

Small production simply results in a waste of labor. Competition is a wasteful system the result of which, in the end, is the downfall of all small production. Why should 9,000 individual farmers scatter over a large county and build 2,000 sets of ill-constructed buildings, with 2,000 sets of animals, 2,009 sets of inferior tools and 2,000 unscientific ways of producing crops, the result being r ten years of toil and saving 50 per cent

economy.

are socialistic. of the 3,000 farmers will be hopelessly in debt to some capitalist. Socialism would order to gain a clear idea of Socialism, it is a revolution in agriculture, and

food are produced in an incredibly short space of time in an overwhelming abundance. Yet thousands of persons are hungry shelterless and clad in rags.

accepted as truth that bears no relation to Here is the problem that confronts us. the subject. So sure are thasestudents that Whey do not these persons live in the error is truth they will contend that co-ophouses that have been built, eat the food erative colonies, stores, joint stock conthat has been produced and wear the clothcerns and profit-sharing institutions are ing that has been manufactured? We will Sometimes they will go so far find our answer by investigating the sysas to assert that single tax and free silver tems of the past and present. We find that those systems were some forms of slavery. As long as the masters needed We would say to these persons that in the services of the slaves they were well cared for, when they became t some plan was devised whereby they could be destroyed. The time has come in our system when the slaves are too numerous. Our masters do not destroy us, unless we grow too threatening, but simply leave us to die. If we read history carefully we find that at the beginning of each separate system that the masses were comparatively free but that they gradually fell into slavery Our system is different from all the rest in that we have had more freedom. Our freedom has permitted us to invent labor-sav ing devices. Our masters have taken possession of these devices and our services are not needed, except in sufficient numbers to guide the machines. And our masters do not complain of our numbers because they like cheap labor, and cheap labor - can be had on account of the competition for the places at the machines. Our system is like all the rest in that the masters grow fewer and fewer. In former times, however, the strong hand succeeded. To-day the cunning brain wins. Our age is all smiles, suavity, hypocrisy and deceit. Our masters are catilite in their purring action, and the gisam in the eye of the tiger is only seen when the helpless victim writhes. Beneath the velvety paws are concealed the mecileas claws, and they have recently been felt by the poor deluded slaves, who thought they could offer resistance. Political changes have taken place on account of the oppressions of the masters We have had absolute monarchies because he masters. despotism was the natural attendiant of absolute slavery. Limited monarchies because the liberties of the slaves were enlarged. Republics or represent ative forms of government on account of the growing desire for more freedom. Democracy-ah. we have not had that yet, but the desire for greater freedom is here, therefore men are preparing for democracy or rule by all of the people. Pure democracy will tolerate no master, no slave.

Knowing then that the system of produc-tion and distribution has changed from time to time, and that each change has brought about a greater degree of freedom for mankind, and observing that these changes are caused by the masters on account of their oppressions, and that the opon of the present has about reached the limit of endurance, we are made aware of the fact that a change in the methods of production and distribution is about of the fact that a change in the methods of production and distribution is about to take place. Therefore, we should is necessary to make ideal Socialists. So strive to assist the birth of the new system by advocating social co-operation in all the affairs of life. We can see that in the pres-ent we are producing for sale, and that production for sale requires individual this is what I mean when I rship of the means of production. We and also that the means of production and distribution are rapidly centering in the hands of the few, and that the masses are not only compelled to look for employment to these few owners, but that they must into the fire. So comrades again I say also buy the things they stand in need of of good choer. Why? Because the voters se owners. But from lack of emfrom the ployment or an insufficient wage the mass are unable to buy that which they have produced. So we have the spectacle of ragged, hungry, homeless, men, women and children, showing us that the system has ceased to be practicable. iussmuch as it does not properly. distribute the products of labor.

why I am pleased with the result of the last two elections. To some Socialists this sort of logic will seem absurd. Some of my

comrades will say they (the voters) did not think for themselves, they used no judgment of their own, but jumped blindly from the frying pan into the fire. But, comrades, the voters did use some be of good cheer, comrades; don't get de-

week and paid them at the rate of nine hours per day and fifteen hours overtime week

Thus he succeeded in paying one man for 22 1-3 days' work alleged to have been performed inside of one week. This out ous robbery of the city treasury was cused on the hypocritical statement that this law had been made by the labor unions. Thus, what was intended by us as a remedial law for the unemployed is now usod as a means and why? Because labor is not repr in our City Government to look out for its interests. Now, sir, in the face of an Let me tell: you what we have done. We have elected a man from our own ranks, a member from our own Union, and President of the Cenral Labor Union, John H. Counces, to represent us at the Olty Government and we' elected him upon the only true political basis for a Labor party, the Socialist's party. And mark you, our candidate received a majority of 40 votes over the capitalists candidate in the field. against him. And mark you again, where we had to beg for legislative measures formerly, we can now demand them as a right. The political power having been used against our just aims and objects as union men. now shall obtain political power with the view of legalizing our efforts. This action on our part has not busted up our union : nor has it caused the least ripple of an-tagony between one member and another. On the contrary, they all agree that a union men we are quite up to date. M RITTER

in labor mld b beyond calculation. Under our pres ent competitive system our country is divided into nearly 5,000,000 farms, and each farm d into half a dozen or more tracts, cest of fences alone is many, many millions such year . . .

There is no intelligent direction as to what or how much of any crop should be produced. A planless system that results in too much corn this year and too much cotion next. Our present system of isolated individual farming is the most wasteful and extravagent that could be devised. The wasteful building of millions of ram-macked buildings that are always in need repair; the building of millions of a of country roads and the million of ted on them every year; the s of unsuited farm tools and all going and ruin.

The isolation of farm families from the rid and each other results in a lower standard of intelligence. Socialism would give to the farmer, and all others, the full d of their labor. It would give to the it isolated farming class all the bene-at could and would be enjoyed by the is in large communities. Socialism id enable the farmer to enjoy all the a cusoe the farmer to enjoy all the sits and advantages which education al, the association between minds, and time to improve and cultivate his intel-

m would give to all the peo Source on less than four hours toll day. The most important thing for American farmer to do is to investigate and then vote the ticket of the TALET LABOR PARTY. F. G. B. GORDON.

Read "Looking Backward."

beeribe and read LABOR, a weekly pa pet. SL & year.

tend "Merry England."

PROFER somotimes wonder why munici tics seem to neglect our streets and evalue to an unwarrantable extend. a reason is very plain. Good roads apt people to walk while bad roads comto ride. The worse the roads are it is for the railroad sharks to out of the people's nece sities.

ry to have a perfect knowledge of t economic conditions, also a mastery of historical events which have led up to the present. One must realize the fact that we are living under a system which has grown out of, or is the sequel to a preceding system. For our purpose, it is only necessary to know that a different system prevailed in the past. When America was discovered the old system of serfdom was dying out in Europe and the present wage system was slowly taking its place.

Many persons are now turning to the

study of Socialism, Nd much is sometimes

socialistic.

Feudalism was transplanted from Europe into the American colonies and the last yestage of that system was wiped out by the Revolutions and capitalism took posse bringing in its train the system of wage slavery. However, the Revolution left us a portion of the worst system the world has ever known, chattle-slavery. The present generation has witnessed the total abolition of that form of slavery in the United States. So the student has a vivid picture of all the most prominent systems that have ever existed, portrayed almost side by side on While in other nations Americ a soil. changes have taken place slowly, here they have been kaleidoscopic.

In their natural order these systems would range, as absolute or chattel slavery serfdom or feudalism, capitalism or wage slavery. As these systems exist they ap-pear as steps by which humanity mounts upward to absolute freedom. So strong upward to absolute freedom. So strong has been the desire for freedom in this country that these steps have been rapidly kicked aside, and the foundation for the new step or system has already been laid; dation is pure democracy; which exists in the minds and hearts of the people, and the results of pure democracy will 1 dustrial production and distribusocial in tion. W We have already entered the Social istic age, and our free schools and postal system is the first expression of that sysem, or age.

As we view the misty past we catch glimpses of vast bodies of men building the pyramids, crecting Solomon's Temple, dig-ging in Roman mines—all living in some form of slavery. With each political change has come a change in the form of slavery, until we come down to our own times, where vast enterprises are carried on under a system of wage slavery. The higher, its objective point is freedom; co-most striking lessons that we should learn operation is the lesson of all the ager; co-

cialism So my friends you can see that So has a clear case. The evidence of all time is on the side of Socialism. Socialism says to you, the human race is rising higher and higher, its objective point is freedom; co-

. . .

Individual ownership was necessary to

conomic development. But now that the development has reached the point where the machine takes the place of manual labor, individual ownership has become a detriment both to the owners and the great masses of the people. For the owners are unable to sell to those who have nothing to buy with, and those who are unable to buy on account of non-ownership of the mean of production and lack of employment are intly increasing in numbers under such lition. That production must finally condition. That production must obtust mind. No one will contend tdat produc tion should stop, but every one will admit that production must go on; therefore we insist that individual ownership must give way to collective ownership in order that production may go on for use instead of for

. . . We have seen that each system ha We have seen that each system had its corresponding system of politics. So if we are to have production for use instead of for sale we must have a corresponding sys-tem of Government, and that system is foreshadowed by the desire of the people for Democracy. Democracy alone can pro-tect a system of social industrial production. Social industrial production and distribu-tion is necessary in order that our people may all be sheltered, clothed and fed. And social co-operation is impossible unless we have the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. d it

say the voters have used one-third of the

sound judgment that is necessary to make ideal Socialists. Now then consider this. The workers will not be benefitted one jota by their blind jump from the frying pan will very soon use enough of sound judg-ment to see that the Republican party is also rotten and corrupt. Then you see they will be using two-thirds of the sound judgment necessary to make ideal Socialists. They are very near the mark just now, where the remaining third of sound indement is making itself manifest in the brains of the workers. So get your litera-ture ready for distribution among the masses. Remember one voter gained for our cause means one voter lost by the Demo-Republican skinflints. We are

adding converts to our cause Let every day. Let each one of ns try and make it the aim of each Socialist to convert at least one voter before next election. Of course, if you can afford nongh literature to convert twenty it will he better still, but do not fail to try to convert at least one and our reward will be the Co-operative Commonwealth. Bridgeport, Coun. * MATT HEARNE.

A wRITER in the Atlantic Monthly says that the political battles of the last dozen years have been a series of alternate defaats and no victories for the winners. He BBYS:

"Every party gets defeated; none wind permanently; enormous majorities shift over whole States change their 'column;' tons of money, mountains of pamphlets, Æina craters of fire and breath, are exhausted and nobody is killed but the politiciana."

That proves that the old parties have no issues that can hold the people. And it is a good sign for the Socialist Labor Party, which stands for the permanent welfare of

social co-operation is impossible unless we which stands for the permanent weifare of have the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. Under all the systems of the past, pro-duction has goed in the same manner in all places. Thus we are enabled to comfdently speak of the future state as the Co-operative Commonwealth. And just as confidently the solidarity of the human race. Omahs, Neb. THEO. BERNIFE.

Holyoke, Mass.

BAHWAY, N. J.

The Mayor of Bahway a Demoralized Capitalist Brute.

Western capitalist papers published the follo ing special telegrams: "BARWAT, N. J., Dec. 22. - Mayor Daly

has not been well pleased of late with the doings of tramps. He found Martin Le loings of tramps. He found Mar annoying a servant girl at the house of her employer. He did not call a peliceman but did Lee the distinguished honer of perchally escorting him to the statio Justice frazes sentenced him to twent day's work on the streets with the ball an hain. Yesterday morning Rahway turn out in full force ito see the new sig took the ball in his hand, and under guard march.d down to the bit of bad street in front of the Mayor's office. The Mayor sat in his window with a judicial air, and kept the tramp working steadily and well. noon Lee marched at the head of a alt A noon Lee mirrows beadquartery, and was procession to police headquartery, and was fed. At 1 p. m. he was back at work, the hing with unaba crowd wat He has still eighteen days to set Comment unnecessary.

CASPAR W. WHITNEY.

THE ABLE SPORTING EDITOR OF HARPER'S WEEKLY.

at Attack on Western Foot all Players' Methods Ilas Excited we Well Grounded Indignation Among the College Clubs.

> O those few in the west who have a personal acquaintance with Caspar Whitney, of W. Harper's Weekly, his recent attack on western collego football caused but little surprise. Whitney has

charge of the deent known as "Amateur Sport," and takes frequent occasion over his own signature to air some decidedly ed and pessimistic opinions on athletics, rowing and other sports indulged in by the amateur. There can be no gainsaying the fact that his observations should be keen and and far-reach ing; for he has been identified with amateur sport a number of years, and has shown often an intimate knowledge and understanding of the different games. His disposition to grow choleric, however, frequently robs his criticisms of whatever good effects might have been intended. In consequence of that he is not taken as seriously in



CASPAR W. WHITNEY.

ast or elsewhere, for that matter, as he would like, and that probably causes him some bitterness. He is re garded as an excellent authority on the great collegiate game, and when he vants can write with exceptional intelligence on other branches of sport. Whitney visited Chicago last year, the eccasion being the annual track and held games of the Western Intercolegiate Athletic Association. His conon toward the officials of the es that day is well remembered by who met him, says a writer in

lere athletics had a certain future. He is a clean-cut, agreeable looking person, with that unmistakable air of college ding. In conversation he expres opinions, but is an excellent

zas Fonthern Leagu

John L. Ward, president of the Texasthern League, has great hopes for success of the national game in the ne Star State for next year. He says to have all preliminaries leted by Jan. 1 next, so that the lar meeting can be held early in regular meeting can be held early in 1896 and a permanent organization be effected for next season's work. I have not decided yet where the meeting will be held. If I do not change my mind, however, Galveston or Houston will be selected, as it is there in South Texas that we desire more ball interest mani-texts. THE STAGE.

Lole Fuller is dancing in London. Harry Brahm has succeeded Richard Stahl as inusical director of "A Contented Woman."

The Earl of Rosebery is writing a novel, relating to diplomatic life, which

will be dramatized. Neil Burgess' "Year One" made a failure at his new Star Theater in New York and "The County Fair" is to be revived.

A. M. Paimer has secured the new Great Northern Theater in Chicago The rent is \$30,000 a year. The house will open Sept. 1 of next year.

Gus Weinburg, who has been playing Robert Ticket in "A Railroad Ticket," has been transferred to Mr. Freeman's stock company in Cincinnati.

Robert and John B. Campbell announce a brief revival next season of one of Bartley Campbell's best efforts under the title of "The Seal of Silence."

A performer has been engaged to appear at the London Alhambra whose specialty consists of diving through a hoop of sharp sabers on to a collection of marlinspikes.

During his recent engagement in Galreston, Tex., Thomas W., Keene was presented with a silver water service by the members of the Keene Dramatic Club of that place.

Blanche Walsh has purchased the exclusive American rights of A. E. Lancaster's poetic play, "Romeo's First Love." This would indicate that Miss Walsh was afflicted with the starring fever.

Augustus Thomas has just completed his adaptation of the Townsend blography of "Chimmie Fadden." He has turned the manuscript over to Charles Hopper, who has been selected to originate the title character.

Zimmerman in Australia.

From newspapers received in San Francisco, Cal., per steamer Monowai, it is learned that A. A. Zimmerman participated in the racing carnival held at Adelaide on Oct. 15. In the half mile scratch Zimmerman won by a couple of wheels from Parsons, the Australian champion, in 1m. 6 1-5s., which is the Australian record. In the five mile scratch race Parsons won, with Zimmerman second. The crowd was so excited that it rushed on the ground and carried Parsons off in triumph. Zimmerman was suffering from the intense heat, and complained of great weakness. He would not have taken part in the race, but did not wish to disappoint the public. He is confident of defeating Par-sons when he regains form.

Hennessy Won Easily. Billy Hennessy defeated the once

sturdy and hard-hitting George La



Blanche in a glove fight before the Kirtand Athletic club, in Lynn, Mass., the other evening. They were to have pening round the police, seeing he had to chance with his hustling opponent, stopped the fight, and the referee twarded the battle to Hennessy. It was upparent from the moment that the nen put up their hands that La Blanche was not in condition.

A NOTED SHORTSTOP.

W. F. ELY OF THE ST. LOUIS BASEBALL CLUB.

of Ills Career on the Dias His Failure as Pitcher-Has Pinyed Nearly All the Western with Clubs



F. ELY, the noted



when he was the star pitcher of the Meadville club, of the Iron and Oil league. The Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo cams of the National league played ex hibition games at Meadville and it was while pitching against the latter that Ely made what afterward proved to be his reputation as a ball player. In this game, had it not been for an inglorious muff of a thrown ball by the first baseman, Ely would have landed his club a victor, for by the error and a subse quent wild throw, two Buffalo players crossed the plate with runs, one of which proved the winning run. The Buffalos made only seven safe hits off Ely, and those were well scattered throughout the nine innings. That evening Ely was engaged by the Buffalo club, and later pitched his first game for it against the Detroits, who in six innings, pounded out nineteer safe hits for a total of twenty-four bases. Ely was then released, and he finished the season with the Meadvilles. In 1886 Ely was engaged by the Louis ville club, of the American association but did not make a very enviable rec ord in the few games he figured in as a pitcher. In 1887 he joined the Binghamton club, of the International asso clation, taking part that season in eighty-four championship contests, filling various positions, chiefly that of second base. In 1888 he was engaged by the Syracuse club, which was also a member of the International association, taking part that season in one hundred and twelve games, in all except two of which he played in the outfield. He was re-engaged by the Syra cuse club for the season of 1889, taking part that year in one hundred and seven championship contests, again playing in the outfield in all except four games. During the winter of 1889-90 the Syracuse club became a member of the American association and Ely remained with its team, taking part that year in one hundred and eighteen games, filling various positions on the team, in thirty-three of which he played short stop and ranked first sed short stop and ranked first in the short stop and ranked first in the official fielding average of that organization. In 1891, efter taking part in ninety-three championship games with the Duluth club, of the Western association, his release was obtained by the Brooklyn club, of the National league, with which team he finished the season. In 1892 the Brooklyn club signed Corcoran, and Ely was llowed to join the Toledo club, of the Western league, and remained with its 'eam until that league disbanded. That year he took part in forty championship games as a short stop, and ranked second in the official averages of the Western League, with a percentage of .900. In 1893 he was engaged by

the St. Louis Club, of the National League and American Association. His excellent work during that season led to his re-engagement for the season of 1894, he taking part during that year in one hundred and twenty-seven championship contests, and he made such rapid strides in his position that

COMEDY PANTOMIME.

