SOCIALISM GOVERNS THE WORLD. Lincoln Socialist-Labor.

NUMBER 52. 4

## SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1896.

### PRICE, 5 CENTS.

# FREE MAINTENANCE.

## Deputation to the London School Board.

Needy School Children Provided For Through the Practical Efforts of the Socialists.

On Thursday the London School Board received a deputation from the London branches of the Social-Democratic Federation. The deputation was formally introduced by Mr. Macnamara and Mr. Gautrey. It was headed by Miss Edith Lanchester. and included Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Black, Miss Wise, Miss Morant, Mr. Gray, Mr. Young and Mr. Blackmore. The memorial esented by the deputation was a plea on behalf of the children of the poor for food and clothing.

The memorial, which appeared in Justice some weeks ago, reminded the board that a very large number of children daily attend London Board schools insufficient ly fed and clothed, and urged the board to immediately petition Parliament to empower itself or some other public body to organize the maintainance of needy school children out of public funds, urging this for the following rea-sons: (1) "That owing to the low wages paid to numbers of London workers it is impossible for them to properly provide for their children. (2) That even where the parents, when in work, are enabled to provide for their children they can not out of their scanty earnings save anything, and therefore when periods of unemploy ment arrive, great suffering is entailed upon the children as well as the adults. (3.) That it is cruel to compel children to study while their physical wants are unsatisfied, and it is also a great and unnecessary strain upon the teachers. (4) That the ratepayers' money is not spent to advantage if used in an attempt to instruct children who are physically incapable of receiving and profiting by such instruction. (5) That it is to the interest of the community at large that all children should be provided with equal opportunities for their physical, mental and moral development. (6) That other nations have already recognized their duty in this matter, and have taken steps to remedy the evil. (7) That workers have the right to demand that their children should be provided with sufficient of the necessaries of life, tail wealth is produced by th application of labor to natural objects. (8) That 'charity' is undesirable, and would be unnecessary were justice grant-ed; and that existing charitable societies have failed, and do fail, to meet the case." These reasons were substantiated by a reference to extracts from such societies reports, and the memorial added: "That the local reports contained in the annual report of the London School Dinner Association show the necessity for a more complete organization than at present exists; that the attendance at school would be greatly improved by free maintenance, as is evident by a reference to the reports above referred to; and that other reasons could be adduced to impress upon the board the necessity for action in the mat-

Miss Lanchester, speaking on behalf of the deputation said : Mr. Chairman, the view has been ex-

# pressed by members of this board that the



HE

ters to intelligence is low; it is that these deficiencies are some of the outward signs of a general deterioration of body, and that there is scarcely a structure which the eye of science would recognize as moulded in health.''

This deterioration is due, in a large degree, almost entirely, I am inclined to say, to the conditions under which children of the wage earners have been reared, and are still being reared.

If one is not satisfied from the appearance of our children to judge what their home surroundings must be, the evidence of teachers and charitable people whe visit among them bears out the tale told by their

If we go into the practical book-keeping side of the business, the impossibility for the average London wage-carner to provide for an average family is only too clear. The skilled artisan in the very best paid branches of trade, gets a trifle over 40s. per week if regularly employed; the laborer gets just over 27s.; but regular, full-time employment is almost unknown in the building and allied trades. I have a letter here from a brick layer, who, when in work, averages 388 6d per week. He is a teetotaller, industrious, thrifty-everything in short that it is right and proper for a workman to be. The family consists of himself, wife and four children. During simple to us. Let us consistently pursue two years, in which he has kept a careful account, his wages have averaged 18s. per This is by no means an exceptional case. Mr. Charles Booth estimates that future of the children, after all, concerns \$1 per cent of London workers get less others more than their parents. They will than 30s. per week, while over 30 per cent get less than 21s. Mr. Giffen estimes the our duty to that community is, we believe,

schools, tells me that he could not supply one-tenth of the tickets required, and that he had repeated offers from teachers to provide the necessary plant if he would supply food. Cases of teachers supplying bread and other food at their own expe have come to my own notice, and I have known of teachers half-starving themselves to give their scholars meals. This is no doubt highly creditable to our teachers, and we may be proud to have such men and woman in our schools; but in my judgment such a state of things is a disgrace to any country or any city that produces such wealth as this country or this city. As a measure to palliate these evils

to prevent further deterioration physique, we suggest the collective maintenance of the children, and we urge the London School Board to petition Parliament for power to organize such maintenance.

