Lincoln Socialist-Labor.

WHOLE NO. 42.

SOCIALISM GOVERNS THE WORLD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

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MY RELIGION. Socialism 'Embodies the Relgion of

the Good and Just of all Ages.

Noble Enthusiasm for a Good Cause

Socialism is my religion, because it is a philosophy with a heart and soul in it full of active, redeeming love, and the power of righteousness for the uplifting of all mankind. It is the advent of a better civilization and a more perfect brotherhood, and heralds the dawn of a new and advanced era, in which truth and justice, more prevailing than now, shall "beat swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks,'' and establish, as never before known, universal prosperity and hap piness. It is the only organized force that can break in pieces and forever annihilate the grinding millstones of capitalistic greed and transform the now widening gulf between the rich and the poor into a peaceful and happy level, covered all over with the sweet blossom and fruitage of eternal love and justice. It is God's righteousness and the power of truth unto salvation. It is the roadway of freedom spened up through the Red Sea for escape from the hardened Pharaohs pursuing in their chariots of gold, and its light will guide the people through the wilderness. made thorny and desolate by the abuse and waste of competition, into the promised land, already visible from Pisgah's sunlit summit of hope. It is all-inclusive, even as is God's love, and the only all-sufficient means that can save the nation, the church, the people and all the good there is in the land from the devouring greed of mam-TOOD

Yes, Socialism is my religion; and why not? It was Christ's religion. It has been the religion of the good and just of all ages and so it is to-day heaven's own light, shining for the people to warm and unfold the sublime possibilities of human nature, and make the earth blossom as the rose with the beauty and sweetness of mutual love and beneficence.

Socialism is commendable and noble, inspiring and just; and is full of promise, alike for the rich and the poor; for the small and the great; the high and the low; and it is good enough for all; and for me. It is the only thing that can lift up the fallen; relieve the oppressed; liberate the enslaved; give employment, justice and plen-ty; quiet the troubled waters; bring har-mony out of discord; unlos out of dismion; visible to those who see as Moves did, and flowing with milk and honey for the united brotherhood of man.

Socialism is indeed my religion, of which I am not ashamed, for I see the light; and it comes from the throne of the Father, giving hope, joy und gladness to his children; and, penciled on the wall of time, I see announced in glowing characters an everlasting victory for right over wrong, not far away, when the heavens shall rejoice and all the nations be glad because fraternal love prevails and rules over all. WM. J. HILL, M. D.

America in the Anti-Japanese Period. Who caused the war between China and Japan? Modern capitalism, of course. The fight for the market in China and Japan was the main cause of the war. American onopolists were equally interested in this war. Here is the result : The National Manufacturers' Convention was recently held in Chicago. Among other things a lengthy report on the competition of Oriental manufacturers with American industries was presented by Charles H. Clark of Philadelphia. It set forth that Japan was fast becoming a bold and large competitor in the trade of the world in cotton fabrics and other goods. Agencies for their fabrics are rapidly being established in this country, rivaling and crowding out American goods. The report concluded with a resolution, asking the Senate of the United States to appoint a commission, or to get one of its committees to inquire concerning this alleged invation of the home market, and the menace offered to American manufacturers by the products of cheap Oriental labor to determine the cause of this menace and what means should be adopted to arrest the threatened injury to domestic pro-Ye hypocrites! Don't you ducers. know that the capital invested Japanese and Chinese industries is, to a considerable extent of American origin? Don't you know that some American manufacturers have even gone so far to remove their factories to Japan? This is a fight between capitalists and capitalists, and we shall soon see whether the Chinese-Japanese-American or the "home-industrial American capitalists have the most influence in our national halls of legislation.



WORKINGMAN - "NO, THANKS GENTLEMEN. I AM VERY PARTICULAR WHO I SMOKE AND DRINK WITH THIS YEAR ."

Socialism in our time!

What is meant by a pauperized human being? Please answer.

in this section were shut down Friday night. In the Shamol district there is now a to It is amusing to note how certain wouldbe reformers are hating the true Socialist district be reforment. suspen

the sovereign fools who vote the old capitalistic party tickets. some of the Reading car shops, throwing several hundred men out. Coal will rise in

Victor Hugo said that the mind of a child is inscrutable. It is an abyss, too deep to

be fathomed. In the education of the children lies the future of the Socialitt movement. . . .

belong to the people! Coal is as necessary to life as air and water. Why not make it a public monopoly? ''No, that would be Do you see why you are poor? Do you see why you can't buy the many good Socialismi'' Well, let it be Socialism. At things you have made? Do you see why any rate the present coal monopoly is a there is an overproduction? Do you see why factories are closed? Study Socialism! . . .

tion. Fellow workers, slaves of capitalism, let us stop splitting up on election day for the ing of the ancient nonsense urged by local sake of the capitalists, and let us set up a party of labor. We are the majority, and if we combine in protection of our interests, our interests will prevail. A great many people are out of work. Is "If the whole capital of the world could not that a fact? Is it Socialism to say so? be collected and equally distributed, but a Many of these are worthy and would work short period of time would elapse before if they had a chance. Isn't that true? Is the more prudent, intelligent, and thrifty

The Defenders and the Menders of the Capitalistic System.

Comrade Davis Damns Commercialism.

of the present system of producing wealth. This system is called the competitive system. The capitalists tell us in a stronger manner than words that this system is doomed; they tell us by their acts. For they formed trusts for no other object than to destroy competition. Hence, if it is doomed, there is nothing to defend or to and, mend. Sometimes this system is spoken of as our institutions, civilization, society or law and order. Now, from their own admissions we have no institutions, civilization, society or law and order. After the masses discover these facts, all that remains for newspapers against Socialism, and he in- Socialists to do is to show them what other closes a cutting from the Fife Herald. Our system must take 'he place of the one that sage contemporary, commenting on Tom no longer exists. If we will not adopt some

day is contained in the whole amount, will times will continue.

IOCRATIC

APPLITICIAN.

For when the whole amount is consumed, our masters will give us a job, and then the whole wheels of "returning prosperity" will again revolve. But there are so many obstacles that bob up from our baotic state of producing and distributing that is ready to tell what to-morrow will bring forth. So the wheels may never again revolve under private competition. One thing is certain; its distracted ma-

the longer these hard times continue, the less the working people are able to con-sume, and consequently the longer it will take to consume the whole amount. And to add still more to the confusion, inventions in machinery and division of labor increases this whole amount,

by throwing thousands out of employment, decreases the amount the workers are able to consume each day. To show how the "commercial captains of industry'' propose to remedy all this, here is a sample of their prattle: "The merchants still have a large part of their stock on their shelves. Where is the profit-on the first portion or on the last? As you have hardly must come out of the last portion. Now the secret of the merchant's success is to machinery-which is but an improved sell off this last portion as quick as possible." This is from the Indianapolis Trade Journal. Carefully read my paragraph again and you will see that the sales of this last portion must grow less until the whole amount of the nation's unconsumed profits are consumed; and even then the sales may grow less. The merchant being ignorant of these economic laws must still see that if the first part of his stock is hard to sell, he has no eason for the last portion selling more rapidly. Damn this commercialism ! I do not damn it profanely, but as the good parson

FOOD FOR THOUGHT The Capitalists' Desperate Struggle

for the World's Market.

The Final Collapse of Capitalism Unavoldable.

In the business and industrial world there is a general feeling of uncertainty. Two strangely different powers are begin-ning to meet Western industry in the markets of the world. Russia, just emerging from barbarism, strong in physique and with mental faculties unimpaired by a debilitat-ing refinement which follows in the wake of civilization, is no longer content to remain an agrarian country. Evolution works as unerringly in industry as it does in the animal or vegetable kingdoms, and capitalism follows closely on the heels of geudalism. At the other extreme the mystic East is wakening from the torpor of ages, and with its subtle intellect, deft fingers, and sparse diet is proving more than a match for the energy of the West or the strength of the North. All of which means flercer competition, lower wages, more people unemployed; with a big crash ahead. It is to this that our civilization is tending. Not that we will get there all at once, but get there we must all the same. . . .

True, the wealth of the world keeps growing-growing, in fact, so rapidly as to make it impossible to reinvest it to profit. The capitalist of Europe has his agents everywhere—in Chins and Japan, in Indis. America, the Antipodes, South Africa. As these places are opened up more capital is created, and that, too, seeks investment. until we have a struggle for investment among capitalists which almost equals in intensity the struggle for work an the workers. For it must be self-evident that there is a limit to the an capital which can find profitable investment inany times the smount we consume each of goods. Capital, actual or potential, day is contained in the whole amount, will keeps growing with the years, whilst the given as the exact number of days the hard outlet for it not only does not increase, but tends to narrow.

In like manner the perfection in the means of producting wealth is rapidly limiting the market demand for workmen. ing weather of a workman a th but it has not on its pro

ent, for all save the favored fo who monopolize a given industry, so d the increase in the productive power of machinery tend to decrease the opportunities for finding employment.

Fortunately, every wrong carries within itself the means which in the end brings about its own overthrow. Under con ownership there could not be too much capital, since no more would be created than was necessary to production, and as it would not carry interest no one would have any inducement to rush about seeking to find profitable investments. In like manner, it is not machinery per se which tool-were owned by the workers, it could work no harm-at least not in the way of throwing men out of work. Every improvement would mean a reduc the hours for all. Private ownership, being a wrong, is bringing about its own destruction. Like some other wrongs, however, it may not only desroy itself, but drag humanity down in its train.

Is it not the American capitalists who is doing all in his power to secure cheap labor power and to "adjust" wages! It is the ission of capitalism to equalize the condicions of labor in all civilized countries. This is the iron law of the competitors system.

Don't expect better times under the capitalist system of society. The under-con-sumption and over-production is unavoidable. With your wage of \$1.00 a day you ot buy back the \$5.00 worth of go produced during the same time. The crises and paules will be more numerous than before, and you may see a lively time before this century closes.

to be idle. . . .

Wage workers, open your eyes. Your masters, the capitalist profit-hunters, cannot manage the industrial and political affairs of our country much longer, and if they do there will be trouble, because their interests are at war with the whole community.

. . .

This is plain. The working people cannot buy what they produce. They buy in the retail market, where the profits of a great many middlemen are added, and it so hap pens that when we get down to rock bottom we find that the purchasing power of their dollar has come down to 50 cents or less.

It is a very odd fact that no novelist of nscendent genius arises among us to ruthlessly expose our teeming social wrongs. Where is the Dickens so sadly needed to men," the speaker said, "because Stepshow us what a wretched sham we are? Our story tellers, with all respect to them. seem to be a poor lot. Life is the greatest of emancipation." books, but it remains unaccountably unwritten.-Ex.

Ye wage slaves, please bear in mind that the bulk of the people are made up of workingmen, you can change our present industrial and social system, provided you it looms like carnage before me. The simple are intelligent enough to change your political tactics. Study the labor problem, study Socialism, vote the Socialist Labor ticket and you will soon see the proper way out of the present dilemma.

The Socialist Party is numerically weak, it is true. You say the Socialists are im tical, because they refuse to fuse with the "practical" reformers. Never mind. in London Labor Leader. You may call the Socialists unpractical or foolish, but the "fools" are rapidly increasing in number and they will surely surprise you with their success in the near fature. Up with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

Mann's speech, says

it Socialism to say it? Any one is the better members of society would again be richer to work at something he can do well than their improvident brethren."

an output in the same month last yes

sion of work which, with the

in behneques a steel old a set i to work a

price and we sovereigns may enjoy the lib-

erty of paying many million dollars for the

'regulation of production.'' The mines

public nuisance, a danger to the public wel-

fare, and the Socialists propose its aboli-

. . .

A Dunfermline Socialist writes complain-

3,133,246 tons. To this end all the

on in the other distric

Our correspondent charges the editor with trying to mislead the people. I think he is innocent. Readers who can accept such arguments as having any connection with Socialism cannot be misled, for they are not moving.-London Labor Leader.

At the funeral services of the Russian exile Stepniak, who was ran over and killed by a train in London, the Poet Wm. Morris was one of the speakers. Among other things he said, that Stepniak had no idea that Russian freedom should end with the creation of a prosperous middle class, and a miserable wage-earning Proletariat. (Cheers.) Mrs. Gleanor Marx Aveling paid tribute to the greatness and gentlea high ness of Stepniak, and touched a tender chord by referring to his extreme fondness for children and animals. "I speak for wy mak understood that there can be no eman cipation for men except alongside of women

. . . It is not for me to apportion blame; I can, however, give my point of view. When I read that more than 1,500 lives were sacrificed during the last twelve months on the railroads in Pennsylvania, word "lives" is sufficient to let us of the common people know the full borrors of the statement. I have no sliding scale as to the value of life; and with this preface lay before you the complacent remark of a capitalistic daily newspaperz:"It is a matter of congratulation that only 25 per cent of the number killed were passengers." What is the brotherhood of man? Tricotrim

The one bright spot in the outlook is the rapidity with which Socialist ideas are per- if I first know two things: (1) how meating the mind of the race. Humanity much of the unconsumed profit is on hand; barriers and obstacles.

system to take its place then the only alternative is to relapse into barbarism.

The claim that to increase the circulating medium will produce good times, is equivalent to claiming that to create me merchants will create more trade; to increase the number of ships will alone increase commerce, and to increase the numper of plows will produce more potatoes of the same patch of ground.

We once thought that the tarif would carry off all the Americans. Then again it

seemed it would be the A. P. A. And again the gold and silver question. And again the Vanderbilt-Marlborough still wedding and the Corbett prize fight. But at present it is undetermined whether it will be the Venezuela war whoop or "who'll get the bonds?'' But, like all the others, we will probably be saved in the nick of time from being totally carried off, by the bobing up of "the unexpected" to divert our attention.

The commercial world is bewailing that they are no longer able to abstract any of that damnable thing, called profit. In their savage scramble after profit, they are blind to the fact that it is the very thing that brought them to their present dilemna. Statistics tell us that the working class only receive one-third of what they produce. Their employers and a vast horde of middle men appropriate to the ballance two-thirds to themselves, calling it profit. Now, as the workers do not get their two-thirds, they can not buy it back, and the profit monger cannot uso but a small part of it, the consequence is, a great part of the two-thirds is left in the warehouses and on the shelves unconsumed. In other words. the very thing they have robbed the working people of, and what they are still scrambling for, is left on their hands and become to them as well as the tollers, a curse in-stead of a blessing. Now, it is often asked when the hard times will be over? I always answer that I can tell them to the day,

ming each? Then, by finding how their fault.

from his pulpit damns all bad things. . . .

.The foregoing affords us a pointed illustration of the difference between Populism and Socialism. The Populists defend this commercialism; or rather they would retrograde by having commercialism carried on in a small scale as it was fifty years ago; they would have us return to the "small

prosperous middle men;" and, as the Indianapolis Trade Journal says, their real business has always been to keep "their stock on their shelves.'' In the first place we cannot go back to the old condition, as the capitalists are fast wiping out the middle class; and again we don't want to go backward, we want to go forward Socialists would annihilate this commercialism of private competition; did I say annihilate? There is no need for us to do this, as it is destroying itself much more rapidly than all ple's Party. Taubeneckism will flourish at our efforts. Indeed, as Prof. Herron says, 'the present order has already served overtime. It is now senseless and growing We propose to put a new order WOTSO.'' of industrial co-operation in place of the C. R. DAVIS. old.

Brighton, Ill.

The capitalist system of .society is undoing the enormous and costly work of education. We spend millions yearly, but we might in many cases as well throw the money away. It is as if a boy went to Sunday-school in the morning and received les-soms in stealing in the afternoon. If the little use for learning and ability. Ignois beginning to assert itself, despite all and, (2) how much of it are we children are not turning out well, it is not rance and incompetence thuire were barriers and obstacles.

And in the midst of all sits the politician. helpless and impotent as a carved idol in a KEIR HARDIE. Chinese joss house.

The wife and mother seeing the pangs of hunger depicted on the pinched features of her little ones turns out and tries to procure something to do by which she can keep the wolf from the door, but the result is the same as with her unfortunate husband and she usually becomes a physical wreck, without a friend, with home. This and many other pictures of poverty and shame stare the people of a so-called free and independent republic in the face to-day, and it is time something was done to elevate and better the conditions of the workingmen and women of this most beautiful country in the world. -J. Jacobson, Menosha, Wis.

"Kansas Populists are down on Taubeneck's fusion schemes. They are going to raise bob with the National chairman at the coming convention."-Cleveland Citizen. The Taubeneckians are on tap in the Peo the National Convention, the Populist-Socialist elements will take their back-seat. and then-Sic transit gloria mundit! Down and out-and once more a "great reform movement'' will be a thing of the past.

Under capitalism education i. e. true education, is becoming a drawback for "suc-cess in the business." Boys without prospects, who spend four years in a college, find when they go out into the world that the good places have already been pre-empted by those who left school before them. It is

KENTUCKY WOMEN.

FAIREST DAUGHTERS OF THE BLUE ORASS STATE.

r Educated than the Men-Lexingon Has a Woman's Board of Educa--Mrs. Herr Talks of the Issues of Her Sez.

(Lexington Letter.)



women, and raising the age of consent; and it has used the New Women and their sympathizers in other states to wonder about Kentucky's New Woman. These adles are Mesdames Emma Walker Herr, Leonora Hartwell and Jessica Nearly all of them are de-Hunts scendants from the pioneers who came to Kentucky when it was a wilderness from Virginia, Maryland and North The descendants of these Carolina. hardy and fearless men have married into each other's families until all the stronger characteristics of the men and men who blazed the way into the "dark and bloody ground" are intensified in the present generation. Strange



EMMA WALKER HERR

as it may seem to persons at the North Kentuckians for the last three generations have bestowed upon their daugh-ters more liberal educations than they have given to their sons. As a result Kentucky's women, as a class, are rather ahead of her men, as a class, in all that goes to make up the well in-formed and aspiring citizen.

As a specimen of Kentucky's New Women, Mrs. Emma Walker Herr, of Lexington, might be mentioned. She was born of Virginia parentage, of -Irish descent, being the daughof the Rev. Hiram Pierce Walker, D., an eminent minister of the athern Methodist church. Her mothnher of the old aristocratic rginia, the Kenners. Mrs. a Irish clergyman who took minent a part in the heroic de-t Londonderry against James II. Mrs. Herr's paternal grandmother was dant of the illustrious Stephen Gardiner, the celebrated English prelate and statesman who, through the nage of the duke of Norfolk, was ed to Cardinal Woolsey, who made him secretary, and afterward archdeacon of Norfolk, and finally op of Winchester.

