# SOCIALISM GOVERNS THE WORLD. LABOR OWNIA VINCIT.

WHOLE NO. 33.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1895.

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# 43,102 VOTES.

Vote of Socialist Labor Party in Seventeen States in 1895.

Now Prepare for the Campaign in 1896.

The following is the itemized vote of the Socialist Labor Party in seventeen States. The table does not contain the 1,200 votes cast for Comrade Beerman in Omaha, Neb., who was the only Socialist candidate in that city, nominated by petition. It must also be stated that our comrades in Iowa failed to get their candidates on the official ballot. Whose fault this was we do not know.

Connecticut ..... Illinois (Chicago) ...... 8,375 Maine (Rockland) Massachusetts ... ... 3,249 Maryland (Golding's vote in Balti-Michigan (Detroit)..... Pennsylvania ..... 1,326 Vermont (Rutland) ..... Total......43,102

Last year we cast a vote in only nine States; this year in seventeen.

The fifty votes in Nebraska were not cast for candidates, as we could not get ready in time for a ticket. But 50 men wrote the word "Socialism" on the official ballot, and with this plain declaration, fell joyously in line with our column.

The fight is on. The Socialist Labor Party will henceforth play an important role in American politics. Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Texas, California, and other states should take immediate steps to build up the state organizations. Every little helps. Remember this. To vote for our Presidential candidate you must put up a ticket in your own state. In 1896 we want a thorough count of the Socialist vote from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Up

Socialist Labor Party!

# A LESSON FOR THE CLERGY

If Christ Came to Chicago What Would the Servants of God Mammon Dof

Being somewhat of a reighbor, although in truth not a member of the church in which you hold forth, I have been led to listen to your remarks on Ingersoll's lecture, which, according to my mind and the opinion of many others not altogether (as you possibly surmise) ignorant of Scriptural doctrines; who do not coincide with your tame assertions and unwarrantable abuse, which is always given cheap, regarding that great thinker, who being well heeled, goes bodly forward like the undaunted Lazarene to scatter the seeds of truth into the brains of those people who in infancy and youth had been drenched in the fogs of superstition; and from the nature of their employment have little spare time to read. think and study for themselves. I do not believe that it can be proved that any form of church legislature was laid down in the Christian as it had been in the Jewish Scriptures, doubtless with a view of fixing a constitution for succeeding generations. In viewing the creation and supervision of religious establishments, they seem like turning their pastors into commercial traders, a trade which should properly emanate from the ardor of zealous justice

and sincere piety. A man who undertakes to pray to God for his fellow-creatures and then claims a pecuniary reward as his due must either be a knave or a fool (don't you, Mr. Pastor, often smile in your sleeve?). His morality must be of the coarsest kind, who, not being virtuous for virtue's sake, expects, as a common salesman, some tangible profit on his wares. 'My house shall be called the house of prayer," says Christ; "but ye have made it a den of thieves," which means they have made a shop of it and, like the traders of the Temple, should be lashed out. It is of no use pleading that those who live at the altar should live by the altar: the common trades business is not near so profitable or secure might plead in the same method with much more propriety. In all profitable religious establishments, we may, in this Age of Anarchy, justly suspect the value and sincerity of the doctrine, for how are we to know it is not preached for filthy lucre alone? A man having the eternal salvation of his fellowcreatures at heart does not consequently expect to be supported by them in a life of centeel idleness, which many of them at present enjoy, especially if such a life is inconsistent with the precepts of the religion which teaches universal brotherhood on earth-"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.'' Truthful piety is too noble to think of reward in any shape.

Christ, the man whom they profess to follow, never taught nor preached for



money. The assumption of worldly wealth and worldly power by the priesthood and clergy have made them an object of scorn and disgust to rational men such as Ingersoll. Instead of being Christian pastors, the priests became political potentates, full of selfish zeal, full of worldly pride and satiated with gluttony. To their flocks oppressive, and where, as in many nations in Europe, the church is united to the State

ferior clergy have acted brutal; to the throne abject and fawning. Like Judas they have sold their Lord and Master for gold (the people), and they will be the last to forsake the mire and filth. The clergy have proven themselves to be the tools of the wealthy, the ministers of stagnation; they press not forward to the good things before us, such as the alleged millennium and the forthcoming co-operative commonwealth. Nay! hay! History proves they would have prevented all reformation, so far as we now have it; yea, and they would have put a barrier against it wherever it is not. It was in the desert place or lonely mountain that the man Jesus used to pray; in the synagogue (if I mistake not) he taught. He tells us. "Thou shalt not pray as the hypocrites do; for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and the corners of the that they may be seen of men. "But thou when thou prayest enter into thy closet and when thou hast shut thy door pray to thy Father, which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.' '' How many of the clergy, the professors of Christianity, practice this doctrine? St. Paul says, "Let no man judge you in

meats and drinks, or in respect of a holiday, or the new moon, or the Sabbath day, which is but a shadow of things to come.' The co-operative commonwealth, which is the true meaning of that great communistic teacher whom a majority of the people by misrepresentation of the priesthood and clergy have unknowingly been led to misunderstand; his doctrines have been cut into fragments and dissected by bishops and their adherents to mislead the unwary masses. That day set aside for thanksgiving, is in my estimation, a sheer national mockery, for after the untold misery suffered this year by the productive class, why should they offer a medley of fawning supplications to an imaginary God, who Christians confess to believe is all powerful and the author of such deplorable evils? But if such a being really exists, he must know that man has been endowed with large bright rooms reasonable faculties to guide him to a proper remedy to obliterate them without vironment, large enough for expandhis spiritual interference; consequently ing, are necessities for a true kinder-(minus prayer), man must help himself, garten. I wish you could all look into such earn how to organize to wipe all evils out of existence, and rely on no assistance from an imaginary unknown power. We desire to establish a universal brotherhood, to demand sound education, permanent employment for all, furnishing honorable employ ment, with reasonable hours for amuse ment and the enjoyment of all mankind. To-day we are a nation of political slaves; kindargarten exercises bring about a dexcreating wrangling bands of industrious serfs who supply the few with extreme riches, while the many are inundated in higher than that accomplished by their pathe unfathomable gulf of misery and perdi- rents. The relation of hand work and mention. But if Jesus should pay us another visit, the clergy would prefer unwarrantable charges against him, hand him over to the powers that be, who would crucify him body of again, as they did the noble martyrs who mental bravely suffered an ignominious death at inality. WM. MACFAFLANE.

Milwaukee, Wis.

OUR CHILDREN'S WELFARE

The Aims and Object of Popular Ed tion a Subject That Conc the Welfare of All.

The "Sorosis Club" of New York organization of literary women. At their recent meetings they dis

ing for all who are interested in popular

education. The first lecture was delivered by Mrs. Bourne. She said:

"The science of education is second to none in the dignity of its aim and in its accomplishment. Solomon laid the foundation of educational work when he said, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.'' The ancient Greek idea was to educate boys as soldiers and citizens. The moral nature they neglected. The Romans had a faint dream of our modern public schools, for they used more gentleness and less arbitrary If they could have seen the boys and girls of to-day led from the kindergarten to the university what would have been their thoughts? Two hundred ye ·Locke paved the way for modern education, and the seed he dropped has blossomed into a century plant. Not upon teachers alone rests the burden of education, and we are now beginning to feel the influence of a generation of educated mothers. Every year an army of women step out from our colleges to help form an appreciative and educated public. The responsibility of education rests largely on women, and I beg the members of Sorosis to foster the growing interest in this subject." . . .

The next speaker, Mrs. Alice Bartlett Stimson, said: Kindergartens are now scattered from Maine to California. I came here from St. Louis less than three years ago, and then kindergartens had been a part of the public school system of that city for twenty-seven years, as a result of the efforts of a woman. The kindergarten is based on the whole truth, developing the body, mind and spirit of the child. I am not speaking of these pseudo kindergartens, where children are taught nothing but songs and games and I think they are often more harmful than helpful, but my mind turns to very filled crowds of tots. Numbers and ena room on the banks of the Mississippi, filled almost entirely with children of foreign birth. There I learned for the first time who had handled the pick and the shovel and stood at the washtub all their days, were not like the hands of our babes. The little fingers are stiff and clumsy, but the terity which, with the accuracy of the eye developed, fits these little ones to something tal activity is so close that it is hard to tell which is the cause and which the effect. The games develop every muscle in the body of the child, and the exercises teach it mental construction, application and orig-

"So much for the physical and mental

moral, the child learns by example from the teacher industry, co-operation, economy, courtesy and respect for the rights of others. I asked one child if she liked to go to kindergarten, and she answered, 'Why, it's Paradise.' Enough has been said to indicate that it is valuable alike for the poor and rich, and if mothers would plan he education of their children from the rgarten they would find the harmony

Mrs. Alice May Sendder spoke next on "Travel as a Means of Education." She began by saying: "In old times it took bodily vigor and wealth to gain education in this way. Only the other day I was reading suggestions given in 1820 to some one who was about to start out to see this country. The person was advised to take along a bed, pillows, a medicine chest and a wash basin. We smile when we compare that style with our vestibule trains and floating palaces, making it possible for thousands to see the world at small cost. Travel is an indispensable adjunct to education. Not travel to kill time, but for specific study. Parents should make definite plans for educational travel for their children. - As yet this has not taken root, or we would not hear of parents going abroad and leaving their children to the care of servants. The idea that a boy or girl should not travel until school days are over has been prevalent too long. Travel stimulates the brain, gives a new meaning to books, frees a child from narrow prejudices, and gives a wonderful conception of the Creator of the world. Parents who desire the greatest culture for their children should establish a traveling fund. Show them first the mountains, rivers, flora, fauna and architecture of their own country, and then of others, and teach them that this is a part of their education. If you live in New York teach them the old Dutch history, and show them the historical spots. The field is a large one, and can be made intensely interesting to young minds.

(Some of Mrs. Seudder's recommendations are excellent. However, she failed to tell the wage workers who earn 86 a week how to carry out these recommendations.—Editor.)

In Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell's paper on 'Physical Education' she said: relation between the mind and the body and the influence of one over the other has led modern educators to believe that the mind is largely developed by motor training. Firm muscles means will power exerted control and co-ordination gained. Children who are badly housed and poorly fed are curtailed in energy. Their bodies are shorter, and weigh less; they have poor muscular power and mental con-trol. But teachers have learned to analyze the effect of physical training on the mind as well as on the body and careful investigations are now made of the physical deficiencies and deformities, and records kept. Exercises are given to develop decision, courage and endurance. The modern methods have a broader outlook than those of the ancient Greek, who sought only to develop the boys and men who were strong and well. We seek to develop the weak as well, and girls and women are not debarred, that bealth may be the heritage of the entire race."

Unfortunately, under the present capdevelopment. When it comes to the italist system many thousands of children

are deprived of the benefits of a good education. Socialism-a system of society where slaves and slave drivers will be unknown-will open the fountain of knowledge to all. To-day the teachers themselves are made slaves by the capitalist politicians, by people whose education is of a very questionable character. Under Socialism the teachers will be among the most

last germ of human slavery, will be their

# FOREIGN IDEAS-OR PATRIOTISM.

BY C. J. ANDERSON, OMAHA, NEB. We hear so much about foreign ideas, whenever we mention the word Socialism, I have concluded to write a few lines on the question of Foreign Ideas which may be useful as reference to our capitalistic and would-be capitalistic friends, who seem to think they can stop the growth of Socialism by calling it a foreign idea. Socialism is a foreign idea-so they say-in other words, it is a foreign idea that the people should own anything. They should live in tenement houses, and on mortgaged farms, in order to drop that foreign idea. But I am also informed that they are doing exactly the same thing in Europe. So I suppose it must be called patriotism to be satisfied with living in a tenement house and work for somebody else, and let our own families starve. Call it patriotism, if you please. I notice that in our law-making establishments we can't have any law passed until foreign and domestic capitalists say so. Is this patriotism or a foreign idea? Patriotism! Our capitalist class is trying hard to get the standing army increased Germany tried this, but was downed by the Socialists. Now, why not drop such foreign ideas. A standing army is a foreign idea, capitalists call it patriotism. Our capitalist friends are building great war ships—so they might be able to butcher the poor innocent people of some other country. This has been the motto of all the foreign countries for centuries, and consequently it must be a foreign idea. The Socialists intend to put a stop to this foreign idea.

The Socialists of Europe work against the ideas of kings and dukes, but our ruling class of America think kings and dukes are just the thing we ought to have. The Socialists advocate the idea that our law-making bodies should be recalled as soon as they fail to do their duty. People tell me such a thing would never We learn from abroad that the Socialists there are told the same story.

Foreign idea! We also learn that our millionaires have their daughters married to foreign Dukes, just for the sake of a

title. Patriotism, of course! In Europe, they spend millions of dollars for the privilege of being ruled. In America—where we have the right to vote—we vote away millions of dollars in order to be ruled. Ruling is a foreign idea. The ilea of Socialism is to improve our condition. Call 't a foreign idea, if you please We call it true patriotism. We learn that in our schools boys are drilled like soldiers in order to be at hand and shoot down even their own fathers when they ask for the right to live. This you call patriotism. for the privilege of being ruled. In Amer-

Workmen unite. Don't let the capitalists side-track us with their talk of foreign ideas. If you hear a poor fool of a workingman talk about foreign ideas, mark him down as a poor scrub that can be hired down as a poor scrub that can be hired to do any kind of dirty work for the mo-nopoly class.

# THE MACHINE.

A Revolution in the Work of Unloading Coal.

One Machine Performs the Work Formerly Done by 150 Men.

It has been some time since I wrote anything for LABOR, so I will write about the new coal dumping machine that is in operation in Cleveland on the N. J., P. & O. Railroad docks. The coal was formerly transferred from the cars to the ships by means of wheelbarrows and by slowly working cranes. The men were paid from 10 to 25 cents per ton for unloading the coal, and during the busy season of the summer and fall there were from 1,200 to 1,600 men employed on the various docks. The new machine was invented by Mr. Timothy Long. The car dumps consists mainly of a large cylinder, with an inside diameter of 11 feet, and an outside diameter of 16 feet, the length being 40 and the circumference 52 feet. It is set on a trestle work on the level with the company's tracks, one of which runs through the cylinder when the latter is at rest. The coal-laden car is placed into the cylinder by a switching engine; and by the time the car is detached from the train it is clamped firmly by a beam running along the side. This beam acts by hydraulic pressure, and the car is held rigid by four iron clamps, which fall upon the car's sides and which are held firmly in place by keys fitting in These clamps work automatically the cylinder begins to roll. is the work of an instant and by means of a lever worked from the end of the cylinder an engine on the dock level is started. When the coal leaves the car, the chutes are then slowly lowered by another engine and the coal slides slowly into the hold, while the cylinder is being rolled back into its place, and the empty car is pushed out by another full one being backed in. The best record made was to unload three ordinary coal cars in three minutes. But the average is to unload about from thirty-five to forty cars in an hour. The main points of the Long machine are: empties cars of all sizes, in any order, without adjustment being nec-the coal breakage is reduced to The machine is comparatively ch

operate the cylinder, and the the third to erate and control the chutes. This machine does the work of about 150 men per day, and it cost the company about \$400 per day while to-day it cost them about \$40 for men, coal, etc. What will the 1,500 men do who are now unloading coal on the other docks when they also will have these unloading machines which will be put in operation in the near future? Is it not time that the workingmen should join the Socialist Labor Party and put these machines as well as all others into the hand of the government. Or in other words in their own hands, for are not the people the government? To be operated for the benefit of all the people, in place of this contemptible industrial system under which we are living to-day, ith the machines in private hands for private interest regardless of all the suffering and starving of men, women and little children whose fathers, though willing to work, are unable to find employment, and who are forced to the poor houses and charity institutions to beg in free America. The land where nature and the labor of men has produc every thing in abundance. Where all could live happy and contended under just system. Shame on you workingmen who allow this condition to exist by your voting for the old capitalist parties. rally around the Socialist banner and put an end to it by establishing the Co-Operative Commonwealth.

L. WEINGARDT. Cleveland, O.

Blenheim.

Blenheim is one of the biggest and most beautiful places of the kind in England, and the expenses of keeping it up are enormous. The late Duke of Marlborough used to say that it cost £800 a year in putty, and this may be true, since there is a great deal of glass about the place.—London Tid-Bits.

Four thousand dollars a year for putty, while the millions of English wage-slav are being begrudged the fifty pounds a year to keep their families in food not much better than putty by just such parasites as these £800 a year putty dukes.

England's Supremacy Threatened London, Dec. 14.-The news received here from Glasgow and Belfast today that the great strike in the shipbuilding trade is to continue, has caused a great depression in stocks and in commercial circles, for there is no doubt that the supremacy of Great Britain in shipt is threatened, and large contracts for fo eign warships will, unless there is a change for the better very shortly, go to Germany and other countries. It is lieved, however, that the employes will have to yield, as pressure is being brought to bear upon them by the Gover view of the delay in completing work for the British Admiralty.

Every justice loving man is welc the Socialist Labor Party.

# POPULAR SCIENCE.

LATEST INVENTIONS AND NOTES OF PROGRESS.

os Are Developed-Pro coum with a Plate and Wine The Gynograph - Effects of



READER asks about the proand chemicals necessary to develop negatives, Answer: Dealers in photographic chemicals furnish ready prepared developers, and one can purchase the soda ready to dissolve.

A dark room and a red light are necesmry, and an abundance of running wa-Remove the negative from the plate-holder, taking care to keep it from other than the red light. Put ft face upward in a shallow tray taining the developer, and rock continually from side to side until the picture appears. Then, when all is clear, wash it thoroughly and put it into the da. This is a sketch of the process, but any one who has never seen a negative developed will be likely to make a failure of it. Cannot you find some one who will show you how to proceed with the work? Even though you were obliged to pay for instruction, in the end, cost less than plates and chemicals. Placograph. a somewhat expensive pastime, and it pays to go about it with at least an approximate idea of what is required. It is well worth while to invest in good articles, and learn correct methods.

o of the Uses of Electricity. The telegraph and telephone are familiar to almost every person in the civilised world. Electric lighting has commonplace, and electric ds are so numerous that they scarceattract more than passing attention, ut it is not everybody who knows that any elevators are run by electricity that farms are cultivated by this ans. The barber cuts his customer's hair with this agent, and the doctor calls in its wonderful power when he eta to diagnosticate an obscure case. dentist drills and fills teeth by city, call-bells are worked by it, and it bridge the news from all parts of sarth. It rings the door-bell, so the letters, turns in an alarm are on its own account, cooks the d, and furnishes the motive power rus the clock, the churn, the sewing deine, and the various appliances in the stable and workshop. It steril-ises milk, destroys various fermentain articles of diet, and works a that is said to produce the esc ists in building up the debils of the system. And elec-ally in its infancy as far as-what it will takes one's breath away

Sange exemption from influenza noticed among some of the in a factory at Valreas, Deat of Vaucluse, France. ding has two wings, one devoted to manufacture of Bristol board, the to lithography. In the former, five out of fifty hands have been ly ill with influenza; in the latnot a single operative has had even id. A similar state of things has ticed in seven other factories M. Naquet, who communithe fact to the Paris Academie de ne, thinks that the immunity is e to the vapors of spirits of turpeneach lithographic machine.

A Pretty Experiment.

