to crown all, we had just heard of his impeading marriage. "A nice she might just as well be sowing salt time to be thinking of marrying and

North Carolina.

different places.

The suburbs of Chicago and the cities of Saco and Biddeford, Me., are having re-tributory typhoid lever.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and

Altownhildbard

The chrysoprase has been found in Pavlona Smirnova was not a Venus. But if she had much less beauty than Jet has been discovered in a dozen her photograph-which is a common

failing of women-she had a good deal more wit, which is not by any means so common.

Although apparently young enough to be his daughter, Anna Pavlona was Kaffsky's senior by five or six years, and, to make matters still more mixed, she was a red radical at heart.

Formerly her democratic views had got her into hot water with the authorities, and it was not without consider-able difficulty that she had obtained her present position as teacher in a girls' gymnasy, which enabled her to live in modest competency with her widowed mother.

The police, we knew, had twice or thrice made elaborate inquiries about him, had noted his comings in and goings out, and had set a watch upon his to a long secret cross-examination tive, the minister. about his dealings with him.

"As well suspect the stone sphinxes at the Nikolai bridge as that piece of stuck-up selfishness called Kaffsky," exclaimed Lavroff.

"There must be some reason for the suspicion," cried Brodsky; "there's matter of smoked glass spectacles." This remark struck us all as the

some of cleverness. It was warmly plauded. "Well, who could have smoked the government's spectacles?" somebody asked.

"Boorman, Boorman; he alone has a grudge against Kaffsky," cried half a dozen volces.

Now, none of us had a doubt that he was the Judas Iscariot. His hangdog expression, his slouching gait, his furtive glance and stammering deviltry proclaimed the nature of the spirit that lived and worked within him. The present case strengthened our suspicion, for Boorman and Kaffsky

had quarreled years before.

others in prison, others again on the road to Siberia.

Kaffsky, we learned, was among the latter-condemned to the mines as a dangerous conspirator, in spite of the intercession of the professors; Anna Pavlona was dead, according to others; but it came to pretty much the same thing in the end.

I had heard of many evil things done by diabolical reformers, but this was the most crying injustice I had ever actually witnessed; and when talking with a friend who was a relative of one of the ministers I told him so.

He was astounded at what I told him and asked me to draw up an account of Kaffsky's case in writing. He would see, he said, that justice should be done.

I had no difficulty in obtaining precise particulars. I discovered even the name of the forwarding prison, over 1,000 miles away, in which Kaffsky was actions. Platoff, when arrested a then interred, and having made out a week ago, chanced to have Kaffsky's very strong case, I gave my friend the card in his pocket, and was subjected paper, and he presented it to his rela-

A week passed, then a fortnight, and still there was no answer.

One day my philanthropic friend shook his head, said my data were all wrong, said that Kaffsky was the most dangerous conspirator that had ever been tripped up in the very nick of always fire where there's smoke, and as time, and that he would advise me to we know there's no fire here, then there | keep aloof from political reformers in cannot possibly be any smoke. It's a future, as it was evident they could make black appear white without an effort.

Six years later I heard that Kaffsky was no more. He died of disease, or was shot in a tumult, or disposed of in some such way. The particulars were not very precise, but he was really dead. that was certain.

"Nothing else but death is certain in Russia," I remarked to an ex-minister to whom I had been telling the whole story after dinner.

"So you are going to write about it. you say," he asked me, "to ease your feelings?"

"I am," I replied.

"Very well, then, if you will come the preacher who m here in two or three days I will supply their need of Christ.

cabmen of Paris from smoking their pipes while driving.

State Councillor Jermakoff, who died a short time ago in Moscow, gave away \$5,000,000 in charity.

Kate Field has gone to Hawaii to write up the island for one of the metropolitan journals.

A French taxpayer is obliged to work eighty-six days in the year to pay off what is due the treasury.

If all the thread used in this country yearly were stretched out end to end it would stretch 7,000,000 miles.

RAM'S HORNS.

A chorus in which many love to join: 'Didn't I tell you so?" Self-assertive men often do a large business on a small capital.

We must give Christ our burden before he will give us his yoke."

The man who would go to heaven alone if he could, isn't fit to go. Our loyalty to Christ is best tested by the way we treat our enemy.