The beneficial effects of regular and wholesome meals and clean and warm clothing on mind and body need scarcely be asserted. The advantages of pure air is proved by the well-to-do, who send their children to school in the country. But these are impossible for the worker as an individual to obtain for his children, just as it is impossible for him as an individual to educate his children. The solution is the policy we have adopted in obtaining free education, and use collective effort where individual effort has failed. The be units in the community to-morrow, and

#### **DOCTORS'** FATE.

French Socialist Leader, Lafargue, on the Overproduction of Physicians.

## Intellectual Proletariat and the Social Movement.

ne following article was published in the y Sechalist paper, ''La Petite Republi-l' Paris, France, and was translated the Resistint Newspaper Union by Comde G. A. Hoehn

"Modern Scientific Socialism," and the "Utopian Socialism" of the period prior to 1848, were propagated from diametrically opposed points of view.

Fourier, Saint Simon and Owen recruited their disciples from the intellectual elite of the bourgeoisie, and even royal families. The Duke of Kent, father of the Queen of England, was a partisan of Owen, but their theories found but little recognition among the masses of wage-workers, who, in France, looked upon these theories rather suspiciously, because they involved a condemnation of revolutionary action.

It is different to day; the educated bourgeoisie declares the scientific Socialism of Marx and Engels incomprehensible, while it is enthusiastically accepted by the industrial proletariat.

Socialism prior to 1848, stripped of the Utopian and idealistic dreams, adapted tealf to the needs of the young and active

demanding the expulsion of all their foreign colleagues

The medical students of Montpellier have issued a manifesto, in which they claim: 'The invasion of the foreigners is an obstacle to our studies and a menace to our future.'' Dr. Brouardel estimates that every fifth student in Paris is a foreigner. What will the Government do? Will the

Ah! the beautiful bankruptcy of Capital-ist civilization! La Serboune and the universities of the middle ages appealed to the intellectual youth of all the nations of the earth to come and help in the dis-semination of science and philosophy, in order to make the name of France a glor tional conmerce, when the m

of transportation and communication are breaking down all barriers of nationality and jingoism, our Capitalists demand that our French science be surrounded by a high Chinese wall !

The Capitalist bourgeoisie had promised to reward honesty, diligence, talent and intelligence, and to lessen the burdens of manual labor; but the Capitalist class has gone into fraudulent bankruptcy. This class exploits without pity the intellectual as well as the muscular forces of man. Capitalism needs an overproduction of labor power among physicians, chemists, engineers, etc., in order to reduce the cost of their labor, to lower their standard of living. And mind you: It is the Capitalist class that is creating the class of intellectual proletarians who will take a leading hand in the great Socialist movement.

PAUL LAFARGUE. Paris, France.

LIGHT OF SOCIALISM.

Where ignorance dwelleth, Socialism anot prosper.

people-net of the few, but of all.

Socialism is going to triumph, because it has obtained a hearing at the bar of public opinion, and its fundamental principles are based on economic truth and facts.

To be strictly in harmony with the Socialist principles, to advocate, or rather explain, the historic law of the class struggle does not mean to be intolerant towards those who are not yet as far advanced as ourselves.

Say, ye anti-Socialist swell-heads: Who ever heard of a Socialist advocate dividing up the postoffice or the railroads or telegraphs? They wish the wealth, set apart as Capital, to be collective property and remain undivided. The dividers are on the other side. Please paste this in your hat.

Don't imagine for one moment that your Capitalist system, of legalized cheating and robbery will exist forever. Feudalism was a granite rock in comparison with your ever shifting sundbank of Capitalist state of society. There is no stability in Capitalism. It will die a natural death and make room for Socialism.

Resolved? That we call upon the people to organize with a view to the substituto organize with a view to the sub-tion of the co-openative commonwealt the present state of planless produc-industrial war and social disorder; monwealth in which every worker have the free exercise and full made faculties, multiplied by all the n factors of civilization, -Socialist Pla

Socialism is right, philosophically right morally right in maintaining the solidarit of the race. Again, Socialism is right in it teaching as to property and man's right to property. It teaches that, spari from the common bounties of nature, that which we call property is the prednet of in and that in all right and justice it to the producers.

An exchange says .--- ?'Socialism is groving with rapidity in Japan. A delega will be sent to the world's congress London.'' We would'nt be surprised earn that this is the truth. At al Congress of 1891, h

The old system of production, under th guilds of the feudal age, was m oper, that is, the work of the hands aided by a few simple contrivances. The individual worker under the system secured to himself the full avails of his Labor. The Capitalist system of production soon after it was inaugurated took rapid strides. The spur that the opening to of new markets was to production was also a spur to invention, and the labor-saving machine was brought into the field of exploitation; and in the nineteenth century the workman finds himself "harnessed to a monster that moves perpetually with gigantic power and an insane speed.'