The accompanying cut is not unlike practical demonstration of the th of 'certain cements shown the city streets. But this case t one of the cement-fastening; the sion here illustrated is made solely ure of the air.

impossible, without an air-pump reduce a perfect vacuum, but one cleant for the purpose of this exment may be produced by means of it of burning paper. Suspend a regisse from a chandeller of the ing by a string, as shown in the cut, held the burning paper under it. air will dilate with the heat and in



or of the glass.

There is probably no insecticide that is so useful and so generally in demand as Paris green. It is a preparation of arzenic, and is fatal to a very great number of gardeners' and florists' One of the difficulties in using It is that it settles to the bottom of the vessel in which the solution is made. Experiments are in progress looking to a preparation which will not have this objection. The coarse crystals are thought to be very much stronger, and this peculiarity has made a market for it, when in reality there is a fine powder which is less expensive and more effective. There is a new process in the manufacture of Paris green, by which it is combined with acetic acid. In one of the new forms it is an impalpable powder which will remain in suspension for many hours. If this proves to be the success it promises it is superior in quality to the ordinary Paris green and costs but half as much

A New Fruit Crop. Experiments are being made in Georgia with Japanese plums, and accounts of them indicate that they will be a most profitable market fruit. The trees bear a year after planting, and in two or three years' time will yield from one to two bushels of fruit. It is very large, beautifully colored and an excellent shipper. Orchards of this fruit will pay better than almost any crop raised, as it comes into bearing so quickly, while for ordinary fruits one must walt several years. It has been suggested that people who wish to plant orange groves should plant plum groves at the same time, as while the orange trees are coming on the plums are a paying investment. There are certain varieties that may be picked while quite hard, and if carefully gatheret and wrapped, will keep for several weeks and ripen into rich and perfect fruit with a fine color and flavor.

The Gynograph. This engraving shows a novelty in tops recently added to the long list of



interesting modifications of this oldtime toy. The novelty in the present case consists in making the point upon which the top spins produce a record of The top con of is bored axially to receive a pencil which forms the point on which the top spins. The handle is swiveled so that the top may be spun while the handle is held in the hand. After the top is set in motion it is placed on a paper in the position shown in the engraving. The pencil point then traces the intricate curves as shown. If desired, a slate pencil may be substituted for the lead pencil. A well-centered hard pencil with the lead cut square across gives the most accurate curves, though not necessarily the most beau-

The Physiological Effect of Weeping. It is generally supposed that frequent weeping is injurious to the eyes. This, scientists assert, is a great mistake, as a copious shower of tears washes the eyeballs, cleanses the glands about them and generally improves their condition. They do not, however, exercise a beneficial effect on the eyelids, but cause puffiness and great inflammation. What one might call the sentimental effect of tears is a most interesting study. It has frequently been said by unsusceptible people that tears are a confession of weakness. This, however, is not true. Weeping is caused by a vibration of the nerves of the eyes, and is a purely physical act, superinduced, of course, by mental agitation and bodily pain. Men are less likely to weep than women, because their nerves are not so sensitive. Physicians universally agree that weeping when one is in sore distress of mind or body is a most beneficial operation. It relieves nerve strain and may prevent an attack of insanity. Naturalists have often remarked that no member of the ape family can shed tears, although in other respects they are so very like human beings, but the ape has no lachrymal gland, and, therefore, this sign of distress is impossible.

The following is said to be a cure for asthma, and, as such, is interesting to all sufferers from this distressin malady. Of course, it may not be a cific in all cases, for it is a wellown fact that the same remedies do ot affect all persons alike. "At the nt of the attack, spray rapidly the ck of the patient with chloride of thyl, from above downward and m below upward. The attack win cease in a few moments; if not, spray lightly the upper part of the chest. It the skin be delicate, as in woman, cov. the parts with a bit of fine gause, and make the strength of the spray pro-portionate to the strength of the patient and the violence of the attack."

Grass stains should be rubbed with molasses thoroughly and then was, 's out as usual. Another treatment is a rub with alcohol and then wash is of vague abstraction. Her shoulders

A SINGER OF PARIS.

YVETTE GUILBERT AND HER QUEER FRENCH SONGS.

ns Won't Understand Them, but Will Applaud Her Just the Same At a Salary of \$4,000 a Week-Obearlty to Fame.



VETTE GUILbert's principal characteristic that she is French. There is no equiva-

lent for the French word chic in any other language, and neither is there an equivalent French chicness in

in almost the highest line of dramatic art; May, greatest among patomimists, and Paquerette, greatest among clowns. Actors, comedians and clowns of other nations may imitate Guilbert, Coquelin, May and Paquerette almost perfectly, but they have not been able to put that abandon into their performances which is the indescribable and inimitable finishing touch of the French artist. It is the same with the French people. Men and women of all countries have visited the Jardin Mabille, Builler's and the Jardin de Paris to watch the French people do just exactly what is done among all other civilized nations, but nowhere else so well as in France. By comparison with the Bernhardt Guilbert's bitter enemy-is

"Debit, pres d'l'Ecol' de Med'cine."

pleasures sadly.

French every other nation takes its

Guilbert has had more early careers

than is accorded to most persons, if we

are to believe all that we read about

her. According to one magazine, she

was the daughter of a gambler, who lost

his money at the gaming table and then died. After his death Yvette was

ence of a shop for the making of cm-

broidery. Her mother further imposed

upon Yvette (still according to the

magazine) by becoming blind, which

obliged Yvette -now 17 years of age-

"to go out into the world to earn bread."

to thousands at the Divan Japonaise.

it is difficult to understand why she

should have carried on her vocation of

seamstress; and, as a dutiful daugh-

ter, she should not have forced her mo-

ther to live with her in a garret on a

And if Yvette were posed in Paris stu-

dios "for the altogether," she sat to the

gentleman who makes statues for the

anatomical museums, for the lady five

The late Theodore Child, who first

cars ave years ago, could not learn any-

thing about her early history, except

that she had at one time been employed

In a shoe shop in Paris. She became

famous in six months from the time of

her first appearance. From the Divan

Japonaise, where she was discovered by

some bohemian journalists, she went to

the Moulin Rouge, and here she first began to be talked about in the news-

papers. Xaurof, a famous flaveur, au-

thor of the "Chansons Sans Gene,"

wrote some songs for her that made her

du Numero Trois," "Le Petit Serpent,"

'Tres Convenable Me Chere

at once the talk of the town-"L'Hotel

It is impossible to translate these

the process, and, besides, no respectable

paper would publish them if they could

be translated. At the Moulin Rouge Le

Courrier Francais took her up, sent an artist to draw her attitude, and pub-lished her portrait, and so she became

a celebrity, though her fame was still

confined to the artistic Bohemia of Montmartre. She made a tour in Bel-

gium, and after that her real Paris de-

but was made in November, 1890, at the

Concert Parisien, a cafe chantant in the Faubourg St. Denis, which was also the

cradle of Paulus. Here she became the

rage, and to become the rage in Paris

means fortune. Since then she has sung

in every part of Europe except Ger-

many, where she refuses to go on patri-

otic grounds, and has made instantane-

ous successes everywhere except in

would probably have hissed her in Lon-

don, too, if the English people had

Yvette's greatest financial trimph, however, is her engagement to sing at

Olympia, Hammerstein's new theater, at a salary of \$4,000 per week—on pa-

per, at least.
It is almost impossible to give an

impression of Guilbert as she appears

on the stage, so much depends on her

gesture and expression. She is tall,

thir and awkward, most winningly and

attractively awkward, like a girl of 14.

She wanders on the stage with an air

known what she was singing about.

Italy, where they hissed her.

ongs, as the wit would evaporate in

XYatte Guilbert known to Ameri-

years ago was boneful to a degree.

few sous a day in those circumstance

As five years ago Yvette was singing

subles forward in an automatic bow. PAYS TO BE DECENT. es forward in an automatic bow, and when the applause breaks out, as it always does after that bow a curious babyish smile breaks out along her lips and rises and glances in her bright blue eyes that open in an assumption of childlike astorishment.

One of her songs that was a favorite in Montmartre, afterward on the boulevards, and then everywhere else, is L'Hotel du Numero Trois." It begins: "J'habit, pres d' l'Ecol' de Med'cine, Au premier, tout comme un bourgeois, Un' de meur magnifiqu', divine,

A l'hotel du numero trois.' In this song Xaurof, who served his apprenticeship in the Quartier Latin, though he has taken his degree at the Sorbonne, describes the life of the students in furnished lodgings-"l'hotel garni." He gives a faithful picture of the iron and wooden bedsteads, the bedgs, the sheets no bigger than table dog's tongue, the prevalent perfume that is neither Lubin nor amber, the sweet fraternity that exists among the lodgers, who all use the same comb; the chambermaid, who is not pretty, but obliging:

"Ou lui fait la cour en famille A l'hotel du numero trois.

Very coarse and vulgar, that song done in English, but somehow not giving the same impression in French. Xaurof's music as an old-world innocence that suggests green fields and babbling brooks, and Guilbert sings with a childlike ingenuousness that is irresistible.

Another song-one that made Sarah

HERE IS THE DARING YVETTE, BLACK GLOVES AND ALL-FROM SKETCHES MADE IN PARIS.

THE DAY OF DIVORCED ACT. RESSES GONE BY.

The Theatergoers of Today Want Talent and Good Character—The Case of Lillian Russell-Actors Are Finding the Secret



S respectability a good investment for an actress? Ten years ago if an aspirant for stage honors had put that question to the average theatrical manager the answer would have been: "No, my dear, it is not.

thing, so long as you get your name in the headlines in large type." But time has changed all that. It is with fear and trembling that an actress in a reputable company loses a diamond nowadays, and if incompatibility of temper or some grievance obliges her to indulge in a divorce, she does it behind closed doors. It is a hard thing to say, but true, nevertheless, that divorce has become so common among. American actors and actresses that as an advertisement it has become null and void. More than that, a divorce suit is now positive detriment to the career of an actress. Take the case of Lillian Russell. At the present time Miss Russell

"Qui n'avait Rien a se X'ettre Sous la Dent."

last two years; her voice is in admirable

condition; she has a brand-new opera,

spectacular effects. But does she draw?

Not a bit. In New York it was realized

last spring that Lillian Russell as a star was a dead-letter. This year the coun-

try at large is following the lead set by

New York. And why? Well, the reason is simple enough. The public is

thoroughly sick and tired of Miss Rus-

Miss Russell has flaunted her private

affairs for so long in the public eye that

the public is now playing the role of

the most popular actresses before the

American public to-day? Olga Nether-

sole, Maud Adams, Annie Russell and

Viola Allen. Each of these women leads

an honorable life, avoids ostentation

and nefarious advertising, and brings

to her art not love alone, but the com-

ness women. It is really a charming

sight to realize in making the rounds

of New York by her grace and the sim-

plicity of her work. Across the way

at the Empire Maud Adams is creeping

still deeper into the public heart by the

gentle pathos and the exquisite natural-ness with which, in "Christopher, Jr.,"

she plays the part of a young girl.

Just a block down the street, at Abbey's,

Miss Lulu Glaser, in "The Chieftain,"

is showing us how charming even a

prima donna can become when she es-

says simplicity. In this opera of Sulli-

van's Miss Glaser shows us a comic

opera summer girl, such as any whole-

some-minded fellow would love to be

nse and regularity of

to Miss Russell's red rag. Why is

sell's too many marriages.

Drew. Both these men have kept theh names clean.

Years ago, when "The Clemenceau Case" was raising such a rumpus, young Sothern told his manager, Daniel Frohman, that he was going to attend one of the matinee performances, Frohman put his foot down.

"No, you are not!" exclaimed Mr. Frohman. "As your friend as well as your manager I forbid you to go. It isn't that it would hurt you morally. Your conscience is your own affair, and it doesn't figure in your contract with me. But as your manager I have a right to demand that you keep away from all performances of this sort. In a business sense the mere fact of your being seen there would hurt you. The day of the 'rounder' actor has gone by.'

Sothern was very wrothy at the time. but he appreciated the force of Frohman's remarks, and has followed them. more or less, ever since. As for John Drew, the worst crime that his enemies can fix on him is that he has an inordinate penchant for 5 o'clock teas.

His love of good clothes is also thrown up at him sometimes. But surely that is a dissipation of which his audiences reap the benefit. At a luncheon the other day Drew's niece, young Ethel Barrymore, made a naive remark about her uncle's fondness for clothes. She was telling how one night last season. when on the road, she blew the gas out by mistake, and was dragged out of bed half-asphyxiated. It was in the middle of the night, and John Drew was immediately sent for. "Uncle Jack was awfully frightened," she remarked. "I never saw him so upset in my life. He had on the same pair of trousers he'd worn the day before."

A Great Run.

"I understand that you had a great run in Plunkville," said the actor's

"We did," replied Orris Stuffknees. "It was fourteen blocks, on me troth, from the theater to the station, and two constables and a landlord were after us every step of the way."-Washington

## BASEBALL.

George E. Gray, who pitched for the Toronto Club during the past season, has not as yet been drafted by the Baltimore Club. Gray pitched more games than any other player in the Eastern League. He is a promising youngster, and is looked upon by competent judges to be the making of as good a pitcher as Hoffer, now of the Baltimores.

Jud Smith, of the Toronto Club, of the Eastern League, seems to have been overlooked by the major league clubs. He is one of the best fielding third basemen in the Eastern League and undoubtedly the best batting one.

Charles Lutenberg, first baseman of the Toronto team, of the Eastern League, will play that position for the Toronto Club next season, and not for the Quincy Club, of the Western Association, as has been erroneously stated.

# AQUATIC.

The Corinthian Yacht club of Atlantic City, N. J., held its annual meeting in New York last week, the election of officers resulting as follows: Commodore, Dr. W. W. Hollingsworth; vicecommodore, H. E. Miller; secretary, Chester Adams; treasurer, Leonard D. Alger; measurer, John Andrews,

J. H. Tyers, the amateur swimming champion of England, on Nov. 13, at Manchester, reduced his own best on record for five hundred yards by swimming that distance in 6m. 44s.

Red Wing, a sloop yacht, flying the flag of the Excelsior Yacht club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was sunk by a tug in the East river recently, while en route from New Rochelle to winter quarters in Erie basin.

Charles D. Rose, the English yachtsman, broke his collar bone the other day through a fall from his horse while following the hounds.

J. H. Tyers made a record for one thousand yards recently, swimming that distance in 13m, 52 3-5s., at Man-

# THE RING.

Jack Kavanagh, the ex-pugilist and boxing instructor, died at the City Hospital in Baltimore, Md., recently of cancer. He was a native of Australia, having been born at Melbourne, Victoria, on Christmas day, 1852. He had engaged in several fights in the ring, and had resided in Baltimore since 1879, where he was the proprietor of a public house.

Martin Snee and Jack Fallon tried to decide the question of physical and scientific superiority between them at the rooms of the Gladstone Athletic Club, Lowell, Mass., the other evening, but the "bobbies" interfered in the second round and put a stop to hostilities. The referee declared the fight a draw.

dianapolis, Ind., has arrived in the British metropolis, where he met with a kindly reception. There is a prospect of his being given a chance to box Dan Creedon in place of Joe Choynski, who, it is thought, cannot get down to the stipulated weight.

in a finish fight in a road house near Newark, N. J., recently, using small gloves, the latter being settled in the seventh round.

W. Hutchinson and George Tipping fought with nature's weapons, bared, in a field at Broughton, Eng., recently, Hutchinson winning in the fourteenth

Sam Sorrell, of Birmingham, defeated "Lasher" Brookes, also a "Brum," at the National Sporting Club, London, Eng., last week, the fight lasting twen-

A tug is the only thing that has its

ist. She is thinner, and, consequently, of a poor little serpent that had nothing handsomer than she has been for the to eat: "C'etait un pauvre petit serpent'. Qui n'avait rien a se mettre sous la a fair company, and some magnificent

sung to an artless air. It is the song

"C' etait une Pauvre

Serpent,"

"Le Petit Serpent de Sara," which is is at the zenith of her career as an art-

" A l'Hotel du Numero Trois."

dent." According to the song a benevolent person finds the poor little serpent in the person that carries it to Sardou, who I known throughout Paris for his kindness to animals. Sara Bernhardt, at the time of the song, was playing in "Cleopatra," and Sardou is alleged to have taken the serpent to her to play the part of the asp. Sara receives the serpent kindly and puts it in her bosom for nourishment; but the poor little serpent could find no nourishment

there and dies of starvation. Lilly Langtry not coming back to "L'Hotel du Numero Trois" and "Le America this year? Because the public Petit Serpent de Sara" are two of the has tired of both her notoriety and her most proper of Guilbert's songs. diamonds. Who are the most admired,



The above is a portrait of Miss Edith Johnston, the noted English stage beauty. She is at present in this country, being a member of Sir Augustus

It is announced that after this season E. H. Sothern will dissolve his partnership with Daniel Frohman, and will season manage his own company. It is rumored that Joseph Murphy is negotiating for the purchase of the site of the Academy of Music, Buffalo, N. Y.,

Alma Aiken Mathews recently left the Gladys Wallis company in St.

but Nov. 12, at the Walnut Street theater, Cincinnati, O., as Brunhilde, in "Die Walkure."

both written by Nettle Bolton. Mr Clifford's partner will be W. H. Bryson.

her home in Chicago, Ill., to nurse her daughter, Belle Inman, who is very ill. Corinne is playing to well filled houses throughout the south.

Harris' company of British players. THE STAGE

Cam Bailey, who has been doing the blackface part of Simeon in "The Plunger" for the past two seasons, has closed with that company,

which was recently destroyed by fire, on which to erect a handsome theater.

Louis, Mo., on account of ill health.
Frau Klafsky made her American de-

Orson Clifford will shortly produce in Philadelphia, Pa., his two plays, "Out of the Mist" and "Autumn Leaves,"

Mrs. Arnie E. Inman has left the Daniel Kelly company and returned to

LILLIAN RUSSELL.

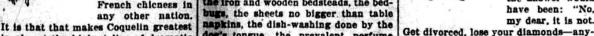
a brother to-provided, of course, he couldn't be anything else.

In a less degree it is the same with the actors. Among the younger men the two most popular actors are unquestionably E. H. Sothern and John town behind.

of New York theaters to-day that the women most admired an the boards at the present moment are actresses whose names have never been connected in any way with a scandal. - At the Broadchester, England. way in "His Excellency" Miss Ellaline Terriss has completely won the hearts

Charley, alias "Kid" McCoy, of In-

Billy Ray and Jimmy Tully engaged



# BASEBALL LETTER.

NEWS AND GOSSIP ABOUT MAG-NATES AND PLAYERS.

Story of Bannon's Career on the Disad Fleid-The Bequest of the Late Harry Wright-A Brisk Demand for Members of the Indianapolis Club.