Like the majority of Kentucky girls Mrs. Herr had a liberal education, which was rounded out by extensive travel. She married Pierce Herr, son of Dr. Levi Herr, the famous breeder horses. Her husband died

able to hold the position she does to JAS. A. HERNE'S VIEW. she had the good sense to wait until the refining and enlightening influence of education had become sufficiently general to insure her not only a welcome but an intelligent one. She has ever been the power behind the throng Man's achievements have ever been di-

rectly traced to a woman's help, a woman's influence, and, what is far more to him, to a woman's sympathetic interest. "Whatever may be said about the

ENTUCKY'S New new sphere of woman, it must be ad-Women have had mitted that woman was always preeminent in the sphere of love, fidelity, the remarkable success of electing and loving ministry. She has ever been the best example to man of the best a full board of eduand highest qualities of human nature, cation at Lexington, of obtaining and man has ever been at his best as he has yielded to the influence and infrom the legislastruction of the best women who taught ture a law protectand impressed him. I resent, as a libel ing the property rights of married against her, the portrayal of the New Woman as a creature who scorns all lo the little touches of femininity, who is utterly void of sentiment and strongly addicted to stiff shirts, etc.; who affects a masculine air, laughs at love, and, in short, an intolerable creature, not in the least a true type of the New Woman as she is to-day. To be sure, as in each new fad or fashion there are ever the extremities, so that now woman is placed where she rightfully belongs and admitted to a freedom of thought, speech and action, and which privilege she takes advantage of, nor lacks one touch of true, noble womanhcod.

> "There are some who will step over the boundary line and lose the exquis-

ite womanly graces, the refinement of thought and action that belong to the exalted type of our sex-the New Woman. The New Woman imitates man only in the fact that she has awakened to the fact that she has a mind and brain as well as a heart and soul. She reads not the sensational words of the day, but the best work of the past and present writers; the daily papers, the public speeches of our great men, and keeps in touch with all the varied plans of the political situation of the day, and yet through it all retains her refinement, her gentleness of word, manner, her native purity of thought. her delicate and subtle reasoning, and her keen perceptive faculties, which. combined with the dainty feminine ways and touches of womanly nature, make her a creature to whom man gives the palm of equality, intellectuality, and extends to her the reverence due to her exalted womanhood.

"It is said by some men, sincere in their belief, too, that for women to enter the professions will prevent them from marrying. Not a bit of it. When a woman falls in love genuinely and earnestly, she is just as sure to marry as the other sex. There is nothing under heaven, whether it be fame, politics, money, or medicine, that can ever change a true woman's heart, make her any less a woman or prevent her entering the matrimonial state, if once her mind is made up. The New Woman



THE AMERICAN APOSTLE OF

REALISM ON PLAYS.

abould Reproduce Nature-Our People Are Tiring of the Sickly, Unwh some Imported Drama-They Want Native Plays.



wrights are continually tossing over to us and which many of our leading artists and managers eagerly grab at. America is a fertile field for dramatic action. Abundant material can be found throughout its broad domain for the production of any manner of play, whether it partake of pastoral or urban life, of comedy or tragedy. I believe in keeping as close to nature as possible and depicting scenes and incidents which happen in our own country and in our own times. The rising generation should know the history of its own country-and contemporaneous history at that-before studying that of other nations. And I know of no better instructor, no better history-maker, than the stage, for no teacher, no cold type, can make such an indelible impression upon the mind of youth as a wellturned drama. That is the reason 1 speak with such earnestness and directness.

I am not a partisan by any means,and do not mean to decry foreign plays of merit. Man or woman could read the works of the immortal Shakespeare or witness their presentation a score or more of times and still learn some thing. So, too, in a minor degree, with the works of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Richard Lalor Sheil, Bulwer Lytton and men of that stamp. The plays I object to are those which give the widest play to the imagination and which have hardly a shred of the fact to build upon; which appeal to the worst passions of mankind instead of the noblest sentiments; which abound in an achronism and portray exaggerated sit-uations which lead up to impossible denouements. Such plays are history destroyers and intellect perverters.

Of late years I am pleased to note there is a strong tendency upon the part of our people to encourage home production and to applaud clean, wholesome, instructive American drama-drama typical of American life, pastoral and urban, political and social. Such plays, for instance, as "The Mighty Dollar," "The Gilded Age," "The Old Homestead," "The Sen-



JAMES A. HERNE. "Shore Acres,"of which I have the good structed in all these little details by

these plays, as my readers are probably. as familiar with their qualities as your humble servant, rut I will make bold ough to ask what sermon could better point to a moral than the little pastoral comedy I am now presenting? The scene is laid off the picturesque coast of Maine, near Bar Harbor. A noble fellow stifles als affection for the woman he adores and goes off to the war to serve his ...ountry in order that the younger brother he loves, who was also smitten with per charms, may win, her. When that prother does win her, he surrenders his share of the farm to the two people he loves best on earth, In time the younger brother, now master of "Shore Acres," listens to the voice of the tempter, the real estate speculator, and becomes money mad. Despite the protests of the self-sacrificing brother, he enters into the schemes of a land improvement company and cuts up the homestead into village lots, after first mortgaging the farm to get the necessary funds to construct cottages. He even sacrifices the plot of ground which constitutes his mother's last resting place. He has no room for "sentiment." That superflu-



ous feeling must give way to the Mo-

loch greed. The "boom" which has

struck the coast is to make him rich

HERNE IN "SHORE ACRES." forces to flee from his home in a fearful storm the daughter he worships because she would not abandon the man she loves to marry the man who tempted him.

The good brother gives the young couple every dollar he has in the world to flee and prevent murder, for the father is savage, gold hungry and determined. The bubble bursts. The land company fails and the speculative brother is ruined. When his skies are canopied with darkness and despair, when all hope has fled, the good brother turns over to the erring one \$1,700 back pension which he opportunely receives, saves the homestead, bring tears of contrition from the gambler, brings back his favorite daughter and her husband to the home and fills the whole household with joy and thanksgiving. If that does not point a pretty moral, I don't know what does.

In plays of this nature, and indeed in all plays, but in these particularly, constant action and constant realism are eminently necessary. A farm should be a farm and have all the environ-ments, and implements of a farm. and implements of a farm should be a barn, a pump, a wa ough, pitchforks, buckets, pails and all other agricultural paraphernalia in view of the audience. The kitchen should be a country kitchen, with stove, cupboards, tables, chairs, pictures and other impedimenta. There should be a real fire in the stove, real country cooking and real food served at dinner, which, 81 everyone acquainted with bucolic affairs knows, is a feature of country life. Dialect, dress, mannerisms and every little detail should be carefully studied. In a word, everything should be intensely realistic. There should be no fake, no sham, no masquerade. Each ator," "Ambition," "Shenandoah," and and every actor should be carefully in-

STRENGTH OF A BOY.

CAN LIFT A DEAD WEIGHT OF 2,700 POUNDS.

osiah Dougherty of Faribault, Minn., Who Discovered Bis Phenomenal Strength by an Accident-Wants to Go Into the Prize Ring.

> HE portrait which appears below was made from a cabinet photograph of Josiah Dougherty, of Faribault, Rice county, Minn., who is without doubt the strongest 17year-old boy in America. The Faribault Democrat re-

cently published the following facts about him: "As 'Faribault's strong boy' has at-

tracted considerable attention of late and his alleged performances have given rise to expressed doubts as to their genuineness, the Democrat has looked up the young man for the benefit of its readers. Josiah Dougherty, the youth in question, is a machinist employed at the foundry of F. W. Winter & Co.; he is not quite 17 years of age, is 5 feet 41% inches in height and weighs 146 pounds; is well proportioned, has curly brown hair and a pleasant and intelligent face. He was born in Indiana and says he thinks he is a native American barring the fact that his father's great grandfather was born in Ireland. His strength is a natural growth and he never realized that he was stronger than most boys of his age until about two years ago when a piece of machinery he was helping to adjust slipped onto his shoulders and he found that he could hold and carry it, although it weighed 1,200 pounds. Since that time he has practiced all kinds of lifting and thinks his muscles harden every day. Wednesday, in presence of a dozen witnesses, he stepped on a pair of platform scales, and by means of a chain passed over his shoulders and under the scales he raised a dead weight of 2,100 pounds. By forming a bridge of his body and adjusting a padded platform so as to rest on his chest and leg muscles, he is able to easily hold up a plank supporting live weight to the amount of 2,600 pounds. He is very well proportioned and his muscles are exceedingly hard, those of his legs being like steel springs." Young Dougherty writes that he puts

up a 125-pound dumbbell with one arm; holds out 70 pounds of iron at arm's length; raises 2,400 pounds on his back; holds 2,700 pounds on a bridge placed across his chest, hands and feet on the floor. He says his strength lies more in his body than in his arms. He is willing to meet any living man at 119 pounds weight, to which figure he can soon get down by training, the contest



CASH GIRL TO ACTRESS.

How Nora Burks Became the Populat Zoe de Crespiguy.

A change from the notion counter, in the great Parjandrum All Sorts Emporlum, to the stage of the Kickshaw theater, was but a bound for Miss Nora Purke, or, as she now calls herself in the play bills, Zoe de Crespigny. A slim, bany, cash girl, in short skirts, was Nora, who slouchingly swung her basket, in which were deposited the articles purchased, with the cash of the customer, who waited impatiently for the parcel and the change. Nora never hurried herself. Why should she? Her father was a fat Tammany policeman. with a "pull," and the proprietor of the Great Panjandrum was a politician, with aspirations, and the necessary principles for the quick realization of these aspirations. Nobody was, therefore, surprised when Nora, in a long dress found herself one day, in charge of a section of the emporium notion department, and in a shrill treble called "Cash!" as she sold a paper of needles or a spool of thread.

Mamie de Comet entered the Pane



landrum Emporium one day. Nora waited on her and ventured to remark:

"How beautiful you are." Miss de Comet, whose real name was Maggie Smith, felt flattered and entered into conversation with Nora, which ended in the shop girl receiving an invitation to visit Miss de Comet in her dressing room that night. Nora went, and before another week had passed she was in the chorus at the Galaxy theater, through the influence of Miss de Comet, and was in receipt of a salary of \$10 a week.

The policeman, her father, didn't like it at first, but he was soon propitiated.

"Look here, pop," said Nora, to the burly bluecoat, "you've just got to tell the Tammany leader of the district to tell the manager of the Galaxy theater that I've got to be pushed along-see! I tell you it's a business that beats standing behind a counter all day long and having to put up with all sorts of customers who never know what they

This is what followed:-Nora soon had her salary raised, owing to the political influence of the policeman's district leader with the manager of the theater. Then Nora got ambitious and changed her name to Zoe de Crespigny, and soon became a star, with whose name and portrait the public has become familiar.

Now, a curious feature of Nora's successful career is that she is called an actress, but she cannot act. She is known as a singer, but she cannot sing. She is advertised as a dancer, but she cannot dance. Yet she attempts to do all these things, and many persons believe her to be an artist of high rank. But she is a beauty. That's enough.

CABLE KILLS THE MAJOR.

of trotting horses. Her husband died eight years ago, leaving her with two bright boys. Thrown, practically, upon her own resources, Mrs. Herr at once put her talent to work where it would do the most good in the battle of bread winning. She took up journalism, first as a society reporter on one of the local "dailies," and later as part owner of the illustrated Kentuckian a paper of the Illustrated Kentuckian, a paper devoted to the interests of the women of the state. Six months ago she sold er interest in the paper and has since that time been a contributor to several journals. She has written little, however, about woman, her work being along other lines. She is known by all the prominent people from one end of



LEONORA HARTWELL ate to the other, and Govern

ho is a great admirer of h who is a great admirer of her mality and social accomplish-appointed her one of the five s of the board of lady managers attants exposition from Ken-and the board had the good it to elect her its secretary. Interview this morning Mrs. Red as follows about the new of usefulness that are opening he women of America: "The s women did not come to the

ne to the tions in this country were not favor-the to her doing so. She was always significance of human existence."



JESSICA HUNTSON.

will marry, not to escape the vulgar gossip of a soulless society, but to please herself, and love born of moral and intellectual equality will be the only consideration. She will regard marriage without love as unchastity.

"With the common view of politics. no wonder it is thought women should have nothing to do with it. Politics to-day is assumed to be only a base, low struggle for office, power and wealth. To my mind, there is nothing greater, nobler, more important than politics or the art of government. It should not be a struggle for power. It should be a combined action of all honest, intelligent people to organize and carry on a state so as to bring the greatest good to the greatest number. The happiness and virtue of every man woman and child in the land are influenced by the laws and institutions of the country. God speed the day when the politics of America shall be re-deemed from the base methods into which it has fallen; when it shall cease

to be a mere trade and become a sacred duty, an honorable work. "The science of the future that shall pe paramount to all others is the sciof living; that of knowing how to live this life of ours so that we may realize the full measure of the joys that are in reach of a being capable of reaing. The time has come when men and women should be the focal point for all this modern light. We are far in the rear. We have not kept abreast of our material improvements. We need to give less heed to improved loco-

need to give less need to improved loco-motives, less attention to machinery, and more effort for a higher type of men and women, who shall be worthy their environments. The improved ed-ucation of the race that will soon be here will give us a keener insight into the possibilities that are in reach for a better life. And whatever our condi-tion it will drive demain from the soul tion, it will drive despair from the soul and inspire us with hope for all good things and enable us to rise with new

fortune to be author and am now playing at the Fifth-avenue theater, New York, have met with as pronounced favor as any of the passionate, turgid, stilted, erotic dramas of foreign playwrights.

And with good reason. They appeal directly to the hearts of the people. They are in close touch with nature and they either recall scenes of childhood days or portray those which they are familiar with in youth or in manhood. They are pure and invigorating as well as being strong in dramatic action. I will not attempt to analyze | ture.

one who is thoroughly conversant with every character of the play. Before writing "Shore Acres" I went down to the coast of Maine and remained there for weeks, although I had often been there before. I thoroughly studied the scenery, the character of the people, their dialect, and the topography of the country. I then carefully instructed my company in all those points and imparted to each a complete knowledge of the character he or she

was to portray. That is why the play conquered success. It is true to na-

JAMES A. HERNE.

to be for the championship of the world.

THE CALIFORNIA FIZZLE. Tim O'Rourke Ronsts Barnes and Extols Comiskey.

The financial disastrous trip of the Western League ball players to Californța is still a topic of conversation. It is being kept alive by John S. Barnes, who has not ceased to growl over his failure to make a fortune. He blames some of Comiskey's men, who played on his team, for dissolute conduct, thereby bringing disgrace upon him and ruining the business. The trouble seems to have commenced in Brainerd. Tom O'Rourke recently explained the matter to a St. Paul "Dispatch"man in his quaint and peculiarly expressive way, as follows: "I can give it to you straight that Barnes is away off in his roast on our team. He makes me tired. At that game we played in Brainerd two or three of his men were so full they couldn't play at all, and Barnes asked Charley Irwin and me to play. We didn't want to do it, but Comiskey said we had better, so we did. Several of Barnes' other men played so that the people said it was a farce, and we came in for a share of the blame, when it wasn't our fault. ' Comiskey feels dead sore about that Barnes talk in regard to the California trip. He told me to tell you. Barnes claims that he made money and Comiskey lost; that Comiskey's men queered the deal. This is not on the square. You see it's this way, everybody lost money, but Comiskey lost the least. He isn't the loser they say he is. He dropped about \$300 to \$400. Engel, of Milwaukee, was the biggest loser. It was Barnes' own men that threw him up in the air, not ours, as he says. It was Barnes' own crowd that did the boozing. I feel like giving Barnes a roast every chance I get. Well, anyway, we had a good time and gave the coast better ball than they ever had before. They've got the football and bicycle craze out there and it's hard to compete."

One of the Best St. Bernard Dogs in America Is Dead.

Major F., the largest St. Bernard dog in America, valued at \$2,000, is dead, the victim of a Chicago grip car. George F. Francis, the owner of the dog, was walking with his two small daughters, Nina and Daisy, and Major F. was also a member of the party. As they were about to cross the avenue Mr. Francis, noticing a cable train approaching, stopped and whistled to the dog, which was a considerable distance ahead of him. The Major turned while on the track and was caught by the wheels of the grip car, breaking his neck and right shoulder. He was dead when the train was stopped. Major F. was sired by the noted American Caesar. owned by Ivan Lloyd of Chicago and valued at \$10,000. His mother was the celebrated Lou L. He was 2 years old and weighed 220 pounds. The



measurement about his neck was twenty-seven inches, at his shoulders he measured thirty-five inches. He was forty-two inches in length. As his skin lay flat upon the floor Sunday from his nose to the tip of his tail he measured eight feet and six inches. From his front foot to his opposite foot, across his back, the measurement was seven feet.

Major F. was exhibited at the sixth annual bench show of the Mascoutab Kennel club in Battery D last March and captured a first prize, a fourth prize, and three special prizes over 118 competitors. In this show Sir Belvi-dere, valued at \$20,000; La Prince, an unspotted St. Bernard, listed at \$15,000; and American Caesar, valued at \$10,000, were exhibited.

SOME FACES SEEN IN THE "ARTIST'S MODEL," NEW YORK.



THISGIRL HAS NERVE

SHE RECENTLY TROD UPON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The Daughter of English Parents, Polly Biller, Became Exasperated at the Recent Oniburst of Old Time American Patriotism



high school there is a bright girl named Polly Biller. Her parents are English, and some of the more mischievous boys took delight in teasing Polly about the way in which the Americans would once more whip the British should the scare eventuate in war. Polly took all with reasonable good nature, but when one of the boys during lunch hour waved the stars and stripes in her face her British blood rose in rebellion. Snatching the flag from the boy's hand, she tore it to pleces, dashed the remnants to the ground and



POLLY BILLER.

stamped on them. The boys were so much astonished that they did not resent the extraordinary conduct and Polly was half way home, running as fast as she could, before they recovered themselves. Old G. A. R. men even now shake their heads when talking over the matter, but the citizens of Belleville generally laugh at the whole affair. Polly is proud of the English blood in her veins, and resented the tweaking her schoolmates gave to the tail of the British lion when the Venezuelan question was discussed. Her father, Lawyer George Biller, of Newark, is jocular over the incident in ol, and her mother regrets the notoriety which has been brought upon her daughter's name. The boys of the school are still expressing their approval of the pluck of Miss Polly, but the girls are sarcastic in their criticisms of her display of spunk.