How many Socialists have grasped the great importance of a strong Socialist press? As long as a man or woman does not read a good Socialist paper regularly pend on his ou cannot o cause. The paper binds his mind to the movement. To-day the English organs of the Socialist Labor Party-People and the Socialist Newspaper Union papers-have, comparatively speaking, a good circulation. But, if our English party press were properly managed under a Socialist Newspaper Union plan throughout the country, if locals were established in every city and town where milltant Socialists reside, the number of our subscribers would soon reach the 500,000, nay, the million point.

cause of many difficulties in properly educating the children of London lies in the social conditions of wageearners. They have, moreover, prophesied that at some time these difficulties must be faced. We venture to think that that time has come, and we are here to-day to ask the board to use its influence and powers to remove these difficulties.

We submit that there is a strong and im perative need for adopting measures to remedy the physical deterioration, at pres ent going on among workers. That such deterioration is a real fact, I think is generally admitted. Prof. Marshall speaks very decidedly on this point. He says: "The large towns and especially London are absorbing the very best blood from all the rest of England, the most enterprising the most highly gifted, those with the highest physique and strongest character go there to find scope for their abilities. By the time their children and their children's children have grown up, without healthy play and without fresh air, there is little trace left of their original vigor. This is seen even in trades that require but little muscular strength. Only a very small proportion of those artisans to whom London owes its pre-eminence as a centre of highly skilled work come from parents who are born there. And there are scarcely any whose grand-parents were born there.

Although the army standard has been reduced, greater numbers of applicants are rejected than formerly. There is a greater difficulty among employers in obtaining stalwart navvies than formerly existed Lunacy, imbecility and neurotic diseases among children especially, are on the increase. We have been brought face to face with the problem in the number of children in our schools even, who stand midway between the imbecile and the normal child. This is only another manifesta tion of the physical deterioration going on Sir Benjamin Richardson said in a speech delivered some fifteen years ago: "I belong to a committee which takes under it care a class of sad childhood. The mem bers of this community pass before us deaf and mute. We know that full half are mute from the undeveloped brain. It is not that the one sense is lost, it is not even that the nervous organization which minis-

average wage of men workers in this country at [24s. 7d. per week, and that 94 drunkenness, of lunacy and crime. per cent less than 30s. On the other side of the account, I have obtained a statement of a week's expenditure in a family whose weekly income is 32s. There are two children, one of whom is afflicted, and has to be kept in a school. The items are as follows

Rent, 5s 3d; firing, 2s 9 1-2d; light, 8 1-2d; soap, soda, etc., 10d; bread, 1s 8d; oatmeal, 4d; grocery, 2s 6d; butter, cheese, etc., 2s; flour; 4d; meat 3s; trade union, sick and insurance clubs, 3s 2d; vegetables and fruit, '2s 6d : child at school, 5s; total, 30s 3d. This leaves is 10d for clothes and fares to and from work. I do not think that any of these items can be condemned as extravagant or unnecessary. The members of a family with a smaller income or larger numbers would have to go short in some direction.

While it is impossible for workers to efficiently provide for their children, there is necessarily constant waste of ratepavers money in the futile attempt to teach them In one London board school, I am told by a teacher, in Standard I. (boys) there are at present fourteen children in receipt of occasional charitable meals. Eight of these have been in the same standard two years In Standard III., of seventeen boys, who required constant assistance last winter. twelve have been in the same standard two years or more. The ratepayers have ob. viously been paying for the education of these children twice or three times over. We are fully aware that various organiza tions are at work to alleviate the distress among the children. The constant appeals referred to in our memorial show their inability, however, to deal with the wants of the children. In the report issued by the special committee appointed by the board on underfed children, it is stated that during the week ending Feb. 16, 1896, 122,605 meals were distributed among 51,897 children, or an average of barely two and a half meals per week per child. The general experience of organizers of meals during that period was, I think, that lem. The truth of the matter is that the children applying for food required to be Capitalists have marched on ahead of us, entirely fed by outside relief. One or- seized the courts and the Federal Governganizer, who distributed tickets to the ment, and left us standing with the poor teachers in some of the West Lambeth old instrument of strike.

to leave it a minimum legacy of disease and

Miss Lanchester, in reply to Mr. Huggett, informed the board that the deputation represented the London branches of the Social-Democratic Federation, whose members numbered, over 2,000. The Federation limited their request to the

question of feeding and clothing the children in the board schools, but they had no wish to debar the children in voluntary schools from the same advantages, any more than she wished to exclude the children of improvident or worthless parents. Further catechised by Mr. Huggett, Miss Lanchester declared that she would relieve all parents of certain responsibilities.