Whoever is like Christ will be found trying to make earth like heaven. A civil tongue is a better protection

than steel armor an inch thick. There is nothing the devil makes much more use of in this world than a tattling tongue.

Pray for your enemy, no matter whether he is trying to kill you with his tongue or a gun.

The devil is still making some people believe that they can serve God without belonging to church.

The man who can pay his debts and won't do it, would steal if he could do it without being locked up.

Some people show that they are not on the way to heaven by what they tell others they must do to get there.

It is a common temptation with the Christian worker to think that God has called him to raise the dead to begin with.

The devil will not be long in making some kind of a flank movement against the preacher who makes sinners feel

ave innerited h buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. In ted Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, M

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness which follows the use of Syrup of Figs is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

Prof. Nathaniel S. Butler of Chicogo University has been unanimously chosen president of Colby University.



When answering advertisements kidnly mention this paper.





MINCOLN SOCIALIST - LABOR

MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!

Mrs. S. H. Merrifield will speak for the

campaign at the following places: Clinton

12th; B. ston, 15th and 19th; Dedham, 17th;

Tour of Herbert N. Casson: Worcester,

12th; Springfield, 14th; Turners' Falls, 15th;

Easthampton, 16th; Pittsfield, 17th; North

Adams, 18th; Fitchburg, 19th; Boston, 21st,

24th and 26th; Lawrence and vicinity, 22d,

231 and 25th; Haverhill and vicinity, 28th

Sections who desire more than one

speaker can be supplied by paying for

It was expected that Comrade M. M.

Avery would speak for the party during

the State campaign, but circumstances

unforseen have prevented, and she is now

free to make engagements to work for

the party anywhere during the campaign.

The State Committee desires that she

may serve the cause of the Socialist La-

bor Party. Sections outside of the State

All communications sent to the secretary

between now and election which require

promot answer please forward to 67

Office of The Labor Annual,

Dear Comrade-Will you kindly add my

name to your exchange list? I want to

say something next issue of American

movements and shall heartily welcome

our kindly co-operation. Mention my

wish in LABOR, please, and send me any

reports, literature, etc., that would be

MILWAUKEE LOCAL ITEMS.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liber-

...

If you want to do some good work, Com-

rades, agitate for the Milwaukee LABOR.

The Socialist Section held its quarterly

meeting on October 4 in Haplan's Hall,

1325 Fond du Lac avenue. On account of

transacting important business, the atten-

Attend the meetings of the Academy of

Social Science; they will be very interest-

The Aldermen and city officials should

not spend so much money in banquets

given at the completion of the new City

Hall. They should rather apply it for the

assistance of the widows and orphans

of the workingmen that were either in-

jured or killed by the crection of that

. . .

soak the life-blood out of their working-

men and let them live on starvation

. . .

The citizens of Milwaukee are wasting

time in holding meetings of protest

against the Milwaukee street railway rob-

bing system under the management of

Hypnotizer C. Payne. Why do not the

citizens of Milwaukee build their own

street railways and use the proceeds to

the advantage of the people, instead of

giving it to a few idle drones and para-

. . .

The schools are open again, and their

insufficiency is already noticeable. Well,

this is excusable. Our capitalist officers

would rather appropriate money for the

increase of the police force, militia, insane

dance was very good.

ing and instruct've to you.

useful or interesting. Fraternally,

Secretary S. C. C.

7 Wesley St., Liverpool.

JOSEPH EDWARDS.

Charlestown street, Boston. S. E. PUTNEY,

and 29th.

services and expenses

please take notice.

Editor S. N. U.:

ty.

Wages.

sites?

Lynn and vicinity, 14th, 16th and 18th.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. -BY THE-

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

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

H. S. ALEY, Local Manager.

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Entered at the Postonice at St. Louis, Mo ond-class matter.



UNDER OUR FLAG.

Are you a Socialist? Are you at work for the cause?

Comrade Casson held rousing meetings in Taunton October 9th, in New Bedford October 10th. . . .

Mr. Rothamel will address a German meeting at South St. Louis Turner Hall Sunday, October 27th.

Send in 35 cents and we will send you one copy of "Merrie England" and a "Socialist Picture Album."

hall. Comrade Chas. H. Matchett delivered as How is it that many bosses always exss on Getty Square, Tonkers, N. Y., tend their establishments? Because they last Wednesday evening.

