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SECTIONALISM.

It Should Have No Place in Our World-wide Movement.

Comrade Aley Gives Some Timely Advice.

The idea has been evolved under the teaching of the Manchester School of Economists that "it is perfectly right to steal providing the stolen goods be brought to the home town;" hence for years it has been the custom for the average office-helder, while stealing from his constituents, to rob the county in the interest of his township; the State in the interest of his county; and the Federal Government, if a Congressman, in the interest of his congressional district or State. In fact, the ideal states man under the system of laissez faire is the one who succeeds in getting the largest appropriations for his nome town, district or State, and it is immaterial whether the improvements for which the apprepriations were made be necessary or not. Such methods are in perfect harmony with the secial system that has grown up under the guidance of this school, and for a representative of the present system to do other than he does in this particular would preve him anything but logical.

Sectionalism is harmony with the present system and no one opposed to it can truly represent or defend the system. In fact, it is part and parcel of it. Socialists, however, being epposed to the system can logically eppose any and every move towards sectional tendencies. In fact, the Socialists, to be logical, must be of necessity oppose it just as those of the Manchester School to be logical must defend it, hence, in the language of Comrade Sanderson, of St. Leuis, "I regret that some of our comrades can not outgrow their sectionalism." We believe that our national organ has a mission to accomplish, and that it is ably and heroically performing that mission. At the same time we are confident there is a magnificent field practi-cally untouched that can be utilized exclusively by the Socialist Newspaper Union. Therefore we can see no reason why there should be any ill will between these two means of disseminating Socialistic thought. In our opinion the place for the national organ and headquarters is in New York

ganda be more plentiful than there, in some other locality. All the comrades here, so far as I know, indorse the course of the People, and were unanimous for the National Convention to be held in New York City. In fact they were willing to surrender their sectional feelings, and personal prejudices in the interest of our cause. In casting our votes we fully realized that on account of the advanced economic conditions in the East, the strong hold of Socialism must of necessity, be there for some time to come, and had we known it would have been possible by our votes to bring the National Convention to our city we would have cast them as we did.

It seems to me Socialists ought to get rid of their sectional prejudices and come to comprehend that our movement is world wide and that a convert made in Germany or Belgium will be as effective in ushering sucessfully the Co-Operative Commonwealth in the United St. tes as if that convert were made in Omaha or St. Louis. We believe it is a mistake to think that Socialists would or could administer the affairs of the people under the present system more efficiently and honestly than is now being done by the bourgeois and plutocratic classes. On the contrary, we are convinced, were Socialists to attempt to administer a system which they are opposed to, both on scientific and ethical grounds, they would make a botch of the whole affair. We are confident, were we, as an organization, to gain control of any or all the municipalities of the United States, we would soon realize the utter helplessness and inability of the revolu-Sionary Socialistic organization attempting to administer the affairs of the people under the capitalistic system that has practically passed beyond reformatory stage. Our mission is not to improve the present system, but, on the contrary, to fight all who try to make the present social order even tolerable, more strenuously than do we those who openly defend it. To be perfectly logical it seems to me Socialists should court everything that tends to make the system of wage. slavery odious in the eyes of the people.

We feel certain the only good that can come to the Socialists' cause by electing our comrades to office at the present tim is the increased opportunity it would give for agitation and propaganda woak. Lately we have come to the conclusion that the idea once held by us-and at the present time believed in by many well-meaning comrades, that for Socialists to administer the affairs of the people under the present system, would mean decreased burdens for the proletarian class—is untenable. We should never forget all are made of the same kind of clay as was mother Eve, and like her, all are subject to temptation. The fact that we have become So cialists does not change our nature. This is proven daily, as in our busines dealings with each other, most of us continue to practice the same old methods of business even though we are convinced of the injustice of the system that makes this necessary. In fact to do otherwise would rvation for those who attempted to conduct their business from the standpoint of the solidarity of the race.

For some time we have been convinced,



little if any good would come to our cause by electing our comrades to administrative offices under the present system, but, on the contrary, that much harm might result thereby. All applicants to our sections should be made to understand that Social ists, when elected to office, will be perfectly powerless, to aid them so long as the capitalistic system lasts and that only can they hope for relief and security when the social revolution shall have become an assured success. In other words hopes of relief under the present system through the administration of Socialists should never be held out as an inducement to laboring peo-ple to join our ranks, as such hopes under the present system in all probability will

Revolution, not reform, should be our watch-word to-day, and we should endeavor to point out the social destructive factors, that are undermining the present system, and the constructive ones that are hastening this social revolution.

The saying of that first citizen of the world. Thomas Paine, should be impressed upon the mind of each and every one who joins our ranks, namely: "The world is my country, mankind are my brothers, to do good my religion." When Socialists the world over, accept this as their motto, there will be little or no room for sectionalism in the ranks of the S. L. P. but, on the contrary all will be working in harmony for the establishment of economic equality. Socialists should also guard against the tendency inherent in the present system to canonize the leaders in any movement. either reform or revolutionary, as this in all ages has been one of the prime factors that has tended to keep the race in ignorance and bondage. To such an extent has it been carried in many instances, that these leaders of thought, have been endowed with supernatural attributes and converted into gods, by their idolatrous admirers and thereafter these admirers have been so absorbed in the worship of their man-made deities they have forgotten the truths their teacher tried to inculcate. To-day the truthfulness of this assertion is most beautifully exemplified in the daily conduct of the followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene, who worship the image of Christ, but at the same time have forgotten or at least do not seem to realize in any sense what the real Christ taught.

The Socialists' organization ought never to be used simply as a lever to boost some brilliant individual into office, on the contrary the truths of Socialism should be kept in the foreground and the individual in the background. In other words, if we must have a god to worship let that god be principle, and not the individual who promulgates the principle. It seems to me as if the prime object in nominating candidates at the present stage of the movement should be simply as a stimulus to increase activity and as a means whereby we may register our strength from time to time, nce we think it of little importance whom we nominate so long as they comprehend fully our principles and stand squarely on our platform and have the confidence and esteem of our comrades. A vote cast for one of our candidates on purely personal grounds, does not in any sens aid us in determining the progress of Social

ist thought but, on the contrary, does The poorest possible recommendation for a candidate on the Socialist ticket ought to be that he will draw the votes of our op-ponents. On the contrary, his popularity in our ranks should be gauged to a great ex-tent by the few friends he has made in the

tent by the few friends he has made in the ranks of our enemies.

The above is not written in a spirit of dictatorial criticism, nor with an egotistical assumption that there can be no possible doubt of truthfulness of what we have said. It is given simply as our convictions, after due and careful deliberation, and we singerely hope the comrades will accept it in the same spirit in which it is penned, namely, a desire to aid in pointing out the best way by which the present industrial system can be successfully overthrown and the Socialists' Commonwealth established in is stead.

H. S. ALEY, M. D.

LENCOLN, Neb. LINCOLM, Neb.

THE AMERICAN SPIRIT.

Socialism and the Spirit of True Patriotism.

Comrade Paradis Gives Some Striking Illustrations of the Rise and Downfall of Nations.

To understand the "American Spirit" we must study the history of the nations that have preceded us; we must know the spirit of the nations-of our ancestors of the various nationalities.

Many people erroneously imagine that the 19th century is so far in advance of ancient society, of ancient civilization, and yet, our modern progress in art and science, religion and politics, have their origin in ancient society. When we take into account that the meager written history of man covers but a few thousand years, while we know little or nothing of the prehistoric ages of perhaps millions of years, we must realize that 'antiquity' is but yesterday.

"Creature of a day," says Pindar, the great poet, "what are we? What are we not? The dream of a shadow.''

Indeed, man is but the dream of a shadow; yet man is the most assuming of all beings. Ancient history tells us that he proclaimed himself "God," and shrouded himself with the spirit of divinity in order to make the rest of mankind obedient and slavish. For 1900 years the people were taught

that Christ was God; because men had the courage and manhood to proclaim the truth that Christ was a man among men, a social mer, millions of them had to suffer they were tortured and killed.

There are in every age a limited number of men who realize the Greek poet's words 'What are we?'' They try to act accordingly; they are the ones who advance civilization, but for this noble work they are persecuted by the very people whom they wish to benefit most.

The old Syrian city of Tyre, about eight centuries before Christ, sent her surplus population to the northern 'coast of Africa for the purpose of extending her commerce.'

Commerce was the ruling spirit of the Phoenicians, and this spirit grew until it undermined the foundation of one of the greatest nations of the ancient world. Commerce was based on gain and profitand, like to-day, to make profit was to rob ones fellowmen of their labor's products.

Think of the old, powerful Colony of Carthage, this result of Phoenician enterprise; she counted "thirty seven nationalities within her walls." But the ruling spirit of Carthage was the commercial, the profit spirit; the development of art, science and literature was of secondary consideration. As long as art and science was a means of enriching the few at the expense of the many, it was freely developed; but as a means of advancing the public welfare, art, science and literature

Taylor says: "A trading individual is daily exposed to temptations arising from a struggle between his principles and his interest. Trading nations are exposed to the like trial, and with greater chance of fall."

Very true. Carthage fell because she became a nation of pirates. In Greece the spirit of commercialism was not so fully developed as in Carthage. Among the Greeks, a privileged democracy, a kind of privileged communism existed. And among these privileged "communists" there was excellent material for philosophers, artists, poets and scientists. The great library of Alexandria was a monument of Greek genius. But Greece went down, because the Greek civilization, the Greek state of privileged democracy, i: e. demong the rich, was based on the

reign enemy had an easy task to take sion of the country Nearly the same might be said of ancient

ome. To bear the name ''Civis Romanus'' Roman citizen) was the highest honor. But the Roman citizenship was also based absolute slavery; the empire was diided against itself. Slavery within, an ever-growing mania for more commerce ithout—these were the factors that rought about the downfall of Rome. mercialism begot militarism, and this ught about the final conflict.

Now, what has this to do with "Socialsm and the American Spirit?'' you ask. We'll see. The United States of America the nearest resemblance of ancient Car-

privileged British corporations. The main object of the colonization was commercialism, the mania of amassing wealth for European speculators and adventurers. Of course, to this the colonists soon objected, but the spirit of commercialism was their sacred inheritance, and for a long time the main thing for our American ancestors was how to trade.

The boon of America was the landing of the Pilgrims in 1020, and afterwards the persecuted Huegunots, among whom were great and liberal-minded men. In 1692, the William and Mary College was founded, and Seymour, the Attorney-General of England when ordered to draw up a charter declared that a college in the colony was useless. But the President of the College maintained its necessity especially as it was intended to relieve the religious destitution of the colony in training young men for the ministry. He begged the Attorney-General to remember that the people of Virginia as well as in other parts of the world, had souls to save. "Souls" replied the Attorney-General, "Damn your souls, make tobacco." This is only one incident showing how snamefully the spirit of trade had developed in England and America. The spirit of commercialism had degraded the people; but the great intellects of the Old World were soon rushing to the American shores to rescue the colonists from this degradation. A period of intellectual activity began, and at the outbreak of the revolution we find such noble, intelligent men as Jefferson, Franklin, Patrick Henry, Washington, and others who were fighting the battles of humanity.

To-day the bighest ideal of the average American citizen seems to be to accumulate money to get rich, to make profit-go into business and live as well as possible, at others' expense, of course.

America will either develope into a nation of Socialists and prosper; or into a nation of slaves and perish like Carthage and Phœnicia. The true name for modern patriotism is business; the name for true. Socialist patriotism is the welfare of hu-

It has been left for Socialism to perform the duty heretofore neglected by political economists. Our American economic and social institutions are in reality in direct opposition to the true American spirit. The present Capitalist institutions will not reform human nature. Nothing short of a complete change of our economic surround ings will remedy the evils under which we have to suffer. Bayard Taylor says: "Learn to live, and live to learn, for 1g-

norance like a fiame doth burn." A. PARADIS. St. PAUL. Minn.

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen; Aid it, hopes of honest men; Aid it, paper, aid it, type, Aid it, for the hour is ripe. And our earnest must not slacken

Into play, Men of thought and men of action, Clear the way.

The middle-class farmers and business men are in the same boat of misery and sorrow as the wage workers. Their time is taken up with buying and selling in order quick-and of absolute slavery. When the to gain a livelihood. Tens of thousands of slaves got tired of their burden and re-belled against their masters at home, the and gas. Their only hope lies in Socialism.

STRASSER'S WARFARE.

In the March number of the Cigarmakers Journal, Adolf Strasser, makes a bitter attack upon Mahlon Barnes of Philadelphia in particular and the Socialists in general. Strasser complains that Barnes is unfair, and yet he himself treats Barnes in a most unfair and provokingly insulting manner.

"I do not care whether Mr. Barres is a Socialist, Anarchist, philosophic Anarchist, Populist, or anything else; as an individual he has a right to advocate any political doctrine, theory or plan, the same as any other member who differs with him."

Strasser then goes on hauling Barnes over resolution adopted at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"That this convention declare that party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibiion, or any other, should have no place in the Convention of the American Federation

Because Barnes voted against this immensely silly resolution Strasser asks of Barnes this tricky question:

"I would like to know on what grounds Mr. Barnes favors the introduction of party politics in the trades union movement? In anticipation of a refusal to answer to the satisfaction of his "Royal Inquisitor" he proceeds to abuse Barnes in a shameful

manner, calling him a moral coward, etc. Then he goes on and quotes an alleged speech of John Burns, telling us what s terrible lot of scoundrels and idiots the members of the Social Democratic Federation of London, England, are, and having reached the climax of his argument he springs the trap and behold the excellent pen picture of Mr. Barnes in the role of a Socialist, and of his friends in Philadelphia. New York, New Haven, Boston and other places. Read the illustration, carefully and you will recognize them instantly."

Oh, no, Mr. Strasser don't care whether Barnes is a Socialist or not, but he uses up more than half a column of the Journal to draw a picture of the hateful Socialist Barnes and his likes in Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Boston and other places. This hateful, provoking, insulting and perverting method of argument has been the special trait of Strasser since the commencement of the fight in 1881. The Socialists know their Adolf. O. K.

M. RUTHER. Holyoke, Mass. Capitalist Morning Prayer. Let us cover up the sunbea

Lying all around our path. Get a trust on wheat and roses Give the poor the thorns and chaff. Let us find our highest pleasures Hoarding beauties of to-day, So the poor shall have scant measure And two prices have to pay.

What matter if failure on failure Crowd closely upon us, and press: When a hundred have bravely been beaten The hundred and first wins success Our watchword is ''Freedom''-nev soldiers

Flock each day when her flag is unfurled. Our cry is the cry of the ages,
Our hope is the hope of the world.

Men of Labor! wherefore plow For the lords who lay ye low? Wherefore weave with toil and care The rich robes your tyrants wear?

Strike downward to the root of crime, No matter what the place or time, With certain aim:

Strike at the false wherever found. Strike far and near, strike all around, Strike till the very heavens resound

A true man's fame. Strike at Society's poor sham Of Charity-the robbers' balm-With sturdy blow;

Upon the many forms of theft, Upon all deeds of conscience reft, Bring down the axe with mighty heft, And lay them low.

THE LIGHT OF SOCIALISM

In Socialism we trust, because it enlightns the world.

In Socialism we trust, because it w make life worth living.

Educate your fellow union man.

Never forget to work for the cause of So-

Evidently in this journey of disfranchisement of property, Liberty, life itself, there cannot be many more marches for us to make.—H. D. Lloyd.

Old? Yes, as old Egypt. Sounding lowly From naked millions in the desert, hid Starving and bleeding while they builded Slowly the Pharoah's pyramid.

-CHARLOTTE P. STETSON. Is a dead man free to hear?

Is a drowned man free in breath? Ls a poor man free to live When his poverty means death?

When the people begin to respect rightousness more than courts, then will they be ripe for true Liberty; then will they set up courts where laws shall be according to justice, and justice shall be free to poor and rich alike. -F. Scrimshaw.

The distribution of this Nation's wealth recalls the tottering days of Rome and of all great Nations when the liberties of the people were lost by the accumulation of wealth and power in the hands of the few. -G. B. Benham.

Socialism has become a decidedly new force in the world. It is being brought about less by political economists and agitators than by the economic evolution which the great owning Capitalists are conducting .- Morrison I. Swift.

The competitive system has culminated in the survival of the strong; in trusts, combines, centralized wealth and political corruption. That is the fact we want to get into the minds of the people. It has cul-minated in a growing alliance between Capitalism and ecclesiasticism, and these pow-ers are bending all their energies for the complete and final subjugation of the people.

Under Capitalism the natural and social resources are the property of a tyrannics oligarchy, that fleeces the worker for the privilege of applying his labor and allow him at best a bare living. The

slaves, whose very lives are at the mercy of our masters, the Sapitalists.—I., Bams, New York. The Coast Seaman's Journal states that

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt wears a solitaire diamond ring for which she paid \$45,-000. The annual report of the New York coroner shows that 4,500 women are buried in the Potter's Field every year from New

Progress is civilization! Progress in luxury! Progress in poverty! Progress in the downfall of Capitalism!

All labor-saving machines are the poor man's friends, if he owns them, as he can, by voting for the principles of the co-operative commonwealth.—Ex.

Don't be afraid to name the party that represents the principles of the Co-operative Commonwealth. The Populiste? No. Free silver farmers can't see into the Cooperative Commonwealth. They must get their spectacles cleaned first. The only is the Socialist Labor Party.

Modern Capitalism has destroyed all feudal, patriarchal and idyllic relations wherever they have come into power. They relentlessly tore assunder the many-sided ties of that chain which bound men to their 'natural superiors,' and they left no bond of union between man and man, save that of bare self-interest-of cash payments. They resolved personal dignity into market value, and substituted the single unprincipled idea of freedom of trade for the numerous, well-earned, chartered liberties of the middle ages. -- Marx.

The American Declaration of Indepen dence will remain a dream so long as there is one dwelling place in all this land which welcomes disease as its congenial home; so long as our daughters are driven to the entrance of shame long before they have learned the true meaning of virtue; so long as poverty can put its bony hand on one child and crush into darkness an intellect that would otherwise seek the light; so long as we do not practically recognize the fact that there is no ragged, dirty, gutter-bred child in all this nation that is not a shame and a disgrace to the daintiest ones of this land: as much a shame and as much a disgrace as though that child had been cradled in the same motherly arms which gave themselves shelter.

Suppose that the little seedling of a flower after breaking the ground commences the struggle with other seedlings for light and air. Suppose, after it had obtained possession of these, some great flower, with a bulb like a pumpkin, said, this land is mine, and before you proceed any farther, you must give me a part of your growth. Scarcely has the plant consented, before a water lord comes up and says: "Before your roots are allowed to absorb water, you must first give me a part of your strength * The sun lord demands: "Before the sun is allowed to shine on you, you must give me a portion of your growth." And would the lily then, I ask, develop into beauty? Would it not grow up weak. sickly, shriveled and palid? And as would be the case with the lily, under these adverse conditions, so it is with the human race. - Keir Hardie.

SCIENTIFIC CORNER.

UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION IN THE POPULAR BRANCHES.

omes of Old Rank Bills -- A nk Stopper—An Instructive Lesson - Industrial Science and



IXIE GIRL HAS National Bank bill and is told that it is worthless because one corner and almost all of one end is torn away. She writes to ask the Ledger if this is true. And she would like to know what be-

of all the worn-out bills, and if people into whose hands they come n they are so badly worn and deed must lose them. Answer: If there is any portion of a bank bill equal to three-fifths of its original size remaining, it is redeemable at its face value. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the bank-notes are made, is under the most careful and constant supervision of many responsible officials. According to law, a specified amount of paper money is kept in circulation continually. As fast as it is worn out more is issued. and thus the average is preserved. When mutilated notes come in they are assorted, counted, canceled and sliced in two parts, lengthwise. The Secretary of the Treasury receives one part. the Register of the Treasury other. Then these officials have their half notes counted and the numbers and value are duly certified by several officials. After this, the pieces are, in the presence of persons appointed for purpose, cut up and ground in a mill, then macerated in a large tank. Various ornamental articles are made from this paper pulp. The paper is prepared in special mills by special pro-Clean linen rags are the basis. and in the pulp are mixed threads or fibers of silk in various colors. It is against the law for private individuals to make or have in their possession paper containing this fiber.

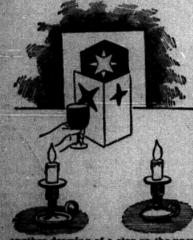
A New Chimney.

An ingenious method of making chimneys has recently been invented. It looks very well on paper, and may prove serviceable in houses where there is extreme solidity in the construction, vibration is reduced to a minimum. The chimney is made of sections of pipe after the fashion of the ordinary drain-These sections are set one over her with laps like joints of stovee. There are inner flues for cold, in consequence of which the outy to that, as in high winds buildings be crushed and become extremely ngerous on account of cracks and ws. The ordinary brick chimney .s in itself a support to a cheaply constructed dwelling; but this new device neither furnishes support nor yields in any way to the oscillation of a building in a high wind.—New York Ledger.

It seems that the little semi-scienexperiments that we have given , from time to time, have afforded d deal of amusement, and some es instruction to both young and old. They are all very easily made, and every one of them illustrates some prin-

Here is another, and a very pretty one. Get a piece of cardboard, say, 8 by 12 inches in size, and bend it gently tal. Now bend this wing back upon the other and make a tracing of the star on the latter with a pencil.

Your object is to get the exact center of the star tracing, and this you may do by making a dot at the inter-section of the disgonals. Now make



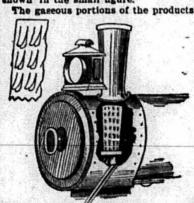
g but its points must be at an anof forty-five degrees with the first.
this new star out carefully, and
the cardboard, as shown in the
stration, on a table bearing two
sed candles of the same height and
oaits to a screen of white paper
d to the wall.

ate the angle formed by the two that the luminous images cast stars may fall, one directly on er, in the center of the screen. her, in the center of the screen, will thus have a bright star with points. Now, if you cover one of re openings with a piece of d gins, say green, you will have colored star, with the points alsely red and green and the center. The piece of colored glass may have by a wine glass containing miored liquid, and the points of ar will then show alternately the of the liquid and its complementation, home very pretty affects may

Experiments have been made with xycyanide of mercury in isolated cases of contagious diseases. The results show that as an antiseptic this sub stance has very great value. As sterilizer, it is declared unequaled, as it destroys some of the most dangerous germs, among others those that are capable of resisting a temperature of 212 deg. Fahrenheit. It must, however, be employed with the greatest care and thus far is not considered safe except in the most skillful hands, as being a poison, it is likely to kill not only the disease germs, but the patient as well if carelessly used. Mercury oxycyanide does not affect steel instruments, and this fact is of the utmost importance, as many valuable germ de stroyers corrode instruments to such an extent that they become practically worthless, or must be continually watched over.

A Spark Stopper.

A device designed to prevent the escape to the smoke stack of sparks and cinders, while permitting the free passage of the products of combustion, is shown in the accompanying illustration. To the exhaust nozzle is fitted the lower end of a conical tube whose upper end fits into the lower end of the smoke stack, and in the sides of the tube are U-shaped slits, having tongues of metal, which are pressed inwardly as shown in the small figure.



the smoke stack, while the solid portions, striking the tongues, are thrown back into the smoke box.

Steel Cellings.

The serious accidents caused by the falling of plaster cellings have brought forward ideas of metal ceilings, and these are likely to come into general use, especially for public buildings and large rooms. In all buildings where water-pipes run, there is a possibility of leakage. Water may spread over all the ceiling and by its weight and softening influence, loosen the entire sheet of plaster. This may be done without a suspicion of the mischlef that is going Cracked ceilings are less dangerous. They rarely fall, because through the openings the water passes away. It is in the perfect ceiling that the danger lies. A metal sheet is much safer, and in addition may be arranged with a drainage pipe so that walls and rooms are freed from all risk of damage

An Example of Impure Air.

A large jar or stone pot smaller at the top than the bottom, or covered so as to leave only a small opening, may have a rubber tube dropped into it, through which the experimenter may expel his breath for some seconds After continuing this for a short time a lighted taper may be carefully low-ered into the jar. The flame will begin to waver and die down, and will shortly expire, finding not sufficient vitality in the air to support it. When one compares the size of the stone pot with that of the ordinary room and realizes that exhaled breath is insufficient to support the flame of a candle, in the middle. In one of the wings thus it is not difficult to understand why children and delicate people pine away and die on account of impure atmosphere.

The Poplar as a Lightning Conductor A careful examination of the trees that are struck by lightning shows that over half of them are white poplar. From this fact scientists conclude that the poplar has some value as a conductor of lightning. This being the case, agriculturists are advised to plant these trees in the vicinity of their farm buildings. An additional suggestion is the attaching of lightning rods to two or three of the tallest of these trees. This will, it is stated, almost absolutely insure buildings against being destroyed by electric storms.

By a new process glass is made to appear like wood with a very high pol-ish. It is used in windows and gives a peculiarly subdued and agreeable light. The glass is put through what might be called a veneering process, being coated with a liquid that represents the wood which it is desired to imitate. The color after drying is varLished over and slightly heated. Sometimes shadings are applied to bring out the tint, then the glass is again varnished and thoroughly dried and is fit for use.

An Emergency Coat.
A doctor's storm coat has been devised that has points of advantage. It has inside pockets arranged to contain all the instruments needed for ordinary use. In case the doctor wishes to be ready in an instant's warning, he may keep a special set of instruments in this coat, then he has merely to put it on. and need consume no time in selecting

the articles he is likely to require.

Beavy Loss of English Ships. ent losses to American ota, heavy as they were, were still st. In the harbor of Queensland sione suventeen vessels, four of them passenger steamers, valued at \$4.000.-606, went down during the recent s, involving a heavy loss of life.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

e Pen Pictures of Fashlonable Cus tumes for the Wives and Daughters-The Best Husband Is the Newspaper man-Little Frills.



HE present fad for combining two or three shades of the same color in a gown is successful only when applied by an artist's hand. Often there are three different materials, cloth, silk and velvet, the different tones rep-

ated by the dyes of the different materials. For instance, silk, which may match perfectly the cloth, will yet shade in either lighter or darker tones when combined wih the goods. Sharp contrasts are to be avoided, or, at least, set together with some sofening medium. A gown all of gray comprises three tones, ranging from pearly white to soft slate in the mellowest of shades The darkest tint is chosen for the skirt while all three are employed in the bodice. The waist of this especial gray gown is round, with short hip basques confined by a narrow silver belt. There is a vest of creamy gray, with broad, curved revers of the medium tone. All the seams are set together by narrow pipings of satin to match the darker shades. There are dozens of tiny cut silver buttons and a highly built stock of brilliant cerise velvet topped by a thick ruche of cerise tulle. With this smart gown is worn a flat, round shaped hat, well tilted over the forehead in the present fetching mode. It is one of the softest of braids in dull gray and has a soft scarf of brown tinted lace about the brim, with bunches of cerise roses at the back.

Another most swagger gown in tints of brown has a combination of chameleon silk velvet and dull gold cord. The skirt is abnormally flaring; made up of

shade of heavy plumes and rich jeweled Think of the charm of uch a hat topping off a blond beauty! The sidecombs, set thickly with rhinestones, are jauntily set at the side of the coiffure, showing under the broad brim.

Even though its an "off" season, the milliners are showing no end of genuinely new creations for evening wear; prominent among them are toques and tiny flat turbans. Lace is a favorite garniture. One pretty little flat affair of pale green chenille braid has a broad arrangement of butter tinted lace across the front, finished by two upright bunches of violets and creamy white lilles-of-the-valley. There is a wide scarf of butter tinted tulle reaching from one side to the other, with big. full choux directly under the ears.

The same design is carried out in pink with delicious effect. A dainty confection consists of three strips of beaver fur caught at the back with a big jeweled clasp and a flat bunch of huge white silk popples. A jaunty turban of royal blue velvet banded about the crown with jeweled stuff and topped off at the sides by a huge bunch of heavy white plumes is a smart finish to a costume of blue and white.-Chicago Chronicle.

Best Husband of Them All. An authority on mankind has given his views on the sort of men that make fond of fishing, the lawyer and the allover the popular doctor as a husband, cash and government bonds. and a musical genius or a man of letters gives him cold chills and shudders, and scrimped his household. There The author, he says, is so fond of his was only one man whom he trusted. fine sentences that he is disagreeable He was a neighbor. To that man he when the baby cries, and makes himself had often shown his bonds and securigenerally odious about his food, the noise of the children and any domestic infelicities that may come along. The musician cares for little except his art, and the wife is often secondary to the claims of the prima donna or the sympathetic creature whose soul is as full of melody as his own. All in all, the good journalist seems to have the most strong points. He is a bit of a philosopher, is likely to be practical, makes the best of what cannot be helped and is full



DINNER GOWNS.

the silk, and perfectly plain. The bodice is set together without any visible seams with an odd arrangement of lower arm, ending in a long strap, buttoned over the puff. All the edges are finished by twists of the dull gold cord.

Ald to Good Look The wise may rave all they like against big hats at the theaters, but just as long as the craze for picture hats

-Exchange.



lasts women will wear them, and small blame to them. Was there ever a woman, unless she is terribly passe, but found herself wonderfully softened, nay, beautified, by the kindly sid of a big brimmed hat? The small toque or turban for theater wear, no matter how handsomely decorated or daintily made, has a tendency to make the most girlish face look slightly matronly. The censible fashion, which is so steadily obtaining with our mondaines, of removing the hat at the theater makes it quite possible to wear all sorts of huge affairs to and fro.

in shape, and with low, round crown, is covered with deep violet tinted velvet and massed with a lot of the same

The bachelor comes in for a lively scorvices it is pretty safe to say that there river had failed. may be some large ones that will be pretty difficult to deal with.

Fashion's Latest Frills.

The latest things in evening shoes are made of gold and silver moire kid. Rumors of the overskirt, which is the usual accompaniment of tight eves, are affoat again.

White ner spotted with black, and black net dotted with white, are the latest fashion in veils. A very narrow belt, either in silver,

gold or leather, is a distinctive touch of elegance affected by the smart girl. Very useful ruches for wear when the fur boa is too warm are made of glace ribbon, or liberty silk, dotted and cathered very full to a ribbon band. Among the novelties in jewelry is a iniature white enamel boat sailing on

a green enamel sea. The mainsail, topsail and jib are set in small diamonds. This is intended to decorate the yachting gown of the season. The new challies, with tiny Dresden bouquets of flowers on a light ground,

striped or dotted over with white satin and patterned all over in Persian designs with rose green and violet prettily blended, are pretty enough to restore this serviceable material to fashtonable form again. A charming frock for a girl of 16 is

of Dresden silk, showing pale pink rosebuds on a white ground. The bodice is trimmed most effectively with a broad place of white satin ribbon brought to form a point at the waist and gathered over the shoulders in saulette fashion. Over this falls a frill of cream-colored lace, caught in the center with a pink velvet rosette, fas-tened with a rhine-stone buckle. Sim-liar rosettes finish belt, collar and

BURIED HIS MONEY, bonds, His cunning was keener than

OLD BILL BENNETT WOULD NOT MAKE A WILL.

Had Three Wives and Starved Them All -Sat on His Porch and Watched Their Funerals 60 By - Death Near, He Hid His Gold.



OMEWHERE beneath the fertile. roiling acres of Old Bill Bennett's farm, on the southern outskirts of the little village of Canaan, Conn., a fortune in gold, silver and government bonds lies buried. Old Bill alone knew

where the hidden treasure lay, and old Bill is dead. He ended his miserable life one day last week, and his parting shot was: "I can't take it with me, but I can hide it where she will never get it. My daughter will never live to spend that money. No one else shall spend it, either, unless they are smarter than I ever gave them credit for." It is thought that the riches are buried somewhere in the orchard or grain field. A few thousand dollars were found the best husbands. Among the really stowed away in the closets and under nice ones he classes the man who is the carpets, but the bulk of his property was nowhere to be seen. It was known around journalist. He does not enthuse that he possessed at least \$100,000 in

All his life he had toiled and hoarled



OLD BILL BENNETT.

This man is sure that the riches are buried on the farm. As a blend of the Blue Beard and the Shylock old Bill was an object of curlosity. He clung to life as he did his money, and when he died he was 85 years old. His life was one long bout with self-imposed privation and-wives. He took three wives unto himself.

and he hated each one worse than her predecessor, and neglected her with keener relish. After ten years the first wife obtained a divorce from Old Bill. His second wife died after six years of dieting on hop and salt pork. But Old Bill lived on to see a sight that is rarely granted even to much married men. He saw his first wife laid to rest and his third wife acting as one of the principal mourners. Tilted back in a chair on his porch, with his feet resting on the rail, and an old pipe between his teeth, he formally viewed the funeral procession as a governor would review a parade. When his third wife passed y in the hearse he raised his hat gallantly, as a governor would to the chief of his staff. Then he leaned back and wondered what the procession cost. of alternatives. The lawyer is good to The ruling passion of old Bill's life was have in the house. He is likely to be money. It dwarfed every other sentialert, a good judge of human nature, a ment and killed his wives, one by one. golden brown Lyons silk velvet, fitting good talker and quite as fond of listen- His farm was one of the most fertile the bodice and setting out in ripples ing as of hearing the sound of his own and productive in the county, but it over the hips. The sleeves are im- voice. He studies human nature at yielded its increase only to fill Bill's mense baloons to the elbow, with fitted home as well as abroad, and is altogether a good fellow. The politician is house on his farm. He furnished one a diplomat, and while he sometimes part of it, and then refused to let his leaves all his diplomacy outside of his wife enter that part. Twice his third front door, this is not always the case. wife tried to commit suicide, and twice she was fished out of the little Bruming, especially the one who claims that foxit river, which flows through the vilhe has no small vices. Nature abhors lage. A year ago pneumonia came to a vacuum, and if there are no small her rescue and succeeded where the

> For his only daughter, Mrs. Mary Grimes, old Bill cherished hatred. After his third wife died she was his only near relative, but he has disinherited



He swore that she should never get cent of his money. He declared he would see it burn before his eyes sooner than let her have it. His favorite retreat was his big orchard, back of the house. There he spent most of his time, walking up and down between the rows of trees and muttering to himself. Just before he died he made midnight pilgrimages to the orchard, and it is where the searchers hope to find the treasure. When the frost is out of the ground a systematic search will be

theirs, and in the spirit land old Bill still laughs last and best.

ESCAPE MADE DIFFICULT.

An Elaborate Device to Put an Eud to Jall Deliveries

One of the neatest inventions that have been made recently is the one planned by F. V. Simms. Mr. Simms was greatly interested in the jail delivery, and immediately after the prisoners escaped he set to work to devise a plan to prevent any similar occurrence, says the Louisville Evening Post. Simms proposes to surround each cell with an air-tight compartment. This will be filled with carbon dioxide under a pressure much higher than that of air. In each compartment there will be a small retort, containing lumps of marble, covered with diluted sulphurie acid. This will fill the tank with the gas. In another part of the compartment a small rubber balloon, partly filled with the air or other gas, is held in place by a wire frame. Fastened to the top of the balloon is a thin metal plate connected to an electric wire. Directly over the plate is the point of a screw, to which the other wire is fastened. This screw is turned until it almost touches the plate and the wires are connected with a bell and a battery.

When a prisoner bores a hole through the wall of his cell, the carbon-oxide fills the room and he is asphyxiated. In the meantime the pressure being reduced in the compartment, the balloon will expand and the plate will come in contact with the screw. When the cirarouse the turnkeys. Mr. Simms did not explain about ventilation and this seems to be the chief drawback to the plan. It would be a simple matter for the prisoner to open his windows and allow the gas to escape. This might be prevented, however, by connecting two sets of wires with the plate and screw, and the second current will cause an outside shutter to fall and cover the window. This would hardly be necessary, as the sound of the bell would be sufficient to prevent a prisoner's escape. The wires to the bell are inside of the walls, so that they cannot be cut by a deceitful trusty.

MARRIED A BURGLAR.

Rude Awakening of a Girl Who Married in Haste.

Mrs. Edward Hayes, of Trevorton, Pa., who was married two weeks ago. entered suit for a divorce in the courts at Sunbury, a day or two ago, as she has learned that her husband is a burglar. The woman's maiden name was Annie Zeigler, and she wedded Hayes after a short acquaintance, he having represented that he was worth considcrable money, and, therefore, was not compelled to work. Hayes took his wife to Milton, where they were living happily until Monday, when he was arrested on three separate charges of burglarly. Clarence Ludwick, his com-panion, was also taken into custody, and they are now behind the bars at Sunbury. Burglaries have been numerous around Milton the past month, and on Saturday last a quantity of coal



MRS. EDWARD HAYES. was stolen from the yard of E. W. Johnson. The fuel had been carried away in bags, and as there was a hole in the bag the thieves were easily traced by small pieces that had dropped to the ground. The trail lead to a building in Milton that was occupied in part by the police department and on the upper floor they found Hayes and Ludwig looking over a quantity of miscellaneous plunder that was afterward identifled by several victims of the burglars.

TO THE ICE SHE CLUNG.

Terfible Fate of Harriet Ford in the Prozen Scioto River.

Mrs. Harriet Ford, of Columbus, Ohio, was found dead in Scioto river a few days ago. While mentally deranged she wanderd away from home. Evidently she had attempted to cross the river on the ice, and had stepped into an air hole. She had broken through the ice and then made an effort to extricate herself. Her arms were thrown out over the edges of the hole, and her head and shoulders remained above the surface. In this position she had frozen to death. The freezing had rendered her arms so stiff that in death they clung to the ice and prevented the corpse from sinking into the stream. The water in the hole soon froze around the woman's body and held it in an upright position. It thus presented a ghastly sight when discovered by Harry Blair, a fisherman. Mrs. Ford was colored, and 60 years old.

A Practical Joker Fatally Shot. As Orlando Deweese, of Marion, Ohlo. was escorting a young woman from church Sunday night, Virgil Eberly and two friends stepped from behind a tree. Drawing a revolver, Eberly cried: 'Hold up your hands." Deweese then shot Eberly through the lungs and he will die. Eberly and his friends were simply trying to frighten him.