AMES H. BANhitting and fast outfielder of the Beston Club. of National League and American Association, was born May 5, 1871, at Amesbury. Mass.,and learned to play ball at

that State. South Grovelane, in His professional career began in 1891, when he was engaged by Manager Frank J. Leonard, of the Portland Club, of the New England League, as a pitcher. He proved a success, but was not retained, on account of the expense. He immediately signed with the Lynn (Mass.) Club, and finished the season there. He was with the Electrics, of Lynn, during the summer of 1892, and began the season of 1893 with the Holy Cross team, of Worcester, soon gaining sufficient renown to attract the attention of several managers of minor and major league teams. The St. Louis Club, of the National League and Amer-



JAMES H. BANNON.

fcan Association, was in want of players and made him an offer, which he accepted, taking part with its team in twenty-three championship contests, and ranking tenth in the official batting averages of the major league for that year. He was tried at short stop on the St. Louis team, but did not make a success there: then he was placed in the outfield, but was not very fortunate as a fielder. However, he became popular with the Mound City enthusiasts on account of his hard and timely batting. When President Von der Ahe released him before the season was over there was a storm of indignation, and his release was recalled, but it was finally decided to let him go for good, as Mr. Von der Ahe considered Cooley, who was on his club's pay rolls, to be as good, if not a better player. Having been injured while at St. Louis, Bannon determined not to play any more that year, and so made his way home in the East. 'As soon as it was learned that he had been released by St. Louis, telegrams were sent to him from different parts of the country, but somehow they did not reach him. It was not until he arrived in Boston that he heard that he was wanted, especially by the Boston Club. On 'Oct. 3, 1893, he signed with the Bostons for the season of 1894, taking part during that year in one hundred ranking well up among the leaders in the official batting averages of the major league, with a percentage of .336. On Feb. 14, 1895, Bannon called on President Soden, of the Boston Club, to inquire into the rumors that he was to be sold to another club. Mr. Soden informed him that the Boston Club intended to keep him, and, unless Outfielder Collins, whose release had been purchased from the Buffalo Club, of the Eastern League, proved himself to be a better man, Bannon would be retained regularly on the team during the season of 1895. Collins was tried in the outfield by the Bostons at the beginning of the past season, but was not considered as good a batsman as was Bannon, and the latter was given a regular



place on the team, taking part in one hundred and twenty-one championship games, and again ranking high in the official batting averages of the major league for this year, being led by Duffy only of all the players of his team. Bannon has been credited with a number of excellent batting feats, frequently with three and four safe hits to a

President Young, of the National eague and American Association, is

will of the late Harry Wright, chief of the major league staff of umpires, all of his books and papers relating to baseball and cricket were to be turned over to the parent league, for such disposition as that body might deem proper. Three large boxes have reached me from the executors of the estate, the largest weighing upward of 200 pounds. Inside were score books of cricket games played nearly half a century ago, baseball records, and pictures of famous players, which Harry Wright had been collecting for many years, and I don't think I exaggerate when I say that these three receptacles contained about everything of importance relating to these two pastimes in the United States. At the major league meeting I will ask the directors what we shall do with this bequest. The officers of the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Pa., have submitted a proposition that the cricket records be turned over to them, and as this club is the fostering spirit of cricket in this country, I think their wish should be grati-

It is announced that Manager Mc-Closkey will have full charge of the The Louisville team next season. grounds will receive an overhauling and will be in better condition that ever. The diamond will be moved forty feet farther away from the grand stand, while the fence in the center field will be pushed back fully one hundred feet, and the one along the left field will be set back forty feet. Pitcher Cunningham is superintending the operation of reconstruction. It is safe to say that the improvements will be well received by the patrons of the game in that city.

The Indianapolis team, winners of the Western League pennant, will naturally have a larger representation in the ranks of the major league than any other Western League club. Cincinnatti has first choice, as the Indianapolis team is controlled by President Brush, of the Cincinnat Club. At least eight of the Hoosier Club players will be given a trial next spring by the Cincinnatti management. Players have been drafted from St. Paul and Kansas City, and probably one or two other Western League clubs will lose some of their men, as the players of that organization are looked upon by the major league clubs as being far better than those of any other minor league. This is only natural, as the Western League is in Class A, and has better opportunities for engaging young and promising players than the other minor leagues, who are mostly in Class B. F. E. C.

DUMB-BELL PHENOMENON.

## Henry Cloutier, the Massachusetts Strong Man and Record Breaker.

Henry Cloutier, now of Salem, Mass. has made a profound impression there by his recent public performances in heavy dumb-beil lifting. He has been in practice less than a year, but gives promise of being a record breaker. He raises a 205-pound bell with one hand from the floor to the shoulder, and then to arm's length over the head.

On Sept. 23 last he swept a 160-pound bar-bell to the shoulder, and then put up the same, with two hands, to arm's



HENRY CLOUTIER.

length fourteen times. This equals the best world's record with a 150-pound bar-bell. He performs many other feats of strength which the best men in the "strong man" business could not surpass. He was born at Roxton Pond. P. Q., in 1874, and is therefore 21 years old. His physical statistics are: Height, 5 ft. 7 in.; weight, 160 pounds; chest, 51 in.; biceps, 171/2 in.; thigh, 27 in.; calf, 171/2 in.

# THE TURF.

John R. Gentry, pacer, record 2:03% and Baronet, trotter, record 2:09, both celebrated stallions, have been retired to the stud.

Siluria, a fourteen year old bay filly by imp. Ill Used, out of Brigazee, died of pneumonia, at the Kentucky Association course, Lexington, Ky., Nov. 15. She was the property of W. W. Frazier, of Cynthiana, Ky.

Alcone, sire of Benton Wilkes and other fast trotters, has been sold by George Hassington, of Adams, N. Y., to Montana parties for nearly \$8,000. He was foaled in 1886, and was sired by

Alcyone. The Derby Cup, at 2,000 sovereigns, was raced for at Derby, Eng., and was won by W. W. Fulton's Laodamia, Court Ball second, Red Heart third.

Foxhall Keene's Bohemond won the race for the Guy Welter Handicap Plate, at Warwick, Eng. Coraton was econd, Felesinus third.

The Pacific Coast Jockey Club has opened its meeting at the new track at Ingleside, San Francisco, Cal.

Edward J. Woolsey, a member of the Jockey Club, died at his residence in Astoria, L. I., Nov. 13, after an illness of several months.

Jockey Wicks feil with the horse Oswego in the fourth race at Lexington. quoted as saying: "According to the Ky., and broke his collar bone. marle is another. She was a side-

# SOME OLD CRUISERS.

GRAVE YARD OF THE CONFED. ERATE GUNBOATS.

The West Indies Marked with the Hulk of English Built Privateers Some Old Blockade Runners-A Group Plot of the Wrecks.



N wandering abou certain of the landlocked bays and harbors of the West Indies, the wonder of the traveler is often excited at the occasional stranded hulk, lying with its bows among the shrubbery of the

mango swamps, unclaimed and ownerless. The fine lines and capacious en gine-rooms of these derelicts bespeak s capacity for high speed, and there are sometimes traces of elegant carving and paneling of the cabins aft. These ships in their deserted and dismantled condition, are instinct with the mystery of a past ocean life; but seldom can information be obtained from the natives slong

wheeler, less capable in apearance and less beautifully equipped than was the Meteor. She lies with her prow high upon the beach at the harbor of Sagua Grande, on the northern coast of Cuba.

This vessel was fired upon and injured by one of the blockading fleet and put into Sagua, where she was sunk after being deserted by her crew. Her cargo of cotton was partially removed before she was abandoned. Beneath the full effulgence of the tropic moon, her masts, standing bare from her broken decks, her ancient black funnel still held in place in spite of the hurricanes of the past thirty years, and her sides eaning well to starboard, seem like the shadows of a phantom ship rising from the glistening waters of the bay.

Beyond the prow one can distinguish the dark-green foliage of the feverstricken mangoes; the mountains rise in the blue distance, while upon her decks crawl the deadly scorpion and centipede. It is a scene of desertion and death.

Another trace of the blockade is the schooner Ranger, which was captured off the Gulf coast. She was apparently lost in a storm, but ultimately made her way to Jaomel, where she was beached and deserted. This ship is in good condition, except for the loss of her masts and the decay of time. The RanARTISTIC HINTS.

Good Taste Rather than Striking Eff Now in Vogue.

The tables loaded with bric-a-brac which had the effect of making a drawing-room look very much like a china shop, are not to be the rage any more. There may be bits of bric-a-brac about, but those bits must be of some intrinsic value, and they need not all be grouped together as though offered for sale. The prettily bound books which

are now the fashion are allowable evenings in a sitting-room, and books always give a homelike air, even if the leaves are not cut. The silver tables will still reign, but these collections are really interesting in many cases, and the dark plush or velvet on which the ornaments are placed is really a thing of beauty as a general rule. The tes table is part and parcel of the furnishings of the room, but need no longer be in evidence. It must be placed behind some sofa or lounge and near enough to be brought forward at the proper time. Brocades and tapestry are used for furniture coverings, and there are many new designs. Now that it is no longer a fixed rule that all furniture should match, different materials are combined in what would have been thought a few years ago a most impossi-



GEN. CUTCHEON SAYS WE ARE IMPREGNABLE.

New York City Is Not at the Mercy of Foreign Nations San Francis Well Protected-The Great Disappear-



MICHIGAN daily aper contains an interesting inter-view with Gen. Byron M. Cutcheon on the present condition of the coast defenses at New York and other important harbors, Gen. Cutcheon three years in the

ield during the late war, and eight years in congress on the military committee, being chairman while his party was in congressional From congress he went control. on the board of ordnance and fortification, where he served four years, until his resignation a few months ago. When asked if New York city could be successfully defended against an English ironclad fleet, the general said:

"New York is, in my opinion and in the opinion of our best military authorities, fully prepared to receive any ironclad fleet. The defense work done there since the fortifications board was organized, eight years ago, is of the most modern and complete character, calculated to defend the city from any number of the best battleships affoat. During the past eight years the fortifitions board has built five new batteries to command the entrances of New York harbor, which an incoming steamship passenger would hardly notice. The most of the walls and all the guns are down out of sight. The outer walls, or first lines, are at Sandy Hook, the entrance to the main or south channel, where powerful batteries of twelveinch rifled steel guns and rifled twelveinch mortars are planted. The batteries, when on high ground, have walls even only with the surface, and on low. ground they are slightly raised. The outer wall is of concrete, forty feet thick. In the concrete are blocks of stone, thrown in promiscuously, to deflect projectiles which penetrate the surface. Inside this wall is thirty feet of sand, covered with concrete; then another concrete wall, under which the men and guns are protected. Under-neath all are steam boilers and powerful engines for handling the imme guns, which weigh over fifty tons each, and the carriages weigh as much more. The largest guns on any war vessel are thirteen-inch, but the gun on land, with a firm foundation, has more power and accuracy than one on ship.

"In addition to its twelve-inch guns, the Sandy Hook works have a mortar battery of sixteen twelve-inch modern rified mortars. Their shells can carry 100 pounds of emmensite, equal to a pounds of powder in explosive force, one of these monsters strike the serone of these monsters strike the pre-tected deck of an ironclad it will go through it and explode, Aside from these equipments, Sandy Hook has three of the lately invented dynamits guns, ready to throw 250-pound charges of dynamite on or against an invading

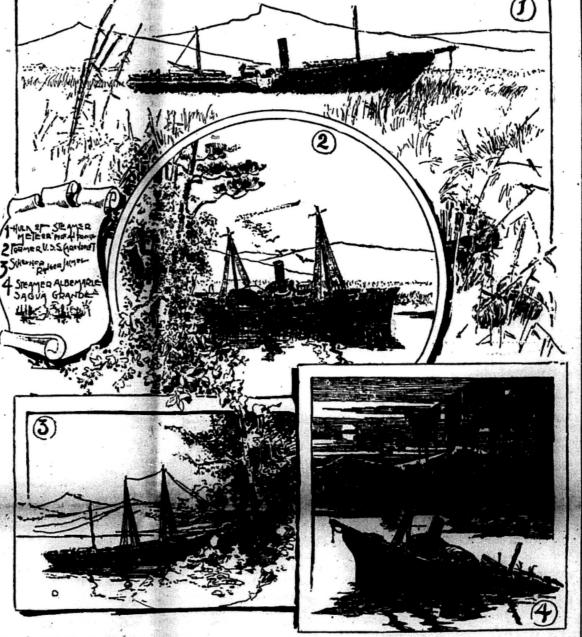
ship at long range.

"For an inside line behind the Sandy Hook batteries the board has also planted barbette and mortar batteries nearly as powerful nine miles up at the Narrows. One set are about Fort Wardsworth, on Staten Island. These are 150 feet above the sea, and very powerful. Across the channel is a line of batteries one-half mile long about Fort Hamilton. An attacking fleet would be in range of the Sandy Hook guns when eight miles out. If it passed ust completed her 103d year.

Lady Ann Blunt, a granddaughter of concentrated fire of the Sandy Hook and Narrows batteries for another eight miles. No fleet could stand this fire for any long period, and torpedos or submarine mines would prevent any quick passage. New York is easy to defend. An attacking fleet could not deploy, as the English did at Alexandria, form a semi-circle, and concentrate the fire of every ship. There is not room for such tactics. The ships must approach head on, in single file. Powerful searchlights at all the batteries would help the gunners at night and prevent tampering with the planted mines or torpedoes

> "These powerful batteries are the backbone of the New York defenses Next comes the modern submarine mines, which are an enlargement and improvement over the eld-fashioned torpedo. A large stock of mines with their appliances all numbered are stored on Staten Island, and at Willett's Point is a force of 400 men from the engineer corps, thoroughly drilled for years in the work of placing and working them. The East river entrance to New York harbor is defended by new and powerful batteries lately built at Willett's Point and David's Island, the same as those on the South channel.

> "Next to New York, San Francisco has received the most attention. New, powerful barbette and mortar batterie have been built there, like those in New York. San Francisco is safe and secure. So are Boston and Hampton Roads, where modern batteries have been placed and submarine mines fully provided. Other places, like Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, for the present must depend mainly on submarine mines and our arm naval force. There is another important fact to consider. The very larg war ships of Europe draw too mi water to enter New York, or any other American harbor, excepting San Fran-cisco, Norfolk and Portland, Me. The eight, ten and twelve-inch guns now ing made at the new govern tory at the Watervielt Arsenal frey, N. Y., are the best cannon world, Krupp's not excepted."



the coast. Occasionally, though, there is a trace of history to be gleaned from some old negro who remembers the time, thirty years back, when the steamer was run up close under the lee of the mangoes and another ship lay off for weeks as if awaiting her prey. Then, when worn out by waiting for the with-drawal of the enemy, the crew had were lost. abandoned their ship and escaped to the nearest port, disgusted with the perils and losses of the unequal contest. No page of history has adequately narrated the romantic story of the blockade runners of the civil war. After a brief existence of daring adventure, cornered at last by the Federal war vessels, many of them found a grave among the quiet harbors of the West Indies, where their stranded hulks are still to be found, now nameless and forgotten. Built and manned in England expressly for the large profits of the Southern trade, by means of their great speed they long defied the efforts of the blockading fieet

to take them. In this they were aided by the depredations of several privateers, also of English construction and manned by English-drilled crews, although commanded by Southern officers. In the Bay of Port au Prince lies the hulk of the steamer Meteor, one of the swiftest of the vessels plying between Charleston and Liverpool during the war. Her bow is high in the verdure of the swamp, at the edge of which she has been grounded by the tide, while her stern is settled low down in the water Beneath its faded timbers the sharks dart to and fro undisturbed and the sea dimples in the placid serenity of the tropical bay. Her engines have been removed, but her long, narrow hull and sharp prow indicate the ability with which she must have fled from Uncle Sam's fleet in bygone days. In her dismantled cabin can still be discerned traces of former comfort, for she was built to carry the escaping refugees as well as the much-needed merchandise of daily use which commanded such a price during the blockade. A promi nent member of the Confederacy had made his escape from Charleston on board this craft, and was on her when she was cooped up in the Gulf of Gonaives by an American warship. Her sailing days are gone now, for her back is broken and her hold is full of water and overgrown by the rapid marine growths of tropical seas. The Albeger was commanded by a Yankee from Maine, who made a large fortune in running the blockade with cotton for English ports. It was found that the man placed on board in charge of the coew when she was taken had been killed in a mutiny, and the crew had thus es-

Such, if it were repeated, would be the common history of a large number of the long, low-built hulls which are to be found on the Cuban coast or in Porto Rico, or even scattered among the low reefs of the Bahama Banks. The excitement of the night voyage along the rebel coast, when no light was shown, no voice heard aloud; the tremor of discovery and the anxiety of the long chase and the escape; the vibrations of the engines as every pound of steam was utilized to quicken precious speedthese remain only in the memories of the surviving few who participated in them. Then, too, came the despair, when, cooped up within a narrow bay of some palm-clad island, the anxious fugitives awaited the departure of the distant-steamer, whose presence outside that three-mile limit meant inevitable capture. But the steamer waited until it was useless to hope, and now the decaying wreck is the only witness of the long-forgotten tragedy of flight.

One other reminder of war-times is lying in the Gulf of Gonaives, off Port au Prince, in the shape of the old United States war vessel Carondelet. This vessel, whose record during the naval movements of 1864 made her justly famous, was sold to the Haytian Government during the Presidency of Salomon. She was never utilized as a war ship by the Black Republic, and now lies stranded in sight of the city.

# A Bear Farm Experiment.

Frank Schwato was engaged in bear farming near Superior, Wis. Some of the live stock got loose the other night and ate Frank up. At last accounts the neighbors had assembled and were settling the estate with their rifles.

A small boy gives his views on a very pertinent subject in these graphic words: "Some boys is honester than others, and there's no way to tell them apart except you pretend to forget your knife, and watch 'em jump for it. The one that jumps last is the honestest one."-London Household Words.

ble combination. Brocade, plush, tapestry, corduroy even, have all been massed together without looking badly.

# WOMEN OF NOTE.

Mrs. Mary Jackson, of Louisville, has

just completed her 103d year. Lord Byron, is deeply imbued with socialistic ideas.

Modjeska says she will never play Shakespearian roles in New York again. New Yorkers, she asserts, prefer Henry Guy Carleton to the immortal William,

Miss Frances E. Willard declares that the one thing she likes in men is that "they stand together," and she adds that the three things she wants to live to see are prohibition, woman suffrage

and the skycycle. Haniczka Selezka, a Bohemian woman, said to be the inventor of the polka, is still alive and vigorous, although 65 years have elapsed since she first gave public exhibition of her dance in a farmhouse at Costelae.

# THE CLERGY.

The King's Daughters of the Lexington Avenue Baptist church, New York city, have opened an industrial school where girls are taught the elements of sewing. The school is nonsectarian, and well patronized.

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, declares that Mgr. Satolli will be given much larger authority in the United States since he has been raised to the cardinalate, and is much pleased at the honor bestowed.

Dr. George William Warren, famous organist and composer, and father of the prominent Warren family of musiclans, was honored in New York last week with a memorial service in honor of his twenty-five years' connection with St. Thomas' church.

Rev. Henry Schelf celebrated recently the sixtieth anniversary of his pas-torate of Zion German Lutheran church at Baltimore. This record is unparalleled in any church.

The Moravian church sends out into the foreign field one in sixty of its members, while the Protestant bodies average only one in 5,000.

Out of 50,000 Sioux Indians over 4,000 are now members of Congress Episcopal or Presbyterian churches.

# OUR PRESS.



With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party.