Miss Polly was snuggled up in a big chair when called upon, and was work ing away upon some fancy dress costume, all covered with spangles and tinsel. Her intense patriotism for the country under whose flag she was born only flashes out upon intense provocation. Otherwise she loves this country in which she has been reared and evinces no inclination toward growing up into a "new woman," who will shout from a rostrum and make "grand stand plays" at the world at large. She is a modest girl, the idol of a happy home, and very popular in the selec society of Belleville and upper Newark. She laughed gayly when spoken to on the subject of the flag episode, and declared that folks took the matter too seriously, and that anyhow it vasn't right for her classmates to wave the stars and stripes in her face when everybody was excited with war talk.

SAD TALE IN A WILL.

Overtakes Two Mill Death sh a Native's Theft. The filing of the will of August Kullman by Surrogate George S. West in

Camden yesterday brought to light a very pathetic story, says the Philadelphia Press. August Kuliman was the promising

son of a methodist episcopal minister, stationed at Sea Isle City. Miss Adeline C. Weatherby was the daughter of the Rev. Samuel C. Weatherby, a methodist episcopal minister, who was stationed at Haddonfield. The young people became acquainted in attending religious gatherings and an attachment was formed which terminated in a marriage, which was attended by many prominent persons from all parts of the state. A short time before the marriage took place there were urgent calls for missionaries in India, and the two decided after marriage to devote their

lives to missionary labors. their field of labor at Asauool, Bengal. were advised to save their lives by going to other parts, but they decided to stay and minister to the sufferers. In order to avoid the disease they de-

cided to drink no water, as it was declared to be polluted and the cause of the spread of the contagion. They purchased a cow and drank the milk, and

were free from the dreaded disease. From the meager information at missionary and his wife, drank a quantity of the milk and, in order to concontaminated water from a stream, which was placed in a receptacle with the milk.

When the missionaries returned from their mission of love and labor with the natives they were very thirsty and They ate a light supper and attended a prayer meeting. During the service Mr. Kullman was taken ill and was assisted home. On the way Mrs. Kullhusband and wife, attended by other missionaries, fought with the dreaded plague, being unable to account for the attack, as they had escaped so many months. In a strange country, hundreds of miles from home, they tossed on their couches, offering each other all the encouragement possible under the circumstances. At 4 o'clook on the morning of July 26 Mrs. Kullman became unconscious and died. Four hours afterward Mr. Kullman died.

Friend of the Sultan.



SIR PHILLIP CURRIE.

SCIENCE UP TO DATE.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN IN-DUSTRIAL FIELDS.

The New War Monitor Puritan and Her Strength in War-Could Destroy . Fleet of Warships in Very Short Order -Notes of Progress.

of a century ago.

our present house

wrens no longer af-

fect the forest's sol-

itude and quiet, but

seek the hum and

stir of busy life, where man is the

principal actor.



Here they glean their daily fare, and here they build After the ceremony they started for their rude but cosy nests. Easy to please, almost any cavity suits them for India. They reached their post of duty shelter and the accommodation of their in February, 1895, one month after their callow brood. Tree-hollows were once marriage, and entered upon their du- in great demand, but nowadays a prefties. They had been laboring but a crence for boxes, which are provided by short time when the natives began to man for their use, is plainly manifest die of cholera. The young missionaries When these are not at hand, some of the birds do not hesitate to accept discarded tomato cans, perforated gourds and like conveniences.

Once a pair of wrens made use of a cast-off hat, which had been perforated and nailed to the side of a shed. An other couple, espying the sleeve of a mower's coat hanging near a window in a barn, took up quarters within its capacious hollow. The pocket of an old hand it appears that on July 25 one of broken-down carriage served as a home the natives, during the absence of the for another party, and right pleasantly was spent the summer in its comfortable embraces. But a more interesting ceal his crime, he procured some of the case I am now about to relate. Three or four seasons ago, near the village of Thornbury a nest of the house wren was found in a sheave of a derrick. Its materials were bits of sticks and feathers, such as birds are always known to use It is the peculiar situation of the nest drank considerable of the watered milk. however, that excites one's astonishment. A sheave, let me explain, is a wheel in a fixed or moveable block over which a rope passes. In the case in point, the nest was placed in a staman was attacked. All night long the tionary block in the space just over the sheave, but the materials of which it was composed were so skillfully arranged so as not to interfere with the free motion of the wheel. In the accompying cut the position of the nest is shown by the dotted line c. The entrance is on the side of the block fac ing the rope. The opposite side, with less danger to life or limb, might have been used, but a preference was shown for the other. Why this was so, remained for some time an unsolved problem. But when the birds were een to alight upon the rope at a, ride The above is a likeness of Sir Phillip down to b, and pass thus to the rest, Currie, British Ambassador at the court the reason became apparent. Never



Swallowing Fire.

You have all heard, perhaps, of the trick by which an amatour juggler eats a lighted candle right before the eyes of the spectators. It seems a somewhat wonderful feat, but it is simple enough when explained. The piece of candle is made of an apple neatly pared and timmed, and the wick consists of a bit of almond, which burns on account of the oil that is in it. Here is a trick that is better than that, however. It is nothing less than swallowing a nightlamp, wick and all, together with the oll in which it floats. The night light is cut out of an almond, a little pointed bit of it serving as a wick, while the oil is well imitated by what is known as "white wine," which you may choose of ra yellow a tint as possible. Having allowed the light to burn a little while, give the glass a shake, which will send. the light to the bettom, extinguishing



it and cooring it instantly. Then you may drink the contents of the glass and chew the almond at your leisure.

Bleycles for Fire Brigades.

In these days of cycle locomotion it is not surprising to know that the wheel has been utilized for fire brigade purposes. A tricycle fire engine has been used at small fires with great success. At the back is a cistern containing water. If a water main is near the hose can, of course, be attached to that. A tricycle engine was first used by the Oxford fire brigade. They are now common in many parts of England.

Latest at Ningara.

The latest news concerning the big powerhouse at Niagara Falls is that the current has been turned into the heaters there. There are fifty heaters in the building. They will be used to heat the buildings, and, besides, experiments will be made with them to determine the utility of electricity for heating



war-ships in a few hours. The accom-

sends the other to the bottom instantly.

did linnet enjoy the swaying twig with purposes. A careful study will be made half the zest that these eccentric little of it by experts, and from time to time creatures did their ride down the rope.

stone of considerable size-one about our wir AND HUMOR.

BOME LATE PRODUCTIONS OF THE FUNNY WRITERS.

The Up-to-Date Man --- How & Colored Minister Blessed a Gambler from Oalo-His Experience Did Not Explain -A Fable of To-day.



My form in its embrace have discarded; in its stead I wear the golfer's face. used to wear my beard unkempt, Bedraggled, hanging down, Twas hoary white-'tis Vandyke now And dyed a lovely brown.

My dull, old scythe I've laid away And in its place I swing A golfing stick-I'm up to date In every blessed thing.

My bald old pate you'll see no more, I wear a fetching cap: A monocle adorns my eye-Oh, I'm a gay old chap! My hour-glass is all I've kept Of my old-fashioned frillskeep it just to time me when I go the pace that kills. Now that I'm all dyked out so fine-Aw-demme, don'cherknow! I'm sorry that through ages past I've been so very slow. I might have posed through cons as A dudelet most sublime, For it is such an easy thing To get good clothes on Time.

-George V. Hobart.

Blessing the Gambler. From the Washington Star: A. M. Cleland, of Dayton, O., tells a good story of a gambler from that city who has made a large fortune out of a saloon and faro room. Last winter he was in Florida with some friends, and visited a church where a few colored people were engaged in worship. The roof leaked, and the pastor prayed most fervently that the Lord would provide a way to repair the roof. Then collection was started, the pastor saying that special blessings would be asked for all contributions. One good brother put in a dime.

"A dime from Brudder Jones. De Lor' bress Brudder Jones.'

Then a quarter was received. "Brudder Johnson a quahtah. De

Lo'd bress Brudder Johnson." The collector reached the gambler who had made a big winning the night before, and flashing his roll, put a \$20 bui in the hat.

The almost breath issue Wha's de name, sah? a collector said "Never mind the name. I'm a gam-

bler from Ohio." The pastor rolled his eyes up, and, raising his hands, said in a voice choking with emotion:

'Twenty dollars-gamblah from Ohio. May de good L'od bress and prospah de noble gamblah from Ohio." The gambler says he has prospered ever, since.

Truth's Fables-The Horse and the Asa. A Horse, proud of his fine trappings, met an Ass on the highway. The Ass being heavily laden with a cane and large chrysanthemum, moved slowly out of the way. "Hardly," said the Horse, "can I resist kicking you with The Ass grew real angry my heels." and dashed his cigarette at the Horse, saying: "You howwid cweatuh, if you dare to kick me I shawn't evah go to anothah one of youah beastly old shows

His Explanation Did Not Explain Foreigner-"I wouldn't have taken that man to be one of your political leaders. He doesn't look like a statesman. What office does he hold?" American-"You don't understand. He is not a public official. He is a political manager."

"Is he a man of much influence? "Oh, yes; he wields an immense inluence

"Hasn't he a title of any kind?"

"Well, yes; we call him a 'boss.'" "Does he make a living out of it?"

"O, yes, I suppose. He makes a good iving, anyhow." airy clothes, 'What is his salary?" They did not half me

"He has no salary, you know. He-

Then how does he get his money?" "Why, he-that is, unless you understand our system, you know, you can't-though, of course-now, over there, on the other side of the hall, there is a historical painting that has been much admired. Let us walk over that way and look at it."

Tommy Gets Some Pickerel and an Idea. (E. W. Kemble in Scribner's Magazine.)



"Fish ain't a bitin'! Too cold."



If I only had me skates." "Gee!



Dem's froze hard as rocks; I'll try it."



From Harper's Magazine: Nantucket is famous for auctions. They are held in the public square. Meat auctions, furniture auctions. There are few things one cannot buy at a if one bides one's time. Whenever a old home is broken up or a resider leaves the island, the unwanted ' 'ee are closed out at auction for whatev they will bring.



been made ready for the sea, is cap- As she sinks the enemy a powerful exable of sinking a whole fleet of foreign plosive is emitted, the force of which

The monitor Puritan, which has just panying cut shows her at full speed

improvements will be made. Visitors

"Anyhow, I hope people will let it drop, now. I'm tired of hearing about it," she said. "It is not nice for girls to be talked about so much. Don't you think so?"

Bichard Franklin Pettigrew.



companying portrait is that of The sc Richard Franklin Pettigrew, senator from South Dakota. He belongs to the silver wing of the Republican party.

Guarded Against Cyclones

A farmer in the Kansas cyclone district was building a stone wall. He was putting it there to stay, building it five feet across the base and four feet high. A stranger came riding by, and seeing the care the farmer was taking said to him: "You seem to be mightly careful about that wall." "Yep," replied the farmer, "I'm er building her to stay." "T'ain't no use," replied the stranger; "it'll blow over just the same." "Wall, let her blow over, she'll be a foot higher if she does," replied the farmer, continuing his work.

God hates hypocrisy, both in the the alcohol preserving an indefinite time.

of the most sublime porte-Abdul A hundred times a day. Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, a defender of the faith, etc., etc. During the re-cent trouble Sir Phillip was asked by a correspondent if he had heard of any new massacres about to be enacted in Armenia (Sir Phillip is a close associate of the Sultan) and he replied, "Go to the American ambassador, he can probably tell you." Had these words been uttered at any other time than during the excitement following the receipt of he president's Venezuelan message, they would have created a sensation of no small magnitude. It is not im-

probable that Sir Phillip will soon be called upon for an explanation.

Japanese Want Domestie Work.

Japanese, almost for the first time, are advertising in New York for places as house servants. The Japanese population in New York is extremely small and it is composed in considerable part of well-to-do young men, students and of all who examined the wonder was others. Japanese lads have for many that it would puzzle a man with two years been employed as wardroom servants on board some United States the navy that the only way to obtain a resemble a house. Jap servant is through some other Jap servant. Japs are strongly attracted to this country, and it is said that some who come out here as servants belong to families of good position at home. Naval officers never tire of praising Japanese servants as seen aboard ship and in their native Japan. One officer who kept house for a time in Japan declares that his Japanese major domo could accomplish anything on amazingly short notice, and whatever he undertook he did well.

Fruits in Alcohol.

A new method now comes from France by which fruits are preserved by means of alcoholic vapor. The fruit is placed in a room containing open vessels with alcohol. The room is then closed to prevent the entrance of fresh air, and it is claimed that the alcoholic vapors produced by the evaporation of the alcohol preserve the fruit fresh for

when necessity demanded, and the weather was favorable, they treated themselves to this novel pleasure, the rope moving all the while at the speed of thirty-five feet a second. Six days out of seven, from morning till dusk, they had the benefit of this strange conveyance, and nothing was ever known to disturb their peace and contentment. In course of time a family of happy, rollicking children was raised, and the nest in the derrick deserted.

A flouse in a Bottle.

A few years ago the writer saw a genuine curiosity which had been made by a little blind boy in Chicago. It was nothing more or less than a miniature house, made up of forty odd pieces of wood, which was placed on the inside of a very common looking four-ounce medicine bottle. The general verdict good eyes, to put the pieces in the bottle, to say nothing of the task of glumen of war. There is a tradition in ing them together so as to make them

May Capture More Satellites.

The opinion is attributed to some astronomers that it is possible for the earth, under certain circumstances, to sapture as satellites some of the roving meteoric bodies known to be so numerout in space, instead of bringing them to the surface as aerolites, and that, as these bodies are too small to be seena mass of 100 tons being invisible at 800 or 1,000 miles when brightly lighted-the earth may be attended by hundreds of invisible moons. Sir J. Herschel is cited as even of the opinion that they may be large enough to be visible for brief intervals when beyond the earth's shadow, and Sir John Lubbock tess actually supplied formula for calulating the distance from observations of this kind. M. Petit, also, director of the observatory at Toulouse, is quo as having been led by observation and

plant during the early hours of the evening, and from this point the scene is a brilliant one. Numbers of people visit the gallery and are delighted with what they see.

Combined Salt and Pepper.

This improvement, patented by James C. Henderson, of Philadelphia, Pa, consists in the bottle or "shaker" having a partition down through the center to effectually divide the two condiments. Over the perforated top is a half top pivoted to the center of the perforated top, and adapted to turn thereon, so as to deliver either pepper or salt, as desired.

Salmon Ergs for Europe. Several large consignments of salmon eggs have lately been sent from this country to Europe. Last week a crate of 50,000 eggs was shipped from the United States fishery at Baird, Cal., to Ireland, and another crate, containing 25,000 eggs, was shipped from the same place to Germany.

Large Fire Engines What are claimed to be the largest fire engines in the world are the two built recently in London. One is capable of throwing 1,400, the other 1,800 to 2,000 gallons of water per minute. The machines weigh three and one-half tons each, and can be readily drawn at full gailop by four horses.

Argon in the Air.

In a recent paper on argon M. M. Schoesing, Jr., discussed errors in the method lately described by him, and gives results of the estimation of argon in air taken at different places. The amount found is constant at .934 per cent.

Indicator for Steamships

A telegraphic indicator for steamships is used, the apparatus being pro-vided with bell indicators on the bridge calculation to conclude that the earth for sounding an alarm if the engineer is attended by at least one meteoric fails to follow the captain's directions.

in the Gahden, so thalah!" Moral: The horse should have kicked him instead of talking through his hames .- Truth.

Not That Kind of a Track. She stood up in a Broadway car And tried to hold the strap, But every time the cable jerked She sat in a young man's lap.

At Fourteenth street she carromed about

And finally gasped with a smile; Will some one kindly tell me, please, How many laps to the mile?" -Truth.



Manager-Oh, yes, mostly fiftles.

"Papa." (She knelt beside the de-jected figure and fondly kissed the drooping head.) "Paps, can I not keep the wolf from the door with my singing?" He was without hope, although he smiled. "My child," he sighed, "your singing would keep almost any-thing from the door, but the wolf is pretty nervy, you know."-Detroit News-Tribune.

At the last one I attended a refri erator was put up. "Too late, the season's over," shout-

ed some one in the crowd.

"But there'll be another, and per-haps a hot one," said the auctioneer. 'But he may die before that," said the other.

"Well," replied the auctioneer, "if

you die you'll be sorry that you hadn't bought a refrigerator and taken it along with you!"

Modern Meteorology.

Farmer's Wife-"The corn husks are very thin, John."

Husband-"Y-e-s."

"The birds are starting south very late."

"Y-e-s."

"The beavers are building as if they didn't expect a freeze before next March."

"Yes. Mariah; them signs point to a late and mild winter, but them signs don't count no more. Coal is going up like sixty, and that means early frosts, ten-foot snow-drifts, three-foot ice, and two blizzards a week till next April. That sign never fails, Mariah."

What He Needs

What I need," said the statesman, in speaking of his work in Washington, "is a good private secretary to look after my correspondence so that I can give more time to affairs in the House."

"What you need," returned his con-stituent earnestly, "is a real good ma-to edit your speeches while you attem to your correspondence. It would lish to have your letters more c cise and better written than your p he addresses."

We can honor God by telling of his goodness and talking of his faithfulnes to us.-Ram's Horn.



Up With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party.

EDITORIAL.

- It is comparatively easy to work, sacrifice and die for a good cause. . . .

Socialists of America! Let us have a grand International Eight Hour demonstra-tion on Friday, May 1. Now is the time to make preparations. . . .

Not alone is the necessity which we claim will drive the nations into Socialism steadlly growing, but all civilized societies are eing driven into Socialism under our very eyes .- Gronlund. . . .

"Hold public meetings, social gatherings, agitate, work zealonsly and urge ex-memrs and non-Union men to join us."-The Carpenter. Say. Mr. Maguire you forget to add: "And vote the old capitalist party" tickets at the next elections.'

Emile Vancerveld, has collaborated with ean Massart, a specialist in natural science to write a book on Parasitism, passing oss its various manifestations in plant and animal life. The crustacean and the great capitalist alike come into the scheme. -London Labor Leader.

The one thing which politicians could do, that they dare not. They could organize mployed in useful productive work, but to do so would be to admit that the

Our Comrade Gustave Ronanet, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, re-cently loctured at the Free School of Social e, Paris, on the subject of Socialism le put into rehef the verity that Socialist but merely sets forth."

As swamps emit fetid gases, so capitalas swamps emit tend gases, so capital-ism emits fetid immorality. The atmos-phere it spreads cannot chose but produce immoral acts. Deprive man of the chance to earn his living honorably, raise bold rapine to the dignity of "law and order," and the petty sneak thief is bound to crop up, and, what is more, his class is bound to be "incorrigible."—The People.

According to Thorold Rogers, an eminent progress of labor-helping appliances, a la-borer in the United States to-day cannot austain one family decently, let alone com-fortably, by any useful labor.-Exchange.

covetous men devote themselves to creat ing calamities, fortunate are the people who are awakened by the calamity howlers. Noah was a calamity howler, and the bones of the men who isughed at him have helped to make the phosphate beds out of which fertilizers are now dug for the market.-Henry D. Lloyd.