On the motion of Mr. Macnamara seconded by Mr. Gautrey, the memorial was referred to the General Purposes Committee for consideration and report, and the deputation withdrew.-London Justice.

And often, often it comes to pass As they pause and rest rejoicing. They hear a victor with lungs of brass Their sudden downfall voicing. And then the grave of the snicide

Rewards their last endeavor: But the hope of the dreaming Socialist Lives on and grows forever.

J. CONNELL.

Commodity owners in the first instance sell their products for money that they may obtain other products to supply their own needs and necessities. With the development of the money-commodity and the growth of its social power over purchase, general esgerness becomes manifes to secure the universal equivalent, and a class of merchants and usurers arise whose business it is to buy in order to sell, a complete reversal of the usual custom to sell in order to buy.

The history of strikes in the last three years proves that the implement is useless. But until the ballot is reached the strike could be kept up. It is not, however, the real remedy, not the solution of the prob-

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party of the bourgeoisie, which desired a social transformation in a Capitalist way. Saint Simon and Fourier preached the asso

ciation of Capital, of talent and Labor. Their disciples consequently came from the ranks of the skillful financiers and the directors of industrial enterprises.

The Socialism of Marx and Engels, the scientific expression of the economic evolution, on the contrary, appeals to those who are destined to suffer most under the Capitalist system of production, and who demand the complete transformation in the proletarian sense.

Man is an animal of routine: he likes neither change of place nor change of ideas: Consequently his environment must becom. intolerable for the intellectual elements, before they can fully comprehend the doctrines of scientific Socialism. It is unpitying necessity that induces them to accept the new ideas.

The educated youth, heretofore so oposed to the Socialist ideas, is beginning to study the p. oblem of Socialism; it is their hard struggle for a living that induces them to accept Socialism. There is an overproduction in the ranks of physicians; the Faculty of Paris, an institution with 3 000 students of medicine, had in 1895 6,000 applicants for admission. Before the war France had but three faculties; to-day it has six and every one of them is overcrowded.

The medical profession follows in the rut of the ancient trades guilds, and the intellectual representatives of the Capitalist class will have to go through the same experience and share the same fate as the ancient guild masters. They are using every means to save themselve. The medical students tried to prevent woman from studying medicine. In this they have been even less successful than the compositors in our printing establishments, who endeavored to shut woman out of the printing office.

The medical students see another danger to their profession, namely, the increase in the number of foreign students in the French medical colleges. The students in Paris have succeeded in keeping foreigners out of the institution. In the provinces the French students are

am an honest shylock and with the shylocks stand.

My bonds are in my pockets, my scissors in my hand.

I live in princely fashion, with nothing else to do

But cut my little coupons as fast as they are due.

Go on, you stupid workers, who labor while we sleep.

Who grow a golden narvest, that we the crop may reap.

Go on and earn your "living" in storm and heat and cold,

And you will come and give us the lion's share of gold.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd has recently made considerable noise about the corruption in the St. Louis City Council. He was called upon by the Grand Jury--the Jury made its report, but not a word was mentioned about the corruption. Rev. Boyd, you are on the wrong track if you imagine that Capitalism can cure its own disease. This profit-making wherever you can, this cheating and robbing and blundering under the sanction of law, under the hiding of law-all this is a matter of course. The Socialist Labor Party is the iron broom that will clean the Augean stables of legislation; there are no class interests to prevent us from doing so.

After many generations of untold misery some of the workers have at last awakened to the fact that the possession of abstract liberty and freedom to exchange their labor power for money-wage profits them little, and are beginning to realize the economic servitude which underlies the juridical relations of exchange. The sale of their labor power at the price of its cost of subsistence the workers discover is the basis of a gross iniquity. It means one day's labor for themselves and three for their masters, with the privilege of starving when no contract can be made.

Several hundred Omaha radicals have bolted to the Socialists and will organize the party in that state. Set a tor Allen's continuous silver shouting is said to be responsible. -- Commonwealth.