# EDITORIAL.

## IN MEMORIAM;

Or, The Funeral Song of the American Federation of Labor

The American Federation of Labor met in New York and was in session for nearly two weeks. This twelfth annual convention was a failure from the beginning to the end. Pomeroyism-this highly developed type of pure and simple trade unionism, with its characteristic and outspoken principles of political boodleism-was indorsed almost unanimously. In short the twelfth annual convention signed the death warrant of the America Federation of Labor. The A. F. of will share the fate of that Chica central body known as Trades a Labor Assembly, the sideshow Pomeroy. It will go down as sure the Chicago T. & L. A. went dow the moment the Socialists decided leave the boodlers alone.

The order of the Knights of Labor the proud ship on the broad sea ed Labor-ran against t ous rocks of corruption, a he went to the pottom of the captain, Terrence V. Pourse driven from the sinking his enraged crew. While t g waves of destruction w ing over the foundering ves puller, by the name of Sovereig to help them—but down went the ship, the captain and all. No help leaders of the American Feder n of Labor were still safely stan ing on the shore looking on when th of .L. disaster occurred. The sed the catastrophe, but the were blinded by their prejudic inst the clear sunlight of Socialisa Without hesitation they embarked ard their old coffin-like vess "Pure and Simpledom," and out the went, taking the same dangero urse as the K. of L. Poor St Gompers, with his big heart full ove for the rotten system of capits m, has been elected captain of the "A. F. of L." An unpleasant job, in-With the Weissmann-Pomeroy-McBride crew on board-God

By means of all kinds of tricks the ervative leaders of the Federation ded in defeating the Socialist nk 10 at the Denver convention. From that time on the Socialist eleis manifested very little interest in the work of the A. F. of L. This as best shown at the New York evention, where but few Socialists

In our opinion, the New York conerkation has been very clearly m is a body without life. The mly development of trade unionism ards Socialism. To oppose Soa is to oppose the progress and In fact, it means reaction, sui-

list Labor Party is the orat will lead the progressess. The rty. Under the cap-

Socialist movement against their own

We recognize the fact that strikes and boycotts will be forced upon the working people as long as the capitalist system exists. But we further know that strikes and boycotts will be failures unless these weapons are applied on the political field, unless the wageworkers strike at the ballot box against the very system of capitalism that is the source of the general social misery.

Strike for Socialism! Join the Socialist Labor Party!

SYRACUSE MOTION REJECTED By a Vote of 909 Against 871.

The motion of Section Syracuse concern ng the proposed reorganization of the S. L. P. National Executive Committee on the basis that each State organization elect one member to the national body, was as

0.000	New Yo	rk	State.		
	SECTIONS.		FO	R.	AGAIN
100	Amsterdam				
	Albany				
	Buffalo			4	
	Brooklyn			5	
•	College Point			6	
t	Gloversville			5	
	Johnstown			8	,
	Long Island City				
	Northfield				
	New York			21	
	Rochester (Monroe C	oun	ty)	20	***
	Syracuse, Germ			11	
	Syracuse, Am			20	
	Troy				
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•	Woodside				
	Yonkers			9	
r		*		-	
1	Total		1	09	
1	, New	Jers	ey.		
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	Jersey City Heights,	Am		11	
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	Paterson (Passaic (C	loun	ty)	3	
t	Union Hill				
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of		••		
88	Lynn			
n,	Lawrence	6		
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	Total Pennsylvania.	65		
	Allentown	1		
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d	Total	6		
8	. Connecticut.			
	Ansonia			
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	New Haven	15	1	
	Rockville	1		
酸	7 attroury	8		
1	Total	25		
1	Illinois.			
,	Carl Marx Club I, Chicago			
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STORY OF	Minnesota.	*		
組	St. Paul, Scand	7	0.41	
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(40,000)	Miscellaneous.			
βl	Indianapolis, Ind			
i	Clinton, Is. (Danish)	0		
	Lisbon Falls, Me			
ä	Detroit, Mich			
8	St. Louis, Mo	84		
d	Cleveland, Ohio			
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	Providence, R. I	4		
	Carl C. Petersen, Santa Cruz,			
Dog France	Cal.'	••		
1000				
ġ	Grand Total	71		8

The proposition is therefore rejected by a majority of 531 votes against it.

By order of the National Ex. Com. HENRY KURN, Sec. Bridgeport, Conn. Well of course now that Keir Hardie has

ne, our most ignoble "contemporary the Evening Post, slashes its putty blade him. It makes the usual lying stat that "Americans want no Socialism," "American workingmen are satisfied" and the "Foreign emigrants" who fill the slums and are responsible for the misery and vice which Keir Hardie complained so much of! This is the "People's paper." This is the explanation it gives as the cause of the American wage-slaves misery.

Does the writer on the "Post" really

a our opinion, the New York constion did good work after all. It with their condition? If so, why do they ried the lines that divide pure and pledom and Socialism and leave the with their condition? If so, why do they complain so much? Why so many stellar and leave the lines that divide pure and pledom and Socialism and leave the with their condition? If so, why do they complain so much? Why so many stellar and leave the lines that divide pure and pledom and Socialism and leave the writer on the "Post" really think these arguments (?) can be swallowed by an intelligent man? and labor organizations? Is any man satisfied with our present conditions? Can you or I or any man with heart or soul in him look around at the misery and vice resultant solely from the miserable and vicious living, compelled to live as brutes and say: We are satisfied? If so we had er let the vulture and the wolf be our ideal and not the just and merciful spirit which we claim is contained in this so-called "Christian civilization!" Satisisfied! What! with this world ous to all true lovers of iful and alas! what is far worse to behold man made more ungodly day by day.

If we are satisfied with these conditions

he let us have it for it cannot be worse.

I an at least satisfied that the Post's editor is an am together with the rest of that lik, and if such humbug can blind the workers he ought at least to be satisfied, for so long as he can with such humbug fool them he is safe—when he cannot,—then comes the daings.

# 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.

Barbarism! Here I have a copy of a capitalist paper, dated July 25, 1895. In glancing over the table of contents I find the following items: "General Miners' Strike threatened in Pennsylvania; a protest against low wages." "Over 5,000 Weavers in Philadelphia on Strike; low wages the cause." "Over 4,000 Norkers in Prezmysl, Austria, on Strike for better conditions; the military patrolling the streets." "General Workers' Strike on the Isthmus of Panama; all business paralyzed; the Police and Military of Colombia guarding the Wharves and Railroad prop-

These are the news of a single day. This simple fact shows that the conditions of labor are the same in all countries where Capitalism is holding the reigns of government. Some people claim that all the noise about the suffering of the people is nothing but talk of loud-mouthed agitators. But they mistake the ganda for Gompers or McBride. Viceeffect for the cause.

Listen to the reading of the following interesting special telegram published in the columns of the Boston "Herald," on July

"Spring Valley, Ill., July 3, 1895.—Three hundred coal minors have caused great excitement here by offering to go into voluntary slavery, if guaranteed, for themselves and families, comfortable houses, plenty of fuel, food and serviceable clothing. They being: Gompers, 1,041; McBride, 1,023. represent the best element among the miners, and are willing to thus serve without a cent of wages. They will sign an ironclad the Chair appointed a committee of three contract. They say that it will prove that the present trouble, which threatens a strike, is not of their seeking. During the last Gompers, on being introduced, said three years they say they have often suffered for the necessities of life, and that rather than see their families suffer any more they will become serfs."

The future generations will hardly understand how such horrible conditions could still exist 119 years after the signing fall for that principle, and I will try to of the Declaration of Independence.

And then read the following:

"PROPOSITION MADE BY COAL MINERS OF SPRING VAL LEY, ILL:

"Massillon, O., July 18th, 1895.—There having been much discussion as to the accuracy of the reports sent out from Spring Valley, Ill., to the effect that several hundred miners in that district had volunteered to enter into slavery if guaranteed the necessaries of life by the mine owners, an inquiry was sent to Mayor Garment Workers. The vote resulted in Delmagro of Spring Valley, and the following reply has been received: I am unable to say whether our miners would accept James O'Connell, of the International Machinists Union, was elected Third Vice, President. For Fourth Vice-President. lieve, however, that over one-half would be willing to sign such an ironclad contract..'"

Do you call these poor miners free American citizens? Fellow-citizens: I have become convinced, after a careful McCraith of the Typographical Union

study of the labor problem, that Socialism is the only remedy. What is Socialism?

Take Webster's Dictionary. You will find it in every capitalist newspaper office. Webster gives you the following definition: "Socialism-Doctrine or theory of a better arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto pre-

"Socialist-One who advocates Socialism." Socialism is the science that teaches the human family how every human being can become a useful member of society, live a life of freedom and happiness by striking at the very root of stitute declaring that the failure of the the system that produces great millionaire robbers and murder- Denver convention to adopt the twelve ers, little tramp thieves and criminals—all the natural products | of the excessive wealth on one side and extreme poverty on the other. The Socialist is the practical reformer in the field of poli-

tics. He can give you historical facts to support his arguments. Only a few years ago Socialism was looked upon by the average American workman and citizen as an exotic plant. The Socialist was thought to be a man with a whisky bottle in his President of the American Federation of pocket, with a bulldog revolver in his left and a dynamite bomb in his right hand, an unwashed, uncombed fellow, who would never work, but "divide up" with the "man who saved his money," and "did not spend every cent for beer and whisky." But times have changed. Socialism has become extremely popular in America, and it is being recognized as the only salvation of the wealthproducing classes against Capitalist robbery and exploitation. In America Socialism at first was ridiculed the same as in France and Germany 20 years ago. But the little ball has become a tremendous avalanche, the Capitalist class has been forced to the verge of ruin, and to-day we see the spectacle of millions of people discussing Socialism. Socialism is not only the ideal, but the ultimate system which must prevail if society is to be saved from anarchy. Socialism will establish, naturally, the kingdom of heaven on earth, mainly by rendering all humanity precious to each other. If this modern civilization must pass away, it is only because it will grow into something grander.

The struggle for the grand and noble cause of Socialism is We must succeed-for our cause is the cause of the people.

We have spoken of the condition of the unemployed. But what is the condition of the people who have employment at low wages? They are deprived of sunshine and air. Before the sun rises the creators of wealth descend the dark mines; and not before the sun has disappeared on the horizon are they allowed to come to the surface and return to their families. Our little children, instead of being allowed to enjoy life, are being forced into factories and workshops in order to earn a few cents for "helping Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters" along the family," and creating wealth for brutal speculators.

The working people, millions of them, are being forced into trampism. The masses of the workers grow poorer and poorer. Finally even their labor power gives out and, like the broken wheel of a machine, they are thrown into the corner.

What sort of society is this that has, to the extent that ours has, inequality and inqustice for its basis?" says Victor Hugo. Such a society is fit only to be kicked out through the windowsits banquet tables, its orgies, its debaucheries, its scoundrelisms, together with all those who are seated leaning on both elbows together with all those who are seated leaning on both elbows and enjoying it on the backs of others whom they keep down on are necessarily out of work.

all fours. The hell of the poor is the paradise the rich love to solace themselves in."

> The fields that yield their golden-weighted grain Are sheaved and housed by idle hands to-day-No more it grows for him whose labor gains The sweat of brow, too oft his only pay.

The rose that blooms so fragrant on the lawn Is quite beyond the eager hands of mine; It, too, is chance to circumstance the same That causes much the ownership of time.

The air we breathe is but another tool To work for some into another's woe; It, too, is worth so much per cubic foot, And brings its price with stifling overflow.

Freedom and slavery cannot dwell under the same roof. Don't try to chain the living and the dead together. Root out wage slavery. Then, but not until then, shall we all enjoy the blessings of a well regulated social system: the Co-operative Commonwealth of New America.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The American Federation of Labor and Its Downfail.

"No progress! Backward! Backward!" This is the music that has been played at he annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The main business was the election of officers You may laugh at this assertion, but it is a fact. The delegates spent a great President Duncan nominated for the Presidency John McBride, the present incumbent, and the nomination was sec onded by Delegate Bramood of the Typographical Union. Delegate Furnseth proosed the name of Samuel Gompers, which was seconded by Delegate James J. Linahan. The roll was called, and Gompers was elected by a majority of 18, the vote Every Socialiss delegate voted for McBride. tion and escort him to the platform. Mr. 'There is no position on earth that I hold with as much sacredness, reverence and high honor as I do that of the President of the American Federation of Labor. I am a trade unionist, and as such will stand or prove worthy of the confidence you have Retiring President complimented Mr, McBride He pledged his port to the Federation, but added that never again would he accept an official position within the ranks of organized abor. Peter J. McGuire was the unanimous choice of the convention for First Vice President. There were two nominations for the office of Second Vice President. Delegate O'Connell renominated the incumbent, James Granite Cutters' National Union. Delegate Weissman renominated Reichers of the Union President. For Fourth Vice-President, M. M. Garland was chosen. John B. Lenno of the Journeymen Tailors' Union was

the matter to affiliated bodies, was lost, and a motion to lay on the table was carried. That part of the President's report which that the Federation has no platform which can be called political. The substitute was

was re-elected to the office of Secretary.

The question of sending fraternal del-

egates to the International Congress of

Socialist Workers at London next August

was taken up again at the morning session.

The motion which was pending when the

convention adjourned last night, to refer

adopted. The St. Louis Evening Journal, a reform paper, referring to Gompers' election, says: "Samuel Gompers once more becomes Labor, having been elected over John Mc-Bride by a decisive majority. It is probably true that this result is due mainly to a reaction in favor of true unionism 'pure and simple' the organization of labor for effort in favor of increased wages and reduced hours merely, instead of for the Co-Operative Commonwealth. Mr. Gompers' idea, and the idea, probably, of most of his supporters, is that the main work of the immediate future lies in the direction of agitation for the establishment of the eight-hour day; the plan being to select some one trade and work for a general eight-hour day in that trade until it is attained. The eight-hour day is something we are all in favor of. Let us push it. But the eight-hour day will do no more towards securing to workers the products of their labor than has the present ten-hour day, which superseded the old twelve-hour day. If we work eight hours and the products of those hours of labor are appropriated by legalized monopolies we shall be and ought to be no more contented than we now are."

One Thousand Steamfitters Strike. Another big strike in the building trade is on, and has already involved more men than that of the housesmiths. One thousand Knights of Labor steamfitters and their helpers, all members of the Enterprise Association, are striking against the Association, to enforce the adoption of an annual agreement, fixing a schedule of wages, hours of labor and the recognition of the Steamfitters and Helpers Union. The strike may involve thousands of union mechanics who are affiliated with the steamfitters and helpers.

The strike has already caused a suspen

sion of work on more than 200 new buildings, where steam power and steam heat is ST. LOUIS NOTES.

Socialist Section St. Louis will give a grand masquarade reception at North St. Louis Turner Hall, on Dec. 21.

St. Louis may yet have a School Board election before April 1. The Socialists are opposed to this election, because the whole thing will be a fizzle, since at least one third of the citizens are not registered. Last summer a new election law was past, necessitating a new redistricting of St. Louis and a new registration. This work cannot be done before several months, and according to the decision of the State Supreme Court the election must be held as soon as possible, i. e. before the new registration can be completed. A registration for the School Board elections is therefore impossible and only those registered under the old laws can vote. Many thousands who removed during the last eighteen months cannot vote. The Socialist Labor Party will put a ticket in the field no matter how it will turn out.

on Socialism at North St. Louis Turner Hall some time in January; later on Comrade Chris Rocker will speak on the same subject in South St. Louis Turner Hall. Sunday Dec. 39, Comrade Rothamel will

Comrade Francis Allen will give a lecture

give a German lecture on Socialism at North St. Louis Turner Hall. Comrade Sherlie Woodman of Chicago,

is expected to deliver a lecture under the auspices of Section St. Louis in the near

How would St. Louis suit you for the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party? Centrally located. East and West, South and North would have a chance to be represented. We simply mention this. If you select another city the St. Louis comrades are also satisfied.

The St. Louis comrades have done excellent work lately for the labor press. St. Louis Labor and St. Louis Tageblatt are gaining new subscribers every day.

# NO FOREIGN IDEA. -

Socialism in Baltimore

Comrade Chas: Backman writes: The Free Discussion Association meets at 302 West Baltimore street every Sunday afternoon from 2:30 o'clock to 5 o'clock. The attendance is very large, all the way from 200 to 300 strong. It is interesting to watch the drift of the members. I remember about three years ago, and in fact up to late last spring, there was not more than four or five Socialists to be found attending those meetings. Not a word of Socialism was ever spoken until a young friend of mine started the ball a rolling. Now the most conservative will get up on the floor, try to criticise us and then wind up by saying that they are Socialists themselves. ity?"' was the subject of a lecture recently delivered by Mr. Kidwell. Fraternally CHAS. BACKMAN.

A PAPER manufacturer whose plant is epresented in the syndicate that is nego tiating for the combination of all the newspaper plants says that because there had not been much said of late about the unifying of interests by the various manu facturers, it must not be understood that the thing was not going through. One detail after another is being settled by the Executive Committee, and it is hoped that in the near future everything will be in shape for the final negotiations .- United States Paper Maker.

Yes, let us hope that in the near future everything will be in shape for the final negotiations to transfer the paper-making syndicates to the Co-Operative Common wealth. Then the paper mills won't be hells on earth, where humanity is ground into dollars and cents as profit for the syndicates.

"Suppose you Socialists overthrow this present system of industry, what will you put in its place?" This is one of the wise and highly educated questions asked by certain respectable people, and we may as well give them an answer out of our ignor ance. Suppose you found a flea in the bed, what would you put in its place? Suppos you found a burglar in your room at night who would you put in his place? Instead of competition, we want to try co-operation, for a change. In place of wage intend to put earnings. In place of bossism, we shall have brotherhood. In place of a planless, unjust system of industry, we shall put an orderly, harmoni method of life.—Providence Justice.

Printers of Toronto are unionizing the town.

The new bicycle workers' union starts out with 2,000 members.

All state princing of Nevada bears the printers' union label.

A \$500,000 fron mill has been erected by co-perators at Edinburgh, Scotland. A national anti-sweating league has

been formed at Melbourne, Vic., N. S.

VOX POPULI.

BY SHERLIE WOODMAN. We are coming, we, the people, Rising in our conscious power; Many ages have we waited, Hungered, thirsted, for this hour; For the tyrant and oppressor

In our presence soon shall cower.

We are coming, we, the people. We, the outcast and oppressed, We, the scorned of all the nations. Coming on from East and West. North and South, the wide world over, Like the sea which knows no rest.

We are coming to our kingdom, Pressing on to claim our own; We shall rear the "golden city"-This our task and ours alone: Yes, the stone, so long neglected, Shall become its corner stone.

We are coming, coming, coming-Hear our legions on their way Rouse ye, sleepers, from your slumbers Make you ready for the fray !-This the dreaded ''dies irae' This the people's judgment day. Tremble, tyrants - Pale, ye despots ! Weep and bowl, ye rich and proud! For your pow'r at length is shattered-See in vonder sky the cloud. Seen to burst in retribution, O'er your heads in anguish bow'd.

Rocks and mountains may not hide you From the people's wakened wrath: Like a whirlwind we shall carry All before us in our path-Earth awaits a new baptism; Shall it be a bloody bath?

Not if ye will heed the warning Of the voice which speaks to-day. And, for wrongs ye've heaped upon us, Make atonement while ve may-Make us ample reparation-Else in vain for mercy pray.