There are two kinds of anarchy. The marchy of the desperately poor and those who sympathize with them and the anarchy of the fabulously rich. The one is developed by poverty, misery and ignorance. The other the outgrowth of arrogance, inhumanity and corporate power. Both species are entirely dissimilar, the one kind being directly opposite to the other, yet resem ble each other in menacing the welfare of the community.-Ex.

What gift have the birds of the air greater than liberty? What gift has the wild coast of the jungle greater than his liberty? Cage either of them-take away their right to roam over the earth at their own sweet will, and they will live with a broken heart. They cannot endure slavery It took years of imprisonment, cruelty beyond the expression of words, and the will of tyrants to tame our present animals and fowls. And it has taken the same process to break the proud will of man and make a political tool of him—a political fool of him. Man is tame, indeed—tame as a dog. Now and then he attempts to bite, nay, to swallow his master, but as soon as he sees the whip of hunger he regains his old tameness.

Our capitalist society with an ethical code based on avarice and egoism, and the survival of the most grasping and unscrupulous, does but exalt the lowest and mos barbarous parts of our nature at the expense of all that is elevating and refined, while in practice it not only cuts off the majority from anything but the mere earning of a bare living by the most mechanical pursuits, generally not even of their own choosing-thus depriving them of all but the most meager opportunities of cultivating their intellectual powers-but produces, nay, requires for its very existence, a large class in a state of chronic famine and des peration .- E. A. Phipson.

Whence comes wealth? From the earth and from labor. Wealth is of two kinds: Natural and Social. Natural wealth, land and all that land contains, is for the living and not for the dead. Social wealth articles of utility and comfort produced by human effort applied to the land, is for the use and benefit of those who expend the effort. But overshadowing and controling wealth, both natural and social, is Capital. erected from the appropriation of both by an exploiting class, aided and abetted by law and protected by class Governments.

Our present society is like an individual hose cerebellum is partially injured, so that it can only feebly and slowly co-ordiit to do so would be to admit that the ign of competitive cut-throat production r profit was over, and that they will not b. This would destroy the "business the waning nineteenth sentury has brought forth. But this energy has not been conate and govern its movements. It is powerful. The world has never seen such is energy has not be od aright-for the good. And this energy will be wasted unless the laws of Socialism are respected.

The great superiority of Socialism over capitalism will be just precisely this, that trine has no arbitrary construction. It nerely "a philosophy explanatory of tory." It creates and imagines nothing minently fit them, they will be liberated, by the enormous mechanical produc-tion of all merely physical necessaries, from any anxiety concerning their physical wants, since clothing and food in abundance together with every imaginable comfort, will be assured to each.

We know that work under Socialism will come more and more synonymous with intellectual or artistic effort, a delight and and a pleasure rather than toil or drudgery. According to Theroid Rogers, an eminent authority, a workingman in England in 1499 could sustain six average families by the pay he got for his labor. With all the cations, direct employes of the S will be encouraged, by the force of public opinion, no less than by the requirements of consumers, to put their highest efforts into their task.

PLATFORM SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

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 propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such rights the referendum principle. can be exercised under a system of 2. Abolition of the veto power of

economic inequality, essentially de- the Executive (national, state and tructive of life, of liberty, and of hap- municipal) wherever it exists.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of poli- all elections. Universal and equal tics is that the machinery of govern- right of suffrage without regard to ment must be owned and controlled color, creed or sex. Election days to by the whole people; but in the light be legal holidays The principle of of our indrustrial devolopment we proportional representation to be inhold, furthermore, that the true theotroduced. ry of economics is that the machinery

the people in common. To the obvious fact that our despotic

piness

system of economics is the direct optics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of ment. government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class and the abject dependence of the Comrades, Give a Good Lift Right 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 employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated,

that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its pro-

test. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; and, Whereas, The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution this system, through the desactive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other Capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its

own downfall; therefore, be it Resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

We call upon them to unite with us in a mighty effort to gain by all practicable means the political power.

In the meantime, and with a view to ing demands:

and of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict abor contract system.

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

14. All wages to be paid in lawful oney of the United States. Equal" The Socialist Labor Party of the izntion of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is per-

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

Political Demands. 1. The people to have the right to

3. Municipal self government.

4. Direct vote and secret ballots in

5. All public officers to be subject of production must likewise belong to to recall by their respective constitnencies.

. 6. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Adposite of our democratic system of poll- minitration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punish-

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Now.

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

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

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

This was the sum advanced by a few St. Louis comrades to the Socialist Newspaper Union. In this way these comrades saved the Socialist Newspaper Union \$200 in the ensuing year, as we secured a rebate the and cheaper rates for printing and presswork.

According to receipts under Socialist

eks our brave St. Louis comrades will



LONDON, ENGLAND.

International Labor Congress of 1896.

At a meeting of the Zurich Committee Dr. Edward Aveling and Mr. E. R. Pease were instructed to communicate to the press:

1. The fact that at the Zurich Congress on Monday, Aug. 7, 1893, the following resolution was passed:

"All Trade Unions shall be admitted to the Congress; also those Socialist parties and organizations which recognize the necessity of the organization of the workers and of political action.

"By 'political action' is meant that the working-class organizations seek, as far as possible, to use or conquor political rights and the machinery of 'legislation, for the furthering of the interests of the proletariat and the conquest of political power."

The voting was, in favor; Germany, Australia, Bulgaria, Italy, Denmark, America, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Norway, Hungary, England, Austria, Switzerland; against, Belgium and Holland; France and Poland abstained from voting, and Spain was absent. The voting was, of course, by nationality.

The invitations, therefore, that have been sent out have, in accordance with this resolution, been sent to all Trade Unions. and to all Socialist organizations pledged to political action as defined above.

2. That the £100 to be raised by the Zurich Committee by January 1st, in addition to the £50 already raised by them, and handed over to Mr. Inskip, the Treasurer of the Conjoint Committee, were forwarded to Mr. Inskip by the treasurer, H. Quelch, from the Committee meeting of December 31.

3. A further and final sum of £100 has to be raised by the Zurich Committee by April 1. They, therefore, earnestly appeal to all working-class organizations, and all in-dividuals interested in the forthcoming Congress to at once forward their subscriptions to H. Quelch, 37A Clerkenwell

4. A resolution deploring the death of Stepniak, and expressing deep sympathy with his widow, was carried unanimously.

British Government Worhers Orga

The Government Workers' Federation is also busying itself with the same laudable object. It will hold its first annual conference at Essex Hall, Strand, on the 25th of January. All unions and societies who have any of their members employed by either imperial or municipal governing bodies will do well to send delegates to this conference, at which the programme for '96 will be formulated. Information may be obtained by writing to 11 Bartholomew Close, E. C. The Federation consists of organizations only: it does not accept individual members. Where no or-ganization exists, as was the case at the Pimlico Army Clothing Factory, it sets to work to organize those employed into some trade union. Three hundred of those employed at the Pimlico factory are now trades unionists. This fact alone proves that the Federation is of great value to the trades union movement.

The Shipping Federation has broken out in a new place. It now proposes, so we are told, to invite Parliament to alter the law, so as to allow it to sign in men for the manning of vessels, for which it undertakes to benefit the seamen to the extent of £50. -000. Philautrophy is thus not yet quite played out.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

"Thou Shalt Not Steal." Private property! Sacred rights! Justice and all the commandments, including "Thou shalt not steal." Such are the seventh-Day hallucinations of respectable mercantile morality. But, oh, the other six days! Here's a sample: At a meeting of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the annexation of Ashantiland was discussed, and the following resolution carried unanimously: That this committee is of opinion that, taking into consideration the very large sums spent since 1872 on expeditions to Ashantiland, and the outlay on the present expedition, the Government should, as soon as practicable, annex the country to

very numerous reforms-mostly burred by the Senate-occupies another section of the summary; and then evidence is produced that this branch of work has by no means imperilled the ideal of the cause, which is given the place of honor. The project of revision of the constitution voted for by the whole party may be particularly instanced to show that Parliamentary succe ss is not spoiling the Socialist movement in France. -In a Cantonal bye-election at Carmaux last week the Reactionists division among the Socialists to play upon the subject of the Labor Glassworks. The result was, however: Socialist, 1,763, elected; Oppor-

tunist, 1,255. The Socialist municipality of Ouen some time ago instituted a hospital for invalids of labor, to give asylum and bread to aged workers left destitute by the capitalists. It has now succeeded after a long battle in getting the consent sent of to the of the higher authorities expenditure of 300,000f. for a new establshment. This "Palace of Misery," as the Reactionists of St. Ouen maliciously call it, will be ready in April. More than a hundred beds will be provided, and g.eat attention has been paid to comfort and hygienic conditions.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

The Struggle Between Reaction and Progress.

Some of the Socialists have introduced into the Chamber a bill which provides that any employer convicted of having dismissed his workmen, individually or collectively, for using their electoral right shall be liable to a fine of 50 to 100 fraucs and imprisonment for a term of eight days to a month. -It is said that the Government intends to nominate no Socialist burgomasters. As several of the Communal Councils now consist entirely of Socialists the burgomasters will here be chosen from outside the representatives of the people. Another instance of Government amiability towards the party is to hand: Seven writers on the Socialist La Caserne have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to five months for expressing anti-military sentiments.. An additional Belglan item is that M. de Burlet, the Reactionary Premier, has a paralysis of the tongue. For the sake of the propaganda it is to be hoped that he will soon again be on terms of equality in power of speech with all the other blundering Ministers of Europe,

BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

Practical Agitation in the Little Republic.

A first-rate victory is reported from Berne. A quarter of the Municipal Council (22 seats) was renewed. The Socialists carried seven of their candidates with 33,091 votes, the Radical and Conservative lists obtaining 39,907 and 26,643 respectively. The annual congress of the Swiss Socialist Party appointed a committee to direct the movement for nationalization of railways. The subject of democratization of the army was postponed. A message of sympathy was addressed to the German Socialists, and a reorganization of the party was decided upon. The Swiss Socialists are agitating for proportional representa-tion in the National Council, where their 100,000 adherents certainly give them a right to sit. The Labor Union of Berne is utilizing the system of University Extension for propagandist work. Courses will be given to workers by Dr. Reichenberg on the principal systems of political economy, and by Prof. Weckner on the chief points of the French Revolution.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

New Labor Headquarters.

The Copenhagen Socialists have established another splendid assembly building. They already possess three of these houses in the town. The new place is very comfortably furnished. It contains a smoking room, concert hall, reading room, dining saloon, meeting room, etc. It provides a fine view of the sea, and the whole building is surrounded by a beautiful garden, where the workers can pass the evenings with their families.

cost them \$470.

Newspaper Improvement Fund about \$100 of the money advanced have been returned to the comrades. This leaves a balance of about \$360.

Comrades, we beg leave to inform you that some of the comrades who furnished 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 return the money to them.

Three hundred and sixty dollars! What is this amount for thousands of subscribers! We request every comrade and reader of this paper to make a little donation. If you cannot give \$10, or \$5, or \$1, why, give a dime, or a nic'tel, and within a few

Co-operate and Good Results Will Follow. To-day the Socialist Newspaper Union Green.

How many advanced men-men of 1896my individuals is the forward voice of To the front, men and women! "These mand, as did the Atheneans in the days of are the times that try man's soul." Up vicies and Phidias, the utmost attainable excellence, will offer a field for limitless effort.

The time is propitious for the working-men of this city to select men of their own choice to represent them in City Councils. There will be a fight for honest govern-ment in February next, and the laboring men should have a hand bringing it about. Unity and Progress. "Men of their own device" -- what does this mean? The time is propitious that you select men of your own party-the Socialist Labor Party, not because they are Socialists, but because they understand the sime and object of the modern labor movement and the popular meeds of the time. ds of the time.

It really is a good world; and life in it _____ sweet and pleasant and noble thing. If may men and women would come to know if The people have been badly tanght. They have come to hold the strong pulsing with in contempt, and to be askamed of have own hodies. It is the most remarka-ie Gaing in all creation, and could come outsimpt, and to be asharmed o a hodies. It is the most remarks in all creation, and could come only the one way that it has conturies of sinfal and shamefu tion of shame and sin, and the inficient of shame and sin, and the g of them as virtues. So it has at the mark is no longer a place for met and growth in howing and g by free spirits, but a place in all are tanget that their efforts a to conform as closely as possible rules of He handed down to them o conform as cloudy as prosible des of Me handed down to them tern, from-no one takes the ad out where -- Altrarian.

Contral Interface on the Interface of th

in the world" How many decayed drais and guild halls, so in the future the ideas and rotten motives dwell in the brains and wills of the mass of mankind? In how kinds, such as schools and colleges, libranational and municipal buildings of various rage and freedom silenced by the back-rage and freedom silenced by the back-the execution of which the public will de-rad voice of timidity and the higher life? mand, as did the Atheneans in the days of

> Who of all people in the land Should go barebacked with empty hand, Should go Darton wake demand? No right for food to make demand? The idler.

. . .

And who should have his larder full, Wear fine clothes from best of wool, Of what they make should have the whole The worker.

. . .

Our banners wave, not o'er the slave, But over men who dare! The wealth we make is ours to take, Each man his equal share. Eight hours our song, its notes prolong, From ship yard, shop and mill; Eight hours for wofk, eight hours for rest, Eight hours for what we will.

The breach between the classes is widen ing. One-quarter of our people don't know how the other three-quarters live, or think, or feel, or what they need. The onequarter furnishes the law-makers. Society to-day cannot properly co-ordinate, that is, direct to its own ends, its legislation.

. . . The trades unionists of Alabama are still the because of that awful exhibition of po mery, general incompetency, mervatism and hodge-podge of m called an A. F. of L. contion held recently .- Cleveland Citizen.

We have been so busy talking about our freedom that we were not aware of its thaft. Presdom of speech, we are sorry to my, exists to a much greater extent in memorchial Regiand than it does in repub-lican America.-Int. Wood Worker.

Social Demands.

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

2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, ' canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication: but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities shall obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gasworks, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchses; but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp

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 News paper Union would donate or advance the little amount of \$5, \$10 or \$20? 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 sacri-Being 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 choerful volanteers in the Socialist army.

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

Comrades, give a good lift right now Don't wait. Don't postpone the matter. Do your duty. Be assured we will do ours. Co-operate! Co-operate! Remem Yours for the noble cause of Socialism

DR. LOUIS CRUSIUS E. LOCHMAN. PETER SCHWIETE. G. A. HOEHN. J. SCHEIDLER. CHAS. NELSON, FRUD GUESUP

FRED. GHESLER. CHAS. KLOTZ. Paper Union Bend all money for S. N. U. Improve-ment Fund to Phillip Kaufman, 311 Walnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Socialism is the next harvest which is ing for humanity's garner. The year ripsning for humanity's garner. The year 1880 will-must-see a greater development than any has preceded it, and in propor-tion to the zeal and devotion to principle which sustains the worker for Socialism so will the reward be.

hame upon a people who boast of hav-the blood of revolutionary forefather Lers conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-abridged right of combination. 12. Official statistics concerning the condition of labor. Prohibition of the employment of children of school sge ing t

the territories of the Gold Const. Mr. A. L. Jones of the African Steamship Company, scrougly supported the resolution, and said that twenty years ago the country had spent over a million of money in an expedition, and had afterwards run away. Very likely if Mr. Jones saw another member of the Chamber of Commerce nabbing King Prempeh's trinkets he would name the act theft, and per-

haps call a policeman, but he strongly supports the idea of Britain stealing King Prempeh's country and calls it annexing! Dictionaries and Shorter Catechisms for Liverpool, please,

PARIS, FRANCE.

Notes From the Political Labor Movement.

Henri Pellier bas compiled a useful sum . mary of the Parliamentary work of the Socialist vanguard during the year 1895 of the fifty deputies constituting this famou band-Jean Jaurez, Jules Guesde, Rouanet, Millerand, Gerault, Richard Viviaui, Sembat and Vailiant have been the most conpicnous in the period named. The record is neatly classified. After a refer-suce to iconociastic proceedings-the overthrow of unprofitable unprofitable ministries and a capitalist President-a list of exposures of financial scandals coming under six or seven distinct heads are set forth; a Socialist member being in each case the first to call upon Parliament to see justice done As a national platform the Tribune has been made valuable use of

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

"Trlumphant Democrat" and The "Christian Substitute for Barbarous War. "

A correspondent in a London labor paper writes:

I notice that Millionaire Carnegie declares in a letter to the Times that "Arbitration is the precious jewel of the age, and should not be discarded, " since it is the "Christian substitute for barbarous war." Now, whilst it is doubtless true that the world dearly loves a saint with the spice of the devil in him, this attempt on the part of Andrew of Pittsburg to pose as St. Andrew, the patron saint of white-robed peace, is a trifle too strong. When the iron and steel workers of America had an arbitration board for the settlement of wage disputes St. Andrew's firm did not belong to it. When the said board, in 1892, had agreed upon the rate of wages for one year, it was St. Andrew's firm which refused to recognize the agreement and insisted on cutting down wages. When the workmen refused to accept this and went on strike, it was St. Andrew's firm that sent for the Pinkerton Thugs to come and shoot the strikers, which they did. It was the same firm which surrounded the works with live electric wires, warranted to kill all who touched them. When in Philadelphia recently a big stalwart fellow introduced himself at the close of the meeting as Andrew M'Luckie, at one time Mayor of Homestead. To this day he carries in his body some of the bullets fired into it by the hired rufflans who were in the pay of St. Andrew's firm, and all because s, as Mayor, tried to come between the Pinkertons and their intended victims. Andrew is a foreign-mission Christian. The principles of Christianity are beautiful when applied to others, but as a rule of conduct for himself and his sweating firmbless you, no! St. Andrew belongs to the school of Christians who Atone for sins they are inclined to

By damning those they have no mind to.

A VOICE FROM NEW AMERICA.

BY CIVIS AMERICANUS.

(Written Especially for the Socialist Newspaper Union.)

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

Every available hall in the cities and towns was overcrowded with excited working people. The officers of the Unions worked day and night to initiate the masses of new members. Demonstrations and parades in the public streets increased the general enthusiasm. On the first day of May nearly all factories and workshops were closed, because the workmen stubbornly refused to work more than eight hours a day. A great army of employ ers granted the eight-hour day, but others emphatically refused to recognize the rights of Labor, the consequence being that their workmen went out on strike.