Socialism is a stage in the evolution of society, which could not arrive before the conditions necessary to it had been established. One of the most important of these conditions was the development of . great individualism, which after long preparations reached its culmination with the inventions of the close of the nineteenth century. The application of steam and the factory system organized industry into a vast social operation, and has developed the Capitalistic method of production into collossal manhood, and made it inevitable for the small producer to be superseded by the Capitalist, the smaller Capitalist by the larger, the large Capitalist by the company; while in the large companies there is a tendency to unite interests.

Free competition in the Labor market was an essential factor for the development of the Capitalist system. The guilds of olden times were a hindrance to the natural Capitalist development and had to go. After the guilds came the trades unions-the pure and simple unions; they were excellent weapons as long as Capitalism had not reached its present stage of development, before trusts, syndicates, pools and other industrial combinations and the monstrous concentration of Capital were unknown. To-day something stronger is needed, something better, more effective wespons must be used. Independent political action on a strictly Socialist platform, a political organ ization of Labor that recognizes the principle of the historical class struggle-in order to understand its historical mission and avoid dangerous mistakes in the futurethese are the means whereby modern Capitalism can be attacked and successfully con quered.

# HE DRANK HER BLOOD.

STA CRIME OF A PENN-SYLVANIA FANATIC.

Ind Been Made Crasy by Religious --- Claimed He Was Fighting e Devit-A Most Horrible Butch-



Waterford, the other day. At first it was only known that Charles B. Ramsay, a well-known, well-educated well-behaved and prosperous citizen. had beat out the brains of his wife

Effe while he was in a frenzy, induced by blazing religious fervor. Careful examination disclosed that he had also shot her in the head, scalded her with hot water from a tea kettle and dragged her about by the hair, and he himself claimed that he had drank

her blood, as that of a "human sacrifice," an assertion which seemed to be corroborated by the presence of blood on his lips when found.

There were no spectators at the awful deed, but the condition of the body of the victim, the wounds and bruises and scratches borne by both participants, and the demolished and flung-out furniture tell a tale more frightful to the imagination than any narrative of an eye-witness could possibly be to the ear. The maniacal conflict of a man, thoroughly convinced that he is "one of the chosen of God," with a devil that suddenly appeared to challenge him to mortal combat must have been a spectacle terrifying in the extreme.

It was brought out at the inquest that on the night of the tragedy two men heard the woman scream and beg of her husband to desist, but they were afraid to force an entrance and rescue her After having committed the crime the murderer sought refuge from the cold in a neighbor's house and admitted that his wife was dead; but no effort was made to detain or follow him. Consequently the body of the murdered wom-an lay all night on the kitchen floor, and the murderer spent the night in the barn.

As nearly as can be ascertained the crime was committed about 10 o'clock at night, when the husband and wife were alone in the house. It is clear that the entire community was in fear of Ramsay, but was sufficiently indifferent to permit his wife to remain sub-ject to his murderous tendencies and impulses. How long it took the infuriated fanatic to complete his fiendish work, and slake his thirst for blood, can never be accurately known, but it must have occupied an hour or more. From the appearance of the house, it was evi-dent that the work of slaughter had be-gun upstairs in the bedroom and been continued down into the kitchen. A bullet wound in the head showed where he had shot her. A heavy wooden bar, ordinarily used to fasten more securely the kitchen door, and a heavy billet of stove wood, were found outside the Both were bloody and hairstained. A tea-kettle standing on the stove also showed marks on the outside of blood and hair, and the fact that the victim's chest had been scalded went to establish the theory that the utensil had been used as a weapon, probably after an attempt had been made to scald her by pouring its contents over her.

That Ramsay drank his wife's blood there is only his own boast and the blood-stains on his lips to substantiate, but in view of the attendant circumances it is not hard to believe. There

neighbors dropped in and, when the subject of going over to Ramsay's was mentioned, one of them said: "What's the use? What is done is done!" This and adopted by all the rest of the assembled company.

In the morning search was begun. Suddenly out popped a human face, haggard, and with wild, blood-shot eyes, and surmounted with matted, di-sheveled hair. "Good morning, friends," was his salutation as he stood in the decempt of the foldering room surrounding Milin the doorway of the foddering room. "I suppose you know what has taken place? The devil came down and killed Effie. I escaped by fire." His His Charles B. articulation was indistinct, for his lips Ramsay, at East were blue, and the corners of his mouth were besmeared with blood and foam which had hardened during the desperate cold and windy night. He wore only an undershirt, but had wrapped a blanket about him. Seeing that the