Ye have lived in ease and splendor-Luxury has been your bane; Yours the purple and fine linen, Ours the sweat, the toil, the pain, Ours the crumbs, the rags of Laz'rus, Yet must we not e'en complain.

Tho' our toil has recreated This fair earth on which we dwell, Ye, who toil, not have possessed it, While ye banished us to hell; . To the tenements whose horrors, Tongue of mortal scarce may tell. In those foul and wretched dwellings,

Void of air, of space, ot light, Care-crushed wives bring forth our offspring, Doom'd to toil from morn till night;

Helpless children robbed of childhood-Dare men claim that this is right? In the mansions of our masters Childhood blossoms bright and fair;

While with us 'tis stunted, withered, By-disease and want and care-Tiny forms with aged faces Oh! These things are hard to bear. Yes, but we have borne them, comrades:

Silent suffered ev'ry wrong, Ev'ry form of foul oppre From the mighty and the strong; Unto Heaven in vain appealing, "God of justice, Oh, how long?"

We have seen our mothers, daughters. Seen our sisters, sweethearts, wives, Forc'd to barter woman's honor To sustain their wretched lives: While upon their unpaid labor. Capital, the monster, thrives.

Shall we bear these wrongs forever, Ever abject and supine? Shall that potentate called Mammon Reign for ave by right divine? Ha! The gods' great mills grind slowly, But they grind exceeding fine.

Yes, the time has come for action, Freedom's voice is heard at last, Calling to the sleeping nations-Mammon's minions stand aghast-And the people's foes shall vanish Like dry leaves before the blast.

See! The message we're proclaiming, Animates the very stones; Lo! Behold a mighty army, Where but now were bleaching bones. Hear our proclamation echoed, In the crash of falling thrones.

As they catch that far-off echo. How the hearts of men are stirred: How with tears their eyelids glisten, And, in joyful acclamation. Now the ''people's voice'' is heard.

# INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Shipbuilders' Strike Is Still

The following cablegrams explain them

BELFAST, Dec. 14.-The men who have been out on strike here in the shipbuilding trade have received the terms offered them by the employers, and which were ac-Wednesday last by a joint cenference of the employers and employes at Glasgow: The result of the balloting at Glasgow caused great excitement here, as well as on the Clyde. The refusal of the Clyde men to go to work is due to the fact that the Belfast men were to receive only a shilling a week increase, as with two shillings a week ine, which it was agreed should be given to the men on the Clyde.

# NATIONAL.

LYNN, MASS.

One of Keir Hardie's Last Lectures On American Soil.

Although Mr. Keir Hardie is already engaged in the labor, movement on the other side of the Atlantic it may not be out Mr. Hardle said he was pleased to have an opportunity to address a meeting in Lynn, sa Lynn's fame was not unknown on the edy for the existing state of affairs.

World of Labor other side of the water. The located the shormakers of Northampton had recently occasion to know of Lynn, as the manufacturers had filled a porthe manufacturers had filled a porof their orders

while they starved their locked-out workingmen into a reasonable and submissive frame of mind. It became apparent ther that, though oceans rolled between, there was a community of interest between the shoemakers of Lynn and those of Northampton, as he doubted not that in case of a strike or lockout here the English manufacturers would be glad to reciprocate and fill orders from here, while the Lynn workmen were starved into a proper and submissive state of humility. If this sort of reciprocity was to exist between the manuacturers it should exist also between the workingmen of the two countries, that they might recognize their commonality of interests and stand by each other for common good. He was aware that different men all anxious to attain good for the workingmen looked at the problem of labor from different points of view. Men did not all think in the same mould and this would be a very dull world if they did. On the other hand, too, much diversity of opinion on matters where there was little room for disagreement was useless and unprofitable. He assumed that many in his audience did not agree with him in his theory of economies, and, indeed, if it

material to come here to address them. Many workingmen held that the remedy for the state of conditions existing with them was trades unionism, and he did not under estimate the importance of proper organization in settling the labor question. The manufacturer wanted as much work for his money as possible. The workingman wanted to get as much money for his labor as possible. Here was diversity of interests likely to lead to conflict, and such conflict was likely to be unequal because the manufacturer, although his business might for a time be stopped, did not have, in most instances, to worry about where his breakfast was to come from until the difficulty was settled.

were not so, it would be a waste of raw

The speaker then referred to the strike in the General Electric foundries here, saying that he was glad to know the men employed there had willing for the common good of their craft to sacrifice something in present wage in order to bring about the abolition of the piece work system. He knew and had seen the evils of that system, a system which put a premium strongest back and weakest brain, fixing the average of wage not from the production of the average workman. but from that of the man able to crowd the most work into the shortest time. It put a premium on dishonest workmen and scamp workmanship, and it was to the credit of the moulders of Lynn that they had been willing to give up something in pay for the sake of doing away with piece work. He hoped they would be successful in the

Men were being daily slaughtered in the great shops and factories because selfish employers reglected proper appliances for safety. We had come to worship property and disregard humanity. The men who founded this republic did so in wisdom and patriotism and its institution as framed by them were fitted to the conditions of the times. It did not follow that those institutions would under all circumstances be fitted for all time to come, yet we stupidly and sullenly continued on our course forgetting that what might have been true 100 years ago would be radically untrue under the different conditions existing to-day. Because those men did the best possible for their day and generation it did not follow that we must go to sleep on their work Each generation has its own social and economic problems to solve. If the men in this country to-day would exercise the courage, fearlessness and wisdom of the men who founded this republic, the problem of this generation could be solved and solved rightly. No man could right the workingman's wrongs but himself, and he had in the ballot the lever with which to do it.

Trades unionism declared for the prin ciple of a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. Adam Smith had said that the rightful wages of labor was what that labor produced. The American Indian was further ahead in this respect than the workingman of to-day, as the savage received absolutely what he worked for. If he hunted he had what he killed, if he fished he had what he caught, if his squaw made moccasins they owned them. The people who made the modern moccasin in Lynn shoe factories to-day were very far from owning them. We had become the slave of the machine, he said, and while we boasted of our learning, we were in actual knowledge of nature and her wonders, far behind the wild man who roamed the American forests 100 years ago. How many of us could tell one tree from another, or tell the signs of the heavens at noon or midnight.

They had in England a respectable old lady named Mrs. Guelph, better known as Queen Victoria. She and her family drew from the English people an average of \$5,000,000 yearly. When the Queen's jubilee was celebrated the newspapers, in praise of the sovereign, had dwelt on the fact that she had never attempted to meddle with English institutions, In other words, she had drawn \$5,000,000 yearly for fifty years for doing nothing. this a fair day's wages for a fair day's work? Continuing, the lecturer said that in researches made for parliamentar, purposes he had found that the average income of British mine owners was \$580 per week, while the miners had to struggle to get one dollar and a half a day. What was the cause and the remedy Before we could eat we must have land to produce food. We must have capital to carry on production. The trouble was that land and capital were in the hands of a comparative few, who were enabled to ask an inordinately high price for their use. Ninetenths of the produce of labor went as tribute to capital. The remedy was with laborers themselves. Many who applied the term of scab to fellow-warkmen were of place to publish his lecture delivered in scabs themselves when it came to vote and Lynn, shortly before his return to England. emselves when it came to vote and

Exciting Scenes in the German Reichstag.

Lively Times Expected in the Near Future - The Minister of War on Deck.

There was an exciting scene in the Reichstag upon the occasion of the delivery of a speech by Herr Bebel, one of the So-cialist leaders, in regard to the recent prosecution of Socialists and the closing of Socialist unions by the Government. In the course of his speech, Herr Bebel made a violent attack upon the Emperor because of the speeches delivered by his majesty on Seden Day and more recently at Breslau, referring to the Kaiser as "a certain some body."

President von Buol-Bierenburg called Herr Bebel to order, but the latter persisted in continuing his remarks in the same strain. A great uproar ensued, in the midst of which Herr Singer's voice was heard above the din, crying: "We are insulted." When quiet was finally restored, the President threatened to stop Herr Bebel entirely unless he confined his remarks within the limits of decency and parliamentary rule; whereupon Bebel retorted:

"How is it possible to omit mention of the Kaiser from discussion of the question of abolition of the Lese Majeste law."

Herr Bebel then proceeded in a passionate speech to criticise the Government's recent prosecution of Socialists. He declared that the present conditions prevailing in civilized States precluded the possibility of a revolutionary party obtaining a victory forcibly and argued that, therefore, agitation by means of speeches and the dissemination of literature was justifiable.

Gen, Bronzart von Schellendorf, Imperial Minister of War, interrupting, declared amid a tremendous uproar, on the part of the Socialists who attempted to drown his voice, that during the Sedan fetes the Socialists were very dirty ink-slingers. Their infamy, however, was unable to soil the memory of the great Kaiser, but, nevertheless the army would never forget the depravity of the Socialists upon the occa-

Herr Hausmann, National Liberal, declared that the tone of the speech of the Minister for War, Gen. Bronzart von Schellendorf, when he said, among other things, that should the police fail and the army be required to deal with Socialism, there would be no child's play, etc., lowered the standard of the good taste of the House. Herr Hausmann made other remarks on the subject, which resulted in his being called to order. Dr. Schoensteat, the Minister of Justice, replying to Herr Hausmann's strictures of the administration of justice, said there was no such thing in Germany as one-sided justice. He added that the authorities were far from wishing to prosecute on the charge of less majeste uneducated people who were guilty of thoughtless remarks. But, he continued, the public prosecutors were doing their duty in pro uting whom they found carefully calculated guilty of the carefully calculated insults which appear in the Socialistic press. This called forth a vehement interruption from Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist leader which led to his being called to order.

Herr Bebel, who precipitated the uproar in the Reichstag, declared that the public prosecutors have a double set of ears and that Socialists are dragged to prison, while a Hammerstein is allowed to escape. He had heard that there were letters from Conservative leaders containing outrageous les majeste. The speaker was interrupted here by loud Rightist shouts, "Produce them!" Dr. Schoenstedt, the Prussian Minister of Justice, replied that offenses must be judged according to the tendencies of the authors. He was of the opinion that the tendency of the Socialists made their insult

to the sovereign dangerous and penal. Chancellor von Hohenlohe said that the Emperor's declarations against the Socialists were entirely justified. "I shall take care," said the Chancellor, "not to follow Herr Bebel's advice to restrain the Emperor from strongly expressing his indignation in the future as he has done in the past.'

Herr Liebknecht intends to deliver a speech on "Socialist Baiting," which is expected to make a great sensation. The Socialists have introduced a long string of bills in the Reichstag, including proposals to eliminate from the penal code the paragraphs against lese majeste: for a law of a liberal tendency on the right of association, to replace the special laws of the various States of Germany; to make the eight-hour workday obligatory everywhere; to make the fran chise uniform throughout Germany; and to amend Art. 31 of the code so as to require special authority from the Reichstag for the imprisonment of a member of the Reich-

At twelve mass-meetings in Berlin on Tuesday evening, addressed by Socialist members of the Reichstag, a uniform protest was adopted condemning the govern ment methods of destroying the Socialist party organization. In the Fifth Election District of Berlin, where 5,000 person were present, the police dissolved the meeting when the election of a political representative was proposed.

The Abenblatt of Stettin has collected and published data showing that since Aug. there have been sentences aggregating thirty-one years and two months in jail and five months! imprisonment in a fort ress imposed for lese majeste in Prus-

A new parliamentary scandal of the first water is imminent. The Socialists have prepared a coup d'etat, which will explode like a bombshell in the Reichstag. That they fear neither the Kaiser nor the Govent is evident from the violent attack of Herr Bebel at yesterday's session, and from the twelve mass meetings which were held in Berlin last night. At a secret committee meeting of prominent members of the party it been settled, will now be continued.

other side of the water. The locked-out RIGHT IN THE BATTLE, was determined to take a bold stand. SLAVES OF CAPITALISM shoemakers of Northampton had recently RIGHT IN THE BATTLE. The Vorwaerts asserts that although at the recent police search of the editorial rooms of the paper were insignificant Hammerstein letters had been confiscated, there atill remain a number of the most compro mising epistles in the hands of the manage meat. These letters were addressed to Baron von Hammerstein, who has ab- How the Teachers of Our Public sconded and is in a place of safety beyond the reach of the Government detectives The letters, it is said, contain not only highly interesting court secrets, but also gross attacks upon the Kaiser and the imperial family. Fabulous sums have been offered for the letters, it is declared, by the parties involved, among whom are several highly esteemed members of the nobility.

It is reported in Parliamentary circles that a number of Conservative leaders are in the power of a young and pretty Jewish the compromising Hammerstein correspondence. The absconding editor, Baron von ants, the regular teachers of the grammar Hammerstein, abandoned his mistress, the dashing Jewess, Flora Gass, in in order to reach this maximum the teacher a hotel in the City of Hanoyer. After has to serve seven years, after having spent his departure she was left pen six years in learning the profession. Flora has not less than seventy letters, which she confiscated from a satchel left by Von Hammerstein in her apartments. These letters, it is claimed, are much more incriminating than the compromising correspondence in the hands of the "Vor-As Flora is peculiarly embarrassed, it is expected that they will go to the highest bidder. Sensational denouements are awaited in the Reichstag from the publication of these letters. As the Socialist organs do not deny the report, it is afforded full credence.

Throughout the week the Socialists stood in the center of public attention. Herr Bebel's impassioned recriminations against the existing order of things were listened to with rapt attention even by the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorg, and the Conservative leaders. His bitter slaps at the Emperor elicited vociferous applause from the Socialists, and his historical quotations, showing that in Prussia revolutions have always been made from on high instead of from below, were especially apt.

A passage at arms occurred this afternoon in the Reichstag between Herr Singer, the Socialist leader, and Dr. von Boetticher, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior. The latter, in reply to a tannt, rejoined that he would never stand in the way of Socialists who chose to criticise in in the Reichstag immorality in the higher circles of society.

# "OUR INTERESTS."

That Means the Interests of Certain Beer and Whisky Sellers.

The Interests of the People in General May Go to the Dogs.

If the poor wage workers only know how vell'aheir capitalist masters know their pecial 'class interests,' they would no onger play the role of the fool on election day and vote for the interests of the class that oppresses and exploits the wageworkers-the capitalist class. Our legislatures are owned and controlled by a class of gamblers, speculators, and "business . Business is all they are after. Profit! Comrade Topman, New Orleans, writes: "Inclosed find a circular that is distributed around among the manufacturers and wholesale dealers, that just shows you how most of the voting is carried on. They want everybody to vote for their interests. . Please publish it."

The following is the circular: To the Voters of the City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN-As members of this association, mutually interested in business entercapital in the city of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana; as good citizens who contribute largely to the support of city and State governments through heavy taxation on our property and business; as business men who are honestly conducting mercantile, brewery, hotel, restaurant, grocery, tobacco and saloon business, necessary to the public comfort of all people: as law-abiding citizens, who would not be otherwise in act, or thought, or deed; we desire to call your attention to the importance of electing men to the next Legislature who will protect us in our business and interests as we have a right to be pro-

We, therefore, urge upon you to register courselves as voters without delay, and see to it that all your friends, employes, paand those whom you benefit with your patronage-become registered voters and active advocates of our cause. It is of vital importance to us-who desire at all times to abide by and support and uphold the laws of our State-that our awmakers should be fair-minded, liberal and just men. The best men of the community will suit us best, and to their keeping we wish to commit our cause and the welfare of our business interests under laws that should never be discriminating, oppressive, nor unjust. Register and vote and urge all our friends to do the same, unitedly and for the public good. The Registration office located in Criminal Court Building, corner Basin and Common streets, is now open daily from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. and Saturday 10 a. m. to 12 m. JOSEPH VOEGTLE, President.

THOS. L. Ross, Secretary. . . .

When will the working people of America represent their interests at the ballot box, as well as these beer and whisky shopkeepers represent theirs? Well, the conditions will soon force you to act intelligently or be buried alive under the ruins of the old rotten building of the capitalist society.

GLASGOW, Dec. 14.-The engineers, by ballot, have rejected their employers' terms, and therefore the strike in the shipbuilding circles, which was believed to have

Women Teachers the Victims of Boodle Politics.

Schools Are Treated by the Capitalist Politicians.

The women teachers in the Boston public schools feel that they deserve larger salaries, and the matter has been brought to the attention of the School Committee. A resume of the situation as outlined by one of the teachers is as follows:

"In 1877, or thereabouts, the salaries of all the instructors in the Boston public schools were reduced, the masters to woman. She has in her possession some of \$2,800 and the majority of the women teachers, known as third and fourth assistand primary schools, to \$744 per year. But

> "Every year since the reduction of saltries the work has grown harder. The children are not kept in the school rooms more hours, but the teachers are. Every new supervisor and many masters have some new study to introduce, some new experiment to try. But every enrichment of the programme means added work for the teachers-work of prepara tion as well as of teaching. few years the primary school teachers have given a great deal of time and considerable money, car fare and otherwise, studying the Swedish system of gymnas tics, clay work, paper cutting, drawing and nature work. Much time has to be given out of school hours to pencil sharpening, since the slates have been taken out of school, cutting paper into suitable lengths for drawing and spelling lessons, and preparing nature work. All this means many more than five hours of labor.

> "For a long time many of the teachers have felt that they deserved more salary, but the constant cry of 'small appropriations and reduction of expenses terred them from making an appeal. Judge of their surprise, therefore, when they learned that the masters, who are already receiving nearly four times as much as the teachers, had petitioned for an increase of \$500! "The Primary Teachers' Association

> decided that if the time to raise the masters' salary had arrived, so also had the time to raise that of the lower amendment to the order which was to raise the masters' salaries was offered by a member of the board, proposing to raise the teachers' salaries so that in six years from date the maximum for third and fourth assistants shall be a little over \$900. The board passed the order as amended and for ten minutes the teachers who were present dreamed of comforts for the future and into some minds even came dreams o a bit of luxury. But, alss! in a few mo ments the committee voted a reconsideration, and the whole matter was referre back to the Salary Committee, with direc tions to report at the next meeting.

> It is said the public is not ready for the question; that no one except the teacher themselves are interested in the subject. It seems that every good citizen should be interested; that, if they gave it any thought, the faithful, hard worked, lower grade teachers should be as well paid as women clerks in City Hall and elsewhere, who need only Grammar school education, and who do not need to expend time, money and nervous force in learning ever some new and better way of working.

"Any argument which can be given for a master's increase of salary is equally applicable to the women teachers. Many of the women teachers have parents or younger relatives dependent upon them, prises that involve millions of dollars of and very few teachers are able to save anything for illness or old age.

"It is said 'they can never raise the salaries of a large body of teachers at once.' They did reduce a large number The increase the teachers ask for would be gradual. The teachers who have been years in service would have to work six years more before reaching the maximum. Many teachers will retire before reaching that glorious future. It is easy enough to raise money for supervisors. one of whom receives nearly four times as much as the teachers ask for, for police, for parks, for many objects of greater or lesser use or necessity. Ought it to be hard to increase the salaries of the women teachers in proportion to that of the

"It is said, raise the masters first: let the teachers' turn come later. That means a delay of at least a year before the women teachers can begin to work toward the maximum salary. Why should the women teachers, whose salaries are small and expenses great, who have to pay for a substitute for every half day's absence, have to wait longer than the masters, whose salaries are comfortable and who have many privi leges?"