Ten years ago all Europe manufactured 22,000,000 pounds of silk, valued at 64,000,000 pounds.



REENS! GREENS Dand'lion greens! shouted a childish

And I heard the quick step of small bare feet pattering up the lane, Presently a face appeared at the

open window of my kitchen, where I

baking. "Please, ma'am, don't you want basket of fresh greens, all picked with the dew on 'em? They make a good dinner and only cost 5 cents."

Poor little manikin, I thought, to work so long and to trudge so far for 5 cents. My dinner was provided and dandelion greens were not included in the bill of fare-but how could I re-

"Yes, Jack, come in here and eat a doughnut while I empty your basket." He was not slow to accept the invitation, and chattered away like a magple every minute while he eagerly devoured several doughnuts, and looked longingly at a pan of cookies just taken from the oven.

"Thank you ma'am! You see it makes a feller awful hungry-this dand'lion business does. I like to get 'em when they're fresh and cool, before the sun has been on 'em long, so I start at 5 o'clock, and sometimes earlier, and of course I don't have any breakfast first, and when it happens that a feller hasn't had any supper the night before, it makes him feel kind o' empty

All this was said without a moment's pause, and, swinging his bare heels together as he sat perched upon the window, he laughed the merriest laugh in the world, which brought to the surface a great dimple hidden away in each sun-burned cheek and showed all his pretty white teeth.

"But you had your supper last night, hadn't you?"

'No, ma'am. You see there was only two potaters to go eround, and the round they had to go was mother, Susie and me-a big round for two small potaters, don't you think so, ma'am

"Well, how did you manage?" 1 asked.

"Well, you see, ma'am, I hadn't been to school long enough to learn how to divide two potatoes between three people so that each shall have a whole one So says I to mother, 'You take this one. and Susie and I'll handy-spandy for the other.' Then I held it behind me, and said to Susie:

"'Handy-spandy, Jack-r-dandy, up-per hand or lower?""

Lower, says Susie.

'And lower it was, to be sure, 'cause I held both hands even till she answered and then dropped the one with the potater in it lower; which wasn't cheating ma'am, now was it?"

"Well, Sue, you see, didn't like to take it, for she's awful generous if she is poor, and she tried to get it back on me by saying she thought upper and it was 'nly her lips that said lower-she meant upper all the time.

"She isn't well, Sue isn't. She's little and white, and one potater ain't much



HANDY, SPANDY, JACK-ER-DANDY of a supper for the like of her anyway. And at last I made her eat the whole of it. I told her we'd have a good dinner to-day, 'cause I knowed somebody would buy my greens, and I'm going to spend the whole 5 cents for one dinner. What do you think o' that? I'm going to get three herrings at a cent apiece, and the rest in potaters." And he smacked his lips as he thought of the treat in store for them

all. "I think," he continued, "that you've paid me pretty well for my greens in doughnuts, without any 5 cents at all. Still, as I look at it." he added, with a sly twinkle in his great blue eyes, "doughnuts is doughnuts and cents is cents, and the doughnuts is a present and the cents is pay."

I laughed aloud at his reasoning. which certainly was most sensible and true, and then said:

Now. Jack, I want you to keep your 6 cents till some night when you haven't any supper, and let me fill your basket with something that I know will go around. I want Susie to have a glass of fresh milk. So you must carry this tin pail, besides the basket. Do you think you can manage them both?"

'Well, ma'am, I guess you'll se whether I can manage 'em or not. But do you think I can dig greens enough to pay for all them things you're putting

k. I don't, for they are not or. I want to send these to -that's all; and as you said ughnuts is doughnuts and

re." he answered merrily na'am, I just wish you could when I tell 'em how good you have been to me. Some folks ain't good rou know," he added with a sigh,

While I filled his basket he told mo their little history, never realizing how full it was of the deepest pathos-the struggles of the poor mother to keep her family together after the death of her husband, a good kind man, who had left her one morning full of life and strength, to go to his work in the great iron factory, and was brought back to her a few hours later, having met his death while toiling for those he loved. He did not realize either how his own self-sacrificing spirit shone out through his words, proving to me the strength and sweetness of his character. What a hero he was, this little 12-year-old Jack!

"Mother has worked so hard for Sue and me that she hasn't much strength left. And don't you think," he added, straightening himself up proudly. "don't you think I'm big enough to take care of us three? Leastways I've been lucky this morning, for I've sold my greens and found you.'

The gratitude in his heart was plainly visible in his little face as he turned it up to me

I told him that henceforth we would be the very best and warmest of friends, and that happier days were in store for him and for those at home, that I could find work for him to do which would certainly help toward the support of all

Such a happy Jack as he was when I sent him home that April morning, with the heavy basket on one arm and a pail of milk on the other! And I wish I could fell you-for I am sure you would like to hear-what pleasant days followed for Jack and those dear to him; but it would make such a long story re should never come to the end of it. Indeed, there is no end to it. It is a story which is being lived through now, and it grows more interesting and more beautiful, more tender and true with every chapter.

Jack is proving himself the hero I knew him to be.

He works early and late on a small piece of ground which we allow him to cultivate on our farm, and he carries his produce to town in a basket strapped on his back, and he is as happy as a king-happier than many kings I am sure.

Little pale Susie is not half so pale as she was before; and she, too, had the chance given to her to "help."

She has free range in my flower garden, and makes up the daintlest "button-hole bouquets." with which she fills her small basket every morning for Jack to take with him. He never finds the least difficulty in disposing of them all, and a proud little lass she is when he drops the pennies into her hands at night.

The mother, we think, is growing strong and well again, happy in her boy's thoughtful care and cheery, lighthearted ways.

He is not vet 13 years old, but his mother calls him the head of the house. and he truly deserves the title.

Brave little man, God bless him!-Golden Days.

FUTURE WAR SURGERY,

A High Authority Writes About the Probabilities of Battles to Come.

It would appear probable that in a future war many of the wounds produced by the new projectile will be surgicelly less severe and prove amenable to effective surgical treatment, says Nature. Probably, also, the number of severe injuries will be very great, when we consider the enormous range of the new weapon and the penetrating power of the projectile, which enables it to traverse the bodies of two or three individuals in line, including bones, and to inflict serious or fatal wounds at a distance of 3,000 or 4,000 yards. It is impossible to say what the proportion between these two is likely to be. At near ranges the explosive effects will be much the same as before, but at long range the narrow bullet track, the small external wounds, which often approach the subcutaneous in character, and the moderate degree of comminution and fissuring of the bone will be surgically advantageous. These will form the bulk of the gunshot injuries of the future, for it would seem impossible with magazine quick-firing rifles to maintain a contest at close quarters without speedy mutual annihilation.

We may take it for granted that the number of wounded in proportion to the numbers engaged and actually under fire will be greater than before. The supply of ammunition will be larger, the facility for its discharge greater and smokeless powder will increase the accuracy of aim.

I think we are justified in believing, although there is high authority for a contrary opinion, that the next war will be more destructive to human life -"bloodier," in fact, than any of its predecessors and that the number of injuries, and in many cases the severity of the injury, will be largely increased. But very many cases will remain less severe in character, more capable of successful treatment, and less likely to entail future disablement, while improved sanitation and antiseptic methods will enormously increase the proportion of recoveries.

Effect of Training.

Illustrating the mind's training, a southern paper tells of a little girl, 4 years old, who happened to be sliding on the ice, when she suddenly fell heavily and was evidently badly hurt. At the sound of her sobs a friend rushed to her assistance and caught her in her arms. "You poor little thing, and how did you fall?" The mite raised her head and replied between her sobs: "Vertically." So much for kindergarten

The Pen Job Knew. The iron pen mentioned by Job in the book of that name in the bible is supposed to have been a steel graver used for inscriptions on stone. - Exchange.

ENGLISH ANECDOTES.

THE LATE INDIANIAN WAS RATHER ODD OLD, MAN.

During the Annexation of Texas the Foundation for His Great Portune Was Laid-His Charity Was Always Silent-His Oratory.

Indianapolis Letter.



ILLIAM H. ENglish, one of the figures stalwart among Indiana's best men, is gone He seems to have kept his life well squared.

He was a lonesome-looking man and was as lonesome as he looked.

He doubtless found good company in himself, for he was the sole counsellor of his own acts. Had he been less secluded he might have lived longer. He lodged and ate at a hotel on the Circle which he owned. It was there he fell sick, and there a few weeks later he died. To an old man who has known the minute attentions of home, sickness and death at a hotel are not ideal realizations. When Mr. English's illness was incipient he indulged the delusion of robust men that it was a triffs, though warned not to do so. His only daughter lived but a couple hundred miles away at Chicago, though she was not sent for until her father's condition, I believe, was critical. Mr. English had ample fortune, of course, to keep a mansion and pay servants to wait upon him, but the ease and comfort of such a life were never a part of his calculations. Economy seemed to have grown into a passion with him, and perhaps he practiced it to extremity. I don't know.

Of late Mr English had become stout, and yet with his increase of rotundity from year to year he never outgrew that

of absence as quickly as possible and went back home. There he drew on the town for all the money he could borrow But the town was poor. One of the richest men in it was a merchant who had made a snug sum by swapping prints for produce, and who liked Bill English. He was asked for a liberal loan. He wanted time to consider. But time was money then or nothing. No golden dream had ever suggested to him a speculation in bonds, but on English's assurance he shelled out a thousand or He knew that, make or break, it would be returned to him. That was in 1845. English went back to Washington and put every dollar he had in Texas bonds. The Lone Star joined the constellation, the bonds went to par,

and Mr. English made his pile. Like

the peach, it grew, and it grew, and it

grew. But some of it returned to the

old merchant at Lexington. Enterprise

had pushed him to the wall, he had

made other loans that were lost, and the

bank that held his money collapsed in

a panic. He lived four years, surviving

his wife six months, without a shelter

or a table of his own, and during all

this time Mr. English cheerfully sup-

plied him with both. This was but one of the millionaire's kindnesses that the world knew nothing of. He despised ostentation in charity, yet was greedy of fame. When Chicago burned down Mr. English gave a thousand dollars to the relief of its people, though it is believed he gave only ten. He wrote his name on a subscription paper for a round thousand. Though carelessness or inattention he put the last two ciphers in the cents column, or at least too far to the right to be in line with the dollars. The subscription list was given to one of the newspapers with directions that proof-sheets be sent to the others. There were no subscriptions below a dollar, and only a few to which cents were attached. So the editor eliminated the cents column, printing only the amounts in dollars, and away went Mr. English's last two ciphers. This

represented him as contributing only



WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

Samuel J. Tilden. It was in that coat-Mr. Walter Wellman has spun some if | tion lasted. tainly did not get cheated in that coat, to have kept its dressy look so long. even if handled with the best of care. I should say, from observation at different times, that the goods was north of England worsted. Mr. English seemed attached to the coat as an old friend; and, like Napoleon, he could never tolerate new faces about him. It was all he retained of the campaign, and kept it as a relic, though he paid for it, as he did for everything else he got at that time. I saw him last in the early days of December. He was without an overcoat, after the manner of Hannibal Hamlin, which was very injudicious, for the weather was inclement. The brown frock was wide open in front. Possibly it was a little too tight to button then.

In Indiana Mr. English was thought a rich man. He left an estate worth three millions, half of which goes to his son. It is of fifty years' growth and began with the annexation of Texas. Mr. English was then 23 years old and clerking in a department at Washington. He was richer in character than in purse, and had his reputation at his home not been of the very best, that floodtide in affairs that Shakespeare sings of would probably have dashed past him and been lost forever. He had some money at Lexington, his native town, and had saved all possible from his salary of two years-for Mr. English was a born saver, though not then dominated by his genius for acquisition. The pends of the Texan Republic were at very low price-not above seven or eight cents. Jesse D. Bright, who anticipated Texas becoming a state, was a friend to young English and told him that he might lay the basis of a fortune. if he had ambition that way, by buying Texas bonds. "But mind," said Ar Bright by way of caution, "this is only my opinion. You must not hold me entirely responsible if annexation fails." Young English asked that the situation be more fully explained, which was done. He was then prepared for the consequence of his own acts. Here was

brown frock coat his tailor made him, I ten dollars. It was a small sum for him, some seventeen years ago, for a visit to and gave people a wrong opinion of him. But he would not correct the error. pants and vest to match—that he had The last time the Ohio river flooded its the famous interview with Mr. Tilden as valley he gave a hundred dollars down to campaign expenses, and about which and fifty each week while the destitu-

glish in his third race for Congress. no matter what price he paid for it. It That was before he came to Indianmust have been made of good material apolis. They are at the same table, slept in the same bed, spoke from the same platform. Mr. English is not the only Indianian of renown that has been helped by this man. He is a big oak in the intellectual forest of Indiana, and a great many twigs hang on him. He has made reputations at the price of his own, and in his old age says it is an unprofitable business. As an orator for the people he laid Mr. English in the



MRS. ENGLISH. occasion, and his thoughts burst into words with the strength and freshness that only new thoughts can. In one little town, where the people had determined on an ovation, they gathered about the stand after speaking to compliment the orators. It isn't a tribute to their interest in political affairs to say that after Mr. English had been in congress four years they took the other man for the candidate. They did though, and wished him success. He explained to them that he was not running. "Why," se'd the spokesman with surprise, "Ben't you the congressman?"

Most men do not know opportunity c.early his opportunity. He got leave when it stares them in the face.

FROM THE CAPITAL

GOSSIPY LETTER FROM A REG-ULAR CORRESPONDENT.

The Home Life of Senator Morrill--His Only Son as Private Secretary - The Wife of Senator Allen of Nebraska Not Keeping House.

Washington Letter.



UST NOW THE agitation in political circles is bringing the senate into unusual notice, for momentous questions are being decided by this, the highest branch of our legislative pow-er. Indeed, it looks as if there might

great changes in the near future and some of these events may trace their origin to one of the three gentlemen who have been so conspicuous recently.

Senator Morrill lives in a neat but small brick house on Thomas Circle in a delightful neighborhood. Just across is the at at the Portland, occupied by Secretary Morton, while near by are the German legation, the Italian embassy, and not far off are the homes of Secretary Carlisle, the attorney-general and many others of equal prominence. Morrill's home is very plain from the exterior view but within it is furnished in comfortable, but not luxurious style. There is a large parlor, a sitting room and back of all is the dining room which is bright and sunny.

The furnishings are not in the lates styles, but they are substantial, mostly in dark tints, while in the library we find a cozy open wood fire and a table littered with writing material before the cheerful blaze. Senator Morrill has been in the senate for a longer unbroken term than that ever recorded to the credit of any other senator living. He was born in 1810, which makes him just 86 this year, pretty old for a man who is still one of the most laborious of our statesmen. He was not married till he was 41 and has just been enjoying wedlock forty-five years, Mrs. Morrill was a Miss Ruth Swan, of Easton, a small town about twenty miles from Boston. Her father was a doctor and there were seven children in the family. It was while visiting at the home of a cousin in Stafford, Vermont, that she met the senator, and when they were married, he took her to a house for which he had himself drawn the plans, and which had taken three years to be completed.

Mrs. Morrill comes of an old and dis tinguished New England family, one of her ancestors being Miles Standish. the great Puritan leader. She is a delicate woman, and, being now about 75 years of age, is not able to mingle much in social life. There is only one child in the family, young James, who is private secretary to the senator. Mrs. Morrill is a deeply religious woman and one of strong opinions, and while she



SENATOR MORRILL.

has never been an advocate of woman's suffrage, she is an ardent admirer of those ladies who are agitating questions which tend to the advancement of woman. One of the prominent ladies in town tried to get her to enter into a campaign against the suffragists when the movement was first inaugurated. but Mrs. Morrill, who is a woman of public spirit, refused on the ground that she thought that the agitation would

result in great good. Senator Morrill is a hard worker and rises at seven each morning, by nine is on his way to the Capitol and spends the day in earnest labor. His desk in the library is with the back to the light. which streams in through the southern window, and he uses a long, old-fashioned quill pen when writing. The or naments on his table are of silver, and among them is a large inkstand which

was presented to him by Senator Quay. Mrs. Allen, wife of the senator from Nebraska is not housekeeping this wister, but boarding at a house just opposite the Capitol. With the exception of her husband there are none of her family with her, for all of the children are at the home in Madison Mrs. Allen is a Pennsylvania girl, having been born in Warren county, but moved with her family first to Illinois and then to Iowa, at the latter place meeting her fate in the person of the senator. She is a woman of medium height, with hazel eyes, dark hair, a pleasant face and agreeable manners There is nothing of the bustling West about her personality, which is quiet and retiring, and it is easily to be seen that her tastes lie more in the direction of home than of the political arena. In fact she takes no interest in politics or the rest of the questions about present agitations, for her whole pleasare is centered in her husband and children. While she could easily be among the most prominent leaders in socirircles at the capital the cares nothing for social pleasures, but passes her time quietly at home.

Mr. Allen, who is now one of the most prominent figures in the West as a presidential possibility on the populist ticket is one of the most popular and most highly respected of the sena- onds.

tors. He is earnest in his convic and a man of honesty and pur While the honor is likely to be h one that Mrs. Allen is not an to come in his way, yet there are few who would make more graceful mis tresses of the White House than the wife of the senator from Nebrasks.

Senator Carter, who is undoubtedly one of the most conspicuous figures today, has a pretty home on the outskirts of the city. It is on the side of a high hill, and is a new brick house, furnished in modern style. Mrs. Carter is a tall blonde and is the mother of two cute children, John, who is 5, and Hugh, who is about 3. The Carter home is attractively furnished, the polished floor being covered with rugs, and all the tones of the home being in a light tint. The Carters are Catholics. Mrs. Carter is a native of Washington state, having been born near the city of Olympia. She has tak-en great interest in her husband's career and accompanies him on most of his campaigning tours through the

One of the most interesting things in recent events is the kindergarten. which is held each day at the White House for the children of the president, but attended by many of the bables of other prominent people. The pretty little one of General Greeley is one of the pupils. The two children of the Acting Minister from Costa Rica, Mr.



MRS. MORRILL

to see the tiny totts gathered about the lady, their little fingers busy with the colored wools and papers.

Mrs. Cleveland, sister-in-law to the president, is a visitor at the White House and is the recipient of much attention from the ladies in official circles. Mrs. Perrine, the mother of Mrs. Cleveland, is also a guest at the Executive Mansion. Every bright day the carriage comes around and Mrs. Cleveland goes for a drive, for she is fond of the exercise. Of late she does not drive herself, as she used to during her first term in the White House, but the coachman now always holds the reins It is said that she weighs now 196 pounds, and one can easily believe it, for she has fattened up greatly in the last year. Yet she is by far the hand-

omest woman at the capital. Mrs. Secretary Carlisle has a valuable collection of silver, each piece being a souvenir presented by some friend. Her forks are legion in number and are from all parts of the country. Mrs. Cleveland gave her a pretty one. Minister Willis, of Hawaii, sent a queer spoon with a golden bowl and a handle of silver shaped like a curled leaf, Secretary Morton donated a plain fork with a spreading tree or the handle, while the inscription "Plant Trees" appears beneath. There are forks of all shapes and with numberless designs, all from prominent officials and most beautiful of all is a set of little spoons, the bowl of each being tormed of a golden French coin, and the ends of the handles surmounted with various designs of bears, lions and other animals in silver.