Another Effort to Popularize the Free

Idea In An The pantomime with the lively Pierrot as the central figure has long been firmly fixed in the favor of the French. There have been efforts to popularize this form of entertainment in America. and a year or so ago, at Daly's Theater in New York, a French company gave one of the most artistic performances of this kind ever seen anywhere. Perons of quick, subtle, and refined imagination enjoyed this performance immensely, but it was too quiet, too illusive, for the average theater-goer. Now there is another effort at the same

theater and in the same direction, but this time the familiar subject of Pygmalion has been chosen for the comedy, and Mademoiselle Jane May takes that part as well as that of the devil-may-care Pierrot. She is grace ful, she is merry, she is refined; but the same causes which prevented the former venture in this direction from achieving popular success have prevailed in this instance. In each audience, however, there has always been an appreciative minority which has applauded the silent actress abundantly. It is likely that the French pantomime can only win a place in this country by being given in small instaliments-that is, in one-act sketches. Pantomime artists as skillful and accomplished as Mademoiselle May could not fail in short pieces-say of half an hour's dutation-in thoroughly pleas-



ing any American audience, provided

MLLE, MAY. always the audience was so instructed by the program that there could be little doubt of what was being represented.

Secretary Hawley's Scheme

Ex-Secretary Hawley, of the Cleveland Club, has a scheme that he thinks would be a good thing if given a trial. He says: "Instead of playing one game of nine innings in an afternoon, why not have two games of five innings each. That would be one inning more than now constitutes a full game. Fiv aine inning games do, and a club could get on with fewer pitchers. Then, too, a defeated team could have another chance to brace up their supporters and friends by a try for the second game. Two defeats wouldn't be much harder to bear than one under the present plan, while one victory each, as would often happen, would make every one of the spectators think he had received his money's worth. Some day and under proper conditions I should like to see this plan given a trial. It would be as fair for one side as the other and would save a whole lot of disappointments."

New spelling Game. One of the company begins the game by naming a letter of the alphabet, and the next must name another, which in connection with the first will help to make a word, but which will not

complete it. The next adds another

HE IS A RISING STAR.

CHARLES B. HANFORD IN SHAKE SPERIAN CHARACTERS.

Ils First Appearance as Cassius in "Julius Casar" - New Playing Shylock, Virginius, Othello, Mercutio, Damon, and Mare Antony.



product of Shakespeare's glorious genlus, that never-flagging and almost flawless drama which he built around the historical fact of the assassination of Julius Caesar. I was writing dramatic criticism at that time for two papers, I think, and I wish f had kept the prophecy I made in regard to the amateur who played Cassius, because it would fit in so well with what I have to say of him here, writes Lorillard Spencer in a series of excellent biographies in the Gallery of Players. There were a certain crudity and awkwardness, of course, in the rendition, but it was quite clear to me that Charles B. Hanford, born in Amador county, California, thirty-five years ago, was no stage-struck blockhead, but a man whose proper place in life was behind the footlights. The years have amply proved my prophecy. Mr. Hanford had the good sense to join a regular company, take eagerly the smallest parts offered and work hard and slowly up the ladder. Two seasons later he was playing roles of considerable importance in Tom Keene's company and while acting Egeon in "The Comedy of Errors" at the Dramatic Festival in Cincinnati he attracted the attention of Robson and Crane, so that two seasons later they invited him to join them especially to present the character. This piece of appreciation led at once to another. Lawrence Barrett saw Hanford



playing Egeon at the Grand Opera House, Chicago, and leaned out of his box to applaud him. The next day Hanford received an invitation to join the Booth-Barrett company for the fol- classed from the start.

lowing season. After several seaso with them, in which he gave keen satisfaction to the public, especially with is Mare Antony, Hanford joined Julia Marlowe to play heavy leads or light comedy parts In 1893 these excellent dramatic organizers, the Rosenfields, of New York, evraged him for the part of King Marbod in Fels' picturesque play, "Olaf," at Niblo's Garden. His performance was very fine. In the fol-

lowing year he toured the country, supporting Mrs. Drew and playing Captain Absolute in "The Rivals" and Harry Dornon in "The Road to Ruin." This season he has gone on the road with Elihu R. Spencer and Miss Nora O'Brien as joint stars, and he will play Shylock, trust he will meet the success he deserves. He has a fine voice, well managed, his readings evince conscientions study in addition to natural intelligence, and he has earned by long service the right to be seriously considered as a star.

ROSA MOSENTHEIM.

Winner of the Ladles' Mile and a Haif Single-Scull Race at Austin.

The international rowing regatta which took place at Austin, Texas, on



MISS ROSA MOSENTHEIM. the Colorado river was an event of great interest. The Englishmen captured everything of value in sight. The fouroared race was over a three-mile course with turn, for the championship of the world and a purse of \$1,500. The English crew, which won the race in 17 minutes, 2014 seconds, consisted of George Bubear, ex-champion of England, W. Barry of Cambridge, W. Haines and John Wingate of London. The winner of the ladies' mile-and-ahalf straight-away single-scull race was Miss Rosa Mosentheim of St. Louis; time, 15 minutes, 171/2 seconds.

. The double-scull race for the world's championship and a purse of \$1,000 was the event of the regatta, and was the greatest race of its class in the history of rowing. Barry and Bubear won in 17 minutes, 40 seconds, lowering the world's record by 22 seconds. The result in the four-oared event was a keen disappointment to the American sports, as individually the American oursmen were far superior in weight and skill to their English opponents. They had rowed together but a few times however, and the English crew had rewed together for three years past. The work of the American crew was terribly ragged, and they were evidently out-



Franke Henson on Paderewski. "Music is a higher revelation than soom and philosophy," said Beet-ven; and when I think of how Paderweeki played, the other sight, I believe be and truly. Yes, the Polish idol of the American public has come back at ast-shorn of an inch or two of yellow mir, but of none of his colossal artistic titainments. This grave-looking man. with the modest, direct walk, holds his undience in just the same delightful healldom as of vore

Arallence in of yore. Despite the attacks of nervous pros-ration he has gained both in technique ration he has gained both in technique ad tonal power; witness the superb the fory, tempestuous spirit with which



PADEREWSKI

PADEnter inale and brough the inale and brough aphant close! The playing th Pantasis for plane and fested to the same fact. ra allesied to the same fact, composer for pinno Paderewski his poer in any one living; he is a successor of Lisst and Rubin-. All the fire, the and rafer, and nance-all the trath and purity knightly soul shine forth in his as in his playing. He is truly -Jennis Beisen, in Leslie's

"But you ought to forgive his pulling your nose. He was so intexicated he lidn't know what he was doing." "Didn't know what he was doing? Do you mean to tell me that when a nan hunts around for ten minutes until is finds the tongs and pulls my nose with them that he doesn't know what he is doing?"

At the Dime Museum. Wide-Mouthed Wonderer-Say, dres n't it hurt you any to eat all that glass? Glass-Eater (taking another big bite out of a sheet of gelatine)--Yes, sir, it does sometimes. In fact, I've a pane in my stomach now.

THE DIAMOND.

C. W. Boyer, of Hagerstown, Md., has Seen engaged to manage next season's Connoke team, the Virginia League. Frank Haller, of Peoria, Ill., wis re-sently selected to manage the St. Joseph eam, of the Western Association, for the senson of 1896.

There has been some talk of forming an Indiana State League with clubs lo-cated at Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, An-isrson, Muncie, Kokomo, Eilwood, Peru and Marion. With a reasonable salary ist there is no good reason why the scheme should not succeed. It is said that Glasscock, the veteran

It is said that Glasscock, the veteran short atop, may play with and captain the Detroit team next Summer. Manager Seles, of the Bostons, and Manager Manning, of the Kahsas Citys, are seriously considering the scheme of taking a team of professional player-to Australie next Winter. Selee will not as business manager and Manning will play with and captain the team.

e iront rans 'Marine" had been floored thrice in the stops. During the past senson he took part in one hundred and eighteen cham-



SHORT STOP ELY. plonship games as shortstop for the St. Louis Club, and tled Corcoran, of the Brooklyns, for second place in the official fielding averages of the major league.

ATHLETIC.

William Fairhairn, one of the best lacrosse players in the intermediate ran.s. died at his home in Montreal. Canada, a few days ago. Deceased was also prominent as a hockey player.

The annual skating races for the championship of the world will take place this winter at Montreal, Canada, the distances being 10,000 metres, 5,000 metres, 1,500 metres and 500 metres. George Banker, the American 'cyclist

recently, from his lengthy trip to the European continent, bringing with him numerous trophies won in the many cycling events in which he participated while abroad.

It is said that the mother of Charles Derwin had a decided taste for all isranches of natural history.

letter, and so on, each aiming to put in a letter which will not finish a word. This goes on until it becomes necesmry for someone to complete it, and the unlucky one is compelled to pay a forfeit. To illustrate: The word begins with I. The next adds m, the next a, another g, and the next, instead of adding e, and completing the word, says I. The following one gives n, and the next, by a happy thought, does not give e, but says a, and then follow t, i, o and n, when the word has to be completed in spite of all. It is about tho most amusing game I ever saw played. and it is also quite instructive;

STACELAND.

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of German and Russia next season.

The new play by Henry Arthur Jones in which Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, are to appear, will be produced at the Lycoum theater in London soon.

In 1863 Charles Fechter, while managing the Lyceum theater, London, sunk for the first time, the footlights below the stage and out of sight of the spectators, an example that was soon followed by all managers.

Frau Marie Von Bulow, widow of the great planist, has for some time past been preparing the correspondence of ber husband during the years 1841 to

For the anniversary of Moliere's birthday, that is to say the 15th of January, the Theatre Francaise announces a representation of "Don Juan."

At Hampton, Mass., a few weeks ago s decision in court was rendered that established an important precedent in theatrical law. Last spring Thomas Keene canceled a date in a ? sachu-setis town, and later on the Canager of the canceled theater attended Mr of the canceled theater attached Mr. ene's receipts elsewhere in a suit for breach of contract. The judge gave the local manager nominal damages to the extent of \$1.



Claza Wieland, the celebrated serpenine dancer, has been associated with he stage from the time she began to think. She has traveled with her father and his invention, the celebrated "Zeo," all over the continent of Europe and into Egypt, and wherever a lengthy stay was made Clara was placed under the best procurable master of music, singing, acting, mime and dancing. She is an excellent linguist and remarkably well informed. Her varied training has been invaluable in her career, for French, Italian, and even Arabic, came to her with the facility of her mother tongue, which explaines the perfect accent she gives to the foreign songs that form so piquant an attraction in her vocal selections. At the time she was born her father had just left the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, London, where for America. The he had managed the amusements for New York Clipper.

years, and had gone to the continent with his circus, and the circus life same as almost part of herself. Entering into its excitement, she became . :ficient haute ecole_equestrienne. love for singing, however, prevaile - ad her father indulged her fancies and carefully instructed her. When she was capable she made her first appearance before the public at the Empire, Londom, in June, 1893, by creating a new prismatic serpentine dance. For five years she exhibited at the Aquarium, where she produced her mirror dance. After this she was engaged as vocalist at the Empire, where she remained sixty-nine weeks. A short engagement in the variety halls followed, ending with the Palace theater, where she re-mained until the night before she sailed tor America. The picture is from the

SUES A VANDERBILT. BAKONESS DE BERZSENVI HAS

MADE GRAVE CHARGES.

It Was Intended as a Wedding Gift for the Duchess of Mariborough and Sames to Have Got Lost in the Exel sment of the Wedding.



loss of a small antique known as the "Tantalus Cup." The action is brought through Lawyer Julius Lehmann, of New York, and the papers have been served upon Col. Jay, who represents Mrs. Vanderbilt.

The Baroness came to this country from France about nine months ago. She is a very handsome woman, about twenty-five years old. Upon her arrival from Paris she went to the Waldorf, where she occupied a suite of rooms for some months. After that she moved to private apartments on 'Fifth avenue. She sailed for Paris last month

When the Baroness came she brought valuable brig-a-brac, paintings and Japanese and Chinese curios which were said to be worth in the neigh-



BARONESS DE BERZSENYI. (Who accuses Mrs. Vanderbilt.) borhood of \$10,000. Among these was the famous Tantalus cup:

According to the affidavit on file in the suit Mrs. Vanderbilt was looking about for suitable wedding presents for her daughter, Consuelo, and she asked a mutual friend to have the Baroness send to her Japanese, Chinese and Oriental curios, including the famous cup, to the Hotel Savoy for inspection. Mrs. Vanderbilt was living at that hotel at the time. The curios and the cup, it is said, were later taken to Mrs. Vanderbilt's home on Madison avenue. The Baroness was inclined to sell the cup and the other articles. The day b the wedding of Mrs. Vanderbilt's daughter to the Duke of Marlborough the Baroness sent to Mrs. Vanderbilt asking whether she intended to purchase her curios and the Tantalus cup In her complaint the Baroness says that all the curios were returned to her with the exception of the cup, which she valued at \$500. It is stated that the cup was lost.

Of its value the complaint says "that the cup, owing to its historical and mythological value, its exquisite workmanship, oddity, and, moreover, owing to the fact that there are but few of the kind and quality in existence, was reasonably worth \$500." It is also set forth by reason of the intrinsic value and exquisite workmanship, fragility bric-a-brac, great care and attention is given to the articles by people who possess them, so much so that it is a common practice to keep them in plush-lined cabinets, which are seldom opened. Safes, it is alleged, are kept by persons who possess valuable bric-a-brac, and such articles as these sent to Vanderbilt by the Baroness are Mrs. kept in such safes until some occasion ours when it is desired to display

became and was broken, stolen or lost "Before bringing this action against Mrs. Vanderbilt," said Lawyer "Lebmann to the writer, "I notified Col. Jay, Mrs. Vanderbilt's counsel. He told me that in this case Mrs. Vanderbilt was only a bailee in law without consideration, and that the cup could not be found. Col. Jay sets up that his client

has no cause in law for a suit of damages. I contend otherwise, especially on account of the great value of the Tantalus cup. The Baroness has sailed Berzsenyi, of for France, but I expect her here to ap-Austria, has pear when the case comes up for trial."

against Mrs. Alva VERITABLE HUMAN VAMPIRE. Vanderbilt. He Strangles Cattle with Ills Naked the

Hands. The cattle men on the ranges west of Pierre, S. D., tell a ghastly story of a madman, who for some time past ha been roaming over the reservation, killing cattle with his naked hands to suck

their blood, and in some cases even attacking men. No one seems to know kept fresh and sweet and because her who the man is, nor how long he has been wandering about the ranges. He was first seen some four or five weeks of the many little duties about the ago. Repeated attempts have been made to capture him, but thus far without success

He is said to labor under the haliucito kill the cattle on which he lives is a mystery. When found after he has left them the animals appear to have been seized by the heads, borne to the ground by main strength and torn to pieces by the teeth and nails of the lunatic. Jack Lewis, a cowboy on one of the

ranches about midway between Pierre and the Black Hills, is the hero of the most exciting adventure with the madman yet reported. It was nearly a fortnight ago. Lewis had been out for several days with a party on the range and about 6 o'clock in the evening he wandered away from his companions and dismounted for a few moments. As he stood by his horse he was suddenly struck from behind and hurled to the ground and nearly strangled by the maniac. He struggled furiously, but was unable to reach his weapon, while made every effort to selze the cowboy by the throat with his teeth.

Such wonderful strength did he display that Lewis was nearly overpowered and would doubtless have been killed had not his friends, attracted by his cries, arrived in time to rescue him. The mad man flew when he saw this reinforcement coming, and although pursued by several men on fast horses, he contrived to elude them in the dusk and made his escape. Lewis was quite badly torn about the face and neck by the man's teeth, and received a shock from which he has not yet fully recovered.

HER BALLOON SLEEVES.

They Proved "Just the Thing" for Beating the Customs Officers.

Mrs. Margaret Morrison, a prepossessing young widow, whose father is a prosperous farmer living near Port An-



MRS. MARGARET MORRISON. geles, was arrested at Port Townsend, Wash., the other day by the customs

FUR WOMAN AND HOME.

INTERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Cotton Frocks for Household Work-Some Pretty Designs for the Street New Feature in Costumes-Advice to Young Girls-Fashion Notes.

> HEN the trousseau is being prepared very few young girls include a few cotton frocks to be worn when doing the small duties every housewife in sure to be called upon to do. A sens ible girl has a cotton frock for morn-

ing wear, preferring them to a slik or worsted because they can so easily be husband, though a club man, admires a woman most when engaged in some house.