The capitalists had never dreamed of such a movement on the part of their hitherto "content and patient men." Indeed, the movement was a surprise to them, and many granted the demands of their employes out of sheer fear of an impending social revolution. However, the enemies of Labor were not rest ing on their oars while this general Labor insurrection increased in power and seriousness as well. Something had to be done to check the movement, and the city of Chicago, the central furnace of the hell of Capitalism, was selected as the place where the capitalist plot for the "counter-revolution" was to be carried out

7

It will be well worth while to give you a short sketch of the Chicago local labor movement. Without a full knowledge of the history of the Chicago trouble you cannot get a clear idea of the general Old American Tabor movement. I have already referred to the great railroad strike in 1877, which was so brutally "put down" by the ruling powers. This strike movement, which was especially serious in Chicago and vicinity, ended with a defeat for the railroad employes. Among the brave men who took a great interest in this strike were many Socialists, mostly Germans, who had been greatly inspired by the writings of Ferdinand Lassalle and by the powerful political labor movement inauguated by this great Socialist agitator and founder of the Socialist Party in Germany. These Socialist workmen reminded the de feated strikers of the fact that the working people should strike at the ballot box, that the strike on the economic field was a two edged weapon as long as the capitalists were in full control of the political power, because they could safely depend on their police militia, deputy sheriffs and Federal troops. Appeals to the op pressed workmen were issued by these enthusiastic Socialis pioneers, and in less than no time the defeated wage workers of the Western metropolis rallied around the banner of Social ism. An independent political labor movement, on a Socialist basis, was inaugurated. This political labor movement grew so powerful and strong that the old party politicians got terribly frightened, and their masters, the capitalists, told them that something had to be done to save the "blooming valley" of Capitalism from the avalanche that was coming down from the top of the glacier, Mount Poverty, in a remarkably terrifying speed Several Socialists were elected as members of the Chicago Common Council, where they forced the capitalist politicians to pass many laws for the interest of the working people. The first eight-hour bill passed by the Chicago Common Council was drafted by Socialists and introduced by the Socialist members of the Council.

What was to be done to get rid of this political labor move ment? The work of destroying the young labor party was easy enough. At the elections following these Socialist victories the working people were equally enthusiastic and hoped to gain new victories. Like beavers they worked, day and night, and, as a matter of course, again some of their candidates were elected. But they could not take their seats among the "representatives of the people." Why not? you ask. Simply because the capitalist politicians and ward heelers-as the common trash of political tools were then called-because these hirelings had robbed the Socialist citizens of their victory. Ballot boxes were stolen, ballots destroyed, or not counted, etc. Of course, the enthusi astic Socialist voters were not prepared for such rascalities. The capitalist conspiracy proved to be a complete success; the hirelings had done excellent work for their masters. The first coup d'etat having been carried out and its object of keeping the Socialists out of the legislative body accomplished, the boodlers went to work to complete and execute their nefarious plans. It was quite natural that the members and ad herents of the young labor party were discouraged at seeing their good work destroyed by a class of scoundrels and criminals, under the sanction of a so-called public press that had the audacity to announce to the world that "law and order" now reigned supreme, and that the hydra of the revolution was there and then buried forever. It was also quite natural that some of the more inexperienced element of the labor party came to the conclusion that the working people could never gain their rights through the ballot, inasmuch as the whole machinery of elections was in the hands of the capitalist parties and the corrupt politicians would never allow the labor party to have their men seated in the legislative bodies, if elected, and that the same old system of stealing the ballot boxes, of not counting the Socialist votes, or intimidating the voters would be repeated at all future elections. "We must organize for the social revolution, i. e., for a physical force movement, since the capitalists prevent us from realizing our ideals and emancipating the workers from wage slavery in a peaceful way through the ballot." These and similar arguments were made use of by some of the less experienced and short sighted leaders of the labor party; of course, honsestly and sincerely.

tion, for the simple reason that this physical force agitation had field the brutalities of the previous year were even exceeded." the tendency to kill the independent political movement of labor. tionary faction.

"Through the ballot, as an independent labor party, by legal means, we shall secure our human rights. No physical force, no bloody revolution, unless we are forced into it by the ruling classes"-this was the motto of the other faction. The so-called radical agitation soon resulted in an Anarchist movement, the main object of which seemed to be to wage war against the ballot box and against the Socialists who advocated the use of the ballot as a means to organize and emancipate the working class The so-called Anarchists had never been very numerous except in the imagination of the capitalist or public press of those days. Most of the sensational reports about "Anarchist conspiracies," "Anarchist dynamite plots," etc., were mere inventions of the Chicago police and their "agents provocateurs," and of poor newspaper reporters who were paid by the line; the more sensational their reports, the better their pay. This illustrates the dangerous influence of the capitalist press in Old America.

The Anarchist movement came to a sudden collapse in 1886 during the great eight-hour movement, when, on the evening of May 4, Police Captain John Bonfield and his men brutally and murderously attacked a peaceful and orderly labor meeting at the Haymarket Square in Chicago, when a dynamite bomb was thrown by some unknown person, killing one police officer and fatally wounding several others. The tragedy that followed is well known to our generation. Right here I must repeat the well-known fact that in Old America, as well as in Old Europe the recognized historians were a mercenary set of people. These so-called historians considered it their duty to chronicle every little deed of the ruling powers. Emperors, kings, presidents monopolists, etc., were glorified or denounced according to the limited power of conception of the poor scribblers. In this way history became more of a biographical review of a certain number of despots and rulers and monopolists, instead/of a record of the people's struggle for freedom, a record of the people's conditions in all ages, etc.

To-day it is different. Our New American historians would not and could not disgrace themselves and our people in such a miserable way as that. It is the mission of our modern histori ans to record every little change in the economic, political and social conditions of the people, to note every little progress towards true civilization, towards a higher, a nobler stage of human life, and to explain to our people the history of past ages i. e., the conditions of our ancestors in the various countries of the globe.

What does our history say about the Chicago tragedy? Our history refers us to historical documents, to the official records of the "Anarchist Trial," and above all, to a statement of Gov ernor John P. Altgeld of Illinois. On June 26, 1893, Governor Altgeld, in pardoning Fielden, Neebe and Schwab, gave a concise review of the "Anarchist Trial," of which I quote several pas sages. The Governor said:

"On the night of May 4, 1886, a public meeting was held on Haymarket Square in Chicago. There were from 800 to 1,400 people present, nearly all being laboring men. There had been trouble, growing out of an effort to introduce the eight-hour day resulting in some collisions with the police, in one of which sev eral laboring people were killed, and this meeting was called as a protest against alleged police brutality. The meeting was orderly and was attended by the Mayor, who remained until the crowd began to disperse and then went away. As soon as Captain John Bonfield, of the police department, learned that the Mayor had gone, he took a detachment of police and hurried to the meeting for the porpose of dispersing the few that remained and as the police approached the place of the meeting a bomb was thrown by some unknown person, which exploded and wounded many and killed several policemen, among the latter being Mathias Degan. A number of people were arrested, and after a time August Spies, Albert R. Parsons, Louis Lingg Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, George Engle, Adolph Fischer and Oscar Neebe were indicted for the murder of Degan. The prosecution could not discover who had thrown the bomb, and could not bring the really guilty man to justice, and, as some of the men indicted were not at the Haymarket meeting and had nothing to do with it, the prosecution was forced to proceed on the theory that the men indicted were guilty of murder because it was claimed that they at various times in the past uttered and printed incendiary and seditious language, practically advising the killing of policemen, of Pinkerton men and others acting in that capacity, and that they were, therefore, responsible for the murder of Mathias Degan. The public was greatly excited, and after a prolonged trial, all of the defendants were found guilty. Oscar Neebe was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, and all of the other defendants were sentenced to be hanged. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and was there affirmed in the fall of 1887. Soon thereafter Lingg committed suicide. The sentence of Fielden and Schwab was commuted to imprisonment for life, and Parsons, Fischer, Engel and Spies were hanged, and the petitioners now ask to have Neebe, Fielden and Schwab set at liberty."

thized with the faction that advocated a forcible social revolu- McCormick factory; that under the leadership of Captain Bon-

Now, the fact of the matter is that some of the leading Chi-The labor party, i. e., the active political labor party, was soon a cago police officers were the most desperate agitators for dyna-thing of the past. "Down with the ballot box! Down with all mite agitators. These protectors of law and order found it for elections!" was the war cry of the so-called radical or revolu- their interest to "make" dynamite Anarchists, to frighten the apitalist class, to secure as much money as possible for their "salvation of law and order and peace," and parade as the savious of Capitalism. Here is the proof: The Chicago "Daily News" of May 10, 1889, published an interview with Captain Ebersold, who was Chief of the Police of Chicago at the time of the Haymarket troubles and for a long time before and thereafter, so that he was in a position to know what was going on, and his utterances upon this point are therefore important. Among other things he says:

"It was my policy to quiet matters down as soon as possible after the 4th of May. The general unsettled state of things was an injury to Chicago. On the other hand, Captain Schaack wanted to keep things stirring. He wanted bombs to be found here, there, and everywhere. I thought people would lie down and sleep better if they were not afraid that their homes would be blown to pieces any minute. But this man, Schaack, this little boy who must have glory or his heart would be broken, wanted none of that policy. Now, here is something the public does not know. After we got the Anarchist Societies broken up Schaack wanted to send out men to again organize new societies right away. You see what this would do. He wanted to keep the Well, thing boiling, keep himself prominent before the public. I sat down on that. I didn't like it. After I heard all that I began to think there was perhaps not so much to all this Anarchist business as they claimed, and I believe I was right. Schaack thinks he knew all about those Anarchists. Why, I knew more at that time than he knows to-day about them. I was following them closely. As soon as Schaack began to get some notoriety, however, he was spoiled."

This is, in short, the history of the Chicago Tragedy-the bloody chapter in the history of the American labor movement, the blood-stained page in the history of Old America. Indeed, this Chicago Tragedy was an expensive lesson for the working people, a lesson that taught them the hard fact that a worldwide movement for the welfare of humanity is not and cannot be the work of a few short years. Public opinion had always been way behind the economic development. It took time and considerable educational work on the part of the few pioneers to make at least a strong minority of the people conscious of their economic surroundings. Not having received any education on economic, political and social subjects the masses of the people were easily blinded and deceived by the hirelings of the Capitalist class.

As already stated, the physical force agitation, or the socalled Anarchist propaganda, did considerable harm to the political organization of Labor on clearly Socialist lines. It took nearly two decades to revive the political Socialist movement. For about 10 years the Socialists had neglected to take any active part in independent politics, and wherever they did, they joined other reform parties, hoping to advance the cause of Socialism thereby. Immediately after the Haymarket Tragedy various reform parties sprang into existence: United Labor Party, Union Labor Party, Progressive Labor Party, etc., in fact, every new campaign brought forth a new political reform party. These reform parties were composed of the most heterogeneous elements. In many instances the reform elements were bitterly deceived, their corrupt campaign managers having sold out to the Capitalist parties. After considerable and experience the Socialists grew tired of this kind of reform politics and they cided to sever their connections or affiliation with all the of reform parties, become an independent Socialist Party, and fight the political battles of Labor on straight Socialist lines. It may be stated right here that this step was taken by the Socialists net so much because they were fond of doing it, but because the economic conditions and the development of the labor and reform movement made it imperative for them to march on in the right direction or to step down and out of the political arena. mixing-up of the Socialists with all kinds of would-be reformers and old-party boodlers in a political reform party naturally, tended to increase the confusion in the ranks of Labor-and this had to be stopped once forever, because Socialism is the direct opposite of confusion. The decade following the Haymarket Tragedy was an especially hard one for the working people. 1893, when the grandest International Exposition the world had ever seen was opened in Chicago, when the enormous wealth created by the sons of toil of all countries of the globe was exhibited in the most capitalistic of all cities, on the shores of Lake as thrown into a state of painful co

and there was consequently no occasion to shoot, yet nobody was To this physical force agitation the clear-sighted and experienced elements in the movement objected. They told their punished; that in Chicago there had been a number of strikes in impatient, hot-headed brothers that it was bad enough to see the which some of the police not only took sides against the men, lawyers, twenty-four farmers, eighteen newspaper men, sixteen labor party robbed of their victory, but this political highway but without any authority of law invaded and broke up peaceable robbery could not be carried on forever. Finally the capitalist meetings, and in scores of cases brutally clubbed people who five lumbermen, three brokers, four railroad men, three college politicians would go under and perish in thier own cesspool of were guilty of no offense whatever." corruption, while the representatives of the working people To what extent the capitalist class were responsible for the would triumphantly march into the legislative halls and take Haymarket Tragedy with all its consequences was strikingly charge, in a quiet and orderly way, of the people's administra- proven throughout the trial. "Various attempts were made." tive affairs. "The only way to gain our rights is through the said Governor Altgeld, "to bring to justice the men who wore the ballot box," they added, " and it is folly, indeed to believe that a uniform of the law while violating it, but all of no avail; that the

bloody revolution would help our cause."

Governor Altgeld then went on to show that the men did not have a fair trial, that the jury that tried them was packed, and that the Judge of the trial, Mr. Grinnell, was intensely prejudiced against the defendants.

And here is what Governor Altgeld said in regard to the bomb-throwing on Newmarket Square:

"Again, it is shown (in the record of the trial) that the bomb was in all probability thrown by some one seeking personal revenge; that a course had been pursued by the authorities which would naturally cause this; that for a number of years prior to the Haymarket affair there had been labor troubles and in several cases a number of laboring people, guilty of no offense, had been shot down in cold blood by Pinkerton men and none of the murderers were brought to justice. The evidence taken at Coroner's inquests and presented here shows that in at least two cases men were fired on and killed when they were running away

vulsions characteristic of the Capitalist system. A financial panic broke loose—a thing unknown to us nowadays. Banks failed, factories were closed, people complained, cursed, suffered, starved. Hardly a mile distant from the World's Fair Grounds thousands of hungry unemployed men and women met and talked about "inalienable rights of American citizens." And then they went home-provided they had a home, which most of them did not have-and complained, and cursed, and suffered and starved. Meanwhile many thousand small business men had to close their shops; unable to pay their "running expenses," they had to give up business, and right into the ranks of the wage workers they went, unable to ever return to their former social positions.

"Where was the Government?" you ask. "Where was the Legislature? Where was the United States Congress? Was there no help from that side?"

No help whatever! In Old America Legislature and Congress were no governments of the people, for the people, by the people. The men sent to the legislative bodies were the tools of certain classes, of the ruling classes, who represented the interests of industrial corporations, money sharks, speculators, etc. In the "First Reader" of our school children you find the amusing, but nevertheless horrible stories and illustrations of the average Old American lawyer. These advocates of law were for the Old American society what the hyena is to-day for the wilderness of Darkest Africa. They feasted on the very life-blood of the people wherever and whenever their masters, the Capitalist class, were in need of their service. And these lawyers were the "Representatives of the people!"

According to the congressional directory the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress was composed of 2 merchants, fifteen manufacturers, nine physicians, six bankers, professors, two clergymen, two ship owners, two miners, two builders, one printer, one architect, one druggist, one theatrical manager, one school teacher, one music teacher and sixteen who have followed no other business or profession than politics. The Senate of the Fifty-fourth Congress contained sixty lawyers, merchants, three newspaper men, three farmers, three railroad laboring people found the prisons always open to recieve them, men, two clergymen, two miners, one physician, one manufac-Unfortunately, all this advice of the sober-minded Socialists was of no avail. In less than no time the labor party was split in two factions, one advocating the use of the ballot, the other one the use of the bullet. The capitalist politicians sympa-

HEARTS. FAITHFUL



bosom friends and alone. A 5 o'clock tea equipage stood between them and a too brilliant June sun was excluded by blinds of a becoming tint and an etagere of ferns.

in

HEY were in Lady

Brereton's boudolr

Green street,

Mrs. Crosble helped herself, to a neat leisurely and with a due re-"Of rd for her irreparable glove. you know," she remarked, that Capt. Valence is home from India ?"

ebody told me yesterday that he had just arrived. But why the 'of course?" " replied Lady Brereton.

"I don't know-if you don't. Only"-Mrs. Crosble looked through the cream Jug at futurity-"it's just the year since or Lord Brereton died." "And what of that?"

Mrs. Crosble's eyes deserted the tea tray and fixed themselves severely on her friend. "Blanche," she said, "you are in one of your moods, and you don't practice on me! Are we alone, or is somebody hiding behind the curtains?"

"You ridiculous woman!"

"Then why this superlative innonce? Why this affectation of coy 17? For heaven's sake, be a rational being and treat me like one. As if everybody deesn't know that Arthur Valence worried himself nearly sick over you at the time of your marriage. And you try to persuade me, of all people, that you think it means nothing when he returns to England, after an absence of five years, just as the first twolve months of your mourning expire!"

"His movements don't interest me in the least, and I don't suppose mine any longer interest him. You seem to igore the lapse of time since we met, and faithful hearts, my dear, went out of fashion with the crinoline. Besides, he wasn't a man-he was only a nice

"Anyhow, it doesn't matter now. He has probably forgotten all about me

She spoke with a complacent disbelef in her own words which made her hearer laugh.

"If you thought for a moment that he had forgotten you you would be irritable beyond endurance."

"I hope you are not laboring under the absurd dolusion that I care in the least.

"Am I your enemy that I should acuse you of having a heart?" laughed Mrs. Crosble. "I merely meant that your amour propre would be ruffled, my dear. I know you so well."

"You were never more mistaken in your life," asserted Lady Brereton, caimly. "I am utterly indifferent." Therein she was insincers. It was true that she had subbed him unmercifully in years gone by, and the only feeling his boyish passion had inspired in her had been sisterly liking, afterwards minuted with hit amument and suit. mingled with pity, amusement and gratfied vanity. But, nevertheless, she looked to the renewal of the floral chains which bound him to her carriage wheels with a truly feminine pleasure



"FORGOTTEN YOU! IS IT LIKELY?"

But the conversation was a little VETERANS' one-sided after that Capt. Valence chatted easily little nothings of the GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR THE

hour, amusing conversation of a well-

bred man of the world with a witty

tongue and shrewd perception. But

she did not pay much heed to what he

said. She was thinking of the time they

met. She was Blanche Forrester then,

and he called her his angel, the light

of his life, and she had laughed, and

thank God!" he added, plously. And

he lighted a cigar and went to watch

the polo with a smile of self-satisfac-

They met a good deal in the course

of the next few weeks. He reminded

her of her promise, and she mentioned

two or three desirable damsels to him;

but her assistance ended there, and he

never saw an attractive girl in her

house. Also he found occasion to al-

"Nothing polishes a cub," he said,

"like an affair with a woman of the

world. My dear Lady Brereton, ac-

She would have been better pleased

if he had intimated that she had ruined

his life, better pleased even if he had

openly avoided her. "One would think

I was his grandmother." she said to her

own wrathful reflection in the toilet

For a week she saw nothing of him,

then one evening their eyes met across

the opera house, and a faint resent-

ment-the sequel to the unexplained

tears-was in her smileless brow. It

was perceptible, too, in the manner of

her greeting, when, during the last en-

tr'acte, he deserted his stall for her

box, and, on Mrs. Crosble's invitation,

dropped into the vacant chair between

"I have news for yes," he mur-mured in her car when the stage

claimed Mrs. Crosbie's attention. "She

"Indeed, and am I to congratulate

"Perhaps it would be a trifle prema-

ture. You see, I haven't proposed yet.