Mrs. Hearst, of this city, widow of the late Senator Hearst, of California has a fine collection of china which she has gathered during her extensive travels in Europe. There are exquisite specimens of all makes, and sets of various countries, all in delicate shades and graceful designs.

Mr. Ffoulke, who is a wealthy manuacturer of tapestries, owns some of the finest in the world, and has them hung on the walls of his residence in town. They are beautiful pieces of work, covering the walls entirely and having the appearance of an oil painting with the figures brought out into start ing relief and every color treated with the



JAMES MORRILL he study of that art take all of Mr. Ffoulke's time, and there is no other man who thoroughly understands the science.

Fast Living.

The times are too fast, they require toe much money, and the poor have to struggle too hard to live. The rich set the pace, the middle class follow, and the poor live in dissatisfaction. Rev. W. W. West.

St. Moritz, Switzerland, has th champion toboggan slide. It is three quarters of a mile long and bas be descended in a whiz of seventy-one sec

OUR PRESS



SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME! أواواواواها فالمراه

John, I heard you denounce Socialism. What is Socialism, anyway?

We are living adverse to natural laws. Our whole life is a restless waste of energy, destructive to the very forces of life.

The time has come when every true union man must be thoroughly acquainted with the principles of Socialism as well as with the history of the International Labor

Capitalist papers shed crocodile's tear over Ireland's woes, and yet the poor in Ireland have, in some instances, a better show for a living than the unemployed "sovereignf" of this country.

The preacher who would tell a man, to day, take no thought for the morrow would be considered a fool. If industries were red under a proper system and each man did his duty, to-morrow could be left to take care of itself.

Ye unemployed, why are you not able to work? Because under the improvements in machinery, one man can turn out as th as 100 men could thirty years ago What are you going to do about it? How about "Socialism in our time?"

'in our time?' Certainly, and why 1) Few there are who cannot read, and who reads rules. When press and pul-landlords, monopolists and officeholders forces against any movement you may re that it is good and success not far Just watch them jump on Socialm.-A. W. Barr.

In these peculiar times Socialists ought to stir themselves everywhere, for accord-g to all historical precedents things are at going to be quiet for long. And if this ation is going to be saved a strong party met point the way, and the only way it e saved now will be through the aid of m.—Theo. Bernine.

ionaries are the commercial agents italism. Recently a Rev. A. B. Meldelivered a sermon, of which the St. Pioneer Press gave a lengthy report, the following characteristic head-

PAGANISM TO CIVILIZATION.

MONARUES OPEN AVENUES TO TRADE.

Rev. A, B. Meldrum, in His Morning Sermon, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Covers the Field of Foreign Missions—It Is Estimated that Every Missionary Sent to the South Sea Islands Created a Trade ting to \$30,000 per Year.

It will be seen by these lines that the hurch glories in the fact that their misies are commercial agents.—A. Par-

arades in all localities ought to Our comrades in all locastics ought as also a clear stand against all the 'Labor lakirs,'' because you cannot convert them. That we have tried hard and long enough, harefore we must fight them, unmask them, give them the lash, drive them out of every union; show no mercy to these nefarious rescale who have always kept A true Socialist cannot com-with them, nor with the middle-ope, nor any of the 'reformers,' only course left is to fight them, our worst enemies at present are so-called friends of the proletariat, trust them not! But trust in res, in your own class, in Interna-ciation.—Samuel Johnson.

RANK AND FILE.

The democratic form of a party organiza tion for practical agitation should be as fol-lows: 1. If possible, we should organize in every precinct of the ward, because such an organization is necessary during the campaign. 2. Under all circumstances we should organize into ward clubs, for without the ward club organization you cannot carry on a successful campaign—the precinct clubs are part of the ward clubs, 3. All the ward clubs of the city should constitute the Section, which is the highest authority in the local party movement. 4. The Sections form the State organization, and one member from each Section should be elected as a ber of the State Committee, At the state conventions each state should elect a member of the National Committee of the party. Every organized State should have one member in the National Committee. Our party having the Initiative and Referendum at its disposal all important business pertaining to the movement could be decided by a general vote of our membership. In order to prevent the "accumulation of responsibility" on one man, or a small number of men, the National Secretary, Treasurer, etc., should be placed under the supervision of the f the city wherein they reside. The National Secretary need have no important decisions to make, no power to act on any important business, but it would be his duty to carry out the instructions received from his constituents. The expenses? you ask. They are not so en-ormous as you imagine. I repeat what I said some months ago: If a meeting of the National Committee must be held, if the located city, this would simply mean that several dozen Socialist agitators would be simultaneously put to work in all parts of the country, because, if Comrade N. of New York and Comrade M. of San Francisco were going to meet in Chicago as members of the National Committee, they certainly could avail themselves of the opportunity to deliver a number of Socialist speeches on their way to or from that city. They a section with new enthusiasm. They

systematic manner. "It is not everybody's business to be a say. To which I reply: Every State Convention will elect one of its best ablest representatives. and is such is the case, then we would have the 'elite'' of the party in our National Committee. In fact a National committee thus

could organize new sections. Of course,

all this must be done in a pre-arranged and

Agitation and Organization. Comrades, think about this question. It's new, you know. But it may be right after all. Sooner or later this will be our form of organization.

Class Legislation.

Special privileges are the creation of class legislation and corporations, trusts and pri-vate monopolies are the creatures of special privileges. Privilege may be defined as a particular and peculiar benefit or advantage beyond the common advantages of other citizens. Thus we see the special privenjoyed by street car companies, and in the act which gives them possession of our streets for a stated time, or forever, usually without recompense, we see an example of class legislation in its positive The immunity from punishment which these modern highwaymen enjoy whenever an inpocent child or infirm old man falls a victim to its Juggernauts in their mad mechanical rush for dividends, illustrates class legislation in its negative phase, On one hand the supposed representatives of the people, servants paid by the great community of producers to serve the public and guard its welfare and conduct its business presumably on the lines governing other business enterprises, deliberately farm out to individuals and corporations all the remunerative functions of the State under special privileges, leaving the public to ''pay the freight.'' That is one phase. Another is the delicate adjustment of the civil and criminal law which makes it a natter of daily occurrence to imprison men for being out of work and not hav-ing any fixed source of plunder, or to imprisor without a trial one of natures own noblemen, ostensibly for contament emen, ostensibly for contempt of irt so corrupt and utterly despicable as to be beyond and below any degree of contempt possible of conception. Ostensibly decorated with bunting and flags, with a for this I say, but in reality for teaching red back ground and the pure red flag of for this I say, but in resulty for teaching red back ground and the pure red hag or and leading the masses toward a higher plane of truth and justice, which must rere long depose from their pedestal of including speeches by Comrades H. E. usurped power the bewigged dignitaries of the inquisition and their masters, B. T. O'Neil, besides several musical the profit mongers. So much law for aumbers. The Delsarte movements by the profit mongers. and often nothing! How fares it with the and a solo, "Marsellaise," by J. Buesing, other class? The Brooklyn trolley com- was heartily applauded. Comrade Beach, panies have murdered or maimed upwards of 160 people. Have the members of the companies all been hung? No. Are they imprisoned for life? No. They are not 'The popular idea in this country is that even obliged to provide their cars with suitable fenders to avert further occurrences of exhibition of the undirected power of the like nature! One year ago, when they vio- the people to destroy property and life. lated the terms of their franchise by failing. That was not the case. The Commune of to operate their lines, after they themselves. Paris was a body of men alcohol.

had restrained her aristocratic impulses to murder and had the boy arrested, he wo easily have got three months. As to the 8500, that was not punishment, but bribery, and was paid with stolen mone and done in the shadow of the Nation Capitol, about which grows the sacred grass, which must not be trod upon, under penalty of twenty days. A. W. BARR. Worcester, Mass.

Governed by Capitalist Politicians. Holyoke Labor is a genuine repre tive of the working people. At the end of a two years' activity it is as poor as they are. A good Labor paper is like a good rooster, it remains poor. South Main street has been three feet under water three times in four years, doing much damage to property and endangering the lives and health of many citizens. A few hundred dollars wisely expended by the city prevent all this. Why is it not done? Why? They had money enough to Northampton street and the widen ben-Springfield road for efit of the street railroad What about our kindergarten for Springdale? No money? And what about enlarging Germania Park? No money? The streets of Holyoke, are and have been in a horribly neglected condition for a very long time. What is Greany drawing salary for anyway? He gets \$50 a week for doing what? Looking out for No. 1. The drinking water of Holyoke stinks like the pest and tastes accordingly. The water commissioners would do well to see If any of their political pets are missing. Perhaps some of them have become disgusted and committed suicide in the ponds, The Dean Steam pump works, are running only 5 hours a day. The Alpaca runs half time. The members must convene in some centrally Merrick runs on short hours. Overproduction you know. The working people are being punished for working too much. M. RUTHER. Holyoke, Mass.

Flag Patriotism and Coercion. A stranger in traveling over Illinois in the last few months will notice national flags floating from all school houses and other public (Socialistic) buildings. If he steps across the line into Indiana he will there could agitate, organize and inspire many see everything fiagless. If a visitor from another planet in his journey should first touch this earth at the State of Indiana, and then step over the line into Illinois, he would at once draw the inference that the speaker, an organizer, an agitator!" you people of the latter State were much more patriotic than those of Indiana. But when he is told that a law compels them to fly And these flags he would at once say that a thing that a people has to be corced into surely is obnoxious, and consequently instead of the people of Illinois having more patriotconstituted would be an excellent Board of ism than Indiana, they haven't any at all. What paradoxes, every day of our lives,

Brighton, Ill.

The Monroe Doctrine in the Light of Socialism.

C. R. DAVIS,

this social disorder is getting us into!

The Capitalistic press has of late had s good deal to say about the Monroe Doctrine in connection with the Venezuelan affair, of course from a Capitalist point of view, which means that no foreign potentate should be allowed to dominate over this western bemisphere. Was that what President Monroe meant? Perhaps, perhap not. What the interpretation of of the word "America for Americans" really means can be no less than equa rights to all Americans in this we world. Do we enjoy these rights? Daily experiences prove the contrary. If we enjoyed equal rights affairs would look brighter to-day than they do. None would need to have the feeling of insecurity in the struggle for a livelihood. Every morning we should go to our pleasant occupations as free beings, leaving them invigorated and fitted for study or pleasure. Would it not be worth while to strive for a chance to so live and enjoy life without interfering with the opportunities of our fellows? I most earnestly think it would. Comrades, let us try to realize the Monroe doctrine!

CHAS. G. DAVIDSON.

Our Commune Festival. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the 'Paris Commune' was celebrated on March, 22d, under the auspices of the 4 sections here who gave an elaborate festival and entertainment at Labor Hall, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and continuing until 2 o'clock in the morning. In honor of the occasion, the hall was gaily poor offenders guilty of little Miss Ethel Beckman were unusually good lated the terms of their frauchies by failing to operate their lines, after they themselves had forced a strike, what then did the authorities, paid servants of the people, a local self-Government. At that election they cast 287,000 votes, almost unanimously erate the system for the public good? Oh, no! They moved all the machinery of war which class legislation had provided for just such emergencies and assisted in the violation till such times as it was convenient and profitable to resume regular derivanding on the part of the people who

an hour and a half, vididly portraying the terrible condition of affairs existing at the time, and that which will take place in the future. Comrade Peterson's speech was applanded over and over again. Our city sheets gave a report of the great meeting the next day and said that the whole affair was not very "flery," the speakers not very radical, but we showed our "beloved" semi-Socialistic friends and middle-class harmonizers that Socialism in St. Paul is still alive, and is Socialism in St. Fact. growing healthie every day. SAN JOHNSON.

Sr. Paul, Minn.

Unjust Election Laws.

How much a class-conscious Socialist movement is dreaded by the Capitalist class can easily be seen from the many and intricate election laws, which have been enacted in order to prevent a party like our from getting up and spoiling the busines of the Capitalistic robbers. So, the State of Wisconsin is blessed with an election law allowing every political party that has polled at the last preceding election at least two per cent of all the votes cast, to have its name upon the official ballot, or if not, and any party wishes to make nominations, it can do it by nomination papers, requiring one per cent signatures of all the votes cast at the last preceeding election. Since then several caucus laws have been enacted the division of the city into smaller wards took place and various other were applied favoring schemes old parties more and more, while placing the smaller or new parties always at a disadvantage. So it is with the Socialist Labor Party now. City Clerk Anderson, the same one that robbed the city of thousands of dollars by employing incompetent labor to take the city census and to complete the tax roll, this very same fellow refused to recognize us as a political party, because we did not nominate riman of San Francisco. Job is a good our candidates according to law, and therefore our candidates were under the heading of the individual nominations. How much this new caucus law is liked by the people can be seen by the many protests against it. In reality there is no law directing any new party here. He is one of those men that Los Anhow to make nominations, and this new law went into effect this spring and does not apply to us at all. We must be recognized, but there the question of right and might comes in; the one who has the power has the right too. This ought to be a warnfor the comrades, ing should inspire them to open heavy fire upon the corrupt Capitalistic your connection with the Socialist Newsparties, who do not hold their offices by paper Union as you are to me, I hail with reason of their intelligence, but only by pleasure your return and installation where fraud, boodleism, bribery and by making the public drunk with the money illegally

overthrow such an infernal system? The would-be Labor party, Populists, have again shown class - consciousness bythe Republicans here and the Democrats and the pure and simple trades unionists claim that the Populist Party is the only Labor Party. From these judgments two things are certain, either these people are great ignoramuses or they are rascals, because anyone who has watched the vement and has studied the principles of the Populist Party must come to the conclusion that this party is only representing the interest of the pettybourgeoisie and not those of the working

masses understand their situation and

And a man who claims to be a Socialist or Labor leader and advocates these principles deserves such a classification. We will put you think favorably of it you are the very and, while some address themselves to our shoulders to the wheel after election and try to organize the State, help our papers, and do various agitation work wherever we have a chance to do it.

OTTO GUNDERMANN.

Milwaukee, Wis.

CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE.

Communications Reported. Manager Maycumber, Fredericksburg Labor, reports: "I send you the subscription list for Fredericksburg Labor, also ism make more rapid strides, I do not give vagaries, and not less so as regards econo post office money order for the net amount of the subscriptions. If you can start the While I do not or can not contribute and least founded on knowledge are the paper next Saturday, April 4, please do so. You know subscribers are always in a hurry to receive their paper, besides, if you send fighters. I have read your letter to Man- zen and the State. One theory goes down any extra copies I can use them to good act ager Gaefke, and I congratulate you on after another, each having its little day and tage getting new subscribers once your plan. Predericksburg Labor is in circulation. Do we get any benefit from the 1-4 cent reduction ordered by the Central Press Committee? Our subscribers will want the pa-

per on Saturday." Manager Werner, San Antonio Labor reports: "I hereby notify you that you may send all matters concerning San Antonio LABOR to me as I have resumed the management of the paper. Ex-manager Stach elhauser-will notify you that I have succeeded him as manager. I will send money

as soon at I get statement." Manager Gordon, Manchester LABOR reports: "By the middle of next moath I expect to have one page of local ads for Manchester Labor. If our Comrades only knew of 5,000 or more population, they could have cess on advertising as you will see when you get my Worcester letter and the two my week's work. Will get more ads for to quite a secondary place; and sharpness Worcester Lanca in about two weeks. why it is just the thing which enables a Worcester Labor in about two weeks. I send you \$5 for Manchester Labor. We will add several hundred subscribers

says: "I am glad to see that Comrade Sanderson is back at his old post, and hope sincerely that Labon receives the support that it surely deserves. "

Manager Topman, New Orleans LABOR reports: "I have not contracts for advertising. I have lost some by non-paying subscribers but it does not amount to much Inform me about the local advertising as I think I can get some contracts. I am working in a refinery, twelve hours a day. All my spare time I have I spend for our cause, so it is impossible for me to do any more than I am doing. As soon as I can find a more competent comrade to take charge of New Orleans LABOR I will notify you and give him all the help I can Our Section is very poor, but Socialism is spreading here very fast."

Comrade Edel Hecht, San Francisco, Cal., says: "Personally, I would like to see all the polemics of nincompoops, which find their way into the papers under the cant phrase of "Free Discussion," excluded, or else only published with the comments of the editor. A propaganda paper is not an organ of a debating society, nor should it sink to be a general garbage pile. An agitation paper should be a teacher, with the editor to do the instructing. Everything a teacher does or says should be done with a purpose. All mistakes should not be allowed to enter except as it serves the purpose of further instruction. The editor is teacher and the readers are pupils. If the editor cannot instruct, or is negligent in regard to correcting the mistakes of his pupils, is his business. I sincerely give this as my grounds for my opposition to the system of what is called "free discussion."

Comrade H. Williams, Los Angeles, Cal., says: "I am glad you are with LA-BOR again. LABOR has made a good many comrades in Los Angeles. We have with us now Comrades Job and Dr. John Har-Socialist speaker and had two debates with leading Populists here, with good results for the Section. It has put new life into most of the members. Job also organized a Section at San Diago with 39 members to start with, and his good work will not end geles has needed for a long time and he intends to stay with us. We have a good field in which to work, and all that is needed is good speakers, which I think are coming. I inclose remittance for five copies of Labor each week." Comrade Frederick Behrens, New Or-

leans, La., says: "Unknown but through you left off. Without desire to pay you But, before attempting to forecast the character. It fills my thoughts, their my whole being. Naturally when that point, permit me to make a suggestion. The strictly Socialist press is read by only a paper like the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, giving column for column the identical news, like any large daily, but with Socialist addition and comment. I believe such a paper would become immensely popular. Of course I do not know whether I will ever see it realized. Love for Socialism has caused me to thing of

man to push it along." Comrade Samuel Johnson, St. Paul, Minn., says: "I welcome you back and power, and, if not, then to be as vague as wish you could have even more success with your noble work. I am as usual laboring like an ox to keep soul and body dress themselves to religious problems, try together and am doing as much for our to avoid committing themselves to anything cause as I can. I cannot send you very gratifying reports of our progress here, but which has charmed for this reason those we have made some headway and our who delight to have a religion which recause is bound to take the lead sooner or sembles floating upon ether. As regards later, and while I would like to see Social- morality we are treated to all kinds of very much for our cause, you most anxious to rush into print. can still count me as one of the at sea as to the relative rights of the citiworn out, and he needs rest, which he is principle laid down by the philosophers is going to take for about a month. I will far too wide. Recent generations have try to get Comrade Davidson to act as seen a considerable advance. In our manager in the meantime."

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

By H. W. B. Mackay.