One of the prettiest of these frocks, and one in which she will look as sweet as a rose, with her pink cheeks and nation-that he is a vampire. How he brown eyes, is made up of pale pink manages without a weapon of any kind French seersucker, crinkled very like crepon. It is made to come only to the ankles, and makes her look like a young slip of a girl in her teens. It is spotted with black polka dots, just as Frenchy as can be. The skirt is full and gath-ered at the waist into a narrow belt. The round, full waist is brought into the same belt, so that the frock is really in one piece. There are full bishop sleeves, finished by a ruffle at the waist, drawn together by a rubber band, so that they may be easily turned back to the elbows if desired. There is a pointed yoke of fine white linen set in over the shoulders and edged with a full frill of the same, finished by a narrow heading at the top. A large apron of the linen has broad ties at the back and a dainty frilled pocket. Another pretty seersucker frock is in dull china blue, flecked with black and his assailant frothed at the mouth and trimmed with row upon row of white serpentine braid about the skirt belt, yoke and sleeves.

Work of Vassar Graduates.

Many and varied are the other occupations pursued by Vassar women, each with a small individual following. Librarianship has recently been elevated to the dignity of a profession, and six graduates have adopted it. There are five artists and five farmers. Included in the latter list is Mrs. Francis Fisher-Wood ('74), known in several other ways, who is proprietor of the Kingwood herd of Jerseys, and manufacturer of a choice brand of sterlized milk for the special feeding of infants There are four chemists, two of whom deserve further mention. Mrs. Swallow-Richards ('70), besides her advanced scientific investigations, has done practical work which deserves the gratitude of every housekeeper. Her pamphlets on "Home Sanitation," the "Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning," etc., have been widely circulated. Mrs. Richards is also the founder of that famous pioneer institution, the New England Kitchen of Boston. Miss Welt ('91) has distinguished herself in the universities of Geneva and Paris, and is said to be the only woman chemist in the city.

Some Pretty Designs.

It is such a difficulty to choose just what will be best for one among so much that is fascinating in cloaks. The mart tan jackets are certain to become common, simply because they are so very pretty; every girl will crave one, and the darker ones the same. The

are as jovely as possible, are not a bit new, and one is almost despairing in the warch until some of the smart little Eton affairs are seen. One of the rettiest of these is made of deep huntor's green velvet, with trimmings of cainchilla fur, to be worn with a cheviot gown of silvery gray. This especial jacket comes to the waist, and fits beautifully. There are enormous full sleeves, a mass of rich puffs and loose wrinkles below the elbow, and broad revers of chinchilla, and about the face flares a deep collar of the same fur. It



Another Field for Trained Girls.

While the great question of the employment of women-the problem of providing employment for those not belonging to the laboring class, but reduced from comfort to poverty-is a matter of mere discussion with many persons, one enterprising individual, who believes in the practical application of her theories, is devoting her energies to providing a school where the duties required of an accomplished waitress can be thoroughly taught, and where can be gained a good connection that shall insure profitable, possibly regular, employment. And not merely waiting will be taught, but also the art of arranging table decorations, of properly cleaning silver, and altogether as suming the responsibility of the serving of the dinner. The mistress of a small establishment often finds great difficulty in entertaining her friends because she has not a servant capable of managing the dinner without too of managing the transf. But, if a rened, clever waitress could be obtained for a moderate charge, one that thoroughly understands her business, she would be far more attractive than the pretentious hired walter, and hospital ity might oftener reign in the average household.

Moreover, it is predicted that wealthy American families will soon follow the latest fad of many stately English nomes, and employ maids in the place of butlers and footmen. It=has been proved that a trained waitress is just as competent to decide what wines will be required, and to ice or heat them to the proper temperature, as an experienced butler, and she is much less likely to have a propensity for sampling them. In one aristocratic English ripple velvet coats, too, though they household where maids take the place

of footmen, they have liveries of crim son cloth skirts and Georgian coats with square flap pockets, while pique waint coats, and muslin and lace stocks, the oats having silver livery buttons. Or their heads they wear little lace caps and for large dinner parties they wear powdered hair. Ordinarily, however the uniform most in favor for maids is silver gray alpaca, the wide linen col lar and cuffs tied with bows of gray ribbon, and there is a great display o white lace and muslin in the ----on and its broad strings. onens across the chest, showing the

Perched on a High Stool

The new woman is becoming news and newer as she grows older. This may sound like a paradox, but the new woman knows better than that. The latest stride made by the new woman of New York is to sit up to a lunch counter like a man and cat her ple and drink her coffee in a hurly-burly, a her repudiated lord and master does down town in the middle of the day There is a large dry goods store where bargains in ginghams, laces, jewelry and gloves are only a preliminary te the bargains in lunch that are offered in the newly fitted up lunchroom in the place. Here the new woman sits astride of her stool, orders her sandwich and "one in the dark" with the aplomb that comes to one sure of her position. The new woman has taken to the lunch counter idea with a great deal of warmth. She was a little doubtfu about it whon it was first proposed, but now that she has tried it she is more indignant with man than ever for keep ing her in ignorance so long about this charmingly uncomfortable way of swal lowing a meal. The business and professional man who is compelled to wrestle at a lunch counter every day regards it as a great deal of a bore, bu to the new woman it is a glimpse of a gastronomical paradise. The experi ment made by this particular store has proved to be so successful that it is cer tain there will be other lunch counter in big New York dry goods stores -Chicago Chronicle.

New Feature in Costume A picturesque feature of the winter gowning is the harmony between hav



served. Velvet often composes both gar ments, with all manner of decorations A tailor frock of heavy broadcloth, ir pale, pearly tan, made over a chamoli lining, so as to be worn in the stree without an outside wrap, if desired, is brought into beautiful contrast by the cape and hat of rich prune-colored vel et. The cape is nothing more than s frill of velvet, wonderfully stiffened and beautifully lined with tan-colored satin.

PERSONAL,

The German emperor is about to ta to bleycling, and a track for his private use is being laid down at Potsdan

The Prince of Wales receives daily on an average between five hundre and six hundred, letters, two hundred of which are begging letters.

It is said that whether at home on abroad, the Prince of Wales never falls to glance through a copy of the London Times each morning.

Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) has been engaged for a tour in the United States and Canada for the season el 1896-7, beginning in October.

"The Melancholy Days Have Come The saddest of the year, " not when an has arrived, as poet Bryant intimates,

when a fellow gets billons. The "isers and vellow leaf" is in his complexion if not in the foliage at that inauspicious time. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon discipline his re bellous liver, and regulate his bowls, besides toning his stomach and healthfully stimulating his kidneys. Malaria, rheumatism and neav-ousness are also relieved by the Bitters

The population of England and Wales grow 7,0000,000 from 1871 to 1891, but the number of farmers decreased. In war or peace, Britain is fed by other nations.

If the Baby is Cutting Toeth. be mre and use that old and well-tried ret dy, Mas ow's Soorning Syntr for Children Teethi

There is still open to us the hopeful pros-poet that 'the war' will be fought solely with that terrible engine of destruction, the human mouth.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are a simple and convenient remedy for Bronchi-al affections and Coughs. Carry them in your pocket.

A railroad bridge from Detroit to Wind-sor, Canada, 5 feet higher and consid-erably longer than the Brooklyn Bridge, is proposed.

It is so easy to remove Corns with Hindercorns that we wonder so many will endure them, Get Hindercorns and see how nicely it takes them off.

Dunraven may enlist with the Valkyris; but he can't get there fast enough to hurs the Indiana much.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine. -F. M. ABBOTT, 883 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

The trolley system is to be used in a min ing road at Marquette, Mich., the loade cars coming down supplying power to have the empty ones back.

Low Rate Harvest Excursion

January 14th and 20th, the Iron Mountain Route will sell tickets to Arkansas and Texas and to Lake Charles, La., at ous fare for the round trip, plus \$3,00. For particulars, apply at City Ticket Office or Union Station, St. Louis.

American railroad stocks are reported weak in London. All the roads, however, are running on schedule time.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co... of La Crosse, Wis., have recently purchased the complete catalogue trade of the Northrup, Braslan, Goodwin Co., of Minneapolis and Chicago. This gives the Salzer Seed Co. the largest catalogue mail trade in the world and they are in spiendid shape to take care of same, as they have recently completed a large addition to their mammoth seed houses. The 1896 catalogue is just out and the largest ever issued. Sent to any address for 5 cents to cover postage

Col. Underflow of Kinaley, Kan., is politician and has to overflow with en invalues like the rest of them.







MRS. ALVA E. VANDERBILT. (Accused of Making Away with the Tantalus Cup.)

The Baroness alleges that it was Mrs. Vanderbilt's intention to purchase the cup and the other bric-a-brac as a present to her daughter, Consuelo, that the goods were delivered to the Duke's mother-in-law in good condition, and not desire to purchase them.

Speaking of the failure of Mrs. Vanderbilt to return the Tantalus cup, the complaint says that Mrs. Vanderbilt did not take due and proper care of the cup, nor would when she was so requested, nor at any time before or afterwards, redeliver the same to the Baroness, but on the contrary took such bad conduct of Mrs. Vanderbilt, the cup children.

officials and charged with smuggling opium into this country. Opium valued at \$100 was found concealed about her wearing apparel. She was accompanied by her twelve-year-old daughter, on whose person four pounds of opium were discovered. While coming across from Victoria the inspector imagined her figure was unusually plump, and upon inspection five ting of the drug were found ingeniously secreted in her balloon sleeves. At the Custom House she fainted and went into hysterics, and requested that her daughter be sent outside into the open air. Hardly had her child reached the sidewalk when she began running and crying, throwing dozens of cans of opium into vacant lots Later Mrs. Morrison, in consideration of similar charges not being presented against her daughter, pleaded guilty and is detained in prison. The officer claim the woman has been regularly engaged for several months in smuggling oplum for a Chinese firm.

WIDOW TOWNSEND IS 99.

The Oldest Woman in Two Towns, an Her Years Sit Lightly.

Mrs. Harriet Byron Townsend, the oldest woman in the towns of Hempstead and Oyster Bay, celebrated the 99th anniversary of her birth recently. Mrs. Townsend has been married twice, and until the death of ner second have band, six years ago, she attended to her home duties unassisted. She is vigorous physically and mentally, but her sight is impaired. Mrs. Townsend was born in Locust Valley on Nov. 26, 1796 that she agreed to take good and proper Her father was John Seaman. Her care and to return the same if she did (carliest suitor was Adonijoh Hicks, whom Harriet married when she was 20 years old. Five years later Hicks died, leaving his wife with two children. Walter B. Townsend of Glen Cove married the widow in 1828. Mr. Townsend lived to the age of 92, dying six years ago. At the family celebration on Tuesday five generations were present In the persons of Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. care thereof that by and through the Henry Thurston, Mrs. Chauncey Combs, carelessness. negligence and improper Mrs. William Matthews, and her two



A novel collarette of stone marter with its wonderful pearly lights and deep, rich tones, set up smartly about the throat, with, under the ears, two huge heads, and a lot of tails hanging over the breast. The hat is a broad brim ned affair, covered with prune-colored velvet, piped all about the edge with a narrow satin piping, and masse on top with a lot of leaf-green chous of chiffon, and a cluster of black-winsa birds.

Some Fashion Notes. Leather for dress waists is something unique in the winter fashions. It is tan in color, thin enough to be pliable and is decorated with applique lace, as if it were satin or velvet.

Accordion-plated chiffon, beaded or the edge of the plaits, makes a lovely waist for dressy occasions, and it is more difficult to sow on the beads or spangles than it is to thread a needle.

Though a vast majority of skirts are untrimmed, not a few of the newesi creations show signs of alteracion in this respect. Flounces appear on many smartly made gowns brought from Europe, and it is said that when trimmed skirts again prevail flounces will provide the leading garniture.

Very handsome was a black mohain skirt lined with pale mauve silk, s plaited frill of the same finishing the edge on the inside. A silky surfaced black alpaca skirt was lined with pak rose-colored silk, a glace silk blouse bodice repeating the color, with a blurred design of violets, producing s very stylish effect.

The handkerchief waist belts are greatly in public favor. They are made of silk squares in striped black and white, yellow and black and other tone and the ends pass through a brass buckle of a patent make.

Black satin ribbon, four or five inches wide and elaborately jetted, is used for trimming silk and velvet capes. It is sewn lengthwise at intervals all around and the upper ends fold over in loops and are gathered in to partially form the ruche.

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With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party.

EDITORIAL.

Socialism is truth, is light. Wrong and darkness cannot forever prevail.

WELCOME 1893! Welcome the struggle or our noble cause! Comrades, agitate, ducate, organize!

IN DEBATE with our opponents call a spade, but nover use any mean ed by bad means of propaganda.

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

THE Socialist Labor Party has no better advocate than its representative press and it is the duty, and should be the pleasure, of every member of the party to support it to the best of his ability.

Socialists do not believe in political my. If you want, to become a ber of the Socialist party you must ever your connections with all other Should you at any time tire of the Socialist party you can withdraw in an honorable manner and thus retain your self-respect and the respect of your fellow

atriots for profit showed their true an President Cleveland imformed ament upon their perthat an au England. This was nots and they adjour

as have sick and death ocieties nafit d such at order and rk of the dy to de unca So its they bring forward for to their societies picture

n." and a brood of at up the refrain and chir-

tition in the stru le of co te for a living is si he brutal law of the survival of the strong

SOCIALIST THOUGHTS.

Tus principle of the Brotherhood of Humanity is one of the eternal truths tha covern the world's progress on lines which listinguish human nature from brut

ad most cunning.

THEREFORE, so long as competition con innes to be the ruling factor in our in dustrial system, the highest developmen of the individual cannot be reached, the loftiest aims of humanity cannot be realized

No TRUTH can avail unless practically ap alied. Therefore, those who seek the wel fare of man must endeavor to suppress the system founded on the brute principle of competition and put in its place anothe ed on the nobler principle of association

But in striving to apply this nobler an wiser principle to the complex conditions of odern life: we advocate no sudden or illonsidered changes; we make no war upor individuals; we do not censure those who have accumulated immense fortunes simply by carrying to a logical end the false printiple on which business is now based

THE combinations, trusts and syndicate of which the people at present complain de nonstrates the practicability of our basic principle of association. We merely seel to push this principal a little further and have all industries operated in the interest of all by the nation-the people organized the organic unity of the whole people.

THE present industrial system prov itself wrong by the immense wrongs it produces; it proves itself absurd by the waste of energy and material immense which is admitted to be its concomitant Against this system we raise our protest for the abclition of the slavery it has wrought and would perpetuate, we pledge our best efforts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"Society of American Socialists."

We have received the fallowing circula from San Francisco: "The acceptance of Socialism all over the world is going on at a rapid pace. What is Socialism, that it hould find adop tion in every home and brain so soon as men and women obtain a Social Consciousness? It is the transformation of Society according to the Law of Common Sense. Socialism is the natural evolution of organized industry and selfrnment.

"If Socialism was ever a purely class ovement it has passed beyond that stage. Two things drive men to Socialism: starvation and brains. The mass es have a mon poly of starvation, but brains are a mono poly of no class. Industrial brains are on the increase in this country, and in a little while the industrial boss or capitalist will

hate himself with all the fervency that all good men feel for the ward political boss. and he will want to retire and make roo for industrial democracy. "The main obstruction to Socialism

nds is that nobody has expla-Social ignorance aful than sin in United States, and Socialism is a new thought to the millions of our citizen who know that want should never have invaded this country

"dence at this moment the chief proble is to make Socialism known, and for this purpose the 'Society of American Socialists' has been called into existence. It will hold a series of meeting in Mozart Hall, San Francisco, ever Friday evening throughout the winter (with the exception of Christ as week), which will be devoted addresses on the various problems of Bo-cialism. The public is cordially invited to these meetings, which will be free. It is also earnestly urged to make a careful study of the subject of Socialism, because no one can fail to see that the Social Prob-

A VOICE FROM NEW AMERICA.

CIVIS AMERICANUS.

[Written Especially for the Socialist Newspaper Union.]

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

CHAPTER XI.

DR. FEARLESS' LAST LECTURE AT A MASS MEETING OF

UNEMPLOYED CITIZENS.

"The Bourgeoisie (or capitalist class) have destroyed all feu dal, patriarchal and idyllic relations, wherever they have come into power. They relentlessly tore asunder the many-sided ties of that chain which bound men to their 'natural superiors,' and they left no bond of union between man and man, save that of bare self-interest-of cash payments. They resolved personal dignity into market value, and substituted the single unprincipled idea of freedom of trade for the numerous, well-earned, chartered liberties of the middle ages. Chivalrous enthusiasm, the emotions of piety, and all principles of personal honor have vanished before the icy breath of their selfish calculations.

The Bourgeoisie divested of their sanctity all institutions heretofore regarded with pious veneration. They converted the physician, the jurist, the priest, the poet, the philosopher, into their paid tools and servants. . . . The Bourgeoisie have torn the tender veil of sentiment away from domestic ties and reduced the family relations to a mere question of dollars and cents."

These lines are taken from the "Communist Manifesto," published by the pioneers of International Social Democracy, Marx and Engels, in 1847. A more striking criticism on the morality and religion of Capitalism has never yet appeared in print. Just look around you, look at our American aristocracy, at their actions in private and public life, and you will admit that every word of the above quotation is absolutely true.