I'll tell you all about it to-morrow if

She spoke quite naturally and she

You will break that toy if you treat

it like that," he said, quietly. She dropped it as if it had stung her and drew back in the shadow of the

draperies with her white teeth pressing

her lower lip. "Go on," she said. "Is it an affair of

'She is the only woman I should ever

wish to marry," he answered. "I want her more than I have wanted anything

in my life. I hardly know how to de-

scribe her to you. Don't laugh if I

rave; I am in love, and when a fellow's like that, you know. * * * Lady

Brereton, you will certainly ruln your

attract a man. Ah, she is adorable, she

She was leaning back against the

she

I

partition, her eyes closed, her face col-

"Nothing-don't notice me!" murmured. "The heat

-Lady Brereton!"

am better already."

she is perfect. She has variety,

the heart, or of her forehead?

was smiling. But he did not look at

you are sufficiently interested."

"Tell me now," she said.

the handle of her fan.

cept the assurance of my gratitude."

lude once more to his salad days.

did not please her.

your chance, you know

tion.

glass.

ther

is found."

you?"

OLD SOLDIERS.

The Battle of the Nations-The B and the Gray-A Regiment of Relatives - The United States Gunners



his heart a joy sincere, And the voice of shouting thousands still resounding in his ear. Passed he 'neath a stately archway to-

saluted

ward the goal of his desire, Till he saw a woman's figure lolling

idly by the fire.

"I have won!" he cried, exultant, "I have saved a cause from wreck. Crushed the rival that I dreaded, set

- my foot upon his neck! Now at last the way is open, now at
- last men call me great, I am leader of the leaders, I am master

in the state!"

Languidly she turned to listen, and decorous was her pretense, And her cold patrician features mir-

- rored forth indifference; 'Men are always scheming, striving for
- some petty end." said she:

is all of this to me?"

Through the shadows of the evening, as they guenched the sunset glow

Came the other, faring homeward, with dejected step and slow,

till he saw, as oft before, Where a woman stood impatient at the

threshold of the door.

"I have lost!" he faltered faintly. "All is over," with a groan;

Then he paused and gazed expectant at the face beside his own.

Two soft eyes were turned upon him with a woman's tenderness

- Two white arms were flung about him with a passionate caress,
- And a voice of thrilling music to his mutely uttered plea
- Said, "If only you are with me, what is all the rest to me?"

her face; his eyes had been on her hand All night long the people's leader sat as it closed with spasmodic force upon in silence and alone.

Dull of eye, with brain unthinking, for his heart was turned to stone; While the hours passed all unbested till the hush of night had ceased

the haggard light returning And flecked the melancholy east.

But the other, the defeated, laughed a laugh of merriment.

- And he thrust his cares behind him with an infinite content;
- Recking not of place and power and the smiles of those above For his darkness was illumined by the
- radiance of love.

fan! But I am not going to tell you Each had grasped the gift of fortune, each had counted up the cost, And the vanquished was the victor, and she has charm-admirable qualities to the winner he that lost.

The "Battle of the Nations."

Oct. 16 and 18, 1813, was fought the great battle of Leipsic. The allied armles of England, Prussia, Russia, Spain and Sweden mustered 300,000 soldiers,

CORNER in both the federal and confederate armies during the late war for the union, the parade to be headed by the principal surviving generals and other officers. The men to march side by side through the streets of the principal cities North and South. Such a demonstration on the day sacred to our national patriotic memories would typify the complete union and reconciliation of the two great sections of the country, and a determination to stand together, side by side. In all future contests for the glory and independence of the republic. This movement should have the cordial support and endorsement of all interested in the future welfare of our country. The men who took part in the war, who suffered from wounds, exposure, and the want of every comfort which makes life endurable, for principle, and who have now forsworn all antagonism, will be the first to step forward and take part in this public demonstration of renewed allegiance to the flag, that symbol of American citizenship on land sea. To complete this expression of patriotic feeling, there should be included in the parade the soldiers and sailors of the regular army and navy, members of the patriotic societies, the Sons of the American Revolution and the veterans of the Mexican war. We believe that this movement would be grateful to the shade of the lamented Lincoln, in whose breast the sublime virtues of mercy, charity and love were united with a patriotism equally lofty and unsullied. The great exposition at Atlanta of the industries of the Cotton States has met with a

hearty and gratifying response from all sections, and has proved how great is the development and prosperity of the South. The immense assemblage of people from all over the country at Atlanta has created new sympathies and established new relationships which cannot fail to be productive of immense good. It is an inauguration of a new era, which cannot be better supplemented than by such a national demonstration as the union of the two great armies of veterans in a national holiday

The United States Gunnery Schools.

James and Arthur have heard about the United States guanery schools at Washington and Newport, and ask what is necessary in order to be admitted there: also any information about them. Answer: To be eligible to the gunnery school, a man must be an ex-apprentice or a continued-service man; that is to say, a man having served one or more enlistments and paid off, with a long discharge. He makes out his application and sends it to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. A man must be either a seaman or a first-class apprentice. If he has a rate, as coxswain or boatswain's mate, or any petty officer's rate, he forfeits that and enters the class as seaman, with pay of \$24 per month. A firstclass apprentice's pay is \$21 per month. In Washington gunnery is taught, how guns are made, and the principles of the business. Pupils are required to make models. At Newport torpedoes and diving are features of the course, and electricity is one of the branches. There is a great deal of hard work about it, and but little prospect of advancement unless there are evidences of war, when there will be a bright future for all able sailors and soldiers, and all who understand the arts of war.

A Regiment of Relatives.

There is a movement in Horry county, South Carolina, for the erection of a monument to the confederate dead of the Tenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. This regiment had in it one company that became somewhat famous for its composition, as well as its fighting qualities. The Athens Banner has been studying up the history of the regiment. It tells us that it was made up entirely of men from a dozen or more families and they were about made in Central Union Station, Cincinore families a all related to each other. There were some ten Chestnuts, fourteen Johnsons, six or seven Alfords, and so on. The captain of the company was a cousin of nearly every man in the ranks who was not his brother. It was his custom in drilling to address his men in this way: "Cousin Jeems, dress to the right; Buddy-George, please swell your chest; Cousin Arthur, you want to turn toes out, not in." But when it came to fight there were no more brave or daring fellows in the service than the 10th regiment "butternut" company .---Savannah (Ga.) Press.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Scales are now made of such a nice adjustment that they will weigh anything, to the smallest hair plucked from the eyebrow. In fact, they will weigh a pencil mark.

Sir John Lubbock describes an ant. which can support a weight three thousand times heavier than itself, or couch in proportion to a man holding 210 tons by his teeth.

Thunder is sometimes one great crash, because the lightning cloud is near the earth and as all the vibrations of the air (on which the sound depends) reach the car at the same time.

The air is clear at Arequips, Peru. From the observatory at that place, \$050 feet above the sea, a black spot, one inch in diameter, placed on a white disc, has been seen on Mount Charchani, a distance of eleven miles, through a thirteen inch telescope.

Geological specimens brought home ecently from the Antarctic region by a Norwegian explorer has been analyzed and found to contain microlene granite, with garnets and tourmaline and mica schists. As these have never been seen in an ocean island, the conclusion is that a continent exists around the south pole

A few drops of benzotn placed on cotton and put in or around a tooth that is aching will almost invariably stop the pain.

BITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

It costs four times as much to govern American cities as is spent for the same purpose in English cities.

A new steamboat, just launched for the Hudson river service, will cost \$1,000,000 and be provided with engines of 8,000 horse power.

There are nearly 16,000,000 children in school in the United States, nearly 14,000,000 in public schools, and nearly 400,000 teachers.

During the 900 years that the Pekin Gazette has been in existence 1,800 of its editors have had their heads taken off for having exceeded instructions.

The children of the poor in Japan are nearly always labeled in case they should stray from their homes whilst their mothers are engaged in domestic duties.

The longest payed street in the world is Washington street, Boston, which is seventeen and a half miles long; the shortest is the Rue Ble, Paris, which is barely twenty feet long.

ALL SORTS.

A Maine yankee is figuring on a sidewalk which can be turned up to dump snow into the gutter.

The Boston public library has secured the manuscript of one of Lope De Vega's 2,000 plays. It is 264 years old. The aristocratic dog cemetery at the north end of Hyde park, London, has seen closed, as it is completely filled with tenants.

Figures show that the railway foreclosure sales for 1895 far eclipsed those of any other year in respect to mileage and capital involved.

The census of Germany, just completed, shows the population of the empire to be 51.758.364, an increase of 2,-329,894 during the last five years.

Florida Facts.

February and March are two of the best months of the year to visit Florida. The climate is fine and the social features at their height of interest. When you have made up your mind to go, you naturally want to go there as soon as possible and in the most comfortable possible and in the most comfortable manner. No matter whether you live in St. Louis, Chicago, Peoria, Indian-apolis, Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York or Boston, you can take one of the magnificent trains of the "Big Four Route" from any one of these cities to Cincinnati, and with only one

GRAINS OF COLD.

Happiness is a "state of constant occupation upon some desirable object, with a continual sense of progress toward its attainment."

There are two things to be dreaded, the envy of friends and the hatred of

The rose has its thorns; and beauty is never found without one or more. They may be blunted at the points, but cannot be extirpated without killing the

It is not in the power of a good man to refuse making another happy, where he has both ability and opportunity.

A man coins himself into his labor: turns his day, his strength, his affection into some product which remains as the visible sign of his power; and to protect that, to secure that to him, to secure his past self to his future self, is the object of all government.

A Canal Choked Up

Is practically useless. The hur an organism is provided with a canal which sometimes be-comes choked up, namely, the bowels, through which much of the effect and waste matter of the system escapes. When they are obstructed -constipated, in other words Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will releve them effectually, but without pain, and institute a regular habit of body. This medicine also remedies malarial, billows bilious, dyspeptic, rheumatic, nervo kidney trouble, and strengthens the

The man who wanted to be poet laureate couldn't be happy till he got it; or after he got it, either

YELLOW RIND, BLOOD RED FLESH! A wonderful combination, a tremendous novelty, found only in Salzer's Golden Pumpkin Watermelon. It's marvelous. We paid \$300 for one melon! You will want it, everybody wants it. 5 kernels 10c., 25 kernels 40c. 35 packages earliest vegetable seeds \$1.00. Our new creations in oats yielding 2011/2 bu., barley 116 bu., potatoes 1,200 bus, per acre! Where will it end?

If you will cut this out and send with 12c. postage to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above Salzer's Golden Pumpkin Watermelon seed and our 148 page seed catalogue free. Catalogue alone w.n. 5c. for mailing.

The fool is only a man who didn't succeed in doing it.

Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great pop ularity, increasing sales and wonderful our The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and as the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of









with the sibility b are her mind of a visit from her old Emirer, she bestowed sundry adorning suches to her tollet, countermanded as victoria, and settled herself in the rawing room, in a graceful attitude, ed to be very much astonished spared to indeed.

The afternoon waned, however, and failed to put in an appearance. ther did he come the following day or the one after, nor the next. Evidy Brereton's usually sweet tem-eveloped inequalities in conse-

m within a week of his return he greated her at length on the neutral greated of the Hurlington club, she and him a good deal changed-older, proved, nothing of the boy she re-manbered about him, except his feat-

"Then you haven't quite forgotten

"Forgotten you! Is it likely? My dear Lady Brereton, don't you remem-ber my youthful adoration? You made me as wretched as a love-sick boy can be. I was so very much in earnest; one takes oneself so seriously at 21. I have often laughed over the thought of it

He laughed now. So did she, very aburally, too. But she was not pleased; ar in his frank allusion to the past she incerned that her empire was lost, and a woman likes to make that discovery, rea if she has not valued it at the

possession. is your stay in London to be she asked.

I" also saked. Dh. I am not going back to India, at 'he mid. "The regiment will be se next month. I mean to settle m. The governor wants it; fidgety at the title, you know, since my ther died. It's rather a bore. By way, Lady Brereton, I was intend-to call and ask your aid about it. men are so clever at this kind of w"

The shistered whe said aveet Thi look out for you and you must make use and report what dis-

He bent forward to screen her from the other woman's view. His hand covered hers, and it was shaking, like his voice.

"You are going to faint! I am brute, but I want you so badly and 1 knew it was the only way to make you

care. If I had shown-""""The comedy is finished." words were spoken on the stage, and the curtain fell. He put her cloak round her as they rose.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The most costly horse barn in the world is at Syracuse, N. Y. It belongs to D. E. Crouse, and cost \$700,000.

The ancients believed that purgatory's main entrance was through & cavern on the island of Lonough Derg. Ireland.

Fine-toothed combs of ivory and brass have been found in Egyptian tombs which date back more than 1,000 years B. C.

J. L. Allen, a telegraph operator at Loretto, in Marion County, Ky., has invented a railroad clock that is a marvel of ingenuity. It registers each train as it passes and the time at which it passes, and an accompanying device gives warning to incoming trains if an-other train has passed the station within fifteen minutes.

The room of a certain self-po girl was entered recently by a burgiar. Without an instant's delay the young woman caught up the only weapon at hand. She elevated it in so orthodox a manner that the intruder, noting only the ominous flashing of steel, took to is as effectually as if he h imed at with a rifle, instead of the fam

aimed at with a rife, instead of the fam-ily pair of acissors. The story comes from Arizons of a Chiricahus prospector who, while work-ing a tunnel in that district, had put in a blast, lighted the fuse and started out to find the mouth of the tunnel block-aded with a big black bear and three cubs. It is said the prospector was in a terrible dilemma, whether to be blown up or eaten up, and became so chilled with fright that the air in the tunnel from up in big chunks and the fire in the fuse went out.

igainst 175,000 French. Napoleon saw it the close of the first day's fighting hat his army would be compelled to rereat. The second day's struggle on he part of the emperor was to extri-ate his army. "During this eventful wrote Sir Walter Scott, lay." which he might be said to fight less for victory than for safety, this wonderful man continued calm, decided, collect-ed, and supported his diminished and broken squadrons in their valiant defense with a presence of mind as determined as he had so often exhibited in directing the tide of onward victory. At 3 o'clock that day the Saxon contingent and the Wurttemberg cavalry, 12,000 strong, desterted from Ney's column to the enemy, turning their cannon, sabers and bayonets against their old comrades. When word of this disaster reached Napoleon, he reined up his horse for a moment ho listen, then spurred on to the head of his imperial guard. But one word of comment fell from his lips. That was "Infamous!" With a corps of his guard he charged to the succor of Ney, his followers shouting, "Vive l'empereur!" and "Death to the Saxons!"

Owing to the fatal blunder of a poral of engineers the escape of 25,000 French troops was cut off. The bridge across the Elster had been mined for explosion as soon as the troops were across, but by mistake the torch was applied too soon. Marshal Macdonald and Count Poniatowski, the Pole whom the emperor intended to create king, were among those left behind. Being hemmed in by the enemy when the explosion occurred, the count drew his sword and exclaimed to the officers about him: "Gentlemen, it now be-comes us to die with honor." With his handful he cut his way through the enemy and reached the water, but in mounting the opposite bank his horse fell upon him and carried him into the stream, where he was drowned.

The Bine and the Gray

It has been suggested that on the next anniversary of our national sud-pendence, July 4th, 1896, there mends be a parade of veterans who served

Lincoln's First Vote.

Lincoln's first vote was cast at New Salem, "in the Clary's grove precinct," Aug. 1, 1831. At this election he aided Mr. Graham, who was one of the clerks. In the early days in Illinois elections were conducted by the viva-voce method. The people did try voting by ballot, but the experiment was unpopu ilar. It required too much "book larnin'" and in 1829 the viva-voce method of voting was restored. The judges and clerks sat at a table with a poll book before them. The voter walked up and announced the candidate of his choice and it was recorded in his presence. There was no ticket-peddling and ballot-box stuffing was impossible. To this simple system we are indebted for the record of Lincoln's first vote. · Lincoln's first vote for president was not cast until the next year (Nov. 5, 1832), when he voted for Henry Clay. -McClure's Magazine.

He Kitled Himself. Benjamin Davis, aged 22, of Vevey, Ind., shot himself in the presence of the girl whom he was soon to marry. The young man had a small red birthmark which he was afraid would develop into a cancer.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has selected Lord Byron's tragedy, "Sardanapalus," as the subject for the ballet he is to write the music for and which is to be pro-'duced at the Alhambra music hal' in Lon.4-m.

nati, with through trains of all lines to Florida. Call on or address any agent of the "Big Four Route," or adon or address any dress E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traf-fic Manager, or D. B. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Cincin-nati, Ohio.

There are three kinds of luck you hear, about-hard luck, worse luck and rotten luck.

HIGH PRICE FOR POTATOES.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crasse, Wis., pay high prices for new things. They recently paid \$300 for a yellow rind watermelon, \$1,000 for 30 bu. new oats, \$300 for 100 lbs. of potatoes, etc., etc.! Well, prices for potatoes will be high next fall. Plant a plenty, Mr. Wideawake! You'll make money. Salzer's Earliest are fit to est in 28 days after planting. His Champion of the World is the greatest yielder on earth and we challenge you to produce its coust.

If you will send 14 cents in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get, free, ten packages grains and grasses, including l'eosinte, Spurry, Giant Incarnate Clover, etc., and our mammoth catalogue. Catalogue 5c. for mailing. w.n.

At leap-year weddings the same ritual will be used. The man won't promise to obey: but he'll do it.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pro-normed it a 'ocal disease, and pre-scribed local remedies, and by constant-pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional time therefore requires consti-tutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co. Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitu-tional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & co. Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitu-tional cure on the market. It is taken hiernally, in doses from ten drops to a blood and muccus surfaces of the sys-fer, and testimonisis. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sol by druggiss: 76: Hall's Family Pills, Ze. There is more Catarrh in this section

DO YOU KNOW

That the finest vegetables in the world are grown from Salzer's seeds? Why? Be-cause they are Northern-grown, bred to earliness, and sprout quickly, grow rapidly and produce enormously!