Submission and courage had once been reputed the highest qualities of man. Under the commercial regime these had changed to charity and sharpness-sharpness without which fortunes could not be made. and charity without which they could not new factor in the State declares that sharpness is a vice and charity an insult. It that with a local Labor in almost any town places its moral virtue in equity, and its ical life, and means have social virtue in industry, once despised but a profit of \$100 or more each year, they now exalted. Equity (which is equality, would most likely jump at the chance of for the old chancery maxim that "Equality starting a Labor. I have just got is Equity' contains a profound moral truth, home from Worcester. Had pretty good and it does not mean only equality before the law, either.) Equity, incompatible with much submission, incorrigible with re columns of ads, as the result of much charity, relegates these older virtues for just such emergencies and assisted in the violation till such times as it was convenient and profitable to resume regular traffic and thereby proved themselves to be, not servants of the people, but servants of the people. A poor man shoots and kills some suprincipled scoundrel for seducing or outraging a sister or a daughter. He is hung or gets a life seatence. A rich man shoots another very a woman of the towa; he is put through the form of receiving a sentence, but is promptly pardoned by Cleveland who happens to be Governor of New York. The daughter of one of America's million-provered the Commune." The sentence her to supple to the provisional Government gathered work in the contradic provents of the people of Prance, and to the people of Prance, and the Commune were committing all sorts of the corporations paid by the people. A poor man shoots another the people of Prance, and to the people of Prance, and to the people of Prance, and to the people of the world, that the Paris through the form of receiving a sentence, but is promptly pardoned by Cleveland who happens to be Governor of New York. The daughter of one of America's million-provents and sentence, her to consequence was that the army overpowered the Commune." The next few months. \$400 and spend three hours in jail. If she statement of the people who lived in the provisions of the large audience for over the sentence her to \$1.800 and spend three hours in jail. If she statement of the large audience for over the supplementation of the large au by means of the industry of others—away with it. Their religion, too, changes—no were not men rich enough to bribe and ically, Regimentation exists

earn an income from the start. Poverty could not exist if there were no unem ployment; nor drunkenness if the sale of liquor were a monopoly of the State. Legal oppression, whether by landlord or employer, could produce no effect if no man could be reduced to penury. And wars would cease if there were no commercial interests to maintain. To such men the equalization of wealth represents the highest immediate aims of human nature. It is not final, for man is capable of indefinite progression, and he will not have reached the utmost limits of his nature when wealth shall have been equalized. But the equalization of wealth will bring about the equalization of refinement, of education, of social position, and of everything which can, consistently with the man, be equalized. The result will be a general extension of sympathy and consequent strengthening of the sense of justice. Crime will be greatly diminished, and the habitual criminal will be a monster of the past. There will be a great ethical development. The conscience will become more acute because it will be stimulated by the complaints of those who are injured, and who will then be able to make their complaints effectual. Bad laws will be done away, and good ones will become more strict and searching. The wrongdoer will no longer have the excuse of need, or of evil surroundings. and he will not go unpunished, nor will the welldoer go unrewarded. Religion will become more beautiful and sympathetic, he must not rely on others to do it, as that and nature, though not corrupt nature, will have a freer vent.

accessible to all if all were in a position to

EXCEPTIONS TO THE REGULAR COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT-Such is the normal course development among nations. France affords an exception, for there the change from militarism to communism was sudden -it was the result of violence. America affords an exception, because the country was colonized after a regime had acquired a comparatively full maturity; and the vast resources of a new country, together with the means brought with them by the first settlers, (sufficient to enable them to make beginning in their contest with nature). and the consequent gradual accumulation of capital in the country, which, from this cause, kept in advance of the population, instead of lagging behind it as in Australia prevented the pressure of poverty from be ing felt until recently, and has, consequently, retarded the growth of Labor senenent, which is therefore held by many to be contrary to American ideas or traditions, which, indeed, it is, if, by American ideas and traditions, we mean a state of things which was altogether exceptional and is rapidly passing away. THE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PRESENT AGE-

idle compliments, I still think that you are future, let us pause to notice what is the stolen from other people. When will the the right man in the right place. The distinguishing feature of the present, at Socialist cause is dear to me, so dear, in least in Christendom. It is unstable equilifact, that it has partly changed my brium. Ancient customs no longer obtain among us. Our law requires incessant adjustment, and our legislators are unable endorsing one is wholly wrapped up in a cause he is to keep pace with the changes in our social excusable for an action, should it turn out condition. The courts of justice do all they there, and still some so-called Socialists, to be wrong, so long as he honestly thought can to fritter away old rules without proit for the best. If you agree with me on fessedly abolishing them-a state of things which has led to the practice of substituting deeds and agreements for rules of law, and full fledged Socialists. Suppose we owned has given occasion to the oft-quoted remark of Sir Henry Maine that progress is "from status to contract." Our religion cannot keep pace with the changes in our social condition. Our divines exhaust their ingenuty in endeavoring to explain away old dog was which have lost their power, but their constructive ability is at fault, and we are stranded in unbelief with no guiding prinsuch a plan as the means of reaching the ciple. Most preachers consequently mainmasses. If I am wrong excuse me, but if tain a prudent silence on theological points, practical evils, the aim of most is to charm by a display of eloquence if they have the possible, less they should tread on anybody's corns. Our poets, when they addefinite. Witness 'in memoriam,' Comrade Gaefke is nearly and ceasing to be, no doubt because each fathers' days there were no Young Men's Christian Associations, there were no homes for penitent women, lunatics were treated inhumanly, and at a still earlier periods so were criminals and debtors Cruelty to criminals was unchecked, and brutal sports were common, although science had not as yet sanctioned vivisection. Wars are in some respects more humane than before, and slavery and military flogging have been abolished. The but be a curse to the community. But this legal position of married women has been rectified, and women generally have been admitted to some share in politopened to those who are obliged to paintain themselves to do so respectably. But, on the other hand, modern wars are generally waged against those who are weak and unprovided with modern weapons, and no longer the theater of courage so much as of carnage. On the whole there is greater individuality, and, though society now condemns many wrongs which

> the Regimentation which Socialism, if it should ever become the reigning economic. must bring in its train, as a retrogression. But this Regimentation is simply another name for the equilibrium which will be reached when Progress shall have com pleted another definite stage. past periods as one step of a sembles another, but may, ing, mark a distinct advance. dustrial and commercial esta

our fathers winked at, it yet sanctions whatever tends to extend the boundaries of

civilization or of science. This general disturbance of equilibrium, incident to all periods of change, has led the well-known philosopher, Herbert Spencer, to speak of

World of Labor

THE LULER OF THE UNIVERSE.

Written for the Socialist Newspaper Union Glorious Labor! Thou art indeed the king Of earth and sea and sky and all therein-The prince of power, the ruler of the

The maker of a nation's wealth and might. By thy great power thou hast caused the

earth To yield her produce with a thousand fold More generous hand than unassisted na-

Thou'st made her ope' her heart and shower forth

The wondrous ore, which thou hast, in its turn. Transformed into the giant ships of commerce.

Which bridge the seas and render traffic there As on the land; into the huge giants of the

track Which carry merchandise across a conti-

nent; Or to the thousand glittering, whirring wheels

Of factories, mills and works of various kinds.

By thy united forces thou hast made The city with its thousand tapering spires,

Its streets, its dwellings and its means of Thou'st caused the powers of air to be

And made to serve the will and needs of man. Thou hast created all the means where-

with To gain our knowledge and exchange our thoughts-

The wondrous printing press and intricate machines For composition-all the earth is filled

With thy glory; yea, the paper whereupon I write,

The pen I use, the ink which flows therefrom,

'Are all the product of thy wondrous might. Oh, who dare say that thou art not a king, That thou art not a ruler, glorious Labor! J. H. FAIRFIELD.

St. Louis, Mo.

subdued.

INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Slave Labor is more Expensive Than White Labor.

Lord Cromer, in his report on the finances, administration, and condition of Egypt, says, among other things: "For the last eighteen years slavery has been moribund in Egypt. Danger of prosecution, insecurity of the right of property in a slave, a growing belief that a large number of slaves constitute an enormous burthen, and that slave labor is more expensive than the labor of freed men and women.' 'Slave labor is more expensive than the labor of freed men and women." No more significant sentence was ever penned. And it is true. In the Southern States of America the planters have found that free Jegro labor is cheaper than was slave labor. That is why the plu tocrats are so enamored of 'freedom.' Men sell themselves more cheaply when free than their masters would were they slaves.

The International Labor Congress. Tom Mann has been appointed Chairman, and R. A. Peddie (I. L. P.), Secretary, of the Agenda Committee of the International ocialist Workers and Trade Union Conress. The following were also elected to preside over the different committees named: Printing, Harry Quelch, S. D. F.; Sunday Demonstration, W. C. Steadman, L. C. C.; Entertainment, Dr. Aveling: Hotel and Reception, J. H. Wilson, M. P.

International Solidarity of Labor. We are glad that the English miners are doing their best to raise funds to send to the help of their Austrian comrades who of wages and the attempts of princes and plutocrats to break down the men's Union. says London Justice. Trade unionism is not everything by a very long way, but it is better than nothing, and we congratulate Mr. Pickard on the promptitude with which he has acted in this matter. If the Austrian miners can be preserved from actual starvation for the next three weeks, they will proba-bly win, and the effect of their victory will be felt through the Austro-Hungaria Empire. Our own comrades have so much to do just now with their slender resources that we scarcely like to ask them to contribute. Yet those who can afford to give something may well do so, bearing in mind that every step which is taken toward proving to the workers of the Continent that English workers are at one with them is at the same time an advance toward that international solidarity which must precede the great Social Revolution. We heartily wish our Austrian brethren success against their slave-drivers.

BOLTON, ENCLAND.

Socialist Work on the Bolton School

Board. Some three years ago I asked, by ''reso-lution in committee,'' that enquiries be made as to the number of children attending the schools of the Board with defective vision. The enquiry was granted and made, the result being 480 children with defective eyesight, 400 of whom were not under any treatment. Other details were given, all of which appeared in our local press. The teachers then began to complain about this boy and that girl being unable to read without mutting the book close to their weet the putting the book close to their eyes, the final result being that our board agreed to se for any child, after examination by our eye doctor at the infirmary, a pair of glasses to enable it to read without straining itself. Thus I know of many cases of poor parents being somewhat re-lieved of any anxiety over their children's eyesight. In one case the doctor said the child had got a splendid pair of glasses. which would have cost the parents a rines at least if they had to purchase them. (Our board got them for 4s. 6d.).

to your children's eyesight. Shortsightcalled by the medical prof "myopia" is on the increase. Its princi-pal cause is "malnutrition"—this means insufficiency of food, or food of poor quality. You have a right to glasses for your afflicted children. See that you get them. Socialists, spread this knowledge, and ask for further information from yours, Jos. Shufflebotham -- Justice.

PARIS, FRANCE.

The Fate of the Aged Miners. The Reveil du Nord throws light upon the fate of aged miner; in France under the present system. A man named Gregoire Vilain, who had escaped the many perils of a miner's life until he reached his 80th year, was at last obliged by his growing infirmities to give up his work. He was then granted a pension of 2 shillings and 3 pence a week. This was granted to him as a special privilege on account of his great age and long service; for it is above the average of pensions granted the aged miners-ten thousands of whom, in fact, have no pension at all, and are begging along the roads. Gregoire Vilain himself although enjoying his privilege pension of nearly fourpence a day, was often obliged to beg, for as he pathetically put it, his appetite was so dreadfully good. A few days ago he applied for a imission to an asylum, which, unfortunately, was full already, as asylums generally are, so he was refused admission, and hobbled away. Two days later he was found dead, starved and frozen, on the borders of a neighbor ng wood. The shareholders of the mine are now happily relieved of their pensioner, who was a dead charge upon the profits, and they continue to explain to the pitmen how very uninteresting the world would be if the agitators had their way and introduced the dead level of Socialism in place of the pleasant regime of dividends which works so smoothly and operates so beneficently.

New Socialist Victories. St. Denis has justified the prophets in the two parliamentary second ballots of 8th March. Socialists have been elected in both circumscriptions. Renou replaces the lamented Avez with 5,120 votes-an increase of 317 on the general election of '93and a majority of 787. D Sautamier gains the other division to the cause for the first time by 4,255 votes-an increase of 882-to 4,148 for the Opportunist. In the first ballots there were three Socialist candidates for each division, so that the final results are splendid examples of the commonsense in the various groups of the party.

GLASGOW SCOTLAND.

The Capitalist Screw Still Pressing Downward.

In Scotland the miners are unable to do anything to resist the reduction in wages. Some of the coal companies have recently declared dividends ranging from 10 to 30 per cent, and yet wages keep going down, and in some places are as low as 2s. 6d. per day. Still the principal leaders have nothing to propose save better organization In South Wales the mine owners propose not to employ anyone who can't produce a discharge note from his last employer. By sixty-three to fifty-three votes, the men's representatives agreed not to strike against this monstrous proposal until the employers had been again approached. No selfrespecting body of men could possibly agree to such an arrangement, which takes us back to the days of chattel slavery.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

Result of Recent Elections.

Elections have taken place at Brussels and the neighborhood for the Councils of Prud'hommes and the Counci s of Industry and Labor. The following is the classified total of votes cast by the workers for their half of these councils; Socialists, 4,207 votes; Clericals, 782; Liberals, 639.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

The Unemployed Problem.

Representatives of Organized Labor held a meeting at Temperance Hall to discuss

the unemployed problem.

Mr. Cotton delivered an address on the land question, after which Mr. H. P. Griffin moved the following resolution: 'That in the opinion of this conference it is necessary in order to absorb the unemployed, that the Government should take steps to assist the people to take up land by commencing works of a national character, such as water conservation and irrigation and the construction of light railways, and give the men employed upon

these works an opportunity of taking up land in the vicinity upon easy terms.' Mr. McGarry moved as an amendment: "That in the opinion of this conference it is the duty of the Government to establish a Government farm for the purpose of absorbing the upemployed, or failing that, to advance money at low rates of interest to people willing to settle on the land, or people already on the land." amendment was negatived, and the motion carried by a large majority. The following evening the conference again resumed. The subjects of settlement upon the land and the development of the mining industry were discussed in open conference until 9:30 p. m. The conference then sat in camera to consider the last two subjects on the business-sheet, viz., "Proposals as to ways and means of enforcing the decisions of the conference. especially re absorbing the unemployed,'

uniting for political purposes in order to enforce attention from the State." The following resolution, were carried-'That this conference form an organization for the purpose of enforcing the plat-form which this conference shall formulate to remove or relieve the unemployed diffi-

and "Consideration of the necessity for

culty.

That the new organization be known as the Unemployed Organization of New South Wales, the present officers of the unemployed committee to be continued in office as the executive officers of the unemployed organization for three month from

That this conference considers it advisable that the unemployed organization be distinct from all political parties, and have a platform of its own, embodying the views of the conference. That the organization To parents of children, let me say, look take steps to secure the enfranchisement

of as many people as possible in order to make the block vote of the workers felt at the next general election. That Messrs. Black, Griffin, Butler, Davis and M'Garry be a sub-committee to draw up rules and regulations for the organization. That in the opinion of this conference it is considered advisable that the executive of the unemployed organization be empowered to obtain financial support in order to carry on the business of the organization.

The understanding was that all workers should be eligible for membership in the unemployed organization.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Mayor, asking for the use of the Town Hall on an early date next week, for the purpose of laying the platform of the unemployed organization before the public, and of passing resolutions dealing with the unemployed difficulty.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

Liebknecht's Agitation Tour in England.

The Zurich Committee for the forthcom ing International Workers' Congress, in whose hands Liebnecht, the Socialist member of the German Parliament, has placed himself, in respect of his lecturing tour in England and Scotland in May, have made the following arrangements: The tour will commence with a meeting in one of the large London halls on Monday, May 18. This will be followed by meetings at Southampton, Wednesday, May 20; Bristol, Thursday, the 21st; Oxford, Friday, the 22d. The following places north will be visited: Glasgow on Tuesday, the 26th; Edinburgh on Wednesday, the 27th, and returning by way of Bradford on Friday, the 29th, and Manchester on Sunday, the 31st. Two or three final meetings will be held in London, under the auspices of the Social Democratic Federation and Independent Labor Party and Fabian Society. The date of the Fabian Society's meeting is Friday, June 5.

NATIONAL.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers Union of North America.

AN APPEAL.

TOLEDO, O., March 25, 1896. To the Friends of Organized Labor:-

GREETING: For the last four months we have had an exodus of strikes throughout the country, some of which we are pleased to say have been satisfactorily adjusted in our favor, but we have now on hand strikes in Chicago, Ill., the Gormully & Jeffery Bicycle Co., and Chicopee Falls, Mass., at the Overman Wheel Co., that we have been fighting for four months, and boycotts have been placed on the products of both firms by our International Organization, and endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

The strike at Gormully & Jeffery's was brought about by cutting of prices and gross discrimination against our members; and at the Overman Wheel Co. through not recognizing our organization. Everything was done on our part to settle tha troubles amicably, but all our efforts failed.

The products of the said firms are no doubt sold in your city, and we ask you to appoint a committee to wait upon the dealers and try to get them to refuse to handle the goods of said firms, and if not successful in this, prevail upon them to write the companies direct, and ask them to try and settle the trouble existing between us.

The numerous strikes that we have had lately have depleted our treasury to a great extent; and these troubles, following so closely on the last two or three years of trade depression, cause us to ask for financial aid, and any assistance you can give us in this direction will be greatly acceptable.

Thanking you in anticipation, and shall be glad to hear from you as to what action you take and what your committee accomplishes, I remain, yours fraternally, WILLIAM COWELL,

P. O. Box 42, Toledo, Ohio.

P. S .- The bicycles manufactured by the Gormully and Jeffery Company are "The Rambler," by the Overman Wheel Company, "The Victor" and "The Victoria."

POTTSTOWN, PA.

Those sunday School Boys' Brigades, or Janizaries.

It is an old saving that "Straws show which way the wind is blowing," and the following straw shows that the wind is now beginning to blow in the right directionanyway, hereabouts-because we have for some time past, in this place, two churches whose Sunday school boys were induced to form themselves into military organizations. in direct opposition to the practice and teachings of that Jesus whom they so loudly profess to revere and obey. And these were diligently taught the super-barbaric accomplishment of how to kill the greatest number of human beings in the shortest possible time-of course, after first being ordered to do so by some fiend-hearted creature, styled the "superior officer," to whom they have pledged their fealty, and even surrendered their will-power. But, notwithstanding the strong influences upholding them, there is now but one su anti-Christian institution existing in this town. The other church, to its credit be it said, quietly disbande l its Janizary organization, doubtless in deference to public opinion, which is slowly but surely rising to the higher level of a truer humanity-which is also given a local impetus by a small band of sincere and radical re-

To emphasize this ''Boys' Brigade' evil, let us draw a picture by putting aside the epochs of time and imagining the gentle Jesus in our midst engaged in his holy mission, as in the olden time and in a far off land; suppose that he is passing along some well-traveled highway. at a suitable place he stops and speaks words of wisdom, peace and purity to the promiscuous crowd which quickly surrounds him. Some of the older ones impatiently command the childrenthat numerous and ever-present class—to 'get out of the way and go home!' The

touches the depths of his kindly heart, when he promptly says, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not." And then, to exemplify his word, he stoops and takes in his arms one of those little ones, who, as it now happens, is a member of a "Boys' Brigade," and carries a sword, and by the boy's carelessness es its sharp point to pierce the side of the Savior afresh, who in sorrowful tones inquires of the lad: "Wherefore doest thou carry weapons of death?" Then the youth glibly replies by giving an account of their pious military organization, their nice uniforms, fine marching, excellent arms and equipments, and how they are instructed by experts in the most effective methods of killing! Just here the Savior interrupts him by saying: "There are no dangerous wild beasts in this region to be killed!" "O! no," replies the saplent youth, "no beasts, but people we are expected to kill, that is, when they be-come disorderly and unruly, especially that troublesome class who are too poor to live without working, and then get up a 'strike' when they do not get all the wages or are not granted all the rights they think they want. These it is our duty, so we are taught, to slay relentlessly at the command of our 'superior officers,' though our own fathers and brothers should be the victims. And not even to spare our mothers or sisters should they dare to violate the laws! That is our sworn duty which we must and will obey-it is a soldier's duty!"