Three cheers for the brave pioneers of Socialism who are doing such noble work in the State of Maryland.

For one dollar the Socialist Newspape Union will mail you four copies of "Merrie "Bagiand" and three "Socialist Picture Atbums." . . .

Comrades of New York Ptate, push the agitation for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party. It is in your power to woll up a good Socialist vote. . . .

ion, a Socialist Allegory," was the subject of a lecture delivered by Comrade P. E. Burrowes before the New York Social Science Club, Friday night.

JOIN YOUR PARTY!

IT IS THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

The following two letters are self-explanatory:

Oneonta, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1835. Peter J. Sullivan-Dear Sir and Brother:

I understand that there is an indepen-

dent Labor club or "party" in your city. and that its objects are to educate the unorganized, and all to support men for Labor's interests. Please send me constitution and by-laws, as we are greatly in need of something of that order in this place. Trusting to hear from you, I remain,

> Yours, Fraternally, T. P. HIGGINS. 44 Broad St.

Holyoke, Mass., Sept. 25, 1895. Mr. T. P. Higgins, Oneofita, N. Y .-Dear Sir and Brother:

Your letter to Mr. P. J. Sullivan was handed to me with the request to answer. We did have a so-called Independent Labor Club in the City last year. This club, after six months' dissension, adopted the political part in of the American Federation of Labor, which had been sent to all organizations for discussion. Experience with this club taught us the lesson that men join such clubs that have not the first idea or intention of being independent in politics; they simply join to catch suckers. This club bursted up after election, and it is not likely to ever revive again.

The really independent voters have partly joined the Socialist Labor Party. and where they have not joined the membership they vote for the candidates of that party, or for men of other parties whom they consider the heat men. The Socialist Labor Party platform contains all the demands of Oragnized Labor, and all so-called labor measures. Therefore, it seems a waste of time to form independent labor clubs when you can have some thing better. Inclosed I send you a platform of that party to convince you of the correctness of my statement.

Yours, Fraternally,

M. RUTHER. Holyoke, Mass.

Socialist Section Philadelphia will give a Fair at the Labor Lyceum from October 12th to October 19th, for the benefit of the Press Fund. . . .

Comrade Julius Arlitt of Lawrence, Mass., writes: "The 'Socialist Albums' you sent me are sold already; they are worth the money and very good for agitation. Inclosed find one dollar, for which you may send five more copies." . . .

Socialists of Massachusetts, to the front Now is the time to work. Are you true Socialists? Now is the time to prove it by your work. Don't mind your personal or faction differences; to work! Morris Ru ther must get a good vote. Up with the banner of Socialism! . . .

The Third Senatorial District of Kings County, N. Y. (Brooklyn), nominated Comrade E. F. Holmes for Senator; James O'Dea for member of Assembly, and Comrades P. Larsen, F. T. Heineman, Wm. Segelken and M. Russell for Aldemen. . . .

We appeal to our old Baltimore friends to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist their enthusiastic young Comrades in the work of agitation and organization. Up with the banner of Socialism in the city of monumental boodleism and corruption! . . .

Never before in the history of Baltimore

has there been such a lively Socialist agitation as during the last two years. ticable means the political power.

PLATFORM -07 788 SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Conventi

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Co-operative Commonwealth

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'roduced. 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.

German Weavers' Union, No. 20, of Lawreace, Mass., has decided to order 1,000 extra copies of LABOR for the last Saturday before election, to be properly distributed all over the city.

Comrade W. Chandlers, condidate for Judge of Supreme Court on the Socialist Labor ticket of Iowa, writes: "I will give you my views of the prospects of the Socialist Labor Party next week as I am rushed for time now.

"You may probably know that I am on the Iowa State ticket for Supreme Judge. Watch for me next week. Hurrah for Socialism!"

1896 will be a memorable year for the Socialist Labor Party. It is within our power to get hundreds of thousands of Socialist votes for our Presidential candidates. Comrades, go to work right now.

READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

"The phenomenal success of 'Merrie England,' the Socialist book that is sell ing like wildfire, is a complete refutation of the claim that people must be "firs taught to think" by cultivating the errors they hug. 'Merrie England' is not a novel, but a series of articles on economic and sociology. It treats with severity all the popular superstitions and preaches the hard facts of Socialism. This not withstanding, 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 10 cents a copy. Get a copy and induce your friends to read it. It is sold at all book stores. Also at Labor News Library, 64 Bast Fourth street, New York City.