Editorially the Boston Herald makes the following soft remarks: "On Tuesday evening the School Boar

will take action in order to increase the salaries of the masters of grammar schools. who now receive \$2,880, while the great body of wome; terchers have but \$744. The order will give an increase \$420 to the masters, but it makes no provision for increasing the general feeling is that the pay of men and women in the public schools is very unequal, and in the case of women, many of whom bring very high qualifications to their work, entirely inadequate. While we should be glad to have the pay of the masters increased, we believe that it should not take place unless that of the men and women in other grades of work is increased also. The truth is that none of our teachers are properly paid for the service which the public demands and obtains."

It is a disgrace to our Republican insti- Los Angeles, Cal.

tutions to see teachers treated like slaves -the very men and women upon w shoulders rest the responsibilities for the welfare of the future generations. Capitalism-in private and in public life-is the same dangerous monster the world over: The privileges of the few-ever; the welfare of the masses-never!

ONE OF THE VICTIMS WHO IS AFRAID TO GIVE HER NAME. Boston, Mass.

### POOR FOOLS.

Rockland County No Resort for Tramps.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 11 .- By direction of the Grand Jury tramps and vagrants hereafter found in Rockland County will be committed to the penitentiary at hard labor by Justices of the Peace. Heretofore they have been locked up in the County Jail metil they have become a nuisance and a great expense upon the tax payers, so some action had to be taken. The first two tramps to feel the effects of the new rule—David Rogers of Providence and Frederick Mitchell of Troy-were sent to the King's County Penitentiary by Justice Whyard under a seatence of three months at hard labor. It is believed that this course will rid the county of tramps.

There is only one way of getting rid of the tramp and that is the abolition of the causes that make tramps, the exportation of man by man for the profit that can besqueezed out of them.

# An Every-Day Experience.

As 1 went home yesterday morning after my night's work I felt somewhat downhearted. For somehow or other a large lot of paper went through before it was noticed that a small defect had got into it and the boss blamed me for it, although later it was found that the defect had got into the paper before it reached me.

As I went home that morning, you remember that it was snowing, I saw a lot of furniture in front of the house scattered all over the sidewalk. Just then a thinly-clad woman, my neighbor, came out of the house and drawing a tattered shawl around herself and babe walked away, followed by four more little urchins. The woman's-husband had been sent to jail for drunkenness and the woman had to go out washing to keep her five children alive.

The children being left to themselves all day, naturally got into all sorts of mis-chief. This and the woman's inability to pay rent resulted in her expulsion fromher "Home" on this wintry morning. The man, when he is out of jail, votes grade teachers. They, therefore, asked a against the Socialists because they would hearing from the Salary Committee. At upset these glorious conditions of thisthe last meeting of the School Board an glorious country of the free and the brave. Holyoke, Mass. U. C.

> The Problem of Life Question. Tell me, what is this life for? O what does the problem mean?

I look abroad upon the world, and every where is seen What seems such great injustice in the

working of it out. And all the laws of truth and right seem,

The earth is teaming with gifts made by the Father's hand, But on all sides, look where we will, grim want and hunger stand; And yet He called it very good, and made

for use of man. What is it interposes with the great Creator's plan?

And in His image made He man, yet every day, we find Poor, sinful man, to His just laws, is most

perversely blind: God could not mean that this deep woe and misery should last,

That o'er the work of His wise hand such fatal blight be cast. Tis not enough to blindly say, at last 'twill.

be made plain; Too long, mankind has listened to that old, worn out refrain.

And selfishness, rank selfishness, is born of that old creed.

is the world's great need. The thinking mind, the reasoning mind, is never satisfied

To grasp, as truth, the things that seem to et justice aside, and all this endless play of words upon the

same old strings But wearies one who's looking for the betment of things.

ANSWER.

Oh, life! It is a mighty school, a vaster something more Than just a race to win a place on heaven's

golden shore; And we but dimly comprehend the meaning of that love,

That, reaching forth, would draw all men, all self and greed, above. Self, self, has been the center 'round which

the race has swung, self aggrandisement the theme, the dearest to the tongue. O the struggle for existence has fostered

selfish pride, And thrust the higher attributes so ruthlessly aside!

The race has blindly struggled on through all these fateful years And earth has echoed with the sound of

curses, groans and tears, Been drenched with blood of earnest ment

shed in some cherished cause, Who trampled, in mistaken zeal, on just

and holy laws. But ever, through the darkness, has the truth-light steady burned,

And here, and there, some nobler soul the one great lesson learned, That man to man must brother be, ere,

o'er the earth can ring, peace-bellg, heraldi ng with joy that Right, not Might is king. Lo! now this glorious era dawns. Rise

from the dust of earth! Accept the mighty privileges that are our right by birth!

For sons of God, indeed, are we, and he of all the land flowing with such bounty from the loving Father's hand.

ADA PIKE GOODWIN.

able Christmas in my recollection? Well. Yes, sir. there are many pemorable occasions in the life of s mountain pioneer, but this one is worth recording."

The old prospector, declining the

profered Havana, proceeded to fill his sipe with considerable deliberation, as he settled down on a huge boulder. The crisp, bright air of a beautiful Oc-tober morning lent additional vigor and energy to every faculty.

I took a survey of the old man before he proceeded with his story.

Grissled hair and beard and a slight oop of the shoulders bespoke years of toll and expectation—expectation unfulfilled, but ever fresh with each recurring spring.

Little does humanity estimate the debts it owes these hardy pioneers, who have led the way across steep and dangerous trails, delving constantly beneath the soil, to open to the world its treasure-vaults. Onward they go, as civilization follows, to still more unexplored regions, until the very heart of the Sierras is like an open book. And when the last pick is struck, when life's fuse has burned itself out, a stone pile perchance marks the last resting-place of a hero, whose kind is now almost extinct.

The old man continued: "You see, just before the Carbonate excitement broke out, I was clerk in a supply store at Denver. While wages were tolerably fair, even for the West, it was slow progress toward getting rich -too slow, in fact, when one could his hands. hear every day as how the boys were

their claims at a big figure.

ed to follow it up.

"There are many pleasant features to

our claim, cooked our own meals

a prospector's life, and there are also the shady sides. We lived in a tent

and washed our own ciothes. The camp itself was about as wild a place

as it has been my fortune to see be-fore or since. All the elements of a

frontier mining-camp were thoroughly

We did not frequent the place much, but put in our spare time in building a board-and-log shanty, preparing for the coming winter. Jim worked away with's vengeance. He seemed to be almost in a state of fever. Our prospect was getting better as time adpassed and we became reasonably sure of some returns, sooner or later. Winter set in early in the mountains, and set the days grew shorter, our hours of

We did not frequent the place much,

thing about my companion. But it was ever the rule among us Western mes ot to ask questions, but wait for exchanges of confidence, which invaria-bly came in good time. I broke the silence by telling Jim the story of my haphazard life.

"He finally gave me a few items from his own, and I learned that the chief object of his stay in the West was to acquire a fortune, if possible, in order to marry a young lady in the East, who from a financial point of view was a little above his station. Unfortunately for him and his friends, I failed to learn his name and the place he called

home. "The day before Christmas the weather broke (moderated) and we went to the mine to put in a good day's work. We had now quite a shaft down, with a cross-cut about twenty feet long, which we had lately started for exploring purposes. We worked in the latter that day, and soon ancountered a formation different from mything we had so far discovered. The earth was now soft, and great caution had to be exercised in working, to avoid a cavein, which would have meant death to both of us.

"As if the same thought had moved us both, we took out of our pockets the extra candles we had brought along, and started to examine the material in which we were working.

"To be sure, we were not mistaken, we had opened an immense pocket of silver-gold carbonates. The end of our tribulations was at hand, and visions of comfort and wealth floated before our eyes.

"I turned around to offer my congratulations to my partner and held out my hand. A bright bit of steel was gleaming in my face, and Jim stood before me with the look of a maniac in his eyes, and a drawn six-shooter in

"He found his voice after an effort

"Would be ever recover es tell us of the names of his fi told the boys the story, and many a rough face was turned away, as its owner no doubt was thinking of the friends "Jim had to be taken to the asylu I sold the claim at a good figure, and stayed around to give him all possible

aid. But he never regained his sound senses, and died soon after with the secret of his life buried in his breast." CAUGHT TRAIN ON HORSEBACK. Runaway Locomotive Had Me

ing Passengers in To Early on a recent morning the en-gineer and fireman of the Sants Fe overland train, bound east, when near Cajon pass, imagined they saw some-thing on the track right ahead, says the San Francisco Examiner. Thinking the train was about to be wrecked they both jumped. The engineer was rather badly hurt, but when the fireman picked himself up out of the dust he found that the engine had made kind-ling wood of a wagon to which two horses had been attached. Their driver had seen the headlight of the engine and had jumped in time to save himself, and the animals themselves were cropping the dried grass along the roadside, which showed that they had not been greatly disturbed by the accident But the train, with nobody at the engine's throttle, was plunging away through the darkness, the passengers asleep in their berths, utterly unconscious that they were being drawn by a wild locomotive. The fireman, who had been left behind, thought he would try to overtake the flying train on foot. Then he changed his mind and, jumping astride one of the horses, he set out after the run-away train. He knew it must stop shortly, as it had to climb a very steep grade, and if the fire under the boilers was not kept up the supply of steam would not furnish sufficient pressure to keep the wheels going around. The vagrant train did stop s mile and a half from where the accident occurred. There did not seem to be any reason for an interruption of the journey just at that point, and so the conductor and brakeman hurried ahead with their lanterns to ask the engineer what had given out. When they found the cab empty, of course the train hands were very much mystified. They asked each other a good many questions and were engaged in looking up theories to account for the strange disappearance of the engine crew, when the fireman came loping along on the horse he had borrowed. After explanation had been made, he turned his horse toward this city and brought the first tidings the railroad people had of the missing train. , A hack was sent out to the scene with another engineer, and as soon as steam was raised the overland went on over the hill through Cajon pass. The same carriage brought

Mme. Patti's Knighthood.

Mme. Patti is the prend possessor of the knighthood, a distinction very rarely, if ever, bestowed upon ladies, given her by King Kalakaua. The patent reads as follows:

palace at Honolulu, this 8th day of Sepkaua Rex. By order of the kin chancellor of the Royal Kapiolani order, Charles Hastings Judd."

# FASHION'S FANCIES.

The deep, cream-tinted laces are not popular this season for trimming evening gowns, the ivory-tinted lace now

Fur tails will trim evening gowns and street frocks, and will also be used for trimming many of the most fashion-

Gowns of dark blue serge and mohair show blouse vests and stock collars of Persian silk, and this combination

Rough materials are in favor now the boucle cloths, cheviots, and silk and wool mixtures being the most fashion-

The newest style of evening wrap is a deep cape, made entirely of black ostrich feathers, with the feathers fastened to a thinly wadded silk lining.

Among the bits of new finery are vails of black chiffon, quite thin, and having a tiny lace frill as a border, to be worn on stormy days, or when the wind blows, though white vails predominate, with the advent of black

The average woman is highly pleased at the news that ulsters are to be again fashionable. The latest is a comm ous-looking garment, made of soft woo in big plaids of striking effect, and fitted with a cape that comes below the elbow, and that has the golf straps,

found so generally convenient last year.
The good taste that has reigned so long in footgear is to give way to gaudiness, and we shall have stockings of one color and shoes and slippers of a while all sorts of open work and em-broidery will add to the attractiveness of the silken web that women will draw over their pretty feet, and in some cases ality. Even an original the stockings seem far too delicate and

Frost that occurs in the dark of the moon kills fruit, buds and blessess, but freet in the light of the meen will not kill.

FOLLOWING FANCY. How the Up-to-Date People Find Pleas-

ure in Winter

People are fanciful and it is Fancy.

after all, that is happiness, and the mo-

tive which dictates to the world. Some

one fancies that the cozy fire at home

and the environment of favorite books is enough to make life worth living during the winter months. That will do for the way worn, weary, easily satisfled, old fashioned man and woman, but the up to date cavalier and the new woman require a change—many changes in fact, and they seek in the dull winter days to find the climate they wearled of in spring and wished would pass away in summer. Sitting behind frosted window panes and gasing on the glistening snow crystals they sigh for the warmth and brightness they love better now than a few short months ago and, in no other country may these whims, these fancies be so easily gratified as in America. Absolute comfort in these days, and in speed and safety, too, instead of the wasted time and discomforts of the not distant past. Ponce de Leon who sought the fountain of Eternal Youth on the shores of Florida consumed many of the preclous days of later life, and died before attaining the great prize. De Soto was lured in the same direction and found at Hot Springs, by the aid of Ulelah, the dusky Indian maiden, the wonderful product of the "Breath of the Great Spirit," but before he could return home and apprise his friends of the great discovery and enjoy the certainty of gold and youth, which he believed he had in his grasp he fell a victim to the miasmi of the Great River and found a grave in its muddy depths. To-day the seeker after health simply boards one of the magnificent trains of the Missouri Pacific System, and after something to eat and a nap, wakes up to find himself in this delightful winter Resort, ready to embrace health which seems to be invariably renewed by the magic of the air and water. In De Soto's time the secret of the Fountain of Life was sedulously guarded by the savages, but now hospitable people opens its arms to receive the tourist whether his quest be for health or amusement. Fancy sometimes tires of Hot Springs, strange as it may seem, but Fancy says "the fields beyond are greener" and the climate of San Antonio is more desirable and thus another ride in another palace, and new scenes and new faces please the eye and satisfy the restless cravings of this master of man. Thus from the Father of Waters to the waves which wash the western shore of this great country the tourist is led by a whim, but most delightedly captive. Mexico has been described as the Egypt of the new world, and the comparison is fitting, and he who dare not face the dangers of the deep, and prefers to retain his meals as well as his life, should make the journey to the land of the Monte zumas, and there learn the story of the ages within the faces of a people which change less in the passing years than any other on the Western Continent. This is the land of Sunshine and Color of history and romance; and as bright eyes will smile at you from under bewitching head gear as may be found in

Castile or Arragon. Fancy carries one to California of course, and this journey, as it once was termed, is now so easily performed as to have lost all of its terrors and left only a most emphatically delightful trip to be the subject of many future conversations. The land of fruits and flowers and fair women; Fancy can ask no more after this tour unless it has been satisfied for once; and still it is Fancy which takes the wearled traveler back to the home and the familiar suffwhich has taken him safely out and brought him safely home and has not robbed him of the joys which Fancy

HEAD-GEAR OF THE NATIONS.

Grass hats are common in China and the South Sea Islands. Straw hats are believed to have been

first invented in Manilla. The conical cap worn at the time of

In the fifteenth century plumed hats

all over Europe. Taking off the hat or cap as a sign of reverence or respect was mentioned

contains from ten to twenty yards of the finest and softest muslin.

The Spanish broad-brimmed hat has not changed either in style or material for over 300 years. A cap of the style known as the "lib-

erty cap" was worn from the earliest times among both Greeks and Romans Some specimens of medieval helmets, at least eleven pounds in weight, are preserved in the European museums.

The cap of a Chinese mandarin sports

For four hundred years after the tenth century the use of hoods on both

cloaks and gowns, was universal throughout Europe. A genuine Panama hat is so flexible

ality. Even an original phool would be

The man who never makes enny blunders is a very clever pece of maHOUSE-HUNTING.

It Is Now a Profession-The Fee Is "Why don't you get a house-hunter to help you?" The landlady said this, according to the Buffalo Express. what?" exclaimed Mr. and Mrs. Jamison both at once. "House-hunter." "Why, I never heard of one," said Mr. Jamison. "What are they?" asked Mrs. Jamison. "Why, a house-hunter is one who hunts houses," explained the landlady. "You go to one and tell her what you want and she does the rest. There is a house-hunter who lives up in Prospect avenue. If you go and tell her what you want she or her son will go with you and get you just the very kind of a house you want. All you have to do is to tell her the location in which you desire the house, about the kind of a house you want, and how much you want to pay. They seem to have the whole city right at command and no sooner do you tell what you want than there it is, all fitted out ready co move into. I always get her to hunt houses for me when I want to move. You will pay her \$1 and then she gets a commission from the other end as well. She has a sort of understanding with all of the real estate dealers in the city. Sometimes she gets \$2 and sometimes as high as \$10 from the dealer, according to the drive and kind of a house. She told me all about it one day. When her husband died she did not know what to do. She tried to hunt up a little cottage that would fit her means, just as you did. Then she saw what hard work it was. She would go to a dealer, just as you did and get a long list of houses and then start and try to get one that would fit. She said that when she was riding along she would see hundreds of houses such as she wanted but none of them seemed to be on the list. Then she thought what a nice thing it would be if one could have some one to hunt a house for one, and out of it grew the business which she has been engaged in ever since. She finally found a house such as suited her and then she went to a real estate

agent, one of the biggest in the city, tendency to advance in price, owing to the increased cost of the material. and asked him what he would give her if she would find tenants for his houses. He told her and she went to another. Finally she got rates from all the dealers and also got a list of the houses. Then she began to study the houses, the streets and the city. After awhile she got them all so that she knew them.

She knows about every rentable house in the city and how much it will rent for. Then she began to study human nature and, by fitting people to houses and houses to people, she finally got so she could find just the house a person

FREE TRADE IN KISSES.

wanted in half a day."

New Brides in Roumania Would Shock

Mrs. Grundy. I have just heard of a quaint foreign ustom which makes me think it high time for Mrs. Grundy to go abroad, for I am sure it is one she would put down with a high hand, says a writer in Home Notes. In the old town of Hel-magen, in Roumania, an annual fair is held on St. Theodore's day. On this occasion all the newly-wedded brides from the surrounding villages throng the town, but the widows who have remarried remain at home. The young women are generally attended by their mothers-in-law, and in their hands they bear pitchers of wine wreathed with flowers. They kiss every one they meet, and then present their jugs for a sip to be taken. The person so favored makes the bride a small gift. As it is considered an insult if the proffered wine be refused, the brides are careful to be eserved toward strangers, and only kiss those whom they think likely to partake of their wine. This kissing festival is celebrated in the public streets, fact, everywhere; but the origin is lost in obscurity. Some people suppose it to be a relic of times past when the Turks made raids into the country and carried off all the young women they could capture. Such of these as contrived to escape, returning to Helmagen at the time of the fair, embraced friends, relatives, and even strangers,

# who rejoiced with them and congratulated them on their happiness. A Harmless Beautifier.

Few women realize that the skin must be fed as well as the body; for if not it will become dry and wrinkled and look like old cracked leather.

To omit washing the face at night is a great mistake; on retiring this is really of more importance than it is in the morning. It should be bathed in warm water and dried, gently but thoroughly. Then take some good emollient such as English cold cream or fragrant creme Beatrice, and rub it faithfully with the fingers until all of it is quite absorbed; the hands, neck and arms should be treated in the same manner. If these directions are carefully followed the skin will retain its youthful softness and the face plumpness of contour long after middle age is passed.—Godey's Magazine.

Vain Tears. If tears could make the grave-grass green.

How many mounds would verdant be How rank would grow each emerald shoot!

Ah, me! ah, me!

Bits.

The Happy Bridegroom "I have fifteen clocks I'd like to sell

"I don't buy stolen goods, sir." "Why, they weren't stolen, my dear sir. I was married yesterday."-Tid-

His Right.