At this delivery the Savior appears horror-stricken, and it seems as if he might shase from his person that stony-hearted child, as Paul did the viper that had colled about his hand. But intense picty prevailed instead, and with a heart almost crushed with anguish, the "Son of Man' pleads with this wickedly-trained youth to abandon his murderous desires and to adopt methods of peace and kindness towards all people. But concerning the lad's teachers and professors of piety he speaks sternly, thus: "My son, follow note n their ways of cruelty and blood, for it leadeth unto destruction and death eter nal! They are not my followers, for they do not my will, but do the contrary, and their very words condemn them. Verily, I say, they are the servants of Satan-the Evil One!"

Although the foregoing is but an allegor cal representation, it is none the less a truthful portraval of the folly and hypocricy of our modern ammonized Christianity B. F. FRIES.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

The Reason Why f

I have often wondered why it was that the United States Supreme Court declared the Income Tax unconstitutional at a time when the United States government needed the money very much and did not care to levy my additional taxes upon the people at large.

The reasons given that the Capitalist class objected to the payment of 2 per cenupon their incomes is hardly the right answer. I have before me the report of the Treasury Department for 1895 in which the nature and operations of the Income Tax is explained. A paragraph in that report especially attracted my attention and to my mind it is the key to the solution of the question why the Iucome Tax was declared unconstitutional. The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue says: "The nature of the material gathered by the Income Tax deputies is of such a private nature that he requests Congress to pass a law ordering all material, documents and records of the Income Tax to be destroyed. Why destroyed? The reason is plain. The nature of the information obtained through the Income Tax law is so far-reaching that it will create a revolution in the minds of the American people the moment the information become public. The officials became alarmed at what they learned and were afraid to proceed any further on that fearful road of financial revelation. A few facts will prove the above assertion. Up to May 20, 1895, when the Supreme Court gave its decision, the revenue department had gathered refrom 48 come amounted to \$306,402,550, and 29,653 corporations whose total income was \$490,

The taxable persons were classified as follows:

Agents of business houses, etc......10,298 Bankers 2,273 Manufacturers and business men....16,273

persons, whose income was \$4,000 and over, there are only 885 farmers and stock raisers. Looking still closer I find that these farmers and stock raisers reside mainly in our industrial centers, such as Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. They are not farmers then in the meaning of the word, but are farmers for sport or pastime only.

When you consider that the farming

population of the United States is 48 per ent of the total population or about 30. 000,000 people and then bear in mind that these hard working people can hardly show one in a million who has an inc \$4,000 a year, and on the other hand you see a handful of less than 50,000 people, whose chief and sole occupation is to spend money, having an income of over \$300,000,

the facts to the public. Again, what about the figures? There are enumerated: 7,400 banking corporations. 12,027 manufacturers and business men.

000, then, indeed, it is dangerous to let out

624 railroads.

933 express companies.

338 insurance companies. 595 mine corporations.

208 telegraph and telephone compa

2,201 gas. light and water companies. 5,321 not especially enumerated in total.

29,653 corporations having an income of 8490, 784, 850.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of the opinion that the total taxable incomes would bring a little over \$30,000,000 Therefore, it is safe to assume that there are in the United States about 100,000 per-

hardly enough of it to make life worth living. These are probably the reasons why the income tax was killed and not the beg-M. RUTHER. garly 2 per cent.

BOSTON, MASS.

Bakers' Employes. The Committee on Labor reported a bill to provide that no employe shall be per. mitted to work in a biscuit, bread or cake bakery more than sixty hours in any week, and no minor under 18 years of age and no woman shall be employed more than fiftyeight hours in any week. The bill provides for detailed construction of bakeries so as to be neat and healthful. From \$0 to \$50 fine is provided for the first offense; from \$40 to \$100, or ten days' imprisonment, for the second offense; and not less than \$250, or thirty days' imprisonment, or both, for a third offense.

DENVER, COLORADO.

Get Off the Earth!

The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has sent out a circular warning workingmen to keep away from that city, as it is already ovorcrowded with idle labor. Denver's condition is the condition of every locality in this country. If Denver's workingmen were forced to issue this 'warning'', then every other town and city are likely to issue the same to-morrow. Thus each locality will become a labor cataphract armored with their warning and bellowing at each other, ''Keep away! Keep away! Keep away!' The Great Jehovah! If we can't get off this earth alive, what are we going to do? Tomorrow the politician will tell us "we are a united people;" that we are cemented together by our law and order of equal rights and priviteges.' When we cannot go to another locality, we have the privilage of committing suicide and going to another world. Why don't they spike us down to our specified locality as school boys used to pin flies to their desks, and save the authors of these 'warnings'' for Fourth of July orators?

CAPITALIST BLOSSOMS.

Modern Civilization Illustrated.

After a heroic fight of seven weeks the Garment Workers of Baltimore have lost their strike.

The Garment Worker's strike in Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other places are still unsettled.

It is reported that Chas. G. Aalberg, a leader of striking Clothing Cutters of Chicago, has gone to work as a scab. Chicago earpenters strike for eight hours.

and twelve hours at the last election. The Danville, Ill., coal miners threaten to inaugurate a general strike against a

'radical' ' reduction in wages.

The same carpenters voted for Capitalism

"It is expected that John Burns, the English Labor leader, will soon make a trip to Australia for agitation purposes.

All the coopers of the Camp Spring Mill Company in Nashville, Ill., strike

against the proposed reduction of wages. Indiana Block Coal operators met and discussed the question of how much wage

they should allow their starving employes. Charles E. Clark, a printer, has been appointed superintendent of the Childs Drexel Printers' Home at Colorado Springs,

The weavers in Prague, Austria, are or strike. Serious trouble may be expected as the bosses insist on employing scab labor.

The miners at Geneva, Ind., are out on strike. Some of their colleagues having been discharged for belonging to the

the cotton factories of Columbus, Ga., are out of work, the milis having closed inde- fest to secure the particular commodity

Five hundred mechanics employed on the New York Cooper and Siegel Building went on strike against the employment of non-

The American people are called upon to help the starving Armeniaus in Asia Minor. Why not help the millions of starving unemployed in America? About eighty roofers employed by the

St. Louis Roofing Company are out on a strike. They demand an increase of 5c an hour over the old scale.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company imports pauper labor from Mexico. Canadian Pacific Railroad imports pauper labor from the United States.

The 1,000 iron workers of Wheeler & Co. in Bay City, Mich., have returned to work, after vainly striking against the firm's paying them in checks instead of cash.

The Grand Jury is investigating the corruption in the St. Louis Municipal Assembly. The jurors might just as well investigate the despotism of the Czar of

The strike in the Consolidated Wire Company in Cleveland is still on. The locked-out men declare that they will resist to the last any attempt to fill their

The strike at the Excelsior Show Case Works of Quincy, Ill., is still in progress, and the men are just as firm as the day when the company tried to force them to adopt the piece system.

A telegram from Opelika, Ala., says: Four thousand persons are destitute and suffering at Phoenix, in this county, caused by the strike at the Eagle and Phoenix mills, in Columbus, Ga.

Capitalism in Japan is booming. Japan is still building fresh railways. Twenty-Great Teacher hears this harsh order, which people produce all this wealth, but enjoy; between different manufacturing centers, returned to work.

The old game again! The misfortune is, oor Hans, as Nordau calls the workingm lector, may, for want of better know forgive and forget everything in joyful expectation of a few week's hard work as a navvy or ganger on one of the promised railway lines, so strong is the desire in the average breast to earn an honest living, and so many obstacles are there in the way of the realization of that desire. We do not say that the workingman elector will forgive everything; we are quite sure those who come within the range of this paper will not forget if they may forgive the Government for its sins of commission and omission. The workingman who MAY forget and forgive is he who never sees a Labor newspaper and who takes his political opinions from that daily and weekly press which finds it advantageous to sup port the present Government.-Brisbane

Long hours of work mean more accidents. An official investigation by the Government of Germany has established the fact that long hours of work have the tendency to increase the number of accidents, as the following statstics will show: A. M.

From 6 to 7 o'clock..... 435 accidents " 7 to 8 " 8 to 9 " 10 to 11 ".....1,598 " 11 to 12 11,500 P. M. From 12 to 1 o'clock....... 587 accidents " 1 to 2

"......1,173

" 4 to 5

" 5 to 6

Abandoned, an orphan, alone in boundless creation, I made my entry into this gloom that you call society. The first thing I saw was law, under the form of gibbet; the second was wealth-it was your wealth-under the form of a woman dead of c ld and hungor; the third was luxury, under the shape of a haunted man chained to prison walls; the fourth was your palaces, beneath the shadow of which cowered the tramp.-Vic-

Ignorant, and guided by the lip service of political backs of the hour, the majority of the workers are still enthralled in the meshes of capitalist sophistry. Wenderfully receptive though the human brain may be, it seems yet possible to become crystallized in thought for successive generations, and undoubtedly wage-slaves the workers would for ages yet remain were it not for economic causes which force them on to advance despite themselves. - London Justice.

A more unnecessary anarchy than the present cannot well be imagined. The land is an element necessary for the life of every man. Labor is the original function fo which man was brought on earth. His development of the earth's productions entitle him to their possession, and imply his efforts being directed toward production or a non-title to possess—plainly, those who do not produce should not eat,— G. B. Benham.

To-day the human race is engaged in one long struggle for existence, from the cradle to the grave. It is a struggle to get wealth. What for? To hand it out again a part here, 'a part there, for the right to live and produce more wealth. We stand to protest against a system which makes life unnatural, and makes the conditions which surround men and women un-

In Belgium the Socialists elected representatives in sixty-one cities, towns and communes aggregating a popula ion of 1,244,000. In nineteen they have an absolute majority of the Council; in thirteen the Liberals, the Conservatives and the Socialists are of equal strength, and in twenty-nine the Liberals have agreed to sustain the Socialists, thereby giving the latter a majority.

Instead of producing in common to supply the needs of all the members of the com-One thousand five-hundred employes of munity, Capitalist production for exchange predominates, and a desire becomes maniwhich has now assumed the form of money because its possession gives the holders control over the producing power which custom has secured it.

> The present Capitalist exchange of commodities involved the existence of privateproperty, the ultimate outcome of which is the division of society into a propertyowning class and a proletarian class. Because, commodities are exchanged for the sake of profit. The profit-takers are getting richer, the profit-losers are getting poor, poorer, the poorest.

> The miner, the railroad man, the factory hand and the farmer are all prisoners in Capitalism's stockade. They may boycott the products of prison labor, made within the inner jail, but they work for the same Capitalist in the outer jail, and do the sa kind of contract work. This is a condition--not a theory.

Chinese competition will soon be felt in the world's market.

"German, American, and English capitalists," says Money, "are ordering machinery for setting up new works, and as many as five new cotton mills are in course of construction at Shanglad

Bridge-Collector Mosely in St. Louis stol a few nickels of the collected money; he has to serve in the workhouse for one year. The Gould family, who own the bridge, are stealing a dime from every passenger who crosses the bridge—but his is being done in a ''legitimate way.'' That's the difference!

The Typographical Union of Switze has forty-nine local unions with a total membership of 2,060 The total amount in the treasury of the organization is about 60,000 francs, or \$12,000. Excellent for a so small a union!

It is stated that 'one New England factory employs 12,000 women," and if it is true, that "misery loves company," that factory is the place to find the article.

After striking all winter the difference sons, whose income is about \$1,500,000,000 two millions of dollars have been voted in the Negaunee, Mich., mining region annually, while the rest of the 65,000,000 for construction of 376 miles of line have been adjusted and the miners have If Corbett Ever Gets It He May Never What Happened—By Some It Is are Death - His Shoulder-



NE blow from Fitzsimmon's fist knocked Maher out and made Fitzsimmons the champion pugilist of the world. One blow from this same fist knocked out Jim Hall at New Orleans. One blow from Fitzsimmons'

ist knocked his sparring partner. Riordan, dead at Syracuse a year ago. The man never recovered conscious-One blow from this awful fist knock senseles any man or animal that ever lived. One blow from this Pitssimmons fist will crush the skull of any ordinary man or beast. What is the secret of this extraordinary fist of immons? What is the mystery of this human battering ram? The explanation is a physiological one—the secret of Fitzsimmons' knockout blow is his enormous shoulder power. For mons has the largest and longest shoulder blades, probably, of any man on earth.

When Fitssimmons' fist strikes it lands with the force of a mule's hind The muscles which grow over and



BOB FITZSIMMONS.

and about those huge shoulder are worked with a giant lever of It is in these large shoulder Mades that the great power emanates which so suddenly has won him the fame and title he now possesses.

It doesn't matter how clever a pugilist Corbett may be or how much more superior he is as a boxer, he would er stand up for more than one blow in the list of the new champion. And there a multitude of people who hat every fight that the Australian asmith has won in this country was by a chance blow. If these doubtmases will study the picture mons' abnormally developed k and shoulder blades and notice ow far down the latter extend, they will no doubt see that there is a won derfully well developed territory to apply the force when he swings his ng and rather slender arm with a big. hard bony fist at its end.

When that arm and fist are swung with the tremendous and perfectly deed muscular strength behind it. the object on which it lands is almost sure to go down and become sense ss as the sun is to daily disappear.

Far bigger men than Fitzsimmons have hit Sullivan in fights during his imy days, but he was seldom knocked fown and never actually knocked ss. Corbett hammered at him for over twenty rounds when he was in a physical condition totally unfit to aght, but he didn't beat him down with my such neatness and dispatch as Fitz-immons did Maher, a younger, stronger and better trained fighter than Sullivan was during his battle.

When Jim Hall fought Fitzsimmons at New Orleans, a few years ago, he was considered, and, in fact, was pro nced by Corbett to be the best fightor living, barring the champion himself The betting, just previous to this battle mowed Hall to be the superior man, acording to views of the public. Yet at fiddling away three or four rounds without fighting much, Fitzsimmons wung that big right fist and lauded it



FITZ'S SHOULDER BLADES.
Hall's jaw. This blow, as recently scribed by an eye witness of it, was sufficient force to have felled an ox. learly ten minutes elapsed after Hail eived this terrible swinging blow are he recovered his senses, and for hort time many of the onlookers rea that he might have been fatally

is somewhat sensitive on the sub-of his big shoulders, as they give the appearance of being round-dered or slightly deformed. As sees generally accompanies de-y. Fitz need have no fear of ever accused by any of his adversaries latter affliction.

fatal termination of a blow he landed on his sparring partner in a Syracus theater over a year ago.

Some stage imitators of Fitzsimmons, who go about the country giving imitations of the famous blows of famous boxers, have characterized his knockout swinging blow as "sure death." Fitzsimmons himself admits that he has several other blows "up his sleeve" which are almost as fatal to an adver-sary as the "sure death," but he has never been called upon to use them to win a fight. One of them is a vicious under jab on the point of the jaw which he thinks will take all the fight out of the person it lands on.

Fitz's chest is nearly as well developed as his back, and it would be hard to find a man of his weight who is worthy of comparison with the new champion in this respect. The big, long and low shoulder blades of the champion :re the pride of his brother-in-law and manager, Martin Julian, and his trainors. When the services of these attaches are required they pay particular attention to administering friction to Fitz's back, which is in reality all shoulders. Fitz seldom speaks of backs except when he objects to some of the pranks of his lion, Nero, and threatens to break the brute's back with one of his famous swings.

BICYCLE GEARING

A Pointer for Wheelmen to Keep Posted

The high wheel bicycle (ordinary) was rated by the diameter of the driving wheel in inches. If the driving wheel was 56 inches in diameter, it was called a 56. If 48 inches in diameter, it was called a 48. And as the cranks were attached to the driving wheel, one revolution of the cranks gave one revolution of the driving wheel. And a 56-inch wheel rolled in one revolution 14.66 feet. The 48-inch wheel rolled 12.56 feet in one revolution.

When the safety bleycle was made, the same rating was given to it. If one revolution of the cranks made the wheel roll over 14.66 feet of surface it was called a 56 gear, and if it rolled over 16.44 feet of surface with one revolution of the cranks, it was called a 63 gear, as a 63-inch diameter wheel would have rolled over the same surface in one revolution.

The following table, compiled by Charles Schwalbach, gives the distance a safety bicycle will roll in feet, with each revolution of the cranks:

Gear D per R	G	D per R	G D	per R
40 10.47	59	15.44	75	19.63
42 10.99	60.	15.70	76	19.89
44 11.51		16.23	78	20.42
46 12.04	63	16.44	80	20.94
48 12.56	64	16.75	82	21.46
50 13.09	66	17.27	84	21.99
52 13.61	68	17.80	86	22.51
54 14.13	70	18.32	88	23.03
86 14.66	72	18.34	90	23.56
58 15.18	74	19.37		

W. W. HAMILTON.

His Series of Record Breaking Attempts Have Made Him Prominent. W. W. Hamilton's series of record breaking attempts at Coronado Beach.



W. W. HAMILTON.

Cal., is the talk of the cycling world His successful cut of the mile paced flying start mark to 1:30 1-5 places the time for a mile made on a circular course comfortably close to the record Arst established for a mile straightway two seasons ago by John S. Johnson on the Tonawanda boulevard.

Two other records made by the Denver boy were for two-thirds of a mile and one-third mile, unpaced. The first was held by P. J. Berlo at 1:07. He rode in 0:58 3-5.

Before Oct. 12 of last year Hamilton's name was not recorded in the annals of record-breaking attempts. Then it was that he caused the tremendous split of seven seconds in Sanger's mile unpaced record, establishing it at 2.00 2-5. Because he was paced to the tape by a tandem his claim for the record was disallowed. The mark was given to Sanger, who had tied Hamil ton's time without the assistance in

Hamilton is expected to show up strong on the national circuit during the coming serson.

BASEBALL BRIEFS.

Charley Reilley has secured his re lease from Philadelphia, and will man-age and captain the Syracuse team.

J. Earle Wagner says that at least six League clubs would like to secure First Baseman Cartwright.

George Burnham will not umpire any He has his old job as salesm to for a St. Louis car-wheel works. Sid Farrar, the old League player, bas

been nominated for selectman by the

iticen's party of Melrose, Mass The Cleveland club has signed catch er Lewis Creizer, of Kalamazoo, He will probably be assigned to Ft. Wayne. According to President Johnson Inwhich enametes from Fitz's wack club which will not play Sunday games boulders through his fist was the jet home.

AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

SOME NEW FURMS OF LAUCH-MAKING LATELY IMPORTED.

Very Wonderful Heads That Express All the Emotions of a Man-A Decided Novelty Amusing New Yorkers - A Clever Caricature.