THE PARTY BUS /OX.

Comrades everywhere should wear the party button. They can be made great educators. They will break down ignorant prejudice. They are made of celluloid ad aluminum, and are strong and attractive. They now cost 5 cents each to manufa-sture, and are sold for 10 cents each in any quantity. A record is kept of the number sent to each city, and the surplus, after paying postage, will be equally apportioned and placed to the credit of the local Pies Committee of the Socielist Lasor Party of sich city entitled to it. Help your local "Laber," and at the same time spread the light by getting sevtral of these Party Buttons, wearing one and selling the others to your fellow workers. They may be obtained at the office of this paper or from the Socretary of the Socialist r Union, 313

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 weekly expenses have to be paid, and if 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 Socialists 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 Socialism.

Don't wait; pay up your subscription right now. Enable your local manager to sottle 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.

SIST OF BOOKS AND PAMPHIETS WHICH SHOULD BE READ BY

EVERY STUDENT OF THE

SOCIAL PROBLEM.

L "Capitalby Karl Mars 2. "Fabian Essays" by Bernard Shaw Published by The Humboldt Publishing Co., 28 Lafayette Place, N. T. L Co-Operative Commonwealth."

by L. Gronlund L "Caira" by L. Gronlund

Published by: Lee & Shepard, Publishers, . Boston, Mass.

L "Looking Backward" ... by Ed. Bellamy Published by. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mara

L "Woman of the Past, Present and Future by Aug. Bebel

Published by: John W. Lovell Publishing Co., 14 and 16 Versey st.

L "A Strange Voyage,"

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

1. "The People's Library." A Series of Socialist Pamphlets

Published by: "The People," 184 William st., New York, N. Y.

"Labor and Capital" by G. A. Hochn 2 Socialist Labor Library No. 1,

Containing three fine lectures on Socialism

. Socialist Library No. 2

Containing a concise history of the Paris Commune, and Articles on Socialism. Published by Socialist Central Committee,

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

Published by: Harper & Brothers, Pub-

lishers, New York, N. T.

A STRANGE VOYAGE.

Competent critics pronounce this book

the most interesting and instructive treat-

ise of Co-operative Government ever pub-

lished. Every Socialist and reformer can

read it with profit, for it gives the com-

by Henry D. Lleyd

"Wealth Against Commonwealth,"

The Socialist Labor Party of New York City held a grand mass ratification meeting at the Grand Central Palace, Fortythird street and Lexington avenue.

The Socialists of St. Louis have opened a lively agitation for their local press The press is our strongest weapon, and our St. Louis Comrades know this.

How about the Socialist Improvement Fund, Comrades? If each subscriber would give a nickel or a dime other would not need to give dollars. This is co-operation.

Every Socialist should secure a copy of cialist Picture Album." It is excellent for agitation purposes among your friends and neighbors. 25 cents a copy, five copies \$1.00. . . .

Last Friday evening the New York So. clalist Science Club held a well attended meeting at Webster Hall, 140th street and Third avenue. Daniel De Leon was the principal speaker.

Comrade Mrs. Merrifield spoke in Worcester October 3rd, in Holyoke 4th, in Westfield 5th, in Northampton 6th, in Pittsfield Sth, in North Adams 9th, in Adams 10th. in Leominster 11th.

The Socialists of San Antonio, Texas, are the pioneers of the great Southwest It is their duty to go to work now and help us organize the reform elements of Texas into the Socialist Labor Party.

German Weavers' Union, No. 20, on Mon day, October 7th, opened an evening school where its members can learn the glish language. Comrade Julius Arlitt. cal manager of Lawrence LABOR was inted as instructor.

If Bostalism is a good thing then let w have it as soon as possible and we save it if we vote for it.

Socialism must inet itably superde Capitaliam.

asylum, or for the maintenance of some other nonsensical institution. But they never have anything left for educational OTTO GUNDERMAN. purposes. Milwaukee, Wis.

"Personal freedom" is the fraudulent means by which Capitalist politicians want to prevent true reforms.

The Lincoln Bocialists are pushing the sale of "Merrie England." The Socialists everywhere should do the same.