35 Packages Barliest Vegetable Seeds, \$1.

POTATOES IN 28 DAYS! Just think of that! You can have them by plant og Salzer's seed. Try it this year i

LOOK AT THESE YIELDS IN IOWA.

doing equally well, is published in our catalogue. CLOVER BUILTS. Enormous stocks of clover, timothy and grass seeds, grown especially for seed. Ah, it's finel Highest quality, lowest prices! IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT

With 12c. in stamps, you will get our big catalogue and a sample of Pumpkin Yellow Watermelon sensation. Catalogue alone, 5c., tells how to get JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.

LA CROSSE, WIS.





es gas, rather than wasting inds light in the eyes of his ad wants artificial light on

eSeekers' Excursion to the South Home Seekers' Excursion to the South. February 1 ith and March 10th, 1896, Land Seskers' excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the north and northwest over the Big Four route to points south and southrast at one fare plus two dollars. Tickets will be good thirty days returning. For excursion rates, time cards, and free pamphlet descriptive of southern farm lands address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., Big Four Route, 234 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Why, for having false weights, should we be more ready to blame an apothecary than any other tradesman? Because an apothecary has "scruples," which other tradesmen have not.

A Cadiz (Ky.) chap who went to Nash-ville to hear Paderewski wanted his money back because the ''dern bushyhead didh't do nothin' but play a piano.''

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pléasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest man-ner and disagreeable as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, head-aches, and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Manu-factured by California Fig Syrup Com-pany. pany.

There are still it the North Platte District of Nebraska 765,000 acres of public land available for homestead entry.

do you Some persons are al-

ways taking iron. If weak and easily exhausted; pale and without appetite; if the nervous system is weak, and sleep difficult, what do you take? Iron? But iron cannot supply food to the tissues; nor does it have any power to change the activity of unhealthy organs and bring them back to health. Cod-liver oil is what you need. The oil feeds the poorly-nourished tissues, and makes rich blood. lodine, bromine, and other ingredients, which ferm part of the oil, have special power to alter unhealthy action.

Scotts Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is the most palatable way to take cod-liver oil. The hypophosphites supply healthy nerve action, which controls all the processes of life.

soc. and \$1.00 at all druggists.

Rapid transit in London is forever buried. The underground railroad is the nearest approach to it.

When you come to realize that rour corns are gone, and no more pain, grateful you feel. All the work of Hindercoras 15 There is no quicker and surer road to lestruction than a macadam of broken

resolutions.

THE GENUINE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TRO-CHES' are sold only in boxes. They are wonderfully effective for Coughs and Throat Troubles.

A hundred million feet of logs up in Maine are waiting for snow to be hauled out to the drives

COLORADO GOLD MINES.

If you are interested in gold mining or wish to keep posted regarding the wonderful strides being made in Colo-rado, it will pay your to send fifty cents for a year's subscription to The Gold Miner, an illustrated monthly pa-per published at Denver.

Mayor Sutro of San Francisco has issued a circular appealing to the people of Ken-tacky, in which State the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated, to aid California by repealing the incorporation.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States who are interested in the oplum and whisky habits to have one of my books on these discases. Address, B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., box 377, and one will be sent you free.

Silk thread may be gilded by the electroretaining almost its full process flexibility and softness.

Coe's Cough Balsam.

is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quick-tr than anything elso. It is always reliable. Try it.

Many negroes are leaving the South for Liberia. Each emigrant gets twenty-five acres of land and a town lot in Monrovia.

FITS-/II Fits stopped free by Dr. Kilne's Greek Nerve Restorer, No Fits atter too instans, s too, Narvelous curve, Treatison and Strait too instans, s Hi cases, Sepid to Dr. Kine, Sti Archist, Fida, A.

Lord Wolseley is said to be afraid of a at, but he has heard good sized guns fired without jumping.

mining properties in the Cripple Creek district. We always have options on some choice properties that are bargains and references given on application. Correspondence solicited.

needs twisting.

Mothers appreciate the good work of Parker's (singer Tonic, with its reviving qualitie -a boon to the pain-stricken, sleepless and nervou

A man with a good memory does not have to work hard to be entertaining to the ma-jority of his acquaintances.

Forecasters.



UP TO DATE READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

some Current Notes of the Modes-A Driving ' Cloak -- Costumes of Scotch Tweed-Answers to Correspondents-Bints for the Household.



nation of social pleasure and mental fort that has resulted in the popular reading clubs that have already been ed out for the matrons, belles and utantes of this season. These readgs are sometimes arranged by a soclety woman, who prepares her own ram and invites her special friends to attend the course without money and hout price. Again, a number of soicty favorites are invited to act as esses to a series of readings that have been launched by some enterprising, clear-headed young woman who, though not in the swim, desires to profit by its existence.

are many quiet, leisure hours for

ig. Fortunately-for the reading they have been able to effect a com-

In Golden-Hued Velvet.

The young hostess who entertains lavishly must needs have a lot of smart gowns this season, for, though she possibly be brave enough to appear in the same frock twice at someone else's house, she must always have something fresh for her own entertainments. Of course, this necessitates expense and outlay, but when one thinks of the mount of admiration one will elicit, why, it more than pays. Never is a woman at better advantage than when entertaining in her own home, where all the pretty womanly ways are called into play, and her unselfishness is unbounded in caring for her guests. She knows she is the center of gravitation for the present, and the thought is pleasant. A young matron who is feeling the joy of preparing to entertain in her home for the first time, thench married three years, has a very pretty, though simple, frock for the first affair, and many a pretty design for those to



follow. She is to give a succession of entertainments through the winter. This gown is composed of creamy white crepe de chine, golden-hued velvet, and lapels of embroidered satin in butter yellow. The skirt is laid in large, tapering box plaits, with the under parts of the golden-colored velvet; a charming combination. The bodice is of the velvet, cut to come below the waist at the front in sharp little points, though round at the back. It has a full vest of creamy mousseline de sole, plaited full and pouching over a belt of velvet. There are broad, stiffened revers of butter-yellow satin, and sharp pcinted cuffs of the same finishing. The elbow sleeves are enriched with a delicate tracery of gold. A deep crushed stock of velvet has a huge bow at the back, and with the tiny gilt slippers,

complete the costume.

Answers to Correspondents. Quarrelsome Couples .- A subscriber asks the following question: "A man and his wife quarrel. Regardless of the provocation or circumstances, is a man ever justifiable for striking his wife, either with his hand or any article?" Answer: It seems strange in the present state of American civilization that anyone should, in soberness and truth, ask such a question. Certainly not. There is no justification for such an act. When a man cannot get along with his wife peacefully and without blows, it is his own fault. The remedy is worse than the disease. Wife-beating destroys the self-respect of the man who is guilty of the act and also of the woman who suffers from it. It destroys the mother's authority, and makes her a byword and a subject for contempt to her children and neighbors. The club and the fist are very poor domestic arguments, and are best left out of the househol' altogether. An Unfortunate Girl .--- Minna is in a good deal of trouble. She is fond of company, and would like to have young people call at her home, but her father is unwilling to furnish the house in a way to make it attractive or even passable, and as she has nothing but her piano she is ashamed to have her friends see the shabby rooms. She asks what she shall do. Answer: There eems to be very little to do except for Minna to make herself so attractive that her friends will never think about the rooms. She may become an accomplished musician and entertain so charmingly that all else will be forgotten. Besides, music sounds better in rooms where there are but few furnishings. Perhaps your father may be unable to afford new furniture.

of the Saby is Cutting Teeth re and use that old and well-tried rems condon is suffering from an "invasion of lionaires." New York has the same A man at Cherokee, Io., makes molasses from corn cobs that is a perfect imitation of maple syrup. Somebow it always gives us an odd ention to hear a boy under 10 say "I you" without being prompted.--Atc Ulobe Unlucky in nealth? Here are emblems of good luck; and a BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. GUARANTER Purchase Money refunded should Browns's Iron Bitters taken as directed fail to benefit any mon subsring with Dyspeptia, Malaris, Chills and Fever, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Rillon-s, Female Infimities, Inspire Blood, Weakness, Norvous Troubles, Chronic Headache of sursigia. More than 4,000,000 bettles sold-and only \$2.00 usked for and refunded. BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD. [SEAL]



This is Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa box --- be sure that you don't get an imitation of it.

as is often the case in our changeable climate. It is in color a pale yellow tan, and in material a lovely rough boucle, all covered with its silky hairiness. The long underbody is but half-fitting, though curving beautifully at the back, and fastened down the double-breasted front with great horn buttons. A set of tiny,

Another charming coat is of scarlet

wool, with all the seams banded with

Persian lamb, and a huge butterily col-

lar of the same fur to turn up about

the ears. The modistes are also turn-

ing out many handsome fur-trimmed

gowns for riding and skating, wear some of which are remarkably swell.

The one which most takes the fancy

has a combination of steel gray broad-

cloth, yellowish white kid and ermine

fur. The skirt was a whirling Paquin,

with stripes of ermine laid over the

side seams and reaching to the waist.

The jacket is a short one, with flaring

basque, the body of ermine, fastened with huge ivory buttons. There are

sleeves of steel gray, and a huge muff

of ermine, while the sweetest bit of a hat

is made of ermine, lace, and a gray

Most gowns show a deal of handsome

braiding and the more popular applique

Costumes of Scotch Tweed

Now that almost everyone has one of

the jaunty little coats of tan or the

darker shades, everyone is suddenly be-

coming dissatisfied because they are a

part of the common herd who flock the streets in reefer coats. This is a ca-

tastrophe difficult to avoid, as it is to be

expected that all pretty, modish things

will become more or less common, un-

less the price is so high as to place ft

above their heads. It is a positive re-

lief from the masses of tan-coated girls to meet one in a jaunty cloth suit, who has braved the first popularity of the coat and clung to her first love, a dainty

street suit. A pretty costume of this

description was recently seen, and may

be copied at a triffing expense, at least

triffing as compared with the prices

paid for a tailor-made jacket. The ma-

terial is tweed, genuine Scotch tweed,

in dull shades of brown, barred with

black, something one may wear contin-

ually without being noticed. The skirt

is in the latest mode, and made to flare

abnormally at the feet, while fitting

like a glove at the waist. It is lined throughout with rustling percaline, and

stiffened smartly at the feet with a

broad band of specially prepared and

work, outlined often with tiny jewels.

round horn buttons decorate the strap at the throat, and another at the top of the convenient side pocket. There is a set of full triple capes, piped about the edge with a thick cord of silk as big as your finger. A jaunty collar, tilted back from the face, and wired so as to stand against the wind, finishes the throat prettily. A smart

plumes.

wing.

hat, perked directly up in front, and held there by a bow of cream lace, is of tan felt, faced with black velvet, the outside loaded with a lot of silky black

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures. George W. Lotz, Fa-bucher, La., August 26, 1896.

A musical performance is called a recital when it isn't melodious enough to be called a concert.

The D. V. Sholes Investment & Mining Oo., of Cripple Creek, Col., can furnish you strictly reliable information concerning handle no others. Local and eastern bank

Somehow it seems never to occur to the lion that his tail is being twisted because it

Forecasters. Some people are so influenced by the electric currents of the atmosphere that they can foretell the coming of a thunder-storm with perfect accuracy, and others there are with nerves so sensitive that they are sure of having neuralgia from a low and fretful state of the nervous system. Now why can't the latter be warned in time and know that an onnce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. To use 8t. Jacobs Oil promptly will ward off an attack, or if attacked, will promptly cure. Such people can do for themselves what others do from weather prophecies, heed the signals and save the wreck and disaster.

Justice Field has been on the Supreme Bench for a third of a century, and he doesn't propose to get off now, just as he's used to it.

wired canvas. The tiny round bodice is double-breasted and fastened with a



row of brown horn buttons. The sleeves are huge gigot affairs, stiffened so as not to be crushable. The shoulders are warmly covered by a set of capes, very much rippled, lined with wood-brown satin. A black collar of wood-brown velvet finishes the neck. With it is worn a pretty hat, moderately wide, of wood-brown beaver, and massed on top with a lot of choux of creamy white crepon, with jet centers. A muff of sealskin completes the toilet.

Reading Clubs All the Rage. Surface indications in New York would seem to justify the belief that brains will be fashionable in society there this winter, especially in feminine circles. The girl who is bewildered by a fact and rendered tearful by logic is decidedly press. Men are moving along with the procession and learning to retain their composure when vanquished in an argument with the gentler sex. Women have found it no easy matter to keep up with the terrific pace of society in the year 1896 and re- a labor hall.

Family Becipes.

Grape Sherbet-Take one quart of grape juice, two cupfuls of orange juice, and two cupfuls of sugar; mix and stir until the latter is dissolved; turn into a freezer and freeze. When half frozen take out the dasher and add the beaten whites ff two eggs, mixing well. Pack, and sel sway to harden.

Carr? -Pare and quarter one-half dozen lurge carrots; put them into a sauce-raa; cover with boiling water; add & pinch of salt, and boil until tender. Serve with cream sauce.

St. Louis is making an effort to build



"You can take that soap right back and change it for Clairette Soap. I would not use any other kind."

Every woman who has ever used

nows it is without an equal. Sold everywhere. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, St. Louis.



ENCOLN SOCIALIST - LABOR

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

FUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Bil Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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One Vear, to	United States or Canada. \$	1.0
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HOLYOKE, MASS.

Varions Notes and Comments.

representative in the Massachusetts stated in debate that the sesof the Vermont and New Hampshire Legislatures are meetings of railroad stocklers only. He ought to have included cticut and several more States in his But what a commentary this upon the jingo sentiment of the free and the

Lucion Daniel of New York is expected to speak in Holyoke some time in March. . . .

The municipal government of Holyoke as at last shaken off its nightmare and marted in to do business.

Yes, it is perfectly true that the city percentent of Holyoke attraded a prize with them to see the slogging.

Bunday afternoon, Feb. 9, meeting of the American Section. Election of officers.

contration of wealth in the hands of the few is going on so rapidly and they consider their possessions so very import-ant that they want a government ex-clusively for their benefit. Popular governrefore very obnoxi ous to them. especially in these States where them, a streak of independent voters. To get around this, they are endeavoring to draw out the intervals between elections ch as possible, and they will keep at And Our Relations to the Genera Labor Movement.

DEAR CONRADE-I am very glad you have opened a discussion upon the subject: "S. T. a L. A. o. t. U. S. a C." Permit me to express my opinion in the columns of our papel

What is the labor movement? As far as I can understand it means a movement for the reorganisation of our economic and social system, a movement of the poor. exploited working class against the class of exploiters who have monopolized the land and the instruments of production. The former class own nothing but the power of their muscles and brains, which power they must bring to market and sell it like any other commodity.

The labor movement naturally must be divided into various factions; it takes different shapes and forms under different conditions at different times and places. recording the degree of intelligence of its constituents.

The early Christian movement may be ocepted as the labor movement of that ra: the movement of the Russian peaantry was a crude form of the early Russian labor movement. Take any civilized country and you may trace the labor movenent back to a long series of economic, political and social revolutions. The trades unions of England are but an

improved form of the old crafts and guilds, and our central, national and international unions are the necessary outgrowth of the xisting conditions.

What called forth the labor movementhe general labor movement in its present form? The wage workers were compelled o defend themselves or go down to the bottom of the cesspool of misery. They lefended their rights, organized, made their demands known, etc. Under the old system of production, when the employer worked on the bench, side by side with his two or three workmen, trades union organizations were impossible and guilds were, therefore, the proper form.

The development of inventions and nachinery caused the division and subdivision of labor: the workman produced only parts of certain articles. Hundreds, thous-ands of men were forced into factories, where they soon learned that they had common interests in opposition to the interest of their employers. They formed trades unions; strikes and boycotts were their weapons, besides lobbying for favors in the legislative halls of Capitalism. Again, the mic conditions pushed them onwards. Being unable to enforce a boycott as single union they formed central trades and labor and national unions, and finally a national, central or federal bodyall the result of industrial development! Such was the American labor movement, and up to 1886 it was a success.

But the development of the movement could not keep pace with the industrial development. The mode of production was again revolutionized. The capitalists ntroduced new machinery, combined into national trusts, and through their powerful, perfect organisation made the strike weapon ineffective. This is the status quo

weapon ineffective. This is more than the state of the American labor movement. Next-the movement cannot stand still; reaction is impossible. It must develop reaction is impossible. To must develop nto a political labor movement in order to rodress the wrongs heaped upon labor through legislative means. This cannot be in a week, a month, or a year. The mind of the wage workers, as a class, works slowly, but it works, is hard at work. This is an educational process, an

intellectual development. Therefore the idea of forming new trades unions, especially independent of those already existant, is ridiculous. How can men organize into trades unions and expect to ameliorate their condition if the factories are shut down and two-thirds of the men are forced out of work? How can sensible men, knowing the aims and objects of the labor movement, go to work and organize it until they stifle popular interest in elec-tions and make it impossible for independ-antional central body while knowing full ent voters to bring about legislation in the Well that general boycotts have little or no a national central body while knowing full erests of the common people. In Massa- effect, that local strikes are sure failures,

in the trades union movement. the la standarding es of recent years having proven the at unionism is insufficient, we have t that unionism is insuffici been thrown into the transit where the new form will supercede the old form of organization

Why, may I ask our natio editor, is there still absolutism in Fr Is it because there is an imperial fa who happen to be tyrants? Or is it b cause the economic developm untry is not yet ripe enough, and th the interests of the Capitalist class do not yet need a representative government? It seems to me that the latter is true. I am uot discouraged, no, not by any me Socialism, or the new form of the lal ment, will come about as natural as will follow the winer. It may be de for a short period, but come it must. I can wait, but the only thing I fear is that there will be a time when we must actually be ashamed of the name of "Socialist" on account of the action of certain comrad J. FRIEDLAND.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1896.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Interesting Local Items and Notes Every one was satisfied with Comrade M M. Avery and the old humbug phrase that "the workers don't want to listen to scien tific speakers'' was offset by the fact that the room was completely filled and no one left the hall, "because they didn't under stand the speaker."

Of course, the Daily Union lied in its report of the meeting, at which I am not surprised, for it would be odd to find the truth reported when to misrepresent and lie is so natural.

It was this same paper that under the ensigna of organized labor-the union label -went out of its way to insult our British comrade, Keir Hardie. Still, you know, it must be supported, because it is 'union paper.''