Capitalism has no moral basis. The religion, philosophy science and general conception of morality of Capitalism is based on profit. Capitalism recognizes almost any religion, philosophy, or standard of morality, provided "it will pay" to do so. With Capitalism everything that is noble in man and in the relations of mankind is being looked upon from a mere "business point of view;" everything is reduced to the question of dollars and cents. A social system organized on such, a semi-barbaric basis must necessarily go down; it is like the castle built on a sand hill. As a rule the Capitalist rulers claim to be good religious men. - Their political and religious mouthpieces inform you that "law and order," "religion and morality" must be respected. Permit me to ask: Is it moral to accumulate wealth at the expense of the masses of the people? Is it moral to lead a life of luxury at the expense of an oppressed people? Is it moral to force millions of men into idleness and starvation? Is it moral to force millions f little children into factories and workshops where the very life is ground out of them? Is it moral to rob our children of the joys of childhood and of a good education? Is it moral to break up the family life by forcing the mothers and children to spend their days in the poisoned atmosphere of the factory while the husband and father is desperately hunting for a chance to work for a living? Is it moral to monopolize nature's gifts and the wealth of Society created by Labor, i. e., by the common exertion of Society? Is it moral to build churches at every street corner, to expend millions of dollars for the "Houses of God," while millions of God's children have to sleep on our public squares and on the highways? Is it moral to advocate and uphold social conmilli I mer prison and workhouse? Is it moral to preach to the poor about the paradise in Heaven while on this earth you force them right into the hell of wage slavery, immorality and starvation? Is it moral to uphold a social system of millionaire tramps and ruffians, starving wage slaves, and wretched vagabond tramps And, finally: Is it moral to fight and persecute the very men and women whose object it is to bring about better economic conditions and better social relations? Is it moral to persecute the very men who advocate the abolition of the wage system, under which the crippling and murdering of men, women and children has become a matter of course—a system that costs more human lives than hundreds of the wars of former centuries? The very basis of modern society is a cesspool of crime. The moment you recognize the principle: "I have a right to make profits, i. e., to live on the fruits of other people's labor," you claim the right to legally cheat, steal and rob your fellow men-you "ecome a criminal. But modern society provides you with the fig-leaf of "law and order" to hide your criminal actions to the yes of the masses of the people. You say this is extreme. Well. just try it. Steal a million dollars, but hide your crime under the fig-leaf of "law and order"-and you will be looked upon as a mart man, an "experienced business man;" you will get a seat of nonor among the "upper 400." Then you go to the next bake-shop 'nd steal a loaf of bread, worth five cents, and you may be sure to reach the workhouse before you had a chance to eat the last crust of the stolen loaf. This is the code of morality of Capital ism. I don't blame the capitalist class for this state of affairs neither would I put all the blame on those who are the greates sufferers. It is for society to bring about a change; it is for the ommunity, i. e., the Municipality, the State, the Nation to abolsh the immoral capitalist system of society and establish a sys tem of social co-operation that guarantees to every man, woman und child those inalienable human rights so eloquently proclaimed in the Declaration of American Independence. Open your eyes. What will the result be if we permit these conditions to exist another fifty years? What will be the life of our children and our children's children if the citizens of Old America fail to rise in their might and bring about the Co-Operative Commonwealth? The small middle class, the artisans, merchants, mechanics, shop keepers and farmers are all doomed to ers and paupers, because with their limited means, "with their small capital they cannot compete with that of the millionaire and partly because their skill is depreciated by new modes of istfor fifty years and they would then be fall into the ranks of the Proletariat, i. e., to become wage work-

production," says Marx. The evolution of industry destroys the middle class, thus increasing the army of disinherited proletarians. The rich grow richer, but fewer in number; the poor grow poorer, but their numbers are rapidly increasing.

I don't know what course others may take; but as for me. give me Socialism or give me death! I know that the spirit of Socialism is alive in America. A short time yet and Socialism will enlighten our oppressed people. There are thousands of men and women imbued with socialistic ideas without knowing it. Have you ever read the Preamble of the Order of the Knights of Labor, an organization that surely cannot be accused of being an "exotic plant?" There you will find the following demands of Socialism pure and simple:

"Calling upon all who believe in securing the greatest good to the greatest number to join and assist us, we declare to the world that our aims are: To establish co-operative institutions, such as will tend to supersede the wage system by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system."

The Socialists are grumblers. That's true. They will grumble as long as men are forced to struggle with starvation while there is an abundance of food; they will grumble as long as women and children are without shoes and clothes while there is an "overproduction" of these very same articles; they will grumble as long as the millions of toilers are living in ignorance and misery. To cease grumbling means to silently endorse, to advocate legalized robbery and oppression of the masses by a small number of individuals.

Remember that the Socialists are not the only grumblers. Our "free" American Republic is full of grumblers. The capitalist class is dancing on a volcano that is loaded with explosives more dangerous than dynamite, namely, with the dissatisfaction of the people. The grumblers are organizing into trades unions, assemblies, Farmers' Alliances, etc., etc. Being convinced that grumbling alone will never bring about the desired amelioration of the conditions of Labor, these grumbling elements commence to kick-and in many instances they have proven to be excellent kickers. But their kicking qualities are dependent upon their own stomachs and the pockets of the capitalist. The man with the empty stomach will soon be compelled to give up the fight. When dollars are pitted against stomachs, the stomachs get hungry first.

As a rule our trades unions are striving to reduce the hours of labor and to increase their wages. This is all right as far as it goes. The Socialists always have been among those who not only realized the necessity and beneficial effects of shorter hours of labor and higher wages, but fought most energetically for these very same demands. Nevertheless, they never failed to remind the working people that the great struggle between Capital and Labor cannot be fought simply on economic lines, i. e., by the means of strikes, boycotts, etc., because the solution of the labor problem is a question of political power. Only a comparatively small number of the wealth producing elements being in the position to become members of trades unions and enjoy the benefits of such organizations, the great majority of the toiling masses unfortunately are "let alone" in the struggle for existence. Capitalists, as a rule, do not fail to look out for their own interest. They succeed in securing the political power, in converting the government of the people into a government of the plutocracy. Our national government, state legislatures, municipal governments, etc., do no longer represent the people. The capitalists have taken charge of the entire political machinery of the American Republic, as well as of all other civilized countries, and by using this political machinery for the benefit of their own class, they increase the misery of the people and accelerate their own final ruin.

No honest and intelligent man having thoroughly studied great strikes and struggles between Capitalism and Labor will any longer look upon our American government as a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Our national army, as well as our state militia and police force, do guarantee any protection to the people, since not recent events have demonstrated the fact that they serve no other purpose than to strengthen the power of Capitalism and help to defeat the working class struggling for their emancipation.

In order to abolish wage slavery and to reorganize society on a sound basis of universal co-operation, the working people, as a class, must organize into one solid political organization, independent of all capitalist parties; they must not be afraid to pronounce to the world the aims and objects of the labor movement. In the first place, this independent political movement of Labor must be a campaign of education. Men hunting for political jobs and corrupting the labor movement for their own selfish s the case in many of our trades organizations today, will be prevented from buying and selling "voting cattle" as soon as the working people are politically educated, i. e., as soon as they comprehend the ideas of Socialism and the ways and means for its realization. "The Socialists advocate the Class Struggle, and this is one of the reasons why I cannot join their party!" This is what a prominent trade unionist solemnly declared on the speaker's platform at a recent meeting. Now, I declare that this man knew not what he was talking about. It is not true that the Socialists advocate the class struggle; on the contrary, the Socialists want to do away with the very system of society that makes the class struggle possible. However, before the physician can cure his patient he must know the true character of the patient's sickness. If you want to abolish the class struggle, you must know the causes that produce the class struggle. You must know the means whereby the social system based on class rule can be done away with. We-must recognize the fact that the history of Society in the past is the history of class struggles. Modern capitalist society, which arose from the ruins of Feudalism, has not wiped out the antagonism of classes. Even as the feudal system was wiped out by Capitalism, the capitalist system will be wiped out by Socialism. The working class is the rock upon which the church of the future is to be built. In order to abolish class distinctions and class privileges the working class must organize economically and politically; they must take hold of the entire political machinery of the country and reorganize Society on a socialist (co-operative) basis. Feudalism could not exist without masters and slaves; Capitalism is dependent upon the existence of masters and servants, money kings and wage slaves. Socialism recognizes neither masters nor servants. Socialism proclaims the eternal truth that it is equitable and just that each member of society shall contribute according to his ability to the general welfare of the people, and that the common wealth must secure to each member of society the enjoyment of his rightful share in the common prosperity.

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m must either be solved intelligently so or that it will overwhelm our American in stitutions.

EDITOR'S NOTE-We beg leave to take ex nce: "If Socialis ption to the one sente was ever a purely class movement it has passed beyond that stage." This shows that the writers of the circular have but a ague idea of the historical basis of

as such, never was a "purely tific Socialism is the so ience that teacher ns that the material class inte always have been and still are class interest the noving factor of all so tella us that it is the main bject of true social reformers, true revolusts, to educate the m es of the wealth-producing pe le about their com Unless a labor or re indation is bused on thes arty's for it will and must be a failure. The and file of the labor party material have . in Unless this is the case, the will go to pieces. Socialism! O , to-day every reform leader is fond dalist hobby. This is of having his own 8 is why we have all k ne of the r albhim h as Bocialism to-day dalist Labor Party re storial class struggle; but this do b DA SAY C a party", in the party ate the fact that in the final, def

will be by devil pr einted in the de st mon lity and re

THE American Fe 'erationist is a fine looking paper, ye', fine-looking, but this is the best we can say about it. Indeed, it is s pity for the paper and excellent workaship that is wasted. The contents of

just as "smart" as before. Lately the aper published a long article on "Trade Unionism and Democracy." by the reo vned Doctor of Boodlosophy. Wm. C omeroy. This article reminded us of Andrew Carnegie's book on "'Triumphant Democracy." which was published immediately after the Homestead Pinkerton insurrection.

Which Are Youf

There are two kinds of people on earth to day

Just two kinds of people, no more, I say, Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well un-

derstood The good are half bad and the bad are half good.

Not the nich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth.

You must first know the state of his con science and health.

Not the humble and "proud, for in life's little span,

-Who puts on vain airs is not counted a mau.

Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying **years**

Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.

No; the two kinds of people on earth I mean

Are the people who lift and the people who lean.

Wherever you go you will find the world's mass

Are always divided in just these two clas-

And, oddly enough, you will find, too, I ween,

There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the lond

Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?

Or are you a leaner, who lets other bear. Your portion of labor and worry and care?

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Labor Press on the Revolution in Asia Minor.

London Justice Pays:

A section of the reptile press still continues to shrick for the blood of the "unspeakable Turk." The Sultan has permitted additional guard ships to be stationed in the Bosphorus, yet still our journalistie jingoes are not happy. Nothing, it seems, will please them but deposition of "that wretched Sultan," and the partitioning of Turkey among the European "Wheresoever the carcass is, Powers. "Wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gather together; 'and the Russian, Prussian and Austrian varieties of the noble bird of prey are how. ering pretty close around the doomed carcass of Turkey. Very well. If they will, they must. But what concern is ft of ours that British troops should drag down the prey for these foul vultures to batten on. or that British guns should shatter Mussulman rule in Turkey to its foundations, only to clear the way for a more brutal Russia And all for what despotism? Simply spotians, And an for what mply because there have been traces committed by Turkish lidies on rebellious Armenians, who have an sthred to revolt by Russian intrigue, finding promises, and Russian roubles. We are as ready and willing to con strecities as any one, but we suggest that there are outrages being daily perpetrated at home which are as astrocious in their way as anything which has taken place in min. The Duke of Westminster and his colleagues might pay some little attention to these before exhausting all their indignation over those who have been rally credited with being pretty well able to take care of themselves. But the Duke is one of those who live by the torture and plander of their fellow-countryme, so naturally they feel no indignation against the atrocities by which

violent public commotion which is certain to redound in favor of the Socialthey benefit. On the contrary, they would readily, as they have done, send troops or is absolute unanimity in condemning the

World of Labor base applied to organized workers of the Reichstag to question every deputy suspected of Socialism as to whether he has renounced all revolutionary agitation. If the deputy shall refuse to answer or to attaching itself to Labor Day in pledge himself that he has renour Dunedin is abolished the better. The first Socialism, his mandate as a member of the and perhaps the second year that the pro- Reichstag, shall be declared void. on was held was truly a representation

of the labor organizations in Dunedin. But

note the change now. With one exception,

not a solitary society was represented in

the ranks this year. Type, a number of

banners and such like were displayed, but the people who should have walked behind these were conspicu-

ous by their absence. It is no longer

"labor" procession; it is rather an "ad-

vertising'' one, in which one tradesman

coal carts laden with coal, then a like num

in the eyes of the rest of the colony.

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA.

The Condition of the Australian Farm

ers Hopeless.

The Brisbane Courier has been interview-

for my part I can only say that the con-

often

maize

servants.

low - they

cial institutions which drain the life

blood out of the small farmer.

With eagerness the Legislative Assembly

moves to sink bores and erect mb-

bit proof fences for large pastoral com-

panies or to supervise the introduction of

colored alien slaves in the interests of the

big sugar manufacturers. There is never

any insinuation of "grandmotherly legis-

lation'' when ''our friends'' pull the wires

for those things. But if the struggling

farmer or honest laborer requires assistance

or seeks equitable laws their roquests are

sneered at and jeered at by the gang of

boodlers who now dictate laws to the people

of this province. And so it will remain until the people know how to become mas-

ters of government instead of being its

BERLIN, GERMANY.

The Desperate Struggle of the German

Government Against the Social-

Democratic Party.

The fight of the Government against the

Socialists continues. The recent sentence

upon the inmates of the House of Correc-

tion at Brauwiller, has moused a

ists. Outside of altra conservatives there

NATIONAL.

J. MAHLON BARNES.

Letter of Acceptance as Candidate for the Presidency of International Cigarmakers Union - Capitalist Political Power

Obstructs Economic Efforts.

vies with the other in the display of his With the knowledge that every officer is but the servant of the membership, to ing the year of 2,247.48 miles. There goods. Fancy watching probably a dozen faithfully execute the will of the majority as expressed from time to time, I accept crease of 34 over the previous year. ber of empty butchers' carts, a few milk the nomination tendered me for President these, 945 maintained operating accounts, carts and then, holy Moses! the Corporaof the Cigarmakers International Union of \$65 were subsidiary companies, 98 were America.

tion dust carts. Reorganize; ye labor unions, and put an end to this annual show, or surely you will make yourselves It is a pleasant duty to conform to the (and the whole of Dun idin, too) ridiculous didates to state their conception of the methods and aims of our organization. The power of an organization who are not members stand as a constant were menace to the accomplishment of our aims ing a representative tiller of the soil and the primary, ceaseless effort should be to this is what the published report says readd to our numerical strength continually. specting the farmers in the Fassifern District: "Yes," was the reply. "I have seen some statements; and wasted in this work, even though various

experimental methods were joined to welltried systems. dition of most of my neighbors is one of . . . The uborganizer plan, or the organizer

nearly hopeless despair. They cannot get rid of their liabilities. Not one man in temporarily working at the trade in a the previous year. thirty is free from crushing debt. The locality, has been approved by many who state of the average farmer in my neighborhave given thought to the subject. Recoghood is desperate. '' • • • 'Life is despernizing that unchecked competition would crease of 12.07 per cent. Operating exately hard, and it is only by keeping everyinevitably bring us to a uniform low wage, resulting in the price of the che p districts 11.66 per cent. Net earnings were \$341,body at it that any possibility of a living is assured. I know that most of them do being the standard price, the full strength 047,473, a decrease of \$50,883,100 from the of the organization should be utilized in previous year. Income from other sorces not taste meat once a month, and at best their luxpries are our necessaries. The furthering any movement that has a tendency to secure and maintain an increased farmers are supplied with rations at credit rates-they cannot pay cash; and what and uniform bill of prices.

with heavy prices at one end and short The value of the Journal, with its thousreturns at the other-goods high, and ands of readers, has never been overestsuffer imated, yet there is reason to believe its severely." Throttled by the mortgagee influence might be many times multiplied and the middleman, the Queensland farwere it to partake more and more of the mer, on the Courier's own showing, is a natur of a magazine, containing general veritable slave, whilst the whole machinery information in the labor world and intelof a corrupt Government is set in motion to lectual realm. Such a publication would spoon-feed the clique that are inside be interesting, not only to the cigarmaker the charmed circle of "our friends." but to the eigarmaker's family and friends, There is never any trouble in either branches of our Legislature to pass and would create a wider sympathy with our broud-guaged and liberal brotherhood. laws to coddle and assist the rotten finan-

The question of a beginning in the direction of co-operation has been mooted for years. It should become an actuality; and the time to begin is now. The current of our funds may thereby be changed in time from strike and out-of-work benefit to that which is more acceptable to our members-wages.

Recent events establish the fact that capitalist political power obstructs, and to a serious extent nullifies, economic efforts. It is to be hoped the workers will fully realize their class interests and banish political prejudices, to the end that politpolitical power wielded only by persons in harmony with the aspirations of the toll-ers. While differences of opinion regarding the methods, of achieving our aims may exist, the aims themselves are explicitly set forth in the preamble, and every member is induced to effort for their attainment. "Amelioration" of the condition of labor may mean the removal of any of the innumerable forms of injustices and tyranny that labor at present endures. "Emancipation" can have only one definiof three months imprisonment pronounced against Herr Hoffrichter, editor of the tion, it means the overthrow of the competative wage-system and the establish-Rhino Gazette, a socialist newspaper, for ment of an equitable system of joint prohaving denounced Barbarities practiced duction that will give work to all and all to the worker.

To this end are we united, and the stern ogic of events taking place every day in all branches of industry, and the lesson of fact in the number of employes mjured. One developing hounty in every avenue of comdeveloping houry in every avenue of commerce, far more than abstract reasoning or the reduction, to the extent of 93,394

THEIR RAILROADS.

Decrease in the Number of

Accidents and the Causes Thereof.