HE growth of vaudeville interests in this country has naturally been followed by the keenest rivalry among managers to secure odd and unique attractions. Europe furnishes a wide field for the search of such novelties,

and the managerial fine comb is actively employed across the sea in scraping up attractions for the delectation of New Yorkers.

Manager Proctor, of New York, has just secured one of the most novel features from France. It consists of the Parkins quartet, two males and two females, who indulge in grotesque dances. The novelty of their act lies in the introduction of two Brobdignagian heads, which are fitted up with clever mechanical arrangements,

By manipulation of the performer se creted inside the heads are made to per-form life-like antics. The eyes roll, ears move, lips expand into a smile of pleasure or a grimace of grief, and the features altogether are rendered capable of expressing the whole gamut of

The Parkins act takes the form of a pantomimic drama. A forest scene is shown on the stage. Two pretty girls enter and show by their gestures that however, they proceed to dance. They very funny nevertheless.

tude of profound repose, from which they are awakened by a crash of music from the orchestra. The expression of alarm and indignation on the faces is exceedingly comical. The eyebrows raise, mouths close with a snap, and the features generally contract themselves into looks threatening serious quences to the orchestra leader.

This dozing and awakening act is repeated several times with different variations, each funnier than the other. The girls finally reappear, and the heads finding a nap out of the question, join in a grotesque dance. It would be well nigh impossible to describe all the facial expressions indulged in by the bodyless images. The manipulation of the internal mechanical arrangements are so well done that every emotion shown in the human face is reproduced by the concealed performers.

The heads are constructed of flexible material and are four feet high and and are their own invention. The efthree feet wide. The internal arrangements are known only to the Parisians



EXPRESSION OF PLEASURE. fect would be materially heightened if the faces were painted to caricature some distinct type of race. In their they are lost. Undismayed by this fact. present shape they are nondescript, but



with stockings to match. Two swells. and proffer their aid to escort the young

ladies to their homes. The overtures are rejected and the swells so away disgustedly, while the girls continue their dance. A few minutes later the giant heads appear from each side of the stage.

One of them, by a wide stretch of magination could be considered a caricature of Senator Hill. The other is a pronounced blond, with an English type of countenance. The heads bob around the stage in time to the music and finally ascend to a platform, where they show by facial gestures that they are hungry.

The girls, who have recovered from their temporary fright, place napkins and plates before the bodyless giants and proceed to feed them with property fishes and loaves of bread. The heads



LOOKS LIKE HILL possess remarkably long and prehensile red tongues, which lap up the provender with great gusto, the eyes meanwhile rolling about, expressing great delight. The simulation of swallowing is excellently done.

The heads signify their desire for more food but none being forthcom-ing they swallow the plates, napkins and bottles. The young women then give one head a pipe and the other a cipar, and clouds of smoke issue from the cavernous mouths and noses.

A nap is then in order. The heads maroon and ivory will be heard from ag sleepily from side to side, the eye-lids close and both sink into an atti-

wear abbreviated blue satin dresses. MRS. ARONSON IN GRAND OPERA dressed in elaborate plaid suits, enter American Woman to Make Her Debut

> Mrs. Rudolph Aronson, whose professional name is Alma Almira Dalma and who for the past three years has been studying with Mme. Laborde in Paris, has embarked on an operatic career in Europe. For the present she will appear in a role in a new opera. "Andre Chenier," by Gordiano, at the Scala in Milan.

> Mrs. Aronson was a well-known figure at the Casino during the height of her husband's managerial success at that house. She is a beautiful woman. a pronounced blond, and of attractive figure. She was educated largely abroad and besides displaying vocal abiblity she has also dabbled in modeling in clay as well as authorship.

> She had some stage experience some years ago and her ambition has always been directed toward the operatic stage

> Nearly three years ago Mrs. Aronson went abroad to study music, and the result of her efforts is the important engagement she has secured for her debut .- New York World.

BITS OF RACING NEWS. E. C. Bald has not yet signed any

ontract for 1896. Frank Waller, the American long distance racer, will not leave for London

as reported. "Charlie" Earl, of the Kings County Wheelmen, of Brooklyn, will seek reinstatement as an amateur at the hands

of the racing board.

The Orient racing team, composed of Conn Baker, Frank J. Jenny, Arthur Porter and one other not yet named, will shortly begin training.

Turn the cathode rays upon every amateur this year, and if the least semblance of professionalism is found about him, fire him bodily into the

proper ranks.-Ex. The Kenilworth wheelmen, of Philadelphia, expect to put a strong racing team on the track this season, and from the present aspect of affairs the THE LOUD BILL

Pall Text of the Bill to Amend Se Class Mall Matter Law.

There is now before congress a bill to amend the postal laws which is meeting with some disfavor among publishers of country newspapers. The full text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States

of America in congress assembled.

That mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all newspapers and other periodical publication which are issued at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year, and are within the conditions named in sections thre and four of this act: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the econd class rate publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be bound or unbound. whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums or supplements or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals.

Sec. 2. That publications of the second class, except as provided in section twenty-five of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventynine, when sent b ythe publisher thereof, and from the office of publication. excluding sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual sub-scribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission through the mails at one cent a pound or fraction thereof, such postage to be prepaid, as now provided by law: Provided, nevertheless, That news agents shall not be allowed to return to news agents or publishers at the pound rate unsold periodical publications, but shal pay postage on the same at the rate of one cent for four

Sec. 3. That all periodical publications regularly issued from a known place of publication at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, by or under the auspices of benevolent or fraternal societies, trades unions, or orders organized under the lodge system, and having a bona fide membership of not less than one thousand persons, shall be entitled to the privilege of second class mail matter: Provided, That such matter shall be originated and published to further the objects and purposes of such society or order.

Sec. 4. That the conditions upon which a publication shall be admitted to the second class are as follows: First. It must regularly be issued

at stated intervals as frequently as tour times a year, bear a date of issue, and be numbered consecutively.

Second R must be issued from known office of publication, which shall be shown by the pubication itself. Third. It must be formed of printed

paper sheets without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding, such as distinguish printed books from preservation from periodical publica-

tions. Fourth. It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and must have a legitimate list of subscribers who voluntarily order and pay for the same: Provided, That noting herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second class rate regular publications, or any particular issue of any reguar publication, designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates: And provided, That all extra numbers of second class publications sent by the publisher thereof, acting as the agent of an advertiser or purchaser, to addresses furnised by the latter, shall be subject to pay postage at the rate of one cent for every four ounces or fraction thereof; And provided further, That it shall not be permissible to mail any given article or articles, or any part o any particular number of a newspaper or periodical, segregated from the rest of the publi-

cation, except at the third rate cation, except at the third class rate of postage.

Sec. 5. That publishers and others whose publications shall be admitted as mail matter of the second class under the provisions of this act, shall be required, before depositing such mail matter in the postoffice, to separate the same into United States mail sacks or bundles by States, citles; towns and counties, as the postmaster-general may direct.

Sec. 6. That the act of congress in regard to second class all matter approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

If the relations of man and wife were such as they ought to be, divorce would be unknown. To prevent separation and divorce true love must be given a new and practical formula when the novelty subsides. Instead of ice cream and caramels, let it take the form of bread, butter and meat .- Rev. W. W. Morton.

THEIR FAVORITES.

Emile Zola likes best "Pot-Bouille." Stauley Weyman says he considers the "Gentleman of France" his strongest work.

Robert Lor .: Stevenson's favorites were two parts of David Balfour's ad-

Margaret Deland prefers "Philip and His Wife" to her "John Ward. Preacher."

Marion Crawford's preference is a surprise. He rates "Zoroaster" above all his later works.

Saved from Destruction.

This is what happens when the hidneys escued from inactivity by Hostetter's St & Bitters. If they continue inactive they are theatened with Bright's disease, diabetes of some other malady which works their destruc-tion. Malarial, bilious and rhoumatic ailmen and dyspepsia are also conquered by the Bit-ters, which is thorough and effective.

The recent snowstorm gave Boston the go-by, preferring, like a sensible snow-sporm that it was, to luxuriate in warmer climates.

Every collar speat is Parker's Glager Tosic ell invested. It subdues nain, and brines beb-ligestion, better strength and better health.

Large crops of roots and generous herds f stock should be found on the same farm.

Good reasons why yen should use Hinderost It takes out the corns, and then you have be comfort, surely a good exchange. 15c at dru

Beacon street is nigh frozen with horror at the heart-rending discovery that there is in Boston a Tammany Club. Mrs. Lizzie Stapleton, Barnard, Mosays: "I heartily recommend Brown Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia and Indigestion it did me great good."

Philadelphia is becoming modern. A 'new woman' was seen on Broad street on Friday of last week.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mass
WENSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP for Children Teething.

When Gov. Morton signs the Greater New York bill cities between Gotham and Chicago will begin to feel crowded.

Anxiously watch declining hearth of their daughters. So many are ent of by consumption in early years 1 there is real cause for anxiety. I the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsanarilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." Mrs. ADDIE PECK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Be sure to get Hood's, because Hoods Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All drugglets. \$3 Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mace Hood's Pills liable and beneficial 250.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. Douglas If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, ex-amine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and among the work of the start of the start



sell more \$3 Shoes than any manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom. Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25 Shoes; \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 for boys. TAXE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to faccannot supply you, send to fac-tory, enclosing price and 30 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Jur Custom Dept, will fill your order. Send for new Illus-trated Catalogue to Hox II.

trated Catalogue to Box It. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



DANDERINE

IS The only remedy known to medical science that will produce a full growth of hair on baid heads. A purely vegetable compound, marvelous in its effects—the result of the most recent scientific discoveries relating to discases of the scalp and hair. A permanent cure for Dandruff, Palling of the Hair, Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color, Eczema of the Head, and kindred disease Absolutely guaranteed. Affidavits and testi-montals free, For sale by all druggists at \$1.00 tle or sent on receipt of price.

KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO.



but sell direct to the con-sumer at wholesale prices, ship anywhere for examin-ation before sale. Everyation before sale, Everything werranted 100 ctyles of Carriages, 90 styles of Carriages, 41 styles Richard Research 41 styles Richard Research 41 styles Richard Research 41 styles are a state of the styles of the

are of Cintments for Catarra Thes Centain Mercury.

Centain Mercary.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the nucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure, be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally. sure you get the genuine. It is taken in-ternally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists; price, 75c per bot-tle. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Hay "in the stock" is selling in Kansas for from 75 cents to \$1.50 a ton. That is one reason why the farmers are unhappy.

The Pilgrim-Easter Number
Will be ready the early part of April.
Everything in it will be new and original. It will contain articles by Capt.
Chas. King, U. S. A., ex-Gov. Geo.
W. Peck of Wisconsin, and other noted
writers. An entertaining number, well
illustrated. Send ten (10) cents to Geo.
A. Heafford, publisher, 415 Old Colony
building, Chicago, Ill., for a copy. The Pilgrim-Easter Number

There never was a time when turning good cream into poor butter was as unprof-itable as it is now.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the With a better that restaining of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual dis-ease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs. prompt-ly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is ther all important, in order to get its bene-ficial effects, to note when you pur-chase, that you have the genuine arti-cle, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If other remedies are then not needed. It afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Know Thyself.

SCIENCE HELPS YOU TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR.

From the Era, Bradford, Pa. Too few people are acquainted with the rapid advance of medical science and too many doctors are still plod-ding in the old paths. Once it comes to pass that people know themselves, that all physicians are abreast of the world's knowledge, much of our suffering will come to an end. Medical scientists are not delving into the depths of knowledge for the mere benefit of brother physicians, but for the benefit of the world. They place in the hands of the well man a means of keeping well, in the hands of the sick man a means of recovery. To the parman a means of recovery. To the parent they give the power of saving the child. Science is working for you—will you accept the proffered help?

Mrs. George Rowend, an estimable lady who resides at No. 276 East Main Street, has cause to feel grateful toward the science of medicine.

She stated to a reporter that she had been suffering with a female trouble for many ears. She had been doctored for the aliment for a long time—in fact, nearly all her life—and

-in fact, nearly all her life had never received anything more temporary relief. During the last three years her condition grew worse and was aggravated by an affection of the heart. Her health was so poor that she found it almost impossible to perform her household duties.

"I never believed in proprietary medicines," said Mrs. Rowend, "but one day last fall I read an article in a newspaper which told of the cures effected by Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and I decided to try the medicine. Before I had taken the contents of one box I began to feel better. The depressing weakness which had bothered me for so many years began to disappear, and

so many years began to disappear, and the action of the heart at once became stronger and more regular.
"I took nine boxes of the pills and I am now feeling better than I have for several years, and I have unbounded faith in the medicine."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give now life.

the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Five hundred trading vessels leave the Thames daily for all parts of the world.

Charitably inclined students in Drury College, Missouri, contributed \$50 to buy a wooden leg for an unfortunate classmate.

FITS—All Fitsstopped freely Dr. Kline's Gre Kerve Restorer. Ko Fitsafter the first only a Barvelous cures. Treatise and S2 trail bottle free Fit cases. bend to Dr. Kine, Sil Arcubt., Phila., F

The amount paid in the form of interest to shurcholders in public companies it Britain annually is something like \$1,100,

Hogeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine, Cures Chapped Hand and Face, Cold Sores, &c. U. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

Stick to your winter clothing for a while, even though your winter clothing may stick to you. It is better to be safe than sorry.

I-never used so quick a cure as Piso's cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer. Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

While preserving the name let us see to it that we preserve the spirit of the republic.

IT WON'T RUB OFF.

Wall Paper is Unsanitary. KALSOMINE IS TEMPORARY, ROTS, RUBS OFF AND SCALES.

ALABASTINE wall-coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water.

For Sale by Paint Dealers Everywhere.

"One layer of agh, you have FREE A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine agh, you have rany recover any recover ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Best Quality!

GOOD IS THEIR AIM.

NEW YORK WOMEN WITH PRAC-

TICAL CHRISTIAN METHODS.

The Angel of the Tombs," as Mre Foster Is Known-How She Assists Poor Girls - Many a Pathway Is Brighteced.

New York Letter.



HE charity and res cue work carried on by Mrs. Foster, who is colled the "Tombs Angel," is of a practical sort. There is no singing of hymns, reading of tracts, or preaching to the unfortunates with whom she deals, but, in

her own language, she simply aims to do what one woman would do for another who was in trouble. It must not be imagined that Mrs. Foster is not a religious woman, but she does not believe in forcing religion upon the unfortunate women to whom she offers her aid. Mrs. Foster was formerly a paid missionary of the Presbyterian City Mission society, but she found herself in a position where she could afford to give up the salary, and now what she does for the unfortunates that drift into the criminal courts is without desire of remuneration. She has received several offers to act as the paid representative of missions in other cities who are anxious to take up the rescue work as practiced by her in the Tombs, but she has declined them because she loves New York, her native

She deals with the women who find themselves in trouble through having. in a moment of desperation or temptation, committed some crime which puts them behind the prison bars, and she works among them without regard to race, color, creed or nationality. For instance, the other day she took up the case of a woman who had been locked up in the Tombs charged with aban-doning her baby. The woman was awaiting the action or the grand jury on the complaint on which she was held in the police court. Mrs. Foster in her daily rounds of the prison, talked with the woman and learned that it was through absolute ignorance of how to provide food and shelter for herself and the baby that the woman was tempted in a moment of despair to leave it on the doorstep of a dwelling in the hope that it would be taken care of by the persons who found it. Mrs. Foster learned from the woman that she had spent nine days in the Harlem hospital. She had struggled along as best she could to earn her own living, until finally she was taken ill and had to go to the hospital. When she was discharged from the hospital she had no relatives or friends in the city, and had to walk the streets day and night with her baby. She finally became so



MRS. FOSTER

exhausted that she thought if she kept the baby with her any longer it would Justice Keogh; Miss Marie Harrison of die, and she abandoned it, not because she wanted to desert it, but simply because she had no means of providing for it. She was anxious to have the baby with her, but was unwilling to sacrifice its life. Mrs. Foster, after hear-ing her story, appeared before the grand jury. She told members of that body the circumstances of the case, and the grand jury dismissed the complaint on Mrs. Foster's assurance that she would see the mother and baby taken care of. Mrs. Foster sent the woman to a place where she can earn a living by taking care of another baby, and after a year's service she will be at liberty to go away and leave her own baby, paying a nominal sum for its support. This was rather an exceptional case for Mrs. Foster to take charge of.

Her ideal work is rescuing young women who fall into the hands of the police for the first time. She prefers to take the cases of girls who are left without natural protectors and need a woman's care. The reason the Judges and others in authority in the criminal courts are willing to condone petty of-fenses, or even those that might be regarded as of a graver nature,on Mrs. Foster's plea, is that they are certain that she can do what no amount of imprisonment or other punishment could accomplisa.

Mrs. Foster is enabled to provide a home and the means of making good women out of wayward girls through an organization known as the Pelham Hall league. The league has a quiet little country home at New Rochelle that is known as the Pelham Hall Shelter for Homeless Girls. It is supported en-tirely by the pupils and alumni of Mrs. J. C. Hazen's school at Pelham Manor. The home was opened last August. Since the league took up its work Mrs. Foster has saved many young women from prison and started them on the road to earn their own living and look

out for others dependent upon them.

The cases which she takes up are something like the following: A young woman who was living out with a family and supposed to be receiving \$6 a month was arrested charged with steal-

Mrs. Foster, upon investigating the month's wages, and the dress which she was accused of stealing was an old skirt which she had taken and altered to fit herself. Mrs. Foster advised her to plead guilty, saying that she did not want her to add the crime of perjury to her other fault, and got the judge to suspend sentence. She took the girl to her home, where she was taught how to do good housework, and then got her a situation

Another girl whose case she took up was a cook who became addicted to drink. She could not control herself, and twice got into the hands of the police. Mrs. Foster took her to the Pelham home, and under the refining influence of the women there, the girl soon lost her appetite for alcoholic stimulant. She became so that she was able to resist temptation, and is now serving in a private family in the city. Another case which Mrs. Foster had some months ago was that of a girl who was a servant in a family up town on the West side. She became jealous because the other servants were better dressed than she, and as most of her wages went to support her aged father, she had little left to vie with them in the matter of clothes. In a moment of weakness she stole a watch belonging to her mistress and kept it for several days. Then her conscience reproved her, and she acknowledged having stolen the watch when her mistress



MRS. FIELD.

asked her about it, and brought it back at once. She was arrested, nevertheless. Mrs. Fosier investigated her past career and found that she was a good girk and that it was simply a desire to dress well that induced her to take the watch. She took charge of her, and ever since the girl has been an honest and excellent servant in a situation

which Mrs. Foster got for her.
A case in which Mrs. Foster did excellent work was that of Nellie Hathaway, a woman who was arrested in a Bayard street dive charged with being an accessory to a murder. Mrs. Foster secured her release and has made a decent woman of her. There is one class of cases which Mrs. Foster never has anything to do with, those of immoral women. She has been known, however, to help such women along while in prison.