A person has a-right to exercise him Our pashuns, if they are well man-own religion provided it does not in-terfere with his general good behavior. —Household Words. FASHION!

Changeable corded fabrics, both to silk and all wool, are in great use, and appear in new and attractive effects

The dahlia, mulberry and reddish plum shades in velvet and cloth are much used for elegant fur-trimmed costumes.

Brilliant cherry, orange, yellow, green and other striking colors are used in velvet for stock collar and vest or. plastron front.

Painted buttons, of French origin, and particularly those of Louis XVI. date, are eagerly sought after just now.

and command a very high price. Among the novel elegancies in the shops of the city are bercoats of very light-colored cloth, the coat and shoulder-cape lined with richly plaided taf-

Ribbons or narrow galloons spangled very little on the edge make an effective - and inexpensive - garniture which can be arranged for neckbands, belts, edgings and braces over the

shoulders.

We can mention no failure more disastrous than that of physical energy. It involves the partial suspension of the digestive and assimilative processes, and entails the retirement from business of the liver and kidneys. Only through the good offices of Hosetter's Stomach Bitters can the restoration of its former vigorous status be hoped for. When this sid has been secured, a resumption of activity in the stomach, liver and bowels may be relied upon. The Bitters conquers malaria and kidney troubles.

A butcher in Gardiner, Me., has found a gold dollar in a murdered cow's intestinal apparatus.

Low Rate Harvest Excursions.

January 14th and 26th, the Iron Mountain Route will sell tickets to Arkansas and Texas and to Lake Charles, La., at one fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00. For particulars, apply at City Ticket Office or Union Station, St. Louis.

Salt is cheap, which is perhaps one reason why the ocean has 90,000,000,000,000,000 tons, or 10,173,000 cubic miles of it. Business Chance-A Good Income.

. We pay you to sell fruit trees. STARK NURSERIES, Louisiana, Mo.; Rockport, Ill. Electric light wires and cables show a

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

This country, it is estimated, produced, 70,000,000 barrels of apples this year—a barrel apiece all 'round.

THE MOST SIMPLE AND SAFE REMEDY for a Cough or Throat Trouble is "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real

merit. Wheel pushers stand at the foot of steep hills in Paris to earn sons by trundling bi-

cycles up hill. FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use, Harvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, \$31 Archot., Phila., PA.

Talbot Clifton, a popular Englishman, who was the leading spirit in sports last season at San Francisco, has just returned from a summer in Alaska. He made a dangerous trip of 2,500 miles down the Yukon river in a boat which he made himself.

Valuable reading—our advertisements.

# Remember

That good health, strong nerves, physical vigor, happiness and usefulness depend upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Remem-ber that the blood can be made pure by

# Hood's

Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure billousness, headache. 250

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD. IMPERIAL GRANUM Many competing FOODS have come and gone and been missed by few or none the popularity of this FOOD steadily increases!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!

John Carle & Sons, New York. THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1.6 what it was, a lt has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs better farticle for less money than others. It makes Pumping and First Sizel Towers, Store laws Saw Frames, Steel Freed Cutters and Freed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will name one Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for carallogue. Faciery: Ithe Reckwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicaga-

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM
Cleaners and beautifies the hair
Promoter as insuriant growth.
Ravece Pails to Restore Gray
Hair to its Youthful ColorCure scale diseases a hair faining.



WHY BON'T YOU BUY CORN? PRODUCERS, sell your products and, write to us for information how to make big methey on the pro-ceeds in the purchase of corn on margins. Informa-tion and book on ageculation FEER. G. E. VAN WINKLE 4 CO., 221 Leaking St., Calegos.

ENSION JOHN W. MORERS, Suppose the Prospection Claims. Machine Burner U. B. Fennion Bursen, rate Principal B. Veniner U. B. Fennion Bursen, rate late was, 15 styledicating claims atty disce.

OPIUM Merphine Habit Cured in 10 to 30 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

ABENTS WORL Write MILL, to PICE AV. Chicago

set in early in the mountains, and the days grew shorter, our hours of ar were cut down.

It was just a few days before Christ-a. An unusually heavy snow had ten, and it was bitter cold. So we that to let the mine take care of all that day and romain near the

THEN ENSUED A DESPERATE STRUGGLE. making rich strikes and selling out 'At last,' he said, 'the wealth I've searched for is within my grasp. Bill, "That spring a young fellow had ome out from the states and gone to you don't need it. You shall not leave this place alive unless' you agree and rork in the store. He was a very promise to let me have this mine and

the proceeds. It is all mine; I brought quiet sort of a fellow—had little to say to anyone and was a good worker. But you here, and now I want it.' there was something on his mind. A "What could I do? Argum blind man could have noticed it, be-"What could I do? Argument was I was unarmed, and cared cause he would sometimes in the midlittle anyhow to take the poor fellow's dle of his work, and get to thinking and studying. He was a little more life. The sudden good fortune had turned his brain. Jim was a raving nunicative toward me than the maniac. But how could I circumvent

his plan to murder me? "One night after supper my strange "I talked to nim for a long time, tryad—let us call him Jim—had taken ing to show him the injustice of the act. stroll up town. About nine o'clock but the weapon was always leveled at shing in with a copy of the my head, while he demanded a deed to docal paper in his hand. His face was dushed and his manner excited. the claim. The prospect was not flattering. I asked him to come to the "That settles it, Bill, I'm off for the cabin or to the camp and have the new district. Just read here what papers made out, but he uttered a diastrikes have been made out there the past week. Better pack your traps and come along." bolical laugh and declined to go. For several hours we argued back and forth, deep underground, with no light save "Well, I read the news, and the fever that from our candles. The situation struck me, too. The rush was fairly on, and in two days' time we had fitted out became desperate. The candles would soon give out, and then in the darkness and were among a large cavalcade that was striking out for the new Carbonate a tragedy might take place. I did not care to be murdered in cold blood by camp." (The old man referred to Leadthis maniac. Whatever transpired must come quickly, and I decided to We reached the camp, staked out a claim and set to work with a will. disarm the fellow. It was a risky thing, We struck a fairly good lead and de-

but absolutely the only way out of the dilemma "I picked up the bucket rope that was lying at my feet and, toying with it carelessly, kept talking to the lunatic. Measuring the distance between us with a glance, I leaped suddenly upon him, carrying him down by my own weight. The revolver exploded, but only in-

flicted a flesh-wound in my left arm. "Then ensued the most desperate struggle in which I was ever engaged. Jim fought with the desperation and superhuman strength usually developed by manlacs. For over an hour struggled back and forth. I had no desire to injure the fellow, only to secure him. Finally his strength gave way, and I soon had him bound hand and foot. He cursed and begged, all to no purpose. I hurgied to the camp for assistance to convey Jim from the bot-

"The stars were commencing to peep through the clouds, and just as we en-tered the one long street of the camp. the cold winter moon rose over the meuntain, shedding a paic light over the slowly moving procession. What a home-coming for Christmas Eve!

the injured engineer to the city.

"Kalakaua, king of te Hawaii islands, to all who may see this brevet, greeting and health! Know ye that we have nominated and confirmed, and by these presents do nominate and confirm Mme. Adelina Patti a knight companion of our Royal Order of Kapiolani; do grant to her the exercise and enjoyment of all rights, advantages, and privileges thereunto appertaining; and do authorize her to wear the insignia of the said order. In witness whereof we have caused this brevet to be prepared and impressed with the great seal of the said order. Given undet our hand in our tember, in the year of grace 1882, Kala-

being the favorite variety.

able costumes

nakes an exceptionally stylish frock.

able of the many new fabrics.

the stockings seem far too delicate an elaborate to withstand the wash-tub.

roundings and the friends and loves of home. There he may contemplate new journeys and new divertisements, but there lingers in his memory a pleasure in private houses, in the taverns, and, he would not part with, and soon to again enjoy the comforts afforded by this Great System of Railway

brings. F. P. BAKER.

Alexander the Great is still to be seen with wide brims became fashionable

in the time of Caesar. A Turkish turban of the largest size

a button at the top, which by its color and material indicates the rank of the

that it may be compressed into small compass, and, being released, will resame its former shape.

There is nothing so skarse as origin-

sheenery, that's all.

# FOR WOMAN AND HOME.

SOME CURRENT HINTS AND HELPS FOR THE FAIR.

The Glass of Fashion—Sleeves of Tartan Plaid-Reception Gowns of Velvet-Start Your Hyacinths Now-Fads of



HE chameleon effects in taffeta are more popular than ever, and show no end of odd mixtures. One of the prettiest gowns made from this silk shows broad stripes of rosy purple, cream color and pale green, with an

occasional hair line of black as a setoff. The skirt is fitted beautifully about the hips and flares out around the feet smartly. The gores are cut so as to have the stripes run crosswise, which, by the way, is the favorite mode of making up striped goods. The bodice is a softly bloused affair, caught around the waist by a tiny band of chinchilla. The sleeves are bouffant to a startling degree and are fastened across the lower arm by means of a row of small gold buttons set with topaz. The stock of rosy purple velvet has falling from it a lot of soft old Mechlin lace, draped across the breast and held by small rosettes of velvet.

A jaunty butterfly collar of chinchilla sets out smartly over the sleeves and caresses the soft cheeks. A "grand-mether's muff" of the same rich fur is carried with the costume. A rolling brimmed hat of rosy purple velvet has the crown of leaf green and black chenille braid, and is massed at one side with stiff loops of leaf green satin ribbon. A smart bow of the same rests on the hair at the upturned side.

Sleeves of Tartan Plaid, Another pretty wedding reception frock is made of creamy white broad-



cloth, combined with tartan plaid velvet. The skirt is abnormally full, setting out in perky folds, and beautifully lined with tartan plaid silk, which betrays itself at every step. The back is in blouse form, smoothly fitted at the top, and finished by a high stock, with overturned pieces under the ear. It pouches gracefully over a narrow belt of cardinal velvet, just the color found in the plaid, and fastened by a jeweled buckle. The tartan sleeves add chic to the garment, and make it as Frenchy a creation as one would wish to see. They are in the favorite new mode, standing out in full, stiff puffs from the shoulder, and clinging in a mass of wrinkles to the lower arm from above the elbow.

The richness of the velvet enhances the entire gown. Odd lapels of the wool goods meet in points on the outside of the sleeve, fastened by a flat the cook stove to prepar

pearl button set with a single rhinestone; deeply pointed, flaring cuffs turn back, and are ornamented by a similar jeweled button. Creamy white glace gloves, heavily stitched with black, are worn with this gown, and a huge pic-ture hat of black velvet, coquettishly turned up at the side and trimmed with masses of glossy black plumes. A carriage wrap of white thibet, lined with tartan and plaid velvet, completes the fetching picture.

### Start Your Hyacinths Now.

Now is the time to start hyacinth bulbs in glasses in order to have them flower early in the winter. The glasses must be filled with water, so as just to escape touching the base of the bulb. They must be kept in a cool, dry cupboard from which all light is excluded till the roots have grown about halfway down the glasses, which takes from two to three weeks. The glasses are then placed for a day or two in a subdued light until the shoots the bulbs have made get accustomed to the change. They may then be placed in a window or wherever wanted. Care must be taken to replenish the glasses with water as it evaporates. Snowdrop and crocus bulbs may now be planted in small bowls and other dishes, filled with damp moss for early flowering.

Current Fads of the Fair. Sothern, the actor, used to say that after playing Lord Dundreary for a long time in London, he found himself stuttering in private life occasionally, the mannerism of the part having taken hold of him to an appreciable extent. Physicians in attendance on fashionable families are recalling this experience of the dead and gone comedian. They find that among the numbers of novel notions that the summer brought forth for autumn's use among ladies of high degree there is none so unique and amusing as the cultivated impediments in speech. The nut-brown maid just returning home from seashore and mountains has apparently been bewitched by the mischievous gnomes or water nymphs, for when her pretty lips are open, the words will only come by fits and starts, since nothing, be-lieves this coquettish young lady, is as effective as a gentle stammer. So neatly has she learned her new role that it is not surprising the family physician has warned her the little trick may in time grow into a fixed habit, impossible to shake off. There are among these society girls a respectable number who would not stutter over their words if they could, but instead have caught up a most ridiculous little drawl, just because they have all read a popular English romance, written by one of the leading English beaux, in which the heroine fetched forth her wittlest speeches at immense length of breath; and the drawlers are hard pressed by a circle of rosy lips that speak with a decided lisp. To lisp, drawl and stammer, however, are tricks of manner, these frivolous girls have agreed, that seem appropriate only in the mouths of rather small and dainty individuals. But their tall and statuesque sisters, though admitting this restriction, are not to be outdone in originality; and unless one addresses one of these Junoesque damsels in a tone of voice slightly elevated, one's flattering or communplace words are only met with a little wistful, questioning stare. How and it is to be slightly deaf; yet the the least disfiguring to one's very touching it seems when the relation lady replies in the softest very that far-away, plaintive people always show. And young man who shou sentences into the seathell dreams for the moment that

# Helps of All King

the

It is said that a new r wash with is good.

folks are hearing.

An acceptable way of q baby's thirst is to 'tie a cracked ice in a piece of

Salad dressing does not

TWO TOILETS TRIM AND TIDY.

winegar, cream and eggs may be used. OUR WIT AND HUMOR. When a grate fire in a sickroom needs replenishing, fill a paper bag with coal and put it on the embers. This prevents all noise.

·Sawdust and chamois skin as polish ers after cut glass has been thoroughly washed in hot soap suds will make it glitter and sparkle.

A common cause of failure in making fancy bread and rolls is mixing the dough too stiff. It should be soft enough to be easily worked, without

being in the least sticky. Cereals should not be boiled simply in water, but in a mixture of equal parts of milk and water. They should not be stirred, for stirring makes them

starchy, but cooked in a double boiler. Washing soda, moistened to a paste, will brighten tins quickly and a teaspoonful added to a tablespoonful of Spanish whiting will make a paste that will clean marble if it is allowed to dry there.

A good recipe for orange water ice is: One quart water, one pound sugar, the outer rind of one and the juice of three or four oranges. Strain into a can and pack ice and salt around it, and freeze and scrape it down until it is sufficiently frozen.

### Reception Gowns of Velvet-

This is the season for the blossoming out of wedding frocks; perfect marvels of elegance and samples of the dressmaker's art. The most lavish display in costume is indulged in in gowns for the receptions, many of them being beyond description. Velvet plays an important part, combined with rich lace or fur, and an endless display of costly jewels.

A fetching gown worn at a recent wedding by one of the guests, a petite, brown-eyed maiden, was made up of soft, silky crepe de chene, velvet and priceless old Venetian point lace.

The bedy of the gown was in princesse effect, the clinging, pale green crepe held out stiffly by its skirt of heavy leaf-green satin. The graceful form was beautifully outlined by an Eton coat of leaf green velvet, opening over a vest of jaboted lace. The coat



was cut in decollete effect, and caught across the shoulders by full bows of velvet ribbon. A neck rouche of black marabout, and a huge knot on the back of the fair head, set off the daintiness of the costume.

# No Use for Him.

The dusky islanders sat in a ring, istening with eager expectation to the Lord Chancellor as he read to their monarch the latest communication from the Foreign Mission Society.

"Since the mysterious disappearance of our dear brother, Duppy," so ran the letter, "we are sending you one who will be a powerful worker in the field. In him not only is the spirit willing, but the fiesh is strong."

A look of disappointment passed around the circle.

"Read that part again," said His Majesty.

The Chancellor complied.

The king leaped up from the section of pork-barrel which formed the imperial throne.

"Such a letter as that," he cried, as he dashed his stove-pipe crown on the coral strand, "is an outrage; the man will be utterly distasteful to us; write at once and say we don't want him."-

# Made Her So Happy.

Young Husband (who meets his wife n the street)-Jennie, my dear, I know ou have been silently grieved and sained a long time on account of my ence from home at the club every vening. I am going to turn over a rew Young Wife-Oh, Edwin, you don't ow how happy you've made me! other Jack wants me to go to the

ter with him to-night, and you can care of the baby; so good-by.-

## His Interence Hogan-Fut's that sound I hear

er Cornelia makin' in the house Gilligan (proudly)—Sure it's a y she's to be, an' thot's the

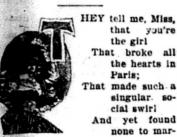
do be running for her vocal (much relieved)—Arrah, e I't'ought she wor garg-

Puck.

do you mean by Are you the boss

LAUGHING GAS FOR OUR LEAN READERS.

Weman's Reasons - A Proposal-Wanted a Surety-Water-Tight Compartment - A Devoted Son-in-Law-He Owed Everybody.



The Knight, the Baron, My Lord, the Were none of them to your liking?

Tou gave them all rebuff, rebuke, While dancing, driving, biking.

Well, naught care I for your triumphs galore,

Your dower, or power, or pelf. I'm simply a clerk in a dry goods store And I offer you, Miss, myself. -Tom Hall in Truth.



Prima Donna-This is your papa, darling. Will you not kiss him? Darling-Not unless you're sure be's going to be it for good .- Truth.

# A Devoted Son-in-Law.

Count de Vermicelli, an Italian nobleman now in New York, is engaged to he married to Miss Maud Snobberly of Fifth avenue.

One of the guests at a recent social gathering at the Snobberly mansion asked old Mrs. Snobberly (she used to be a servant girl), how she liked her prospective son-in-law.

She replied: "Me and Mr. Snobberly are both tickled to death with Count de Vermicelli, and the way he is stuck on Maud is a sin. You can have no idea of how the Count dotes on that gal. Everything in the world that he imagines she wants he makes us buy for her."

# Water-Tight Compartment.

When Mr. Boozle landed in New York from a Liverpool steamer the other day, he gave every appearance of having had a long and severe tussle with the flowing bowl. A friend was on the dock to meet him, and when he perceived his condition he said:

"Are there water-tight compartments in your ship, Boozle?"

"Betcher life. Chuck full of 'em." "I thought so. And you had one, didn't you?"

"I'dno. Why?" "You don't look as though a drop of water got into you during the entire voyage.

Mazie-So Ethel has married herlord, eh?

Daisie-Yes, but he married her

under false pretenses. "He imitated the consumptive cough

right up to the marriage ceremony, and then dropped it, the brute!"-New York World.

# Encouraging.

Passenger (to coachman, who is driving at a break-neck speed)-Stop! Hold on! What in thunder is the matter with you? We will have a smash-up if you carry on like this!

Driver-Never mind, sir! I'm tired o' life; disappointed in love—this is the last chapter of my life's novel. Hi! Get up, there!-Puck.



ons of Mr. L. "I don't think he knows anything

about music!" "He doesn't, but just think what a lovely mustache he has."—Truth.

He—Did you see that painting, 'Maiden's Meditation?" She-Yes. The girl's face was lovely.

He-Why, I thought from the name it

He Owed Everybedy.

was the picture of a man.—Life.

Notorious Spendthrift (to waiter at s restaurant)—How much do I owe? Waiter-That's more than I can tell.

### EXCHANGE.

One is not always happy merely because he has enough.—Galveston News. Isaacs-Has Cohen ever failed? Levi -No; he vas had fires; he dinks dey

pays better.-Life. A London newspaper man has just been reduced to the peerage in England. -Florida Times-Union.