Oh, this mad struggle for wealthmaterial wealth-which, to the great mass of wage-slaves must ever be like the mireage of the dessert --- a delusion and a snare; leaving then when the fitful struggle is ended nothing to hope for but the stinging igmony of pauper charity or the gloon of self-destruction, and whilst they are glorying in the "vast wealth of this country'' the inevitable wealth of human thoughts and actions are prostituted to the base users of the brute, Capital. The poet, the artist, the man of science, the inventer. the creator of aught that is beautiful or good must bring his talent and ability to the altar of Mammon and ask, "What can I sell myself for?'' and unless profit can be made of his talent, he sinks with all that is good in him into oblivion.

This is civilization in a Christian country. Compare it with barbarism in an uncivilized country. Render in the verdict

to your own conscience. The refined barbarism of capitalism by reason of its legalized irresponsibility commits such crimes in its every day operations that cause the most inhuman outrages of barbarism to pale before. For in stance-there is the case of a destitute couple aged and helpless wandering the streets of Brooklyn in the cold night sir, not knowing where to find even a shelter in the great city. And an officer of the law supporting them for robbers, they who had been so inhumanly robbed, arrested them. At the police station their misery was listened to like so many others w had gone before, then they were separated to spend the night as criminals. No pity, no hope for the luckless victims of capitalism.

His reverence, Father Farrell, of N. Y., believer and follower of the humble Nazarine Christ, had poor Henry arrested for daring to ask for food. Amidst the hooting and jeers of an ignorant mob the priest dragged him to the police station, demanding he be imprisoned for daring in his hunger and destitution to single out him, a priest, to appeal for help. The Judge recognizing an old shopmate, discharged him and gave him a dollar, whilst the good priest went on his way-praising God that he was not as other men

ican Art. If the Chicago Exposi-BIRD EATS KIDNEYS. on had done nothing more than remind us ace which the fine arts must ocof the pla cupy in a high civilization, it would have ed of incalcuable value. That it has ne this begins to appear in various ways. The space devoted to the fine arts in magazines and even in newspapers is greater now than it was before the enabled such numbers of our people to see for themselves many of the masterpieces which the art critics are apt to discuss. Several systematic attempts have been made, not without success, to interest the working people of our great cities in pictures and other works of art.-Youth's Companion.

"The St. Louis Socialists are a lot of fools !'' said an old party politician the other day; and then he continued: "Now, you fools put up a Socialist ticket for the School election. Not even the Democrats will nominate a ticket. Why, the Socialists will only get a few hundred votes. It is very question ble whether out of the 80,-000 registered voters 30,000 will go to the ballot box on the day of the School Board election. It is waste of time and energy." Never mind, ye business politicians. You are afraid of the Socialists, because no matter how small their vote may be-they will not vote for capitalism at any election. In every election you will find the name "Socialist Labor Party" on the official ballot.

A compositor writes in the Daily Union, Utica, N: Y .: "Many may say that the world is greatly benefitted by inventions from the fact that goods are supplied more cheaply in consequence. But the question is, what shall become of the large class shose work is thus supplanted? Take, for insta-ce, the trade of typesetting, which, up to a short time ago, furnished employment to many thousands; also, the bakers, miners, iron workers and nearly all occupations, each contributing their quota to the unemployed. What is to become of the class who have hitherto obtained a livelihood by setting type?" Poor, pitiable wage slave! What is to become of you? you ask. Well, take your choice, like so many millions of other wage workers: either starve, and like a true coward, let your family starve, or stand up for your rights as a man, proclaim the truth of Socialism, join the great army of International Social Democracy, and demand your unalienable rights as a human being.

OF BOOKS AND PAMPHIET? WHICH SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY STUDENT OF THE

SOCIAL PROBLEM.

1. "Capital.....by Karl Mars I. "Fabian Essays" by Bernard Shaw Published by The Humboldt Publishins Co., 28 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

Co-Operative Commonwealth." by L. Gronlund

2 "Caira".....by L. Grontund Published by: Lee & Shepard, Publishers Boston, Mass. "Looking Backward" ... by Ed. Bellamy

ubliahed by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Publishers, Boston, Mera Woman of the Past, Present and blished by: John W. Lovell Publishing

Co., 14 and 16 Versey st. L "A Strange Voyage."

by Dr. H. Francis Aller

told by Socialist Newspaper Union, St Louis.

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

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

"Labor and Capital" by G. A. Hoshn Bocialist Labor Library No. 1. Containing three fine lectures on Socialism

1. Socialist Library No. 2. Containing a concise history of the Paris

Commune, and Articles on Socialism. Published by Socialist Central Committee 311 Walnut st., St. Louis, Mo.

"Wealth Against Commonwealth

MULE WAS A POOR SUBSTITUTE.

Disastrous Recuits of an Innovati a Lodge Co

From the Portland Oregonian: The little black mule which is seen on the treets very frequently with children on his back has attained quite a reputation among the various east side lodges during the past few weeks. It is generally supposed that all candidates 'ride the goat" when initiated in secret organizations, but it has been a bad year for goats, and some of the lodges have been in the habit of borrowing this mule instead and giving the candidate a ride around the hall on its back. On one occasion, a few evenings ago, it is reported, the initiatory ceremony came to grief. The candidate had been blindfolded, so it is related, in the anteroom, and then brought into the lodgeroom, where he was mounted on the mule. The guide was immediately in the rear, while the mule was being led by one of the brothers. Several others were near at hand on either side. The procession approached the chair of the presiding officer. Suddenty the mule stopped and refused to go forward. No amount of pulling and urging could get him to budge. Finally one of the brethren told the guide to twist the mule's tail. The guide never had any experience with twisting mules' tails, or he would have declined to do so, but, being ignorant of the mule nature to resent such indignity, he promptly seized the rather short caudal appendage and gave a twist. The mule was a little surprised, but, quickly recovering, let fly both feet, lifting the offender nearly to the ceiling. The mule plunged forward toward the chair of the presiding officer with the candidate still clinging to the saddle for dear life. The presiding officer managed to jump out of the way. From here the animal made for the secretary, who dodged under the table. His head was now turned down the hall, and away he went, over chairs and members, whom he knocked down in every direction. The candidate by this time had fallen from the mule's back. Around and around the mule flew until the hall was in the wildest state of confusion, everybody trying to catch the mule, which made several almost successful efforts to plunge out of a window into the street below. Finally, in making a turn in one corner of the hall, the mule fell, and a dozen men piled on top of him and held him firm. He was taken downstairs by one of the brothers and led home. After order was restored the candidate was permitted to sign the constitution and become a member without further ceremonies. A motion was passed to the effect that any member divulging the unhappy event of the evening should be expelled from the lodge without rccourse. But most of the members are married and told their wives. Then the secret leaked cut. All other lodges having occasion to use the mule will be careful not to twist his tail at any time during the ceremonies.

Imitate the Boys.

The young women students at Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., have decided to wear a uniform dress. They were stirred to the decision, it is said. by the smart appearance of the young men in the military school connected with the university, who recently donned new uniforms of gray and black. The girls first proposed to wear a uniform of the same color as that worn by the boys, but finally decided on navy blue. They are to, wear blue blouses laced up in front with black and skirts of blue trimmed with black. In the gymnasium blue bloomers will be substituted for the skirts.

Australia's Meat Supply.

The flocks and herds of Australia are numbered by many millions, and during the last fifteen vears the car of some 21,000,000 of sheep alone have found their way into this country from Australia and New Zealand. This does not include over 1.000,000 hundred weight of beef imported from the same sources within the last seven years. For the commencement of this trade was in 1880, when the total shipmont amounted to 400 carcasses.

lamb's kidneys whenever they can afford them. The kea's bill of fare affords him nothing else. He must eat lamb's kidneys or starve, and, like the sensible bird that he is, he eats the kidneys. Kea is pronounced kee-ah. The kea is a native of the South Island of New Zealand. He belongs to the parrot family of birds, being rather larger than the parrot of South America and not so accomplished in conversational ability. He is not

FRESH DAILY FROM A LIVE

LAMB.

It Is an Epicure from Necessity-Driven

Solling or Stewing.

by Hunger, the Ken Attacks Sheep

and Devours Their Eldneys Without

ERE is the epicure

among birds. He

is called a kea, and

e will eat nothing

but lamb's kidneys.

The reason that he

is an epicure is that

he cannot very well

himself felt at night. In the year 1870 what appeared to be a remarkable discase broke out among the sheep flocks of New Zealand. Shepherds told strange stories of finding sheep prostrated and dying from the effect of a sore of about the size of a man's hand, the seat of which was immediately over the kidneys. For a time the cause of this disease remained a mystery, and was the scurce of much earnest discussion among the shepherds. Some declared that it was a rash; others that the sores were the result of nibbles performed by the sheep on each other's backs; others that the flocks were being persecuted by some malignant human enemy, possibly a small boy. What was the sur-prise of all, then, when some one detected a kea settled on the back of a live sheep in the act of driving its beak

The kea has been deprived of its over the mountain sides.

It is supposed that the kea first acquired the habit of feeding on lamb's kidneys by visiting the killing yards of been driven by hunger. Here their attention was attracted, no doubt, by the fresh hides hanging along the wall, and in obedience to an instinct of curiosity which is not confined to keas they, on closer investigation, discovered some remains of fat which had once surrounded the kidneys. One taste of the delicious morsel immediately made the kes a slave to the lamb-kidney habit. It was like the Chinaman anu the roast pig.

accuracy.

At first the depredations of this blood-

dered helpless. But they grew bolder

help it. Some gourmets among the human species like

very active during the day, but makes

into the animal's body. natural food-insects and the roots of various shrubs and plants-by the "runholders," who, in order to obtain fresh pasturage, burn off the fields each year, thus destroying all berry-bearing shrubs and insects. Whatever vegetation may be left is eaten by the sheep, which are allowed to ramble at pleasure

the sheep station, whither they had

The kea, of course, immediately went away and informed his friends, and the result was an increased attendance cach night at the sheep stations and a spreading of the lamb-kidney habit. When all of the fat on the sides had been exhausted the kea naturally turned its attention to the live animal. Its experience had already taught it how to locate the kidney with extreme

thirsty creature were committed in winter only, and the sheep selected for attack were those which were entangled

in bushes, caught in snowdritts, maimed by wild dogs or otherwise ren-

OUR PARTY

atts they are after his election, and if the people consent to it it will be the first present), would mean a social revolution step towards more legislation of that sort. for which we are not ready. safest plan is therefore to oppose all such measures from the beginning. Massa-chmetts is one of the most liberal States toward popular Government, and it would be a had beginning to allow these new wrinkles of the capitalist class to materialize and step on it

Comrade Davis' "Thought Incubators" was badly jumbled last week by the carebesiness of the printers in transposing two of the paragraphs. However, to these who took the trouble (and we warrant there were many such) to read just the para-graphs, the article was richly worth the trouble.

The following is reported from New York

"The officials in charge of the Free Labor income at Ellis Island state that their fice is filled with professional men and choins who don't know how to work with ds; that brains is a drug in the urket for, while there is a brisk de for chesp laborers and farm hands, the better educated class coming from Europe can find no employment, and are really in a pitiable condition."

a pitable condition." These professional men and scholars will wan join the Socialist labor movement, necause in Socialism lies their only salva-ies. And they are intelligent enough to mow it.

The Mayor of East St. Louis is a Papu-tiet. What has he done for the public wei-fare? What can he do? Nothing. Why wat? Bocause the sovereigns who elected him are still staunch Dems. jand Rops. In municipal politics they are Populists; in State and national politics they are as "true" Democrats and Republicans an Wanderbilt and Carnegie. Xe Populist-Socialists take notice?

NOT THE BASE ---to gain he enter spon the whol what I wasse ling pos and not justify the "robing of a stole article. If a main ston a your class you ante not take to take a stored at a time

and that a g eral strike (impo ssible at

If these arguments are correct and logical then it naturally follows that the "S. T. a. D. A. o. t. U. S. a. C." is a mere hum bug, and nothing else. Let the trades unions fulfill their mission in the economic field, try to convince them by sound arguments of the necessity of Socialist politics action, and prepare the way for the new form of the labor movement, the political form-a true Socialist party movement. Economically the "S. T. a. L. A. o. t. U. S. a. C." is absolutely useless, politically it is still more Α. uscless, because there is no need for another Socialist political labor organization outside of the Socialis Labor Party-(perhaps the near future will give us a new spectacle; the "S. T. a. L. A. o. t. U. S. a. C." fighting the

cialist Labor Party, and this fight may be looked for as soon as the majority of our party's membership refuse to dance to the Polonaise music of the S. T. a. L. A. o. t. U. S. s. C.")

The ''S. T. a. L. A: o. t. U. S. a. C.' thing more or less than the result of the persons fighting craze of the editor of our national organ. Comrade De Leon's

mind-I am very sorry to say, and I say it in due respect to the comrade—is so much occupied with his beloved term "labor fakir" that he forgets the fundamental Socialist truth. In his lecture delivered at the Boston Well's Memorial Hall, on Jan. 26, he said: "Why does not Socialism make much headway in this country? Be-cause—he boldly asserted—there are labor fakirs. "

I claim this is a fun damental error. The or fakir'' is not the cause, but the re-"Jabor fakir" is not the cause, but the present state of development of the American labor movement. The "labor fakir" is a natural phenomenon; he the Am is the reflex of the dying system of old time trades unionism. He dies with the old system, and if this were not a fact i. e. if the economic conditions would not wipe out pure and simpledom with its "labor fakirs," I venture to say that 10,000 De-Leons could not rid us of these "fakirs."

This is christianity in a civilized country

Our Wasteful System;

A circular from a New York advertising company says: "One thousand firms in the United States spend \$1,000,000 each on advertising every year. Here is a loss of \$1,000,000,000 every year. Take up anyone of our hundreds of daily newspapers : we find one-half the space filled with advertisements. The same is true of the thousands of weekly papers and monthly publications.

Billions upon billions of hand bill, calendars, books, etc., etc., are turned out every year. Thousands of hands are nonwealth producers by means of the advertising business. If the statements of m who know all about the advertising business can be relied upon, it is a conservative statement to make that, this nation spend two thousand million dollars a year on ad. vertising. Nine-tenths of this would be saved under socialism. But under our present system the successful business enterprise owes its success nearly always to advertising.

Indirectly another great waste is due to advertising by the publication of hundreds of worthless publications that depend almost entirely on the advertising it is able F. G. R. Gospon. to secure. Manchester, N. H.

"One remedy for the present miseries is to reduce the hours of labor. If four hours is enough to clothe and feed and shelter the world, let a day's work be four h Some of the public monopolies will have to be taken in charge by the people."-E. V. Debs.

Mr. Debs seems to be very much afraid to overstep the lines of "modern" reform. "Some of the public monopoliest" Why ther fakir'' is a natural phenomenon; he be reflex of the dying system of old time iss unionism. He dies with the old monopolies should belong to the public monopolies should belong to the public But to go that far would be Socialism, and Mr. Debs seems to be africant to be classed with the Socialist. We hope he will soon change his mind. He ought to know by this time that no remedy short of Besselism will cure the social system and bring about bess of the tollars were still concentrated

by Henry D. Lloyd Published by: Harper & Brothers, Pub lishers, New York, N. 1.

A Strange Voyage.

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

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

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

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

Let every Socialist and reader of LA BOR secure new subscribers for his Bocialist paper. This will be the most effective work for our cause. Before you can get people to work for our movement you must set them to read and think.

Socialist is a science which treats of the develoyment of civilization, but more especially of the evolution of the means of production, i. e., all that is required to enable the individual to sustain and maintain life in accord with the standards of comfort prevailing at any particular time and the ocial relationship resulting therefrom. The means of production consist of the tools and materials wherewith, and from which, emanate all wealth, i. e., use values, things that serve to minister to wants, and gratify human desires. A Bochlist is one who claims that in accord with the truth gleamed from the sc of Socialism, that land the basis of all life. mills, mines, factories, machinery, rail-toads, telegraphs, telephones, etc., should be he common property of the working

Bren If you know what Boelan means it won't burt you to attend meet ings and hear the good news again. At end, by all means, and fill a seat; it will BROUTAge others to do likewing.

rapidly, and at the present day a kea will single out a healthy sheep, swoop down on it and feast upon its kidney. It has even been known to attack a sheep directly under the nose of the shepherd and in broad daylight, and on one occasion a kea is reported to have made a horse its victim.

Mau with an Iron Skin.

In Berlin a Cingalese baffles all investigat!.ns by physicians by the impenstrability of his skin. The bronzed Easterner, a Hercules in shape, claims to have found an elixir which will renfer the human skin impervious to any metal point or sharpened edge of a knife or dagger, and calls himself the "Man with the Iron Skin." It is true that it has been impossible to even scratch his skin with sharply pointed nails, with finely ground knives and daggers. He is now exhibiting himself, and his greatest feat is to pass with his entire body through a hoop, the inside of which is hardly big enough to admit his body, and is closely set with sharp knife-points, daggers, nails and other -qually pleasant trifles. Through this boop he squeezes his body with absolute impunity. The physicians do not agree as to his immunity, and some of them think that Rhankin, which is his name, is a fakir, who has by long practice succeeded in hardening bimself against the impression of metal upon his skin. The professors of the Berlin clinic, however, considered it worth while to lecture about the man's skin, pronouncing it an inexplicable matter.

Saw Ills First Train.

A country boy who was brought up in a remote region of Scotland had occasion to accompany his father to a village near which a branch line of railway passes. The morning after his arrival, when samulering in the garden behind the house in which they were staying, he beheld with wondering eyes a train go by. For a moment he stood staring at it with astonishment and then, running into the house, he said: "Father, father, come oot! There's a smiddy ran off wi's row o' houses, an' its awa' doon by the back o' the town."

Millionaires of South Africa. Six of the South African millionaires are believed to own \$195,000,000 between them. Mr. Alfred Beit is the richest with sixty-millions, Mr. Barnato has fifty, and Cecil Rhodes twenty-five millions.

HEALTH GOSSIP.

The fumes of turpentine are said to elieve the worst paroxysms of whooping-cough.

The man whose motto is "a short life and a merry one," and who takes no care of his health will find that there is no merriment in a broken-down body and unstrung nerves.

The foreman of a factory employing 3,000 men says that in pleasant weacher they turn out 10 per cent more work than when it is stormy or otherwise disagreeable.

The eyes will bear a high temperature up to a certain limit, but above that the difference is very marked. For instance, workers in smelting houses can look at the molten metal without trouble until it reaches 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit, but above that they are obliged to wear colored glasse

A Hungarian hygienist has been col lecting statistics in regard to the life of dwellers on various levels. He finds that those whose occupations or poverty require them to live in cellars die first, as might readily be supposed: next come those who live on the third or fourth floor; next those on the ground floor, while the tenants of the first or second floors enjoy the longest period of existence. The purer air of the upper stories is overbalanced by the exertion of climbing the stairs, then average being a little over two years' sarlier death.