Extracts From the Ninth Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The report includes statistics of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1894. • On that date there were 178, 708 55 miles of line, an increase dur-

were 1,994 separate corporations, an in-Of private roads, and 16 were not operated during the year. The movement toward provision of the constitution requiring can. consolidation on the base of mileage involved was greater than in the preceding year; 15 roads, representing 1,734.64 miles, were merged; 22 roads, representing to it 2,351.90 miles, were reorganized, and increases as opposition to it 2,351.90 miles, were reorganized, and decreases, and those of our craft 14 roads, representing 1,590.34 miles, the consolidated. The number of roads having an operated mileage of 1,000 miles or over was 44, and these roads operated 56.30 per cent of the total No available amount of money could be railways. The capitalization of roads filing reports was \$10,796,473,813 or \$62,951 per mile. The number of passengers carried 540,688,199, and the number of tons of

frieght moved was 638,186,553; both these items show a decrease as compared with . . .

Gross earnings were \$1,073,361,707, a dopanses were \$731,414,322, a decrease of was \$142,816,805, which added to net earnings, made the amount available for fixe charges and dividends, \$4\$4,764,280. Fixed charges were \$429,008,310; dividends. 95, 5.5.293, and other payments \$6,092,038; leaving a deficit from the operations of the year of \$45,851,294 as compared with a surplus of \$8,117,745 in the previous year. The number of employes was 779,608, 'r decrease of 93,994. The number of employes killed 1,823, and the number injured 23,422, a marked decrease in casualty as compared with provious years. The number of passengers killed was 324, an increase of 25, and the

number injured was 3,034, a decrease of 195. A preliminary income account for the year ending June 30, 1895, including the returns from 650 roads, and covering the operations of 164,529.38 miles of line, is also included in the report. The gross carnings of these roads for this period were \$1,003,022,853, or \$6,096 per mile, a decrease of \$13 per mile. operating expenses were \$677,667,635, or \$4,119 per mile, a decrease of \$44 per mile, and net earnings were \$325, 355, 218 as compared with net earnings of \$320,187,670 for the same roads in the previous year, an increase of \$31 per mile. Passenger re-ceipts fell of \$17 per mile, while freight receipts show a gain of \$149 per mile. Total net earnings and income, includme from other sources were \$358, ing inco. 412,461. Fixed charges and other deductions were \$336,351,946 and dividends were \$53,135,545, leaving a deficit from the operations of the year of \$31,075,030. The amount of dividends paid by the same roads in the previous year was \$61,504,785. Ress on the part of the railways in filing their reports continues to cause serious delay in the compilation of these statistics. . . .

During the year ending June 30, 1894. 1,823 railway employes were killed, and 25, 422 were injured. Compared with the tons year this shows a decrease of 904 in the number of employes killed and 8,307

No

1896-1900.

The Greatest Crisis of American Labor.

By Morrison I. Swift, San Francisco, California.

est boy in the family. He is too dull to union. He does not fight his friend but his family doesn't know what it will do with ative than to be positively active and conto college and makes a gentleman of him, or lets him become a laboring man. boy for all work. This lad is the laboring not a progressive force. class. He is not of much account and never was. He is a necessary evil. No one knows who he is, for, like the Chinaman They get this weakness naturally from their and the Chinese quarter, he stays over in training of slavery to the owners of capital. and Workingman's town-very proper own labor leaders. Now every honest places for boys-of-all-work. The other leader recognizes this as a great weakness and more common name for workingman of the labor cause, and he will make it his town, is slumtown. But the boy of all special business to lift the people above it work in the family never has so good a bed and make them self-dependent. The labor as the bright boys have, and they generally leader, who does not do this is a poor give him the gristle and rump at dinner. It doesn't require as good food to feed a poor brain as a good one.

Society's boy of all work builds the houses for his smarter brothers and sisters, paints them up to shine inside and out, lays down marble steps, fills the palaces with handsome furniture (none of which matches), which he also made, and gets himself out of the way to his own box in sluintown, where foolish boys ought to sleep, because it is good enough for the

fool of the family. In the morning the fool comes back and digs a ditch in the ground for sower pipes and attends to everything that is dirty. His sensibilities are not so fine as smart people's, so he does not suffer from bad smells and fifthy sights, and so he passes his days, and brings other fools of the family into the world to do society's hard and dirty toil, and on Labor Day he rents a plug hat and a carriage, and rides through the streets like a ouce-a-year gentleman, and is pitied and dispised by the smart people who see him so out of place.

Then he relapses into the sewer trench or the grimy factory and stays there until next year, if he has not died in the mean time, of dirt. or foul air, or manufactory poison, or working-class food, or unemployment, or suicide.

But if he dies he goes to heaven and gets his pay for starving here. In heaven he will have the top seat, for in heaven the fools of the family are to have the best places. So that the bigger fool you are now the bigger your reward will be there. With this outlook ahead it is funny that every smart person does not seek to be a fool and a workingman now. Shares in the Barney Barnato Bank will not go up as fast as that. Let us coufine our attention to the earth, to see how it is that the smart ones go ahead of society's boy of all work, or in

what respects the boy is a fool. The object of the working classes is to emancipate themselves. They desire to be equal with the rest of society and to have an equal share of what they create. Now, the first question to ask is why they do not have these things now. And the answer is : because the wealthy class uses a power which the working classes have not learned how to use. That power is politics. The wealthy do not keep their indus-trial supremacy by superior business ability, they keep it by making government (city, state or national) help them. Business with them is business plus politics. With the two they can beat the working classes every time. . . .

them overything. The trade and the Socialist have their clutch on eac others throats, but the capitalist meanwhile puts a ball and chain on both their lacs. If they did not fight thus of their own accord, I presume, the rich would pay them to fight and keep their minds busy while the shackles were put on. . . .

If there was a fools' show as there are dog shows and horse shows, and a silver skull were offered for the greatest and biggest all-around fool, the working classes Every large family has its boy for all woold get it. ' work. He makes the fires, runs the er- 'Tae silliest word now in use is ''fakir.''

work. He makes the fires, runs the er- Tae silliest word now in use is "fakir." , rands, blacks the stoves, beats the carpets. It is a word of wrath, hatred and dismion. and cleans the well. He is not the bright- The true reformer stands for working-class make a business man of, too dull for a enemy. Nobedy has absolute knowledge lawy r, too dull even for a minister. The yet. It is far easier to be sharling and neghim when he grows up, unless it sends him structive. We need now to have a campaign of light not one of dislike. And the way to spread light is to allay prejudices, Society, like this typical family, has its rather than to arouse them. Bitterness is

Everybody knows that the working people are pitifully dependent on leaders. workingman's quarter. Chinatown Then they come to rely like slaves on their leader, and mainly a misleader. By and by we are going to do away with lenders altogether, for people will grow to respect themselves to much to be led.

....

But at this point the working people should see to it that their leaders go ahead and do not block the way. The people should push their leaders along, should take the reigns in their own hands and say "If you don't go of your own accord we will drive you."

Now is the time for action. The labor movement would become irresistible in six mor this if it were not held back by weak, foolish and timid men. If there are no leaders in the working classes who are not weak. foolish and timid, it is time for the workingmon to lead themselves. The necessity of leadership shows that the rank and file are weak. Let us have the Social Revolution without leadership. Let it be the movement of the p ople in a body, without any labor Grover Clevelands or Tom Reeds.

. . . But practically, what are the working classes to do to stop being fools and fooled? The Trade Unionists and Socialists should. come to an agreement for a positive and aggressive labor campaign. Each should pursue its special line of propaganda or effort, but both should stop the nonsense of quarreling and criticism, and should co-operato each with the other so far as they have common ends. As to the rest let them keep silence, and keep their eyes on the comm gcals.

They should together establish a labor class movement into which all unorganized laboters would be brought. Then the dead apathy and hopelessness that covers half of the labor field would disappear, and there would be a labor nover superior to all the would be a labor power superior to all the trusts and monopolies in the United Status.

Let the men now at the front wake up and act! Let new men come forward and take this new work in charge! Let this be the victorious task of the next four years! Let labor be saved from miserable struggle of discord into which it has sunk, and in this it will get help from every class. All people of char-acter will say that it is a spirit worth helping and they will help it. Then we shall readily and peacefully effect Then we shall readily and peacefully effect the social revolution, emancipate the work-ing class from industrial bondage. We-shall have a bigger revolution than Crom-well's or the French revolution, and have it without pain or war. It would be the-greatest victory for intelligence that the world has known. The working classes can-accomplicit (a Will there complish it. Will they?

revolt against their tyranny. Turkish atrocities in Armenia are of course anothe matter altogether. But the English peo ple should have something to say in this, and should enter their protest against any interference in the East in a matter which does not concern us, while so many wrongs want righting at home.

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.

The Concentration of Wealth and Power.

The Plymouth Socialist publishes the following interesting item :

"What shall we say of these friends, the financiers, the potentates, who head men on to these things? There are at present about a dozen men in the world, as many as could enter a small house, and sit around a small table, who by a few strokes their pens to-morrow morning about seven millions of could set men flying at each other's throats, solve a mere financial problem. I say, class who have sold themselves, and still at attack continue to sell themselves, as hired cut-I would say to every young man of my class by whom the destitution and privation, I would counsel your bit of bread, if the inevitable drive by to-morrow morning."

ntence. The Ta res that Herr Hoffrichter deserved a public tribute instead of imprisonment for exposing cruelties upon the helpless which were practiced only in the middle ages. If his conviction was the result of the existing law, the paper says, then the law must b "It is no wonder." the Tage altered. blatt continues, "that the Gorman people are turning socialists in masses when the horrors of the Brauwiler dustitution are defended by law." The Vossische Zeitung condemns the finding and judgment

of the court in much the same language as that employed by the Tageblatt.

The National Zeitung, which has now come a pronounced reactionist organ, attempts to mitigate the poplar effect of the sentence by maintaining that it was not altogether for disclosing the horrors of the treatment meted out to the inmates by the authorities of the institution that Herr Hoffrichter was convicted and sentenced, and who will, perhaps ere long, do it to but for other offenses as well. Besides re vealing the deplorable abuses practiced in the Brauwiler, House of Correction the what may we think of these friends, and the Brauwiler House of Correction the what shall we think of the millions of our Zeitung says Haar Hoffrichter made upon the prisons per sonally. But as the judgement throats to them? What do we think of of the court is notoriously based upon edithese men allowing that blackguard and storial criticisms of a public institution, th ruffian of Germany to tall them in his contention of the National Zeitung has not military charge that ere long he might any weight. The fact is that it is not the command them to shoet down their own Socialists alone that dread the new Socialists alone that dread the new forms of applying the law. The supwere sold to him body and soul. pression of policical assertions by the With the whole thing before my mind, authorities and the continuous prosecu-

the pleas of sentalmentalism. will show Phindelphia, Pa. J. MAHLON BARNES.

***WE NEVER FORGET."

Advice of Wendell Phillips. My advice to workingmen is this: If you want power in this country; if you want to make yourselves felt; if you do not want your children to wa't long years before the have bread on the table they ought to have, the leisure in their lives they ought to have: the opportunities in life they ought to have: if you don't want to wait yourself write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read so that every politician, no matter how short-sighted he may be, can read it: We never forget. If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, never forget. If there is a division in congrees and youthrow your vote in the wrong scale, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say: Iam sorry I did th act. And we will say: It may avail you in heaven, but on this side of the gravenever. So that a man in taking up the labor question will know that he is de ling with a hair-trigger pistol, and will say: I am to be true to justice and to man, other-wise finm a dead duck.-Wendell Philips.

IN TRUSTS THEY TRUST.

Under the Protectorate of the Demo cratic and Republican Machine. Command them to shoet down their own relations, brothers, parents, and that they were sold to him body and soul.
With the whole thing before my mind, i would say to every young man of my class by whom these words may be read, whatever be your poverty, whatever be your poverty,

the number of employes. this to be the goal of our last giant effort. statistics covering the year ending June 30, 1995, have as yet been compiled. It is known, however, that the equipmost of cars with hand-holds and grab-irons has been rapidly going on that the majority of all cars are now so equipped, and that a large number of cars and locomotives have also been-fitted with train-brakes and automatic couplers during the year. It is believed therefore that the ratio of ac It is believed therefore that the ratio of ac-cidents for die year ending June 30, 1895, will show astill further decrease. For the year ending June 30, 1804, the number of employesfor each employed killed was 423, as compared with 320 in the previous year. The number of trainmen employed for one killed was 156, as compared with 115 in the previous year. This is a marked improvement, and is believed to be due to the use of better safety equipment.

the use of better safety equipment. The Supreme Court of the United States hasheld in cases cited that the hazardous character of the business of operating a raiscoal seems to call for special leg-islation with respect to milrond cor porstions, having for its object the protection of their sur loyes as well as the safety of the public, and that it is incumbent supon promoters of works of necessity or utility, where such occupation is attended with danger to life, body or limb, to provide all appliances readily at-tainable known to science for the prevention or accidents, and that neglect so provide such appliances will be negarided as proof of culnable negligence. The amenitaments secommended, if adopted, would impose no new liability upon the railroad companies, but they would make more effective the genera provisions of the law respecting safty ap-pliances.

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

The Capitalist System Lands to Social Bankruptey.

Banksuptcy. The Germans say America marches with seven-mile-boots, and never was there a truer saying. It can be seen in the un-panalleled concentration of wealth in the hands of the far. In 1800, Mass-achusetts had 181 chartered corporations with a paid in capital of \$39,-019.227. In 1800, there were 771 corporations with a capital of \$143,003,227. In 1890, 1,477 corporations with a capital of \$226,227.028. In 1894, 1,701 corporations with a capital of 279,800,561.

of 279.800.561. The total assests of these corporations are given at \$551,306,899. Any intelligent man can see that it won't be many years before this flood tide of wealth will land the people in the hell of reincomet backmenter universal bankruptcy.

ly, and this is their awful blunder. They ing to a party and yell for it, they get red in the face and mad as hens defen ding it, and they don't see that it is really as envey as a bladder. The working cla get nothing out of either of the old parties the capitalists get it all.

The working classes are like a herd of steers which the wealthy are afraid of. So they throw a couple of dummies dressed in red into the midst of the herd, and the steers then divide up and go to fighting one another. Then the wealthy are perfectly afe and have the whole crowd of powerfu beasts at their mercy. All that the wealthy classes have to do is to make new dummie as fast as the old ones are torn to pieces These dumnies are Republican Demouratic principles, and the working class steers will whoop and bellow for

them like field from the pit. They will gore each other and smash each other's brains out, all for the sake df hollow dummies.

And what do the wealthy do while the fight goes on? "They sit around and eajoy the fur as lookers-on, and whenever they want a steer to out they shoet him and eat thim.

Is the working man a half-witted boy of all work, or is he not? Is he, in plain Saxen, a fool, or is he not? He is a fool.

But what can he do? For the wee utth v re so bright, ap bright! Do? Toss the Republican and Democratic dummics out of the ring and charge altogether on the common onemy Have a workingman's party (but a Socialist party! Editor) and get freedom, equality and a rightful share of what is produced with it. Use politics a business, just exactly as the capitalists do, and use it to get your rights just as they use it to take away your rights.

Another reason why the working classes are the boy of the social family is because they fight so bitterly among themselves over small and foolish differences. They squabble over made unionism and Socialism, and while they squabble the capitalists take the delphia who granted to one corporation very clothes off their backs. So excited do the right, to establish a reign of terror in the working people get over unionism and the city of brotherly love. One man, Socialism that I believe the wealthy might President Welsh of the Union Traction

LABOR DEMAGOGUES.

What a Fakir Writes to the St. Paul Dispatch.

While the American Federation of Labor was in session in New York, musing the banner of Pomeroyism, a St. Paul labor fakir sent the following item to the St. Paul Dispatch for publication :

"Union labor people are growing mor-active in opposition to strikes and boycotts as a solution of labor troubles. They are beginning an agitation on the tines of universal brotherhood of man and co-operation as the better way to bring about harmony between capital and labor. The leaders realize that they are unable to cope with the questions arising from reduced wages through strikes, as the employers, in most instances, have power enough to enforce their regulations.

"It is contended by leaders of organized labor that co-operative shops and facto-ries, moral sussion and legislative action are the weapons that can be more effectively used to redress the wrongs of the working people.

"The walking delegate is almost a thing of the past in so far as being an agitator, an mizer whe counsels union and conthe or servative method has taken his place. More people are being converted to the idea every month that a peaceful revolution of A country will come about. and the there will in, the fature, however distant, be a time when the capitalist and laboring men will discuss their relative post tions with each other without passion, and on an intellectual basis.

"They believe that the employer of the future will give more study to the condition. of the laboring people."

Tur Philadelphia strike was a splendid Christmas present to the business people of that city. Just think of it how a strike of this sort inteferes with the b a great city. But who is to blame for this state of affairs? The citizens of Philapeel their natural skin off without their knowing it. This baby ratile is a great prize for the rich. It gives consent of the sovereigns, the people.

A MARRIED SPRANCHER



ster! Isn't spinster-hood left bchind when a person marries? Loft behind? No, marriago is no more a saving ordinance than is baptism, and that it does not change our natures many a married bachelor

and spinster can testify.

low, having lived on this little flying ball some years, I know whereof I peak. By the way, did you ever meet Mehitable Long? She lived many years in that old farmhouse behind the big spreading oak on the way to Hoppertown. Mehitable had character, quantitles of it, and very good of its kind,

Her father was no Carthaginian, and did not lay her helpless baby hands on the altar of home and country, compelling her to take an oath against that emy of womankind-matrimony. Not at all. Yet she was as decided as though she had been eath-bound. Now, don't misunderstand me. Mehitable was no fool, and did not go about railing against the men. She treated all frankly and courteously, and had warm friends of both sexes. But the pyramid of Egypt was not more firmly based on Its native soil than she was on a determination to remain, through good and evil report, a fixed member of the highly-respected and pespectable sister-hood of spinsters. She used to declare: "The legend on my tombstone shall be "Mehitable Long, spinster; age ninety-nine; never had an offer.'"