Every woman temporarily renews her youth when reading a good love story. -Atchison Globe.

"That," remarked the giraffe, as he slaked his thirst, "meets a long-felt

want."-Detroit Tribune. There was a cigarette-smoking clerk

who once became proprietor, but it was by accident.-Hardware. A man who sits around and boasts of his ancestors makes a mighty poor an-

cestor himself,-Atchison Globe. Doctor-I must forbid all brain work. Poet-But may I not write some verses? Doctor-Oh, certainly.-Flie-

gende Blaetter. It was of one who could write more forcibly than he could talk that it was originally said: "His pen is mightier than his word."-Boston Transcript.

"Ah," he sighed, as his wife went to confer with the delegation of her constituents, "this is no such campaign as mother used to make."-Detroit Trib-

# Catarrh Can Not Be Cured

Catarrh Can Not Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional discase, and in order to cure it you must
take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh
Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a
quack medicine. It was prescribed by
one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics
known, combined with the best blood
purifiers, acting directly on thy mucous purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Ca-

such wonderful results in tarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.,
Toledo, O. Sold by druggists; price, 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Only one street railroad in Connecticut still uses horses. This is the Westport and Saugatuck line, which will put in the trolley cars in a few days.

If the army were to be increased, it would be easy to get a pretty good class of recruits these hard times.

# INCREASE YOUR INCOME

by careful investments in grain through a by careful; investments in grain through a responsible firm of large experience and great success. Will send you particulars free showing how a small amount of money can be easily multiplied by successful in-vestments. Highest Bank references. Op-portunities excellent. Pattison & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Room W, Omaha Building Chicago. Building, Chicago.

There is said to be a woman in Atchison who can cure a burn by blowing on it. Powerful breath!

# The Pilgrim.

The Pilgrim.

(Holiday Number.) Full of bright sketches—prose, poetry and illustrations—by bright writers and artists. Entirely original, new and entertaining. Mailed free to any address on receipt of six (6) cents in postage stamps. Write to Geo. H. Heafford, Publisher, 415 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill.

A telephone rate of 5 cents for three min-utes' talk within a distance of fifteen miles has been established in France.

Take Parker's Ginger Tonic home with you.
on will find it to exceed your expectations in ating colds, and many ills, aches and weaknesses.

Burnett County, Wis., talks about giving away 100,000 acres of sand lands to attract population. There are more than 1,000,000 acres of unoccupied land in the State.

Missouri, like Ohio, has a law permitting the life imprisonment of habitual criminals.

# PENCIL POINTS.

A patch is often the sign of poverty, but not when it is a strawberry patch. "No news is good hews," perhaps. But

you can't make an editor believe it. It is when "the world is mine oyster" that the greedy man wants the earth.

"James," said his father sternly, "I will see you in the stable this even-

If you have any remarks to make about a mule, it is safe to say them to

Probably most of the footballers will be well again, except for a slight limp, by next spring.

Arisons farmers have made a success raising peanuts, and now can furnish Wild West show complete in all its parts.

Flogoman's Camphor Ice with Glycoris The original and only genuine, Cures Chapped Har and Face, Cula Sores, &c. C. G. Clark Co. M. Haven,

French army men are experimenting with the use of the electric searchlight in rescu-ing the wounded from a battlefield.

"Kanson's Magio Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your ruggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Ira Peavey of Bangor has given the evan-shing horse another swat by inventing a ishing horse anoth steam log hauler.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Do sure and use that old and well-tried rem SLOW'S SOOTHING SYNUP for Children Teething

One law in which we all believe and will uphold" is a choice example of Boston newspaper English.

Pain is not conducive to pleasure, especially when occasioned by corns. Hindercorns will please you, for it removes them perfectly.

Coal costs \$100 a ton at the Kimberley



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it

popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any

to all and have made it the most

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, M.Y.

W N. U. St. L. 962-51.

When answering advertisements kindly

mention this paper.

Get rid at once of the stinging, festering smart of URNS OR SCALDS
or else they'll leave ugly scars. Read directions and use ST. JACOBS OIL

substitute.

# Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures. Consumers should ask for, and be sure that

they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods. WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS.



makes wash-day as easy as any other day. Lessens the labor, makes the clothes white, and does no damage. Thousands of women say so—surely they are not all mistaken. Sold everywhere. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company, - St. Louis.  PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, -BY THE-

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

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

M. S. ALEY, Local Manager.

Subscription—In Advance. One Year, to United States or Canada.\$1.00 One Year, to Europe.. ............ 1.50

## Advertising.

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# NEW ENGLAND ITEMS.

Manchester, N. H. Lason will start out on Jan. 4, 1806.

Comrade F. J. R. Gordon of Manchester, N. H. went before the Governor and Council to protest against the attempt to furn the State Prison into a shoe factory.

Concord and Dover, N. H., will soo have an organization of the S. L. P.

It is expected that New Hampshire will wing into the Socialist column with a solid state organization before the campaign opens in 1800.

The Central Labor Union of Manchester and to spend one dollar a month to aid modelets, Lanon. The "Shoeworkers'

The German Section of Holyoke, Mass. adopted a new departure in the con-cting of its meetings. Henceforth all the meetings will be opened by speaking, sions, reading and recitations. This ary entertainment closes at 9 o'clock and then the routine business of the section will be transacted.

Haverhill, Mass., is pushing onward in fine style, and the membership of the S. L. P. is rapidly increasing.

Why do polititions pay \$5, \$10 and \$25 a day to common ward heelers on election day when they would begradge paying them \$1 a day for any kind of work on any other day in the year? Why?

The present system of exportation of the masses of the people of the few will not stop short of the total panperization of the people then and strangle this monstrous vulture, the capitalist system.

If there be one reason more than any other why the present capitalist system should be speedily abolished it is the inshould be speedily abolished it is the in-humanity of child-murder fostered by this damnable state of affairs which makes children a burden to their parents.

surer Bonvouloir returned from ston last evening happy at having suc-sfully negotiated the loan for \$24,000 that went after.—Holyoke Transcript.

avouloir, happy! He ought to weep ad, and the whole city of Holyoke tht to weep in shame. Just think of it. the City Treasurer has to go to Boston to core \$24,000, when the city of Holyoke coasts of four resident millionaires and any ney men who always brag abou patriotism, and who are always on of as the cream of society, the better classes, the tax payers, the people who have the interests of the city at heart. Oh, ye hypocrites and pharisees, ye patriots for

Yes, you have the interests of the city at east, the 5 per cent and 6 per cent inter-ets, and that is all.

G. P. Ellison, one of Holyoke's small-ry capitalists, says the workingman of the present time has reason to feel thank-tes, for he is not only able to live cheaper, se is commanding a better pay than before. Some kind friend ought to up Mr. Ellison from his Rip Van is sleep and show him the facts that a harbored 50,000 tramps last year to Millionaires, and then ask him

# WORCESTER. MASS.

Weekly Review of Local Happenings

The steam and hot water fitters held their first social at Forester's Hall, Dec. 6. Floor Directors—James Cummings and John Callahan.

The Polishers, Buffers and Platers Union met Dec. 6 and completed arrangements for their ball. Committee of Arrangements as follows: M. J. Sweeney, D. Dillon, P. Connors, J. Welsh, Louis Goodhue and John Malley.

The High School Debating Society, after spirited debate, decided in the negative on the following question, viz.: "Re-solved, That military drills should be taught in the common schools of America." These are the coming voters and should be reached by our press.

The city force is shoveling snow for the Consolidated. The bills will swell the pile which that corporation already owes the city.

## What the Ministers Said.

"Am I my brother's keeper?" Such was the question that Cain asked God in sullen, ugly, scornful spirit, centuries ago And the question of the guilty Cain is the question that has failen from the lips of men ever since. A hundred things have influenced men to ask that question; inordinate and vaulting ambition; the burning, insatiable thirst for power; the frenzied rush and battle of wealth; the hot, relentless spirit of malice or revenge; the avaricious clasp of cold, pitiless fingers round the possessions of life .-- Rev. S. A. Har-

"In order to convert these people, we must convert our Christianity, and what is more just and reasonable and kind, the conversion of Bob Ingersoll from his prejudice and self conceit, or the conversion of our Christianity from its errors and unworthines?" -- Rev. Geo. W. Kent.

"Local patriotism believes in and reverses the ballot box. Its motto is: 'Ev ery man a vote, and every vote counted.' Every community is attended by corruption. Popular Government makes the corruption of the ballot possible."-Rev. A. Z. Conrad.

# Trainmen Elect Officers.

The election of officers in Bay State Lodge, B. of R. T., resulted in the choice of the following officers: M., J. F. Callahan; V. M., J. O. Watson; P. M., J. J. McDonald; S., A. O. Whitford; F. S., W. S. Boyd; J. A., C. F. Cross.

Places Filled by Non-Union Men. It was said at the office of Charles A. Middlemas, Saturday, that the places of the striking union plumbers employed by him had been filled by non-union men, and that he would be running again with his full force of help to-day. Strike at the ballot box and employ yourselves.

The debate on 'Resolved that Socialism would not involve industrial slavery,' Sunday evening, Dec. s, brought out some strong papers. The negative side made a scool attempt to prove the impossible, but were promptly met and vanquished by but were promptly met and vanquished by Comrade Usher and Willey for the affirmative. A vote of all present sustained their arguments and decided that "Socialism would not involve any kind of slavery.''

The next debate will be held Sunday, Dec. 22, 7 p. m., at Mr. Geo. Hare's, No. 2 Davis street.

"Resolved, That the labor cost is the true theory of value.'

The committee desire that the negative defend the resolve

Brilliant ideas ably expressed may be expected. The committee desire all comrades to attend this debate and bring friends. We hope to organize a permanent lyceum for the purpose of preparing ourselves for debate and the platform.

# L. D. USHER, Organizer.

nve operators and press men employed at the factory of the the payer of wages the hog will remain as Worcester Pants, Manufacturing Company, hoggish as can be; if gold and silver both Washington square, are on a strike for more pay. This number includes four remain as hoggish as can be. since Sunday night at 5:30, when they quit work with the intention of not returning made with the firm.

The strikers demand an increase of about 25 per cent. They work by the piece, receiving 95 cents a dozen pairs, which is an verage day's work. Some of the quicker efators can stitch fifteen pairs a day The strikers ask for an increase of 2 cents a pair, which would amount to \$1,20 a hold good for the common and finer grades

Just think of this, you more fortunate nes, whose trade has not as yet, but soon will reach the same level. How do you like the prospect? Support a family, help the church, keep your children in school, subscribe liberally to the American relief fund, dress respectably and pay your taxes promptly like a patriotic citizen, all on 95 cents a day. Better subscribe to the LABOR and learn how to avoid it.

the machine by defeating its candidate fo Mayor, but wherein they have improved dition is not apparent. Still it is well that so many have learned to resent ring rule. They will the more readily accept true principles of government.

# A. W. BARR.

EAST ST. LOUIS. Begular Meeting of the Central Trudes

nt Curtis in the chair

orted having visited Hs Mr. Hager apologized for the lan-he had used towards the Hat Comstee and promised to keep nothing but on bats in the future.

rending Association stated their case, whereupon the C. T. and L. U. donated 510 to said fund. nts of Musicians Union, 57, w Co

to the Grievance Committee. Br.

Christopher Wyant was elected Vice-Pre ident, in place of Blackburn, whose was declared vacant on account of being bsent.

Committee on public meetings reports ported to have as speakers for Wedi Br. Chris. Rocker and C. M. Wyant. Cor. mittee instructed to make nec rangements for said public meeting.

Adjourned until Thursday, Dec. 26, at 7:30 p. m.

# HARTFORD, CONN.

Notes and Comments by Comrade Joseph.

Whatever the differences, or even the mishaps may be, some people are thinking. The question is: What are they thinking about? The answer in their own la is: We are thinking how to get out of the hole, and even blames himself besides somebody else. Almost everyone of them admits to have sinned against himself, yet they make strong effort to find the most impossible way out of sin. They point out the most inconsistent articles of creed, the worst mixed-up kind of practicability and financial questions which workingmen never studied nor could have studied, owing to lack of time and then, which is more likely, on account of disinterested-

If a working man has no say in financial affairs, not even as much as his wages ar concerned, why should be bother himself about monometallism or bimetallism? Another reason is. If he has no word in the fixing of his wages, nor set the pay day, as in most cases, and that me must be the value of exchange for his labor power, why should he suspect a difference in the value of the metal? In his life of economic degration, from higher to lower wages, from one wing of the capitalist class to the other, he cares not which kind of metal he is permitted to carry to the retailers for the few things it will buy. In so many cases he experiences that no matter what the quarrel of the metallists is, he either gets a check on the company's store or so little money that he remains a debtor to the company. Why should he bother? Even in his ignorance the working man acts wise. But the reformers keep on stuffing down his throat all sorts of hopes, which are dead in themselves and indeed lay heavy on the stomachs of the "horny-handed sous of toil," Now, why inhale dead hopes when the eppressed need education so much stronger than oppres sion itself, "to burst the integument"this skin that makes up the walls of this house of slavery?

The National Bimetallist, Nov. 20, has a frontispiece that is an eye-opener. It is entitled "The Golden Empire." A golden throne, the fattest kind of hog is it's occupant, named Capitalist. At the left side 'The Corner Stone to the Temple of Tyranny," to the right sits a heap of misery labeled ''Labor,'' at his side is 'Proclamation, after this day no money will be in circulation. Tickets will t issued to labor for clothes, food and lodging, by order of Plutocrat the 1." Can a system of luxury and wage slavery be clearer explained, portrayed more masterly? But in its answer to questions of "Why 16 to 1," this able picturer of the capitalist system says:

"There are three general classes silver in the world. First, that in the form of jewelry and wares of various kinds; second, that which is in use as money, and third, the annual product of the mines. The first class really cuts no figure in th question of ratio, because it is worth much more in its present form than it would be as coin. The second class comprises about \$4,000,000,000 in money. This has been be taken by some one actually opposed to coined at ratios ranging from 14 to 161-2 this theory, while one of the comrades will to 1. Lastly comes the production of the to 1. Lastly comes the production of the mines. The relative production of the two metals has always fluctuated greatly.'

"In the early part of the century it was by value more than 3 of silver to 1 of gold. Between 1850 and 1865 the proportions were considerely reversed and the gold product was more than three times as great as the silver." Now I ponder over the fat hog ticable means the political power. of "the Golden Empire," if gold alone is should be equal payers of wages, the hog will Bimetallis operators. They have been out is capitalism more confusing to th workingman. What is the difference? But more, if the first class until some satisfactory arrangement was of silver is worth much more in its present form, because labor made it jewelry, did not labor make silver more valuable? If the second class of silver becomes more and will be certainly used to pay was with, so the question is why should second or cheaper class of silver be used in the payment for work which has made the first-class "worth much more?" en pairs of pantaloons, this demand to thing is if the third explanation is explain ing fluctuation of the product, what is make up the backbone of the standard! And why should the second-class, wage silver be put between, "silver worth much more'' and "fluctuation silver?"

Comrades, I may be wrong in this; but I feel confident that this bimetallism will be used to bother us a great deal by con fusing those people we have set ourselve to give clearer insight into their own busi pess. I feel that I have exposed one o ness. I feel that I have exposed one of Capitalism's arms winding round us charmingly, but with the ill-will of a bandit what holds the stiletto in concealment at first, but accessable for use. Let us study this bandit, let us meet him, then, wheneves he appears, and show to him that his fat it the same fat of the hog he portrayed as a blinder for the workingmen. Bandits are bandits, capitalists are capitalists, either hies and prays in his own way, either commits murder in his own way.

Comrades, on first Monday in January I shall address the German branch. "Teachings of Nature" is the subject. Pe lively in making friends.

of Nature' is the subject. Pe live taking friends.

S. Joseph.

Socialist Newspaper Improves

DEAR COMPADES: Enclosed find monorder for the sum of \$10, as donation fro Section Indianapolis K.L.P., to the Sociation Newspaper Improvement Fund. Washing the S. N. U. all the success, I remain the S. N. U. all the success, I remain

PLATFORM

-OF TER---

# SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convent

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY of the United States, in convention secombled, 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 conomic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of hap-

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politice 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

Beloug to the People in Comm 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 | and che 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 office 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-

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 pro-

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, ferries, waterworks, gassworks, electric plants, and all industries requiring nunicipal franchses; but no employe shall be discharged for political res-

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 resour of the country. 8. Inventions to be free to all:

inventors to be remunerated by 9. Progressive income tax a

on inheritances; the smaller i to be exempt. 10. School education of under 14 years of age to

sory, gratuitous, and ac by public assistance in ing, books etc., wh 11. Repeal of a

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

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

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

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

1. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all neasures 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 inroduced.

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.

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Comrades, Give a Good Lift Right Now.

Co-operate and Good Results Will Fol-

COMRADES: Read this and act promptly. Do your duty as Socialists and co-workers in the great cause of humanity. To-day the Socialist Newspaper Union

is as solid as a rock. Thousands of brave comrades gather around one banner. Remember that this paper was started right in the turmoil of an industrial depression. In spite of the hard times the little Socialist cruiser forced its way through the raging, roaring waves and to-day it is anchoring safely in the harbor of success. True, a hard struggle it was, but the harder the fight, the more glorious the victory.

At the time when the storm raged most fearfully, a number of our comrades appeared on deck of the little cruiser "S. N. U." and poured oil in the "roaring sea"but, comrades, this oil was very expensive for our friends. You will remember that it ost them \$470.

The was the sum advanced by a few St. mrades to the Socialist Newspaper In this way these comrades saved list Newspaper Union \$600 in g year, as we secured a rebate er rates for printing and presswork.

Acce ng to receipts under Socialist er Improvement Fund about \$100 ney advanced have been returned of the to th rades. This leaves a balance of

Constitution that so the "of at prese

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beg leave to inform you comrades who furnished nuch in need of money ed, they have given their S. N. U. They do not ow full well in what then they are and for en anxious to return

sixty dollars! What is this a ands of subscribers? comrade and reader of We reque 10, or \$5, or \$1, why, kel, and within a few give a dime Louis comrades will weeks our have their

sections? Comrades. oked upon this paper as too long ha a ''fatherl Would y it a crime if every section co h the Socialist News

aper Unio ate or advance th little amou or \$20? Have you for any better pur per light. We, the Press Committee s. We are sacri

ney for the cause. orkers have never their work: they are cheerful vol my. '
ou that the very work have ad to the S. N. U. ves into much irs and in their

lift right now ed we will do ate! Remem-one dollar. Socialism, ns CRUSIUS. MAN.

WIETE. EX. SON. list News

and fraud ard heeler d sells th seet bidders est do all is politics and

reforma.

A Strange Voyage. We have made arrangements with comade H. Francis Allen to furnish "A Strange Voyage'' hereafter at 10 cents per

This book should be in every intelligent person's possession. Its author is one of the oldest economic writers in America, and the first one to prophetically forecaste the new civilization to come in with the ad-

vent of the next century. Push the work, Comrades. It sheds light, more light wherever it is sent.

PHIL. KAUPMAN, Sec'y S. N. U. 311 Walnut street. St. Louis, Mo. 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 So

cialist 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 very respect. Now it is for you to do your share of the work. Thousands of Sccialists 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 settle 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.

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