In the home at New Rochelle the inmates are allowed to come and go at will. They receive good food and good clothes, and are educated during their stay in sewing, housework, or whatever they may seem to be best fitted for. They are allowed to follow their own religious tendencies, and the only religious services held regularly in the house are the morning and evening prayers. The home looks like a private esidence. The work is conducted on a rather limited scale at present, but eight or ten girls are being taken care of constantly. The main object is simply to afford a quiet, healthful shelter. The work is menaged by a board of directors of which Mrs. Thomas P. Field is president. The other members are: Mrs. Alice Drake, Mrs. John A. Foster. Mrs. Martin J. Keogh, wife of Supreme New Rochelle, and Mrs. J. C. Hazen and Miss Hazen of Pelham Hall. The work is supported just now by the entrance fees and annual dues of the school society for which it is named, by the proceeds of entertainments, subscriptions and contributions of clothing. and money from friends. Mrs. Hazen, in speaking of the work, said:

"It is not the intention of the Shelter to care for women of bad reputation or those who have lived a constant life of sin and crime, but to help some of the many young girls who have grown up



MRS. HAZEN.

in the midst of temptation with no means of learning occupations to take them from it, and are driven by excessive poverty to theft and other wrong doing, as seemingly, the only way to obtain the necessaries of life."

Mrs. Foster is the widow of the late Gen. John A. Foster, who won distinction in the civil war and was a con spicuous New York lawyer. Mrs. Fos ter is the only woman who enters the criminal courts and intercedes with the judges for prisoners with any degree of

A very curious fact is the impossi bility of moving your eye while exam ining the reflection of that organ in a mirror. It is really the most movable part of the face, yet, if you hold your head fixed and try to move your eye ing a dress belonging to her mistress. while watching it, you cannot do it— She was locked up in the Tombs and even the one-thousandth of an inch.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A pinch of salt added to the white of eggs will make them beat up quicker and lighter.

Old potatoes are greatly improved b being soaked in cold water over night or at least several hours before peeling The water should be changed once of twice.

Coarse brooms will cut a carpet, and although imperceptible at first, their ravages will at length show themselves in the increased number of shreds, es pecially if the carpet be a velvet pile.

When ordering meats remember that beef, when boiled, loses one pound of weight in every four, and when roasted eighten ounces. Mutton loses ever more than beef. This should be thought of where much meat is used.

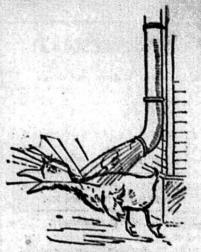
To make an excellent lavender water, take one quart of rectified spirits of wine, two ounces of essential oil of lavender and five drachms of essence of mbergris. Put all ingredients into a bottle and shake till they mix.

Jewelry can be beautifully cleaned by washing it in hot soapsuds to which s few drops of ammonia have been added and then shaking off the water and laying the jewelry in a box of jewelers sawdust. This method leaves no marks or scratches. Banana flour has been lately adopted

in the manufacture of yeast. From its richness in starch and good flavor it is particularly suitable for such a purpose. The yeast is of good color and has the requisite properties for keeping well.

Empty pickle jars can be refilled with pickled eggs. Boil one dozen eggs fifteen minutes, then throw into cold water and shell them. Boil several red beets, slice them and put them in the jar with the eggs. Heat enough vinegar to cover the eggs, add salt, pepper all kinds of spices, and pour over the eggs. Keep them tightly covered.

An Alliance (Ohio) typewriter had almost all her hair burned off by the explosion of a cefluloid comb. There is still enough left of the once profuse locks to prove that she was not red-headed.



Under the Weather.

That is the common Spring complaint. You feel "logy," dull. Your appetite is poor. Nothing tastes good. You don't sleep well. Work drags. You cross every bridge before you come to it. There's lots of people have felt like you until they toned up the system by taking the great spring remedy

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It's been curing such cases for 50 years. Try it yourself.

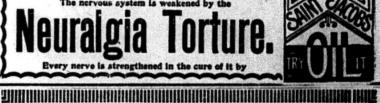
Send for the "Curebook." 100 pages free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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For all Sewing Machines STANDARD GOODS Outs The Trade Nupplied Standard From Standard Sta

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By using Brown's Iron Bitters. It's a natural remedy. Pleasant to take. No bad effects. Strengthens while you sleep. Cures quickly

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Neuralgia and Malaria

and many other diseases if you give it a fair trial.

The genuine you can tell by the Crossed Red Lines on the Wrapper. Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md. Maria and a surprise de la company de la

Chosen by the Government



The War Department proposes to test the bicycle thoroughly for army use, and recently advertised for proposals for furnishing five bicycles for the purpose. Result: Bids from \$50 to \$85 each for other machines; our bid of \$100 each for Columbias, their invariable price. & And the Government

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The experts who made the choice decided that Columbias were worth every dollar of the \$100 asked for them. If YOU are willing to pay \$100 for a bicycle, why be content with anything but a Columbia?

The handsome Art Catalogue that tells of Columbia and Hartford bicycles is free from any Columbia agent; by mall for two 2-cent stamps

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Lincoln Socialist-Labor,

The Journal of Organized Labor.

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

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UNDER OUR FLAG.

To work, to work, ye braves!

Organize! Let this be your watchword

Section Allegheny, Pa., has been or ganized with 14 charter members.

Comrades, push the sale of good Socialist iterature; this is the best Socialist agita-

nrades of Clinton, la , polled 136 votes eir election March 9, agninst 75 votes

Before the day of election in November ocialism must be preached on all highways

Comrade Theinert of Providence, R. I., st candidate for Governor, got over 1,200 votes. Good!

Comrade A. Cahan spoke on 'Property' at Washington Hall, 781 Eighth avenue, New York, Sunday April 5.

There are many conscientions Populists on the anxious seat, and we look for large gains in the Socialist vote from that source.

Comrade Lucien Sanial will speak in Troy, Monday, April 13, and at Lodge Room Hall, in Albany, N. Y., Tuesday,

No proxies at our next National Conution. Every section should be repre-uted. Plenty of time to look for good

rades Daniel DeLeon and Ale as will speak at the Womans' Branch 64 E. Fourth street, New York, on Tues-day, April 14.

Thomas Grundy, J. E. Lewis and Editor Guwang of Pittsburg spoke on "What Is Socialism?" at West Newton, Pa., Satur-day, March 28.

Comrade Albert E. Sanderson gave lecture on "Labor and Capital" before the Jewish Educational Society in St. Louis,

Comrade J. W. Becker met Mr. Fitzger-ald, President of the Brass Workers' In-ternational Union, in debate at New Haven, Jonn., on March 30, on the question, "Can ure and Simple Trade Unions Emancipate abor?" Comrade Becker had no trouble

in defeating his opponent. Comrade Lucien Santal spoke in Providence, R. I., and on March 29 addressed the French Canadians in Woonsocket and Central Falls. He spoke on the 20th and 31st in Westerly and Newport. Comrade De Leon delivered four speeches in Providence during the recent campaign.

rades Jesse Cox and Seymour Sted-Chicago, who have been favoring the sta came out at the immense mass g of the S. L. P., held in Chicago, y, March 29, and declared that they seed their former action and would ter labor with the S. L. P. only.

de S. Berlin spoke on "Capitalism operation" at Jackson Hall, 515 treet, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, Comrade H. W. Wessling will the same hall, Sunday, April 12, Possibilities of Labor." Comparise Hartzheim will follow on the with "Individualism vs. Sound Companie M. London will ton April 25, with "Contempo and Companie Will "Contempo and Companie Will "Contempo and Companie M. London will ton April 25, with "Contempo and Companie M. London will ton April 25, with "Contempo and Companies and Contempo and Companies and Contempo and Companies and Contempo and Con April 26, with "Contempo

we trust, because it is truly

Worcester Items.
With No. 33, Worcester Labor commences its second year in a most promising manner. Having survived the ordeal of a first year successfully its increasing popularity and enlarged circulation comm at once the respect of advertisers and the congratulations of its friends. Its success is due to unflinching integrity and constant adherence to truth, justice and cientific Socialism, which are one.

To our subscribers and advertisers we extend greeting. We shall continue to improve and extend our calling list that our mission may be fulfilled, which is to do

Comrade Gordon, manager of Manchester LABOR, was in Worcester last week. Look out for advertisements and patronize them. Comrade Gordon is an able and earnest worker and we recommend him to the Sections and the S. N. U. as an excellent solicitor or manager of advertising.

Last week Worcester paid for police \$1,

840.30; for schools, \$461. Socialism would change this.

At the meeting of C. L. U., which is composed of delegates from the several trrdes unions of the city, held in its hall, 21 Mechanic street, Wednesday evening, April 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Thomas

P. Abbott; first vice-president, William

Keys; second vice-president, J. Cummings;

general secretary, Donald Smith; treasurer; Thomas Kenney; sergeant-at-arms, Owen Curley; trustees, Edwin Morrell, Owen Curley, A. H. Jones; auditors, J. Small, J. Nicholson and J. Regan. Mr. Abbott is well known as a worker in Labor circles, and has often filled appointments to speak at the open meetings which are held every week. These meetings are of an educational nature and are open to the public. The speakers are allowed forty minutes in which to present their views to the audience. The question under discussion is then left open for twenty minutes, during which any person in the audience is privileged to ask any questions he may wish. The speaker is then given twenty minutes in which to close.

A. W. BARR, Manager.

St. Louis News. Section St. Louis met Sunday April 5, Comrade Chas. Klotz was elected Treasurer, vice Comrade Schwiete, who resigned owing to want of time. The following Comrades were elected as a Committee to attend to the details of the Concordia Turner Hall demonstration on May 1: Sanderson, Lochmann, Schmoll, Gray, Poelling, Heltzig, Klotz, Diebold, Knobel, Kennedy, Gabelman, Tollen and Hoehn. It was de-cided that Comrades Albert E. Sanderson Chris Rocker and G. A. Hoehn shall be the speakers at the International Eight Hour Demonstration on May 1. It was ordered that at the next regular meeting of the Section the following subjects shall be ussed and the result of the discussion shall be submitted to the National Convention in New York for further action.

"The Socialist Labor Party and its position towards private co-operative en-

"Would it not benefit our movement to abolish the nationality and race lines in naming the Socialist sections, branches,

It was decided to recommend to the ides of the Sixteenth and Twentyfourth Wards to nominate a candidate for the special School Board election on May 5. Within two weeks a number of open all meetings will be held in that district.

St. Paul Scandinavian Section. The Scandinavian Section, at its last meeting, passed the following resolution

Whereas, An election is approaching in which some of our comrades have been offered positions as judges and clerks for the People's Party, and

Whereas, we, as a section of the S. L. P. regret that any comrade should prefer the Populist Party to ours, we wish to take a clear stand in this matter, and be it there-

Resolved, That any member of our Section who accepts any position from the People's Party or any other party and works for them at this or any other election, shall, upon proofs of such action, be immediately suspended from our ranks as unworthy to longer represent our noble

ST. PAUL SCANDINAVIAN SECTION.

Baltimore Furniture Workers' Dim-

Chas. F. Gebelein writes, in answer to Ernest Wenzel's recent criticism of Gol

"This organization (the Furniture Work ers) has accomplished what you wanted it to do in your 'Appeal to all Socialists of the Land, namely, amalgamation and har-monious sction. This has been accom-plished with the the Machine Wood Workers' International Union, in order to se its power and to open a wider field for agitation for all wood workers."

Furthermore Mr. Gebelein says: Do

you not know that the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union have their office in Chicago, with Mr. Thos. I. Kidd. General Secretary, who was elected on a motion made by the undersigned in the St. Louis Conference?

Louis Conference?

That the undersigned is an enemy of Socialists is simply false, and he will continue to work for the interests of his fellowan in spite of all opposition and mis-presentation. Chas. F. Gebelein.

The discussion on this subject in the columns of this paper is hereby closed. Let the Baltimore Furniture Workers settle their differences among themselves. their differences [Managing Editor.]

[Managing Editor.]

When it is borne in mind that Socialism is not an invention intehed in the brain of utopians, not a catholicon compounded to care the ills of society; but that in the ogical conception of the great founders of Socialism, which is adhered to by all intelligent Socialists, society, the capitalistic state, with all its ranks and classes, is pressing forward with the resistlessness of fate, and in accord with an irreversible, evolutionary, historic necessity, to the realization of this Socialist programme, the unique and astonishing significance of Socialistic propagands will be apparent. nique and astonishing signific delistic propaganda will be appear

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in convention assembled, reassert the inalienable right of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

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

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of polities is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our indrustrial devolopment we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

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

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self 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 protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; and,

Whereas, The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other Capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall; therefore, be it

Resolved. That we call upon the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, in ustrial 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 immediate improvement in the condition of labor, we present the following demands:

Social Demands. 1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of pro-

duction. 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 complied with.

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

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

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

11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unbridged right of combination.

12. Official statistics concerning the condition of labor. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age

PLATFORM LET THE VOICE OF SOCIALISM BE HEARD!



UNITED WE STAND! 唱

National

Convention

OF THE

Socialist Labor Party.

JULY 4, 1896,

ந்திர்க்கி In New York City.

Comrades of America! This will be the most important Socialist Convention ever held on American soil. Do all in your power to make it a success. Let all true Socialists unite under the noble banner of the Socialist Labor Party and in November, 1896, the voice of scientific International Socialism will be heard. Comrades from East and West, North and South, send your representatives to New York on July 4. Up with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party!

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

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

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

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

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

2. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and

municipal) wherever it exists.

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

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

6. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Adminitration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punish-

East St. Louis Socialists polled 228 votes on the municipal election April 7, over per cent of the entire vote cast, which was 4,854. A grand first campaign.

Under Socialism there would be no such instance as one man producing anything while others remain in idleness, for the cardinal principle of Socialism is, "If any will not work, neither shall he eat."

Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., have been liberally supplied with literature, and as a result the little State cast a Socialist vote of 1,224, against 718 Populist. Readmg did it because the truth came quietly when the readers were in a thoughtful mood. Do your duty by our Labor press; work for subscribers and patronize our advertisers, then your manager and the S. N. U. can flood the land with truth, and you shall reap your reward tenfold.

If you are a Socialist-say so, act so. Don't be afraid to be known as a Socialist. We have known many a prominent Social-'st, so long as our party was "theorizing" only. The moment we went into the political fight, the gentleman in question dis

Good citizens make good Socialists The Socialists are and must be the advance guard of the Labor movement.

A single Socialist in your municipal legislative body can do more good work than all

your Demecratic or Republican opposition howiers: Socialists are good watch-dogs. Socialism has come to stay. You cannot eradicate it. You cannot hide it. You cannot change it. It will loom up in spite of all the plutocrats' efforts

ualign, misquote and misrepresent it.

Socialism is a science which treats of the evolution of society, more especially of the development of the means of production, the various systems of property, forms of government and the relation between man and man resulting therefrom.—Dr. Geo.

Carl Marx is the name which stands out most prominent in the economic literature of the Socialist party. His great book on "Capital" is acknowledged to be one of the most thoughtful and scientific works in the range of political economists. To trace the movements of this remarkable man gives an insight to the development of the international organization.

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

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ALBERT E. SANDERSON, General Manager 515 and 517 Elm Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Fredericksburg Notes. ricksburg Socialists are dis the advisability of putting a ticket in the field at the approaching municipal election in May. The matter will be decided at termined that they are going to carry on a more active and determined agitation than heretofore. It is more than likely that Virginia will have a Socialist Labor Party electoral ticket this fall.

The subscribers to Fredericksburg Labor are increasing. That is right, workingmen! Read and support your own papers published in the interest of the working class instead of the papers of the Capitalist R. T. MAYCUMBER, Manager.

Socialism is the next harvest which ripening for humanity's garner. The year 1806 will—must—see a greater development than any has preceded it, and in prop tion to the zeal and devotion to principle which sustains the worker for Socialism so will the reward be.

Central Press Committee At a special meeting of the Central Press Committee held March 17, 1896, at 1421 Market street, St. Louis, the following ac-

1. In order to secure better facilities for the transaction of the business of the Socialist Newspaper Union, it is ordered that the office be removed from 311 Walnut

street to 515 Elm street. 2. In order that the matter of local editors and the contributions of comrades may be duly arranged and inserted in the general and local columns of the papers of the S. N U the office of Managing Editor is

hereby created. 3. In order to establish systematic management of local Labors and prevent loss to Sections as well as to the S. N. U, it is ordered that all papers be stopped on the expiration of the term for which subscription has been paid.

4. In order to provide for compensation of comrades engaged in the work of securing subscribers, and to encourage the prompt payment of accounts, it is ordered that hereafter to all sections making prompt payment of cost bills for the publication of their local Labor the charge shall be reduced 1-4 cent per copy, but this order shall not apply to delinquent sections unless in addition to paying promptly the current cost bills, they begin to reduce their old accounts, and it shall be allowed only so long as they continue to regularly reduce

Comrade Albert E. Sanderson was elected Managing Editor. PHILIP KAUFMAN, Secretary.

In accordance with the above action, and in order that as complete reports as possible of the general and local movement may be published in the papers of the S. N. U., local managers, editors and comrades are requested to promptly forward reports of all meetings and other items of interest to the party, carefully written on one side of the sheet only. "Brevity is the soul of wit," and the space in your union's papers is limited and comrades will kindly bear this in mind when preparing matter for publication. ALBERT E. SANDERSON, Managing Editor.

In accordance with the above action, local managers are requested to send me at the earliest possible moment a full list of the names and addresses of their subscribers, also the date of the expiration of the subscription of each. Delinquent local managers will kindly notify me without delay what arrangements, if any, they intend to make in order to secure the reduction of 1-4 cent per copy.

PHILIP KAUPMAN, Secretary.

We are pained to announce that Comrade Harry Glynn, formerly a member of Section New York, is now dying of consumption in California. Funds are needed to render his last moments on earth as painless as possible, and we urge all comrades to contribute according to their ability. Send contributions to the Socialist Newspaper Union, 515 Elm street, St. Louis, Mo., and the receipt of the same will be acknowledged in each of the thirty newspapers which it publishes.

Up with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party on July 4.

READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

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

"Merrie England" is 10 cents a copy. Get a copy and induce your friends to read it. It is sold at all book stores. Also at Labor News Library, 64 East Fourth street. New York City.

A Strange Voyage.

We have made arrangements with comrade H. Francis Allen to furnish "A Strange Voyage'' hereafter at 10 cents per This book should be in every intelligent

person's possession. Its author is one of the oldest economic writers in America, and the first one to prophetically forecaste the new civilization to come in with the 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. The workingmen begin to feel that their standard of life is rapidly decreasing and has already reached the European level.

They begin to know that their misery is

caused by the present unjust conditions of

society. Every thinking man is looking for

some remedy. Now is the time to spread the doctrines of Socialism. The days have passed by forever when the propounders of Socialism were necesditated to beg the question. We have eached that stage in the development of rogressive evolution that now demands t all times a positive affirmation of its

nanswerable arguments.

Let not the average man expect that those who are either above or below the average are going to help him to better conditions. There is an old adage which is that "if you want anything well done you must do it yourself, ' and so long as the average man is stupid enough to let other folks do his thinking for him, so long will he be made a catspaw of for the benefit of the other folk, -Brisbane Worker.

Myen if you know what Bocishers means it won't hurt you to attend meetings and hear the good news again. Atand, by all means, and fill a seat; it will encourage others to do likewise.