Time sped on, and treated my friend, in its liberal way, with its bitter and its sweet, but not once had she swerved from her early determination, and I should have as soon thought of hearing that the great pyramid had been caught waltzing with the sphinx as to hear that Mehitable Long contemplated treachery to the sisterhood

Like a thunderbolt dropped from a cember sky came the news that Mehitable was engaged to be married to a man. You may pronounce the close of my assertion a superfluity, as women generally marry men; but I emphatically declare that my astonishment was intensified by that very fact. It seemed to me that Mehitable's marriage should change the whole natural order of things.

But why linger? She married, and cent-with her husband, too-on a wedding tour. Somehow, it could have been borne with more equanimity had they taken separate journeys.

In process of time, after the effects of the shock had somewhat subsided, I went to pay the married spinster a visit. Several years had passed since her catastrophe, and her family now bered three, the third one being littie Hope, a child born in the memorable blizzard of 1888, and as remarkable as the child of a spinster and a blizzard should be. Now, do not for a moment think that I am casting any reflections upon the exceedingly worthy Jeremiah, who bears the trials of his life, and cially of his married life, with a ortitude approaching, if not reaching, ablimity.

On the way to the home of my rec



Hope's, I wondered, an hereditary trait, intensified, as such traits sometimes are? Had Jeremiah ever felt in his

secret soul that one woman was some times too many? Supper-time came, and with it Jeremiah. He received me very cordially. did Jeremiah. He was always most pleasant to the early friends of Mehitable; from a sense of honor, I think, for

Jeremiah was an honorable man. He must have felt, and keenly at times, that he had dared to set at naught one of the great natural laws, and that a life of atonement would scarcely condone the error.

It suddenly dawned upon me, at the. phatic reprost for some absent-minded neglect of the rites of hospitality, that Mehitable was still some distance from the vine age, and still stood with considerable firmness upon her own roots. My visit at the home of my friend had a certain spiciness at times that made it decidedly exhilarating. Miss Hope

was no small factor there, and of course the midget had a realizing sense of her own importance. All the wells of Jeremiah's being were filled to the brim with love for the child-and she was, most times, a nice, loving little thing, Her mother's keen insight into the follies and weaknesses of men were her's, too

"Mamma," she said one day, from her morning tollet, "see how my apron is tied! Papa did it./ Just like a man. Mans can't do anything. Such gumps! I do wonder if any mans ever had common sense?"

Usually Mehitable would take exception to Miss Hope's wholesale criticism of mankind, but just now, being absorbed in studying the only kind of literature she abominated, and the only kind she had time to read now-the cook-book-her daughter's remarks were unheeded.

Mrs. Jeremiah's single life had been spent in the school-room, or among her books, and so she found herself less skillful in housekeeping than her better trained sisters. Not being one of those who die and make no sign, the strong language with which she interlarded her household duties was sometimes startling, and, from its very originality, decidedly strengtening-that is, to me -and I fancy to Jeremiah, for his lamentations were always-almost always-silent ones.

I had forgotten to say that some time before my visit the host had met with a narrow escape from a broken neck by breaking his thigh, and poor Mehitable had been for weeks, with all her other duties, the nurse of a helpless, nervous man. Her patience seems to have been worn guite threadbare, and she shocked into speechlessness, one day, poor little Mrs. Breecheslover by adjuring Jeremiah to be sure, the next time he went into bone breaking, to make it his neck and have done with it once and forever. Still, for all that, she neglected no wifely duty, and her's was a Jeremiah without his lamentations.

· Next to Hope-raising, a process requiring at times, long, slender memen-toes from the apple trees about, was, in the mind of Mehitable, cooking and baking, particularly cake-making and baking. On cake-making day we all walked softly, like Agag, thinking, unlike that poor pagan, "surely the bit-terness of death has come," and Mehitable was generally left to wrestle alone with her burden. Jeremiah then stalked silently to his fields, and I not so silently, for I must talk back, but speedily to my room. Of course, Hope, with the perversity of original sin, rlways made herself particularly obsoxious on such occasions, and receivedan ordinary prelude to cake-makingan apple-twig tattoo in consequence. If the cake turned out all right, you would hear ascending from the kitchen, in Mehitable's rich, sweet voice, "Lead, kindly Light," and presently a cheery: "Gravsalda, come down and see my cake; it's a daisy!" Mehitable would be slangy at times, though she scrupulously taught Hope that slang was a very improper thing for her to use. Then I would venture fearlessly into the presence, and taste of the well-behaved cake; and Hope, sunny and bright, after the apple-twig tonic, would share with me in the feast and the favor. And when Jeremiah appeared. at the dinner, he would have his share of cake and sunshine, while peace reigned triumphant. But-let it be otherwise. Let the cake, after promises of good behavior, fall into the wulks-as it sometimes did when taken from the oven-and be streaked all through with faint hints of what it might have been, and vory solid assertions as to what it was-then, O, my countrymen! O, Jeremiah, Graysaids and little Miss Midget, be-ware! No "Lead, kindly Light" as-conded from the lower regions; but an ominous silence, broken at intervais by more ominous mutterings of wrath. Then a silent Jeremiah, an appletwigged but not penitent Hope, and a resentful and disgusted Graysaida, take their places at the dinner table, presided over by a weary, worn, melancholy, abusive and exceedingly sarcas-tic hostess. Jeremiah unfortunately mentions the fact that Mrs. Methodocia is making cake for the fair, and innocently adds that she is a very successful cake maker. So like a man! Mehitable, with a gleam in her dark eyes not exactly loving, snaps out that as hismeaning the hapless Jeremiah's-highest aim in life is to eat cake, it is a great pity he had not married the ac-complished Mrs. Methodocia; and then goes on to say, in a general way, that Gail Hamilton never spoke a truer truth than when she declared the most deper: and we were soon exchanging reminiscences of the past and news of the present. This conversation was not instruly unahared by Miss Hope, who was so often and so emphatically sup-pressed by her mother that she confided to her favorite doll the opinion that "We womans was too many to have in the house." Was this belief of Miss

er, and he whispered to himself, "Poor Margaret! Perhaps the ghost of those long neg-

lected years of married life rose to confront him in that silent room, He wondered, as he sat there, how he would feel if this absence was forever -if she were really dead! He remembered her patient forbearance, her sweet nature, her affectionate heart, that he had so often set aside. Yes, she had always loved him, he knew that. As he sat and pondered in the loneliness of that room the scales fell from his eyes. He saw clearly his negect, his selfishness, his blindness. He had an abundance of time to be sorry table, when the host received an em-Jin, for six months is quite a period to live through when one is miserable. One day, in Brussells, Margaret handed Aunt Elizabeth a most loverlike letter.

> "Read it, Aunt Elizabeth," said she with shining eyes, "I believe Robert really begins to miss me at last."

But she stayed the six months, and in the sight-seeing in the Old World forgot, in a measure, the long years of pain that lay behind. Her eyes took on a brighter, happier expression, the face filled out into its old roundness, and in the bracing atmosphere of Aunt Elizibeth's presence, new scenes and new people, Margaret, at thirty, began to look more like the old Margaret of twelve years ago.

And Robert Allison? As the months rolled by and it became nearly time to expect her, he could scarcely understand the impatience with which he walted. He longed inexpressibly to ee her again, to tell her how much he had missed her, and that he had never ceased to love her. After all, she was his wife, the one creature in the world nearest him. He treated her with coldness and indifference, but he knew now that he had always loved her. He would never let her go again, he thought -dear Margaret!

Among the ankious watchers for the great steamer that was expected one morning steod a tall, handsome man. He walked back and forth with eager impatience, as the great ship came nearer and nearer.

Ah, now she was nearly at her pier: now she had reached it. What a sceno that was. What a torrent of kisses and embraces were given and exchanged. What a clattering of voices. What laughs and what tears. A few uninterested spectators who stood by noticed particularly the figure of a tall, beautiful woman, clad in a dark blue dress She was closely followed by a little old lady, in black, and she seemed to be looking for some one; but not long, for. with a little cry of joy, she saw her husband and as Robert Allison felt the fresh, sweet lips press his own so lovingly, and beheld, after six long, weary months of waiting, that beloved face. he vowed that henceforth and forever the first care of his life would be to make her happy, and he realized as he had never before, as he held her close. close to his heart, the tender forbearance of a woman's love. He had found out what life was without her, and he told her himself, as he looked into the radiant face, that without her it was not worth living.

Aunt Elizabeth smiled a shrewd little smile when Margaret told her, a few days afterward.

"My dear," said she, in that wise way of hers, "men need to be handled with the nicest of tact and judgment. Married life is apt to blunt the keen edge of affection, and prove monotonous, but, in spite of carelessness and indifference, the love is there. It only needs careful training to bring it to the surface. Don't merge your individuality into that of your husband, and when you find yourself running into a rut. run away and see the world and its ways. Meekness is one of the finest of virtues, but we can have too much of it. There, my dear, I have preached long enough. Any one can see that Robert is a changed man. I am glad he profite by the lesson we gave him. But, then, I knew he would," and Aunt Elizabeth bestowed an affectionate pat on Margaret's shoulder, as she left the room "Yes, Aunt Elizabeth," said Margaret, looking after her with grateful eyes, "if it had not been for you life would have been a very different matter." And as she heard her husband's step, and looked into a face that was not cold or indifferent any longer, she felt inexpressibly thankful to wise, worldly, good, shrewd Aunt Elizabeth. -Susan Hubbard Martin.

OUR WIT AND HUMOR.

CURRENT PRODUCTIONS OF THE FUNNY WRITERS.

Farmer Oatcake's Letter to Profes Jones of Bumpus College-A Terrible Revenge-It Was Only a Bonnet-Liumorous and Satirical Notes.



in' into fame. Fer Jim was allers smart, y' know, and

hed the sand and grit. And once he started on a thing, was never known to quit.

He writ us from the college, and it

wa'n't to our surprise, That he had gone in trainin' for a little

exercise. His studies, they had kept him close, he wanted recreation,

Which wasn't full afforded by the summer's short vacation.

He said the exercise was this-I disremember all-A-kickin' 'round upon the ground p little leather ball.

Well, he's come home to us at lastleast, I guess it's Jim-

He looks as if a cannon ball 'd beer

sportin' 'round with him. We've tried in every way we could to save his constitution,

And filled him full of stitches fer to hinder dissolution.

Why, sir, I fit at Gettysburg, have marks on every limb.

But I'm a reg'lar beauty show compared along with Jim!

I don't know what you care to do to call the matter square:

They tell me there's no precedent that's quoted anywhere. He has got a broken finger, and has got

a splintered nose, He's got a leg so swollen that he can' git in his clothes:

His head's so badly battered that you can't no outline trace; He's even lost the freckles off from

what was once a face.

The only thing fer you to do, as I am or my mettle,

Is to figure up the damages and send me check to settle.

when Jim went to college he was stylish, pert and trim

And wasn't no such image as you've made outen him.

So I am in fer damages and expect goodly sum,

As slaughter wasn't mentioned in your blamed curriculum. -S. H. Gray.

A Careful Wife. A couple of New York ladies were

conversing about one thing and another after the manner of women. "Mrs. Sampleby has not been to see me in a long time," remarked one of the ladies.

"She hasn't got time to make calls She has to take care of and be with her husband all the time."

"I didn't know that he was sick." "Of course, he isn't sick. On the contrary, he is in the enjoyment of the

best of health. If he was sick she wouldn't have to watch him all the time."

Only Her Bonn

A NOVEL TRAVELING EXHIBIT.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always on the alert for something good, have struck a novel idea to introduce, exhibit and advertise their s northern grown seeds. This is done by means of an advertising car, an famor illustration thereof appears herewith. This car is in charge of three experts who are thoroughly familiar and versed with seed growing. The car inside and out is a marvel of beauty and elegance and is fit out regardless of cost and is being run and exhib-

THE SALZER SEED EXHIBIT CAR.

leaders among seedmen, such as fire vegetables and vegetable seeds, are exhibited to perfection, and then there is an endless array of farm seeds, corns, wheats, oats, rye, barley, sand vetch, lupine, lathyrus, sacaline, amber cane, kaffir corn, Jerusalem corn and hundreds of other varieties of seeds and crops on exhibition. Particular notice is due to their marvelous collection of heavy cropping potatoes, their \$1,000 oat, just imported from Russia, and Silver King barley, cropping in 500 different places in America in 1895, over 100 bushels per acre.

The car is visited daily by hundreds, yea we may say thousands of people, and nothing so catches the eye and rivets the attention of the farmer than the great bed of different varieties of grasses, clovers and fodder plants that are exhibited in one end of the car, or as one great dairyman of Elgin, Ill., said upon seeing this magnificent display of grasses, "I have seen the World's Fair and

It is only possible in a newspaper article to give but a faint idea of the beauty and attractiveness of this car. It must be seen to be appreciated but it only strengthens the idea amongst farmers and others that a firm that can exhibit such excellent products, grown from their own seeds, on their own farms, is the firm to tie to when you want choice northern grown seeds. Seeds that never disappoint! They issue a large catalogue of farm and vegetable seeds which is malled to any address upon receipt of 5 cents, for postage. W. N.

FOR WOMEN ONLY.

Wash the face every morning and evening in warm water. Follow the morning ablution by dashing cold water over it. Use soap at night.

If the hands chap wash them in warm water at night, partially dry them. rub cold cream well into their skin and don a pair of loose, fingerless kid gloves.

Thorough drying is half the secret of pretty hands. In cold weather, when the slightest dampness will cause the hands to chap, they should be rubbed with almond meal after drying with a towel

To keep the skin soft rub it frequently with cold cream. To keep it free from wrinkles, massage it once a week. To keep it clear in color take plenty of exercise and eat nourishing easily digested food.

The nails should be soaked in warm, scapy water every three days, and when the cuticle is loosened it should be pressed back and trimmed with a pair of sharp scissors. The nails should be cut on the sides, filed in oval shape, polished slightly with powder, washed again, dried and polished with a TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE, If your dealer cannot supply you, send to fac-tory, caclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style and state and state and state and chamois rubber.

Business Chance-A Good Income We pay you to sell fruit trees. STARK NURSERIES, Louisians, Mo.; Rockport, III.

You can always greet one Prairie town-thip (Can.) man with a Pleasant Day', be-sause that's his name.





linois, Iowa Minne-

s transported at once into a very fairyland where flowers and vines and forage and fruits and vegetables luxuriate and abound in great abundance. Of course the great specialties which have made the John A. Salzer Seed Co.

ited in Wisconsin, Il-

sota, and other states,

Upon entering it, one

Barnum's Circus, but this exhibit beats them all!"

A figured black walnut tree in West Virginia is valued at \$4,000 by its owner, who has refused forit an offer of \$3,000. Circassia is our only competitor in walnut mednetics production.

The Philadelphia Mint is busy making cents for use in local eight-cent fares and in 3-cent fares in Detroit. At present they are hard to get.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR DOUCLAS \$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD. If you pay 84 to 80 for shoes, ex-amine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for OVER IOO STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled work men. Wo





The road to a man's heart was through his ston

ant friend, I amused myself by im react friend, I amused myscil by im-gining the changes the experiences of married life might have produced. She and always been fond of standing on intellectual heights, and her dearest and most intimate friends were the oc-corpants of her treasured library; and with her fine taste and keen apprecia-tion of liberature was a corresponding

with her fine taste and keen apprecia-tion of literature was a corresponding indice of the hum-drum, never-ending round of household work. How will it be now, with both Jere-miah and little Hope to feed and care the? Has she become a vine, hanging aver the wall-metaphorically Jere-miah;—a vine fruitful in household works? Can it be that my friend, Mewho always stood so unc agly on her own roots, has by aging matrimony vine? And is Jere-

"Centripolis" screamed the con-motor, and gathering together creat, addie-sized and little bundles, I went for the contract of the server to my former of the server the server to my friend, Mehitable, with a combination of Mehitable, Jeremiah and bliggerd by hor side, in the form of Miss Hope. In justice to the little midget, lot me or the bliggerd side was targely unperay the blizzard side was rarely upper-

hearty greeting, "I am very glad a see you once more, Graysaida"--her et same for me in the happy spinster sys-was reassuring. She had not mite lost her identity, then, in the hickets of matrimonial perplexities and folicities. We had only to walk cross a little common to be at her pert and we was seen action of the second

HUMOROUS.

There is a difference between a cold and the grip, but you will not realize it until you' receive the doctor's bill .--Truth.

Learned in History-Teacher: "When did the thirty years' war commence?" Pupil: "I don't know, sir; but if you will tell me when it left off I can reckon up."-Fliegende Blactter.

"Where do you live, Johnny?" asked the nice young woman in the waifs' mission. "Dunno." "You don't know?" "Naw! wasn't home de last time de folks moved."-Detroit News.

"How vain you are, Effe! Looking at yourself in the glass!" "Vain, Aunt Emma? Me vain! Why, I don't think myself half as good looking as I really am!"-Du Maurier in Punch

Weary Watkins-Wot's de matter pardner? Did she throw water in yer face? Hungry Higgins-Only on me face; only on me face. I had the pres-ence of mind to shut me mouth when I seen it coming .- Indianapolis Journal. Old gentleman (putting a few ques-tions)-Now, boys-ah-can you tell me what commandment Adam broke when he took the forbidden fruit? Small scholar (like a shot)-Please, sir, th' warn't no commandments then, sir!-Tit-Bits.

Shakespeare mentions perfumes as in common use in his time.



me, the market woman f here.

She-Those are not vegetables, that's my new bonnet .-- Fliegende Blaetter.

Terrible Revens



Policeman-Is that so? A thief stole your best suit of clothes while you were

Victim-Yes, and I wish it would fit him!-Truth.

"By Jove, I left my pocketbook under my fillow!" "Oh, well, your servant is honest, isn't she?" "That's just it-she'll take it right up to my wife!"-Chicago Record.

CURIOUS NOTES.

The deepest gold mine in the world is at Eureka, Cal., depth, 2,200 feet. The Pearl Lumber company of Wambega, Ont., has a whistle on its saw mill that can be peard forty miles. Green lake, Colorado, is said to be the

most elevated body of water in the world, having an altitude of 10,252 feet

above sea level. The longest word in the dictionary is palatopharingeolaryngeal. The next longest is transubstantiationalist.

Railroad authorities say that the +> erage locomotive travels upwards eff 20,000 miles in the course of a year.

The largest private house in Great Britain is known as "Wentworth Manor." It is the property of Earl Fitzwilliams.

Mexico's largest gold nugget was found at Planchas Placers, Sonore, in the spring of 1892. It weighed 141/2 pounds.

Well-borers at Los Angeles, Cal. have discovered a mastodon tooth at a depth of 46 feet beneath the surface. The smallest known bird is a species

of West Indian and Central American humming bird that is only an inch in length and weighs 20 grains. According to Oriental tradition, the

tomb of "Noah, the Ark builder," is in the small town of Nakhtchevau, near the foot of Mount Ararat. It is said to be a niche in the wall of an abandoned fortress.

Saves a Fortune.

Montercy, Tenn., (Special)-One of our prominent citizens here, Col. James E. Jones, secretary and treasurer of the Cumberland Mount in Coal Co., is on the high road to make his fortune, and attributes the fact to his recent cure from the tobacco habit. He was an inveterate user of tobacco for many years, consuming so much as to make serious inroads on both his purse and his health. One box of No-To-B c completely cured him, and he gained seven pounds in less than two weeks. Within three days after starting to use No-To-Bac the desire for tobacco was entirely gone. Col. Jones says to all tobacco users that No-To-Bac will do as recommended and is worth by far more than its weight in gold.

Italy and Switzerland have practically agreed upon the Simplon tunnel plans. Heavy subsidies are granted by the Italian Government and by different towns.

SINGERS AND ARTISTS GENERALLY are users of "Brown's Bronchial Troches for Hoarsc-ness and Throat Troubles. They afford in-

Mexico is a pretty big country. The new census points to a population of over 14,-000,000 and to a list ol 196 cities.

A train on the South Shore Railroad from Dulath to Marquette, Mich., was delayed the other day by running over three young deer playing on the track.

They tell of a directory man in La Crosse, Wis., who turned in the name of Carrie C. Noyle, a widow, as "Kerosene Oil."

Irrigation in Dakota

Is causing that much maligned section of the Western country to blossom like the rose. Quoting from a published article on the subject, it is stated that "Men who are accustomed to farming in non-irrigated districts are slow to believe the removes of supermous yields believe the reports of enormous yields of all kinds of farm products in those sections of the country where irrigation is practiced." An irrigated 40 acre farm oduces better results than a 640 acre farm cultivated in the ordinary way. In a few weeks we hope to be able to publish various items from different individuals giving their personal experience in irrigation farming. In the meantime send for a free copy

of an illustrated pamphlet in reference to Irrigation in Dakota, published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y Co. Address, George. H. Heafford, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

It might be a pretty good thing for Africa if Abyssinia, say, had a Monroe Doctrine and could enforce it.



SHE IS IN A CONVENT, tered the State of Vermont, having as a vo set a fooliah fashion for coachman

AT LAST.

The First Heiress to Inaugurate the Custom of Mariying the Coachmon-Reason for Her Desertion of Hin. Never Made Known.



she figured as one of the most mysterious disappearances the press of the country has ever tried to fathom. Her elopement with Schilling on Sept. 9. 1884, her subsequent appearance as a chorus girl and then her strange departure, in what direction no one could say, were successive chapters in an always interesting story of metropolitan life. Additional interest was given to the case from the wealth and high business standing of Giovanni P. Morosini, who was an intimate friend and associate of the late Jay Gould.

The discovery of Victoria Morosini is beyond question or doubt, as the following details will fully establish. Schilling's own search for his runaway wife, carried on as it was under great difficulty, was followed by the public with dramatic interest. Many persons volunteered to aid him, but sentiment and a sense of fair play proved feeble



clue the chance remark of a Massa- | husbands. She would find after eleven VICTORIA MOROSINI IS FOUND seen Victoria out driving with a young ady in East Dorset, Vt., and that the was later seen with a sister of the Order of St. Joseph in Vermont. 'I -era are in that State three convents of the order of St. Joseph.

The reception room of the Rut and Convent is at the left as one enter. the building on the first floor. In the .ear and at the west is a school-room wsere children from the city are taught by the nuns, who are always dressed in black, except for the white band across their forehead.

In the rear to the east is the nuns private chapel, which has an exit to the east lawn. A stairway leads from the right of the main entrance to the second floor. In the northeast corner of second floor is the main music room, connecting with other and smaller music rooms.

The most practiced eye would fail to discover in the building anything beyond the simple outfittings of a convent, with parochial school accommodations.

There must be at least eight planos in the various music rooms, and one of them was notably finer than the rest. This fact was noted as the first break from the monotony which characterizes the institution.

Several of the boarders' chambers are on the second floor. As a rule these boarders are girls who are there to receive an education, and are rarely over seventeen years of age. The convent contains seventeen or eighteen boarders at present.

It was learned later that a woman boarder in the convent owned the expensive plano in the music-room, and that she taught music to both day pupils and nuns. In passing back to the weapons against money and the social | head of the stairs a second view of the

years' seclusion another foolish fashion-the titled husband. The game of marriage is serious enough for the society girl at either extreme of the social ladder, whother it ends in castle or cloister.

The Vermont home of this orphan of the world has a natural setting worthy of any ducal palace. She can see from her convent window Mount Killington, (Where Victoria Morosini is hiding.) 1,300 feet above the sea, with Pico and Shrewsbury as its mountain outports to the east. The Taconic range, with here and there outcroppings of marble, shuts out the Champlain waters to the west. The convent stands not far from Otter Creek, and Victoria is frequently seen of a pleasant day strolling with children or nuns along the valley road. Life at St. Joseph's Convent is a sim-

ple and somewhat rigorous routine of work and prayer, extending from daybreak until 9.30 in the evening, when all lights in the building are put out.



ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

The nuns rise at 5.30 a.m., go to prayers at 6, mass at 7 and breakfast at 7.30. Those boarders who are of age, or old enough to take care of themselves, do not eat with the nuns unless they choose to. They can have private tables and such food as they may order. Victoria has a table by herself, but she often dines with the Mother Superior.

The nuns do chamberwork from 7.30 to 8.30, and the time until 9 is spent in preparations for school, which continues from 9 until noon. The dinner hour is from 12 to 1, and school again from 1 until either 3 or 4, when all the nuns walk out with the children. They sometimes take boarders or children out shopping; the smaller ones play on the convent lawn; the older ones walk, in pleasant weather, along the Otter Creek road from Center Rutland to Haven's Boiling Springs.

The evening schedule is not quite as barron of relieving incident. After supper, at 6, and prayers in the chapel, at 7, comes, usually, a play hour for the children; when music and games are in order. Victoria is often at the piano in the evening, and shows a marked fond ness for children. At 9.30 the convent is dark and qulet.

A dull life, to be sure, for a young But the world is wrong. Victoria, to all appearances, is where she is the hap piest.

GIRL IN A TRANCE.

Went to Sleep Some Days Ago and In Still Comatose.

Miss Jessie Wiley, 22 years old, of New Brunswick, who came to New York the other day to visit friends, has fallen into a trancelike sleep, and no one has been able to awaken her. She was intending to spend Thanksgiving with friends, and arrived there on Wednesday afternoon. She was tired and went to bed almost at once. At supper time her friends tried to awaken her, and failing, became alarmed and sent for Dr. Ferguson of Ogden avenue and High Bridge road. He tried his best to arouse her, and worked with her all night, but with no better success than the family had had. The next day she was removed to Fordham Hospital, and later Dr. Scott of that hospital had her taken to the home of other friends of her's in Powell place. She is still there. During the time between when she was taken there and last week three or four more physicians have been attending her, and they have tried every means they know of te arouse Miss Wiley, from sticking pins into her flesh to giving her shocks with an electric battery. They have succeeded upon sev-

PERSONAL.

Henri Rochefort no longer haunts the boulevards of Paris, but lives the life of a literary recluse.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling attends to a' of her husband's correspondence ancarefully guards him against would-b intrudera

President Diaz of Mexico at 65 pos sesses the bodily and mental activity o. a man of 20, due, he says, to the fact that he has been a great eater and a good sleeper.

In the freshly published memoirs o Mrs. De Morgan, widow of the dis tinguished mathematician, Charle Lamb is described as a "small-man quaint and old-fashioned, and greatly given to indulgence in chaff." And or one occasion, as Mrs. De Morgan records, "he was indulging in a bottle o London stout."

William E. Gladstone receives more requests for his autograph than any other man in the world. In one day recently twenty-five letters reached Hawarden from various parts of the world politely asking for specimens o the grand old man's chirography. Mr Gladstone is too busy to gratify the wishes of autograph collectors, and his secretary so informs correspondents.

8100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a con-stitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is jaken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the discare and giving the patient strength by building up the con-stitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so queck

faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists; 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Don't bother other people with stories of your troubles. There are other troubles, and your neighbors have them.

Hegeman's Campbor les with Giverine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilbians, Piles, &c. C. O. Clark Co. New Haven, Co

About all the Governors who jumped on the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight seem to want to become Senators now, Clark of Arkansaw especially.

FITS-All Pitsstopped free by Dr. Kline's Grees Nervo Restorer, NoFitsalter tes brastay's tes Introduceures, Treatistant's Zurai tothefre to Fit cases, beau to or, knine, Sil archist, Fuits, Fa

Some of the people who keep their con-sciences in their pockets must have extra small pockets built apurpose.

HALF-FARE EXCURSION

To Virgania and the Carolinas.

Jan. 14 and 28 the Big Four route, in connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio woman of so many accomplishments. More to her liking, the world might say, would be that pleasing picture of Father Moreaini and his daughter Julia at the Horse Show, which attracted the attention of the throng a few days ago. But the world is wrong. Victoria, to all Chicago.

The recent snowstorm helped trade in New Engrand a great deal by 'moving rub-bers.'

effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading drug-

gists. 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 substitut

CALIFORNIA FIO SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. I NEW YORK, M.B.

W. N. U. St. I.-964-1. When answering advertisements kindly moniton this paper.



CASUALLY OBSERVED. Non-producers are the harshest erib

Your weakness is the sum of your ap-

Habit is not merely a hard master,

People who think demand idealism;

There are days when each of us is un-

able to see good in anything, and on

those days, so far an is possible, we

should abstala from passing judgment.

safeguards against the human ten-

dency toward excessive culture of the

head and stomach at the expense of

There is pleusure and profit and no small satisfaction 1 shating frombleso and paintui ills by using Parker's Ginzer Tonic.

The historians of the year 2020 may give Oleveland credit for being the original Jingo. Such is life!

"Manson's Magio Cora Salve."

Warranted to they or money refunded. Ask yo suggist for it. Price 15 conts.

Backbone, Gimbet and Mink are three Kentucky postofices, Dodo, Bantam and Revenge are across the great valley in Ohio.

SYRUP FIGS

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 sys-

tem offectually, dispels colds, head-

aches and fevers and cures habitnal

constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever pro-

duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-

ceptable to the stomach, prompt in

its action and truly beneficial in its

blesome

The bleycle is another of nature's

but also a vigilant guardian.

those who see want realism.

petite.

the legs.

Every Test Case Dec ded in its Favor. GREATEST HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

The preve ding theous and curing the afficted of remost is more to man approaches 's Divira." A pust think of sees ing 75 to 100 betters in one mail product think of sees ing 75 to 100 betters in one mail structure to greate and one far more than its even every to the set and one far more than its even every to the set and one far more than its even every if there is no seen in your town always write divers its more in should be without it it. We a soft is to be been and does a forow-only ever a section to the section guaranteed ever the AdDRTS fully post tot. Boy to you the farm and the is the set is and does a forow-only ever a section guaranteed ever these AdDRTS fully post tot. The semple hills for 10 for the set is in a set in the semple hills for its prevent serve a Greate triaintectant of the human system, have doe or bills.



Absolutely cures Rheuma-tism, Notatica, Neuraigia, Dispepis, Backache, Asih-ma, Catirrh, Siespiessness, Nervousness Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Heirt Weakness, Toothache, Ear-ache, Croup, Sweiling, La Grippe, Malaria, Creepig Nushness, Bronchitis, Par-alysis and Prevents Vevers.

HFLP FOR ALL.

BY LARD FOLK ALLA. BY JAND 'BUDG, West DUUTH, Minn. The time a year ago I as oblighed to user to es, how, thank G-c, a d yon and the results and hen use of 'a DROI'N', I an active and able to al-to all the duits as if my mac did calling. Had my ble not issen (brunic before I legan to u + your berial real cidy I for perfectly satisfied that I do have been more than convalencent. Later on II avain let yos know how I am doing." 18, 1800. REV T. J. MAKET. tend to

REV T. J. MAXERT isoposth of your % DROPP to serinfy that you form to DROPP to serinfy that you form to L. Andoned indu-er white and man to L. Andoned indu-er white the base assess for 1 as grading threads for many years phere who need under beind as 1 am KOPP will give them." U.K. MATTYRON, Ban Lernar-line. Calif.

hildren were sick with typhoid fover, had been sick for days. I gave him 's DBU-PB' and now he is up and all her two have been sick sight weeks. I he gradest remely in the world and I ur agent at remely in the world and I ur agent at remely in the second and I C. A. SWANSON, Lake Wilson, Minn.

b-ttle of '5 DROPS' which you sent as so which that I am now able to g-av. I am able to sleep all night and most currel."

FERDINAND MEHLA. Su pension Bridge New York.

Pressess of 1887 9616 Place. Chicago, dy and in her whole arm and, thicago, dy and in her whole arm and, thicago, which is to use a meany dramation or menty was triad without success. One ROIS' coeff: armd her. She he, now I is to all her friends and continuing to She to all services.

Write To Day for Agents' Term: SWANSON RHEUMAIIC CURE CD., 167 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL

VICTORIA MOROSINL (As She is To-day.)

> Victoria has not taken the vows of a nun. There is no evidence that she intends to. She lives at the convent,

> dresses in black exactly like the sisters of St. Joseph, except for the white fore-

> head band. While her convent life is as plain, isolated and uneventful as that of the strictest ascetic, she is not sub-

> ject to the discipline of the institution

beyond her wish. She has grown some-

what stouter since the days when she danced in tights with mandoline and

song at the Casino, while her German

husband made \$2 a day as a Sixth ave-

Her hair, the glimpse of it one can

see behind her black veil, is still brilliant and without trace of age or grief. Victoria often walks out with a nun

or the mother superior and ocasionally

alone. A peculiarity of her Lead dress

is that she wears no covering but a

black veil. Until within a year this vell

has fallen over her face in the public

street, but latterly she draws it about

her face so as to complex : cover her

complexion and fine features only show

to better advantage. Her life of social

distinction is gone, but her beauty has

not been shrouded, even by the nunnery. Her face, rediscovered after a de-cade, is as much of a mystery as her

life. It is one of the sweetest faces in Rutland. There is neither romance nor

grief in its regular proportions. If the

should elect to return to New York she

would be conspicuous for her graces in

nue car conductor.

prestige of New York's leading fam-; plano disclosed a white rose dropped files. at the side of the manual. It was a

The detective instinct of scores of mute witness of the story of Victoria persons who have followed this case as | Morosini's life. This piano was hers. Poe used to run down the thread of and the fallen rose was hers, and she tracic mystery, led in almost every in-stance to the doors of a cloister. This was in the convent-a boarder and nuns' teacher, and a lover of flowers and refuge seemed to be the most natural children.

VICTORIA MOROSINI. (In Days Gone By.)

one for her, and when Victoria's mother died, Dec. 3, 1893, and and the funeral was delayed four days, many of those who went to the little private chapel of the sisters of Charity in Mount Saint Vincent's Convent, where the funeral services were held, hoped to identify the daughter in the crowd of praying nuns. But the solemn day passes without- a sign of her. That Victoria attended the funeral there is little doubt. She had been living at Rutland for about a year, under the name of Miss Baldwin, and was in the habit of visiting her family at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson once or twice a year. So that the reconciliation was, as had been



eral occasions in getting her enough aroused to murmur a word or two, but then she falls back into the same deathlike sleep.

Ants Remain Torpid All Winter. People of almost all nations have believed that ants lay up food for winter. The atleged fact is mentioned many times in ancient and modern literatures and is directly stated in the Book of Proverbs. They do no such thing. During the winter they remain in a torpid or semi-torpid condition.

Mrs. Charlotte Embden, a sister of guessed, a reality. The day seemed impenetrable as the Morosini's mystery when the writer en-It was the fate of Victoria Morosini age of 95. Mri. Charlotte Embden, a sister of the poet Heine, is still living, at the 10 Cash Prizes, each \$20, 200 15 Cash Prizes, each \$10, 150 28 Prizes. \$1300 .

The first prize will be given to the person who constructs the shortest sentence, in English, containing all the letters in the alphabet. The other prizes will go in regular order to those competitors whose septences stand next in point of brevity

CONDITIONS.

The length of a sentence is to be measured by the number of letters it contains, and each contestant must indicate by figures at the close of his sentence just how long it is. The sentence must have some meaning. Geographical names and names of persons cannot be used. The contest closes February 15th, 180G, and the results will be published one week later in case two or more prize-winning sentences are equally short the one first received will be given preference. Every competitor whose sentence is less than 116 letters in length will receive Wilkie Collins' works in paper cover, including twelve complete novels, whether he wins a prize or not. No contestant can enter more than one sentence for combine with other competitors. Residents of Omaha are not permitted to take any part, directly or indirectly, in this contest.

part, directly or indirectly, in this contest. This remarkably liberal offer is made by the WERELY WORLD-HERALD, of which the distinguished ex-congressman,

WILLIAM J. CRYAN, is Editor.

and it is required that each competing sentence be enclosed with one dollar for a year's subscription. The WEEKLY WOULD-HERALD is issued in semi-weekly sections and hence is nearly as good as a daily. It is the western champion of free silver coinage and the leading family newspaper of Address, Nebraska.

Week'y World-Herald. Omaha. Neb.

- **ZINCOLN SOCIALIST** - LABOR

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

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. -BY THE-

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311 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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BALTIMORE SOCIALISTS. AT TENTION.

The American Section of Baltimore Roorganize

One Monday, Dec. 23d a large number of ermer members of the American Section ard street for the purpose of reorganiza committee appointed to publish appeal in Baltimore Labor in which

a in Baltimore Labor in which or members are to be requested ward and rejoin the Section. Bocisis: should see that he is, to control, requestive for the second party and therefore we hope the swill not delay in bringing about strong and powerful section. The next meeting will take place on

onday night, Jan. 6th, at Labor ycsam, where we expect to see all our id fighters present. Fraternally,

THE COMMITTEE. Brnest H. Wenzel, 846 Hampton street, nore, Md

EAST ST. LOUIS, MO.

ort Central Trades and Labor Union Meeting Dec. 96, 1895.

ent Curtis in the chair. Minute beting read and approved as of previous meeting read and approved and. The Grievance Committee reported is have tried to mediate the troubles of the two Musicians Unions, but so far without any success. The report of committee was accepted and committee ordered to push of work of bringing about an ami-bleed. The Pranklin Street Church

MANCHESTER LOCAL ITEMS.

MANCHESTER LABOR is the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Manchester, N. H. . . .

Comrades this is your paper, it is on a solid basis, it cannot fail. The good it will do depends on its circulation. Let every comrade and friend of Socialism work for

. . . In the Manchester city directory, is a page advertisement paid for by the great Amoskeag Cotton Corporation (the largest in the world) in which it is stated that 8,000 employes receive \$150,000 in wages per month, or a little less than seventy-three cents a day each.

Girls are now tending seventeen looms in this city. Six months ago they tended six. There has also been invented an attachment for the gingham looms so, that now weavers run six in place of four. The Northrop loom and this new invention will throw 21,000 weavers out of employment in New England. . . .

Prof. Beemis of Chicago, states that coal is mined for 36 cents a ton. The total labor cost, at present wages, to mine and deliver a ton of coal in this city is less than 75 cents. We pay \$7. . . .

Thousands of coal miners are out of work and suffering for shoes, clothing and food : thousands of shoemakers in New England are out of work suffering for coal, clothing and food. It is our false industrial system that produces these conditions. Vote it down.

Senator William E. Chandler says the railroad corporations control the Democratic party of New Hampshire and that they also control most of the Republican party.

Who are the leaders of the two old parties in this city, this State or this Nation? Are they not, without exception, lawyers, bankers, the capitalist class! Workingmen of New Hampshire, vote for your class interests. Vote for the only working class party in the wide world, the Socialist Labor Party.

The free trade countries, the high protection countries, the gold standard countries, the silver standard countries, the bimetallic countries, are all in the same capitalistic rotten boat. A boat that has sailed 50 per cent of the population of every civilized nation into poverty. While 8 per cent, the idle parasites have stolen 80 per cent of the wealth.

MANCHESTER LABOR is the only paper in this state that stands for trade unions and the principles of organized labor. Every union should help extend its circulation.

A large number of sample copies of this paper are sent out this week. The receipt of a sample copy is an invitation to subscribe.

tion of the Socialist Labor Party has passed in Dover with twenty mem-

When the working class learn what Socialism is they will vote for it. Socialism means, my friend, that if you produce \$10 in wealth, you will have the \$10 and not the \$1.25, which you get. The average wages in this country to-day are not over \$1.25 a day, And yet Hon. Carroll D. Wright shows that we produce \$1,888,0% in wealth each year.

The papers state that the great Amoskeag Company will raise wages about 5 per This \$40,000,000-corporation incent. ested \$200,000 in this city about seventyfive years ago. The \$200,000 has ''earned' \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 and is still at work. The 8,000 wage-slaves who work for these

weakening of unionism in the vario trades, the Central Labor Union has lost some of its brightest and most active wo ers, and this has a tendency to make the meetings of the Central Labor Union dull and monotonous.

How long this period of inactivity will last is hard to tell at present. The signs, however, point the way that it will not be ong before the tide of unionism will return in full force, and it will not be the unionism of old, of the pure and simple, it will be the new idea, the idea of independent labor unionism. The working of Holyoke are learning from the past, and they have already shown a disposition to move in the direction of the Co-operative Commonwealth. We have elected one Socialist to the City Government when all the efforts of the fakirs to boost themselves into this coveted place have proven failures. Our Socialist councilman will prove by

his works in that body that our line of policy is the only correct one to pursue. Where we had to beg for favors we can

now demand. That's what. U. C. Holyoke, Mass.

WORCESTER NOTES.

The girls employed in the 5 and 10-cent store get \$2.50 a week. They are required to make a good appearance, act as pleasant as if they owned the place and stand from ten to seventeen hours a day. Why? • • To enable the capitalist who hires them to compete with others who do likewise,

The war scare in the papers reminds us of several things, for instance: The rich man's war is the poor man's fight. • • An increased national debt for the workers to pay interest on. . . That the rulers wish to divert the minds of the people from the cause of their own misory. • • That the most sensible way of conducting the much discussed war would be to place the consecrated one and his lordship in sixteen-foot ring and let them discuss the question with meat axes. This would save a vast amount of expense, with no possibility of any loss to the public.

The street car company now charges 5 cents for bundles carried by passengers. The corruption fund must be kept up somehow.

Another Socialist has taken occasio warn Dr. Horr for his bad break. We hope Rev. Dr. Horr will study Socialism before he appears again in the public press.

Rev. Horr Challenged.

The following letter from Mrs. Avery speaks for itself: To the Editor of the Telegram

There appeared in your issue of Dec. 16 a report of Rev. Dr. Horr's sermon on 'Christianity and Social Problems, which Socialism is stated so wide of the point, as advocated by the Socialist Party of America and the Labor Social Democrats of Europe, that the lo-cal socialist organisation of Worcester has cal socialist organization of Worcester has asked me to mylte the goverend gentleman to a public debate at convenient time and place, that the grievous wrong done the Worcester and all other Socialists by the misstatements which appear in the report quoted above may be righted.

Dr. Horr will please consider this as a formal request and oblige, and address me as follows : Martha Moore Avery, 8 Boylston place,

December 21.

. . .

The Rev. Elijah Horr has executed a very graceful and dignified crawl rather than to face Mrs. Avery before a public audien His defeat was assured and his error selfconfessed by his own cowardice.

Central Labor Union Does Not Approve of President Jeffers on's Conduct.

After taking a prominent part in an municipal campaign President John Jeffer-son wound up by riding in the carriage with the Mayor-elect on the night of election. This action was denounced by members and This action was denounced by members and the meantime, and with a vi After taking a prominent part in the

PLATFORM -----SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Conve

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

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

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

Belong to the People in Common To the obvious fact that our des-

potic 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 offthe 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 emply ment, 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,

People May Be Kept In Bondage.

that the

Science and invention arel 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 abor is the obvious cause of all ecosomic servitude and political dependbe; 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 arises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other Capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall; therefore, be it Resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the

Co-operative Commonwe

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

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

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

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

2. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists. 3. municipal self government.

4. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to

be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

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

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

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION. Comrades, Give a Good Lift Right Now. Co-operate and Good Results Will Follow. CONRADES: 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, Published by: "The People," 184 William 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, 2. Socialist Labor Library No. 1, the more glorious the victory. Containing three fine lectures on Socialism At the time when the storm raged most L Socialist Library No. 2. fearfully, a number of our comrades ap-Containing a concise history of the Paris peared on deck of the little cruiser ''S. N. U." and poured oil in the "roaring sea"-Published by Bocialist Central Committee, but, comrades, this oil was very expensive for our friends. You will remember that it L "Wealth Against Commonwealth," st them \$470. by Henry D. Lleyd Published by: Harper & Brothers, Pub-This was the sum advanced by a few St. Louis comrades to the Socialist Newspaper Union. In this way these comrades sa the Socialist Newspaper Union \$600 in the ensuing year, as we secured a rebate and cheaper rates for printing and presswork. A Word With Our Readers and According to receipts under Socialist Newspaper Improvement Fund about \$100 of the money advanced have been returned press is our strongest weapon. You know to the comrades. This leaves a balance of this as well as we do. about \$360. Comrades, we beg leave to inform you cialist paper cannot be published on wind. that some of the comrades who furnished It takes money to pay the bills. Our weekly expenses have to be paid, and if

the "oil" are very much in need of money at present. Indeed, they have given their last nickel to the S. N. U. They do not trouble us, but we know full well in what embarrassed a situation 'they are and for this reason we are very anxious to resurn the money to them.

Three hundred and sixty dollars! What money, but go there and pay the little is this amount for thousands of subscribers? We request every comrade and reader of amount you owe. We do all in our power to make this paper a success in very this paper to make a little donation. If respect. Now it is for you to do your

THE SOCIALIST ALBUM.

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

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

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Published by: Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston, Mass. L. "Looking Backward"...by Ed. Bellam

Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,

- Publishers, Boston, Mara 1. "Woman of the Past, Present and
- Future.....by Aug. Bebel

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

L "A Strange Voyage."

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

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ply be compelled to give up business.

1. 1.1

"Labor and Capital" by G. A. Hochn

A Series of Socialist Pamphlets

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the other day for the poor Armenians in far away Armenia, and the same day some poor Armenians were kicked out of the posteness for any proposal accepted, and the Arrespondence Committee instructed to rent e specieus hall and make all the necessary commendation of January 36, 1895, with Eugene V. Debe as the main orstor.
We other business of importance was the function of the poor Armenian in far any proposal accepted, and the Arrespondence to hold a public massimeting on January 36, 1895, with Eugene V. Debe as the main orstor.

No othe

urned to Jan. 15, 1896.

colalist Newspaper Improvemen Fund.

Lar, Neb., Dec. 19, 1895 .- Com-Inclosed find \$1.00 in postage Inclosed find \$1.00 in postage ps. Send me one copy of the Socialist mand balance of 75 cts. ploase turn to be Socialist Newspaper Union. Were a to ansist the S. N. U. with that many or I would give it as free as the 75 cts. a that the comrades will contribute all Yours fraternally, A. V. HERMAN,

Lincoln, Neb.

TALARN IS a science which treats of the ment of civilization, but more es of the evolution of the means o ction, i. e., all that is require the individual to sustain and a ed to en adividual to sustain and mainta and with the standards of comfo ling at any perticular time and the relationship resulting therefrom. means of production consist of the and materials wherewith, and from state all wealth, i. e., u at serve to min te, and gratify human desire some who claims that in accounts gleamed from the scien m desires. as who claims that in accord a gleaned from the science at land the basis of all life, factories, machinery, rall-hs, belephones, etc., should a property of the working

people interested in our Be-

The Central Labor Union of Holyoke which was at one time considered to be the finest labor organization in Western Massachusetts is to-day a mere skeleton of its former self. Of its former twenty-four live organizations there remains barely half that number now, and even those take very little interest in their own or the Central organization.

The reasons for this deplorable decay of what was once a proud and powerful repre-sentative body, are of a general nature rather than of any one particular reason. The main reason is unquestionably the risis of 1863, which brought so much idleunion man. Several unsuccessful strikes which fell in this period added discourage ment and loss of faith to the cause of union ism in this city. The effect of all this has been the weakening and dissolution of quite a number of unions. The first to go under a number of unions. The first to go under were the three Carpenters unions, followed by the Machinists, the Bollermakers, Clerks, Stonemasons and Textile workers. The Softeners Union, Bookbinders and Papermakers kept together a few men, tut were otherwise totaly inactive.

The Molders Union has been seriously The Molders Union has been seriously handicapped by large strikes for some time. The thread dressers dissolved their union and divided the cash among the remaining few members. The Protective Labor Union, at one time the pride of Holyoke, has become paralized, owing to political scheming within its own ranks. The Barbers Union has tried hard to maintain an existence, but owing to the indif-ference of the main body of unionists, has use dwindled down in membership.

also dwindled down in membership. The only unions retaining their old-time vigor and activity are the eigermakers, bricklayers, painters, printers, steam-fitters, mason-tenders. Owing to this

show no instance that entitles him to sympathy or support from organized labor.

The score of small girls who have been on the streets until a late hour nights selling papers have got to go. Chief of Police Raymond has issued an order to Deputy Chief Amos Atkinson to put a stop to it by sending the chil-tien home and giving the parents warning. Children do not stay on the streets these cold nights without a cause, and the cause will remain though the shivering children are no longer seen. The chief should assist to remove the cause by securing to the worker the full value of his product.

The latest 'reform' paper to suspend is 'Pomroy's Advanced Thought.'' The rise, life, decline and fall of all these "reform" papers teach a lesson that is eloquent, yet one that wany fail to learn. These "reform" papers are spicy, witty, they tickle the reader, make him laugh; and yet they go down, while at the laugh; and yet they go down, while as the same time sober, strictly scientific and constructive Socialist papers live and grow, and spread, and become powerful day by day. What does it mean?—The People. day.

Rev. B. F. Eaton, pastor of All Souls Church, spoke to his congregation Sunday morning on the subject, "Universal Peace." "They shall best their swords into plowshares and their spears into prun-ing hooks, nation shall hot lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more'' was the text chosen. The rev-erend gentleman evidently has his mind set on the Co-operative Commonwealth, ai-though he may not know it by that name.

A debate held Sunday evening upon the resolve "that labor cost is the true theory of values" was decided in the affirmative.

COMRADES, do all in your power to disibute good Socialist literature. "Merris Ingland," "Looking Backward," "The England, 'Looking Backward,' 'The Bocialist Picture Album,'' 'The People's Library,'' 'The Socialist Labor Library,'' 'The Co-operative Commonwealth,'' ''A Traveler from Altruris,'' and other good books and pamphlets should be sold at all occasions.

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

Social Demands.

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

2. The United States shall obtain ossession 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 municipal franchees; but no employe shall be discharged for political rea-

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 usive right to issue money.

7. Congressional legislation provid-ing for the scientific management of ts and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resourse of the country.

S. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the

9. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt. 10. School education of all children

nder 14 years of age to be compul ory, gratuitous, and accessible to al y public assistance in meals, cloth by public assistance in meals, clo ing, books etc., where necessary.

11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp complicacy and su nptuary laws. Un abridged right of mbination.

mot give \$10, or \$5, or \$1, why, share of the work. Thousands of Se give a dime, or a nickel, and within a few weeks our brave St. Louis comrades will have their money.

And how about the sections? Comrades, too long have you looked upon this paper as a "fatherless" child.

Would you consider it a crime if every section connected with the Socialist Newspaper Union would donate or advance the little amount of \$5, \$10 or \$207 Have you ever spent your money for any better pur-

Look at this in the proper light. We, the members of the Central Press Committee, are simply your servants. We are sacrificing our time and money for the cause Our editors and co-workers have never asked for a single cent for their work; they never will, because they are cheerful volunteers in the Socialist army.

And right here mark you that the very men who do most of the work have ad-vanced most of the money to the S. N. U. and thereby put themselves into much trouble in their private affairs and in their amilies.

Comrades, give a good lift right now. Don't wait. Don't postpone the matter. Do your duty. Be assured we will de ours. Co-operate! Co-operate! Remem-ber that twenty nickels make one dollar.

Yours for the noble cause of Socialism,

E. LOCHMAN.	CETCI
PETER SCHWIET	
G. A. HORHN.	
J. SCHEIDLER. -CHAS. NELSON	
FRED. GIESLES	
CHAS. KLOTZ.	

Central Press Committee Socialist News-paper Union. Send all money for S. N. U. Improve-ment Fund to Phillip Kaufman, 311 Walnu St., St. Louis, Mo.

Let every Socialist and reader of LA secure new subscribers for his So cialist paper. This will be the most ef fective work for our cause. Before yo can get people to work for our novemen you must get them to read and think.

Workingmon, this is your paper; if you ere a Socialist you should support it. if you are not a Socialist read It and what Socialism means

cialists 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 Bocialism.

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.

A Strange Voyage.

We have made arrangements with com-rade H. Francis Allen to furnish "A Strange Voyage'' hereafter at 10 cents por

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

Push the work, Comrades. It sheds light, more light wherever it is sent.

PHIL. KAUFMAN, Sec'y S. N. U. 21 Walnut street. St. Louis, Mo.

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

If anyone don t anow what Socialish means let them find out as soon as posible.