Wanted: Within the next six months we want our Comrades to organize Socialist Sections in every city and town of the Union. It you want a successful national Socialist compaign we have to go to work right now. Those of our subscribers who live in cities or towns where there are no Socialist Sections should not hesitate to organize. One man can do a great deal, provided he is willing to do something.

Our old Comrade, S. Seiler, well known in New England as one of the founders of the "Workmen's Advocate," our first official organ in the English language, for many years active in the movement in St Louis, and now in San Francisco, is as red-hot an agitator to-day as ever before He is proud of mentioning the fact that San Francisco has the greatest number of young American Socialists of any city in the Union. St. Louis felt very sorry for losing the pioneer Comrade.

St. Louis Socialists have been agitating for their School Board campaign for several months, but now it appears that the School Board election will not take place this year. In accordance with the new ion laws of Missouri the City of St. Louis must be divided into three hundred ints, instead of 180, as heretofore. A ew registration must take place. This work will take several months. Consemently the School Board election had to be postponed.

Thanks to the noble work of our young Comrades, Socialism will henceforth play an important role in the Baltimore Labor Movement. . . .

Comrade Bennetts writes from Yonkers N. Y.:

The nomination of Dr. Robert A. Fones on the Socialist ticket has caused a considerable sensation, as he is a very promi nent business man. There is no doubt that a large vote will be polled. .

The Socialist Labor Party of Iowa held a State Convention and nominated the following licket: For Governor, M. J. Kremer; for Lieutenent-Governor, J. R. Raun; for School Superintendent, K. Jefferson; for Railroad Commissioner, A. Rindler; for Judge of the Supreme Court, W. Chandlers. . . .

The New Brighton (N. Y.) Socialists nominated the following ticket:

For Senate, Elmer E. Snyder; for Assembly, George Schenk: for District Attorney, William Van Vost; for Coroner, Herman Neumann; for Excise Commissoners, Henry Snyder, Geo. A. Sharrett, Ernst Engelbrecht, Frederick Baker, James Van Clief. . . .

New Jersey Socialists will poll a heavy vote this fall. The agitation is in good hands. Comrade Keim sold 100 copies of "Merrie England" in one month. During the last month the following counties have nominated full tickets: Bergen, Es sex, Hudson, Middlesex, Passalc, Union and Morris Counties.

Certain suspicious reformers in St. Louis are making desperate efforts to "harmonize" the political reform elements. Th Socialists openly declared that they could no longer be caught by these fraudulent harmony schemes, and now the "harmon izers" are howling that the Socialists are opposed to harmony-so the Socialists are: They are opposed to the harmony advo-cated by suspicious characters. Watch those political harmony agents!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Labor Party of America. Every Socialist must have a copy of this valuable Album. The Socialist Album is 9x12 inches in size; it contains 50 fine illustrations on the Social question which speak louder than a huntred 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 ineludes postage. Five copies will be ent to any address in the United States or Canada for \$1.00. Strictly each in advance. No orders filled on credit. Send in 25c, or \$1.00 for five copies and The Socialist Album will mmediately be mailed to your address Address

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

311 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

co-operative rovernment not alone of a nation, but of the entire planet. Demonstrating beyond all possibility of refutation its feasibility and certainty of adoption by all the leading nations within a very few years.

The methods of practical organization and operation of all the uses necessary to a true civilization-on the plan of equitable production and distribution; local and international-so thorough, yet so simple, that it leaves the mind of the reader in . state of wonderment as to why it has not long before been thought of and put in operation in the place of the evil-producing competitive system.

Not a stope is left unturned, nor an ar gument of opposition left unanswered The author has devoted the most of his life to the study of economic science, and as a result has produced a complete guide to the inauguration of The New and Neble Era soon to dawn and bless the human race.

It is a book of 225 neatly printed pages, and retails for 25c, postage include

The Socialist Newspaper Union has secured entire control for the sale of this invaluable educator and will furnish the same to newsdealers, officers of all sections, and other organizations, at wholesale rates. Comrades, push it! Write for terms!

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION. I Walnut St., St. Louis, Me.

To all banish sections and Comrades : A little song-book has been issued by Comrade Samuel Johnson. The collection contains IS songs and is sold for 15 cents retail. For further particulars address in English or Danish, Samuel Johnson, 607 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

READ: **'THE PEOPLE.''**

National official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Address "The People," 184 Williams street, New York, N Y. Price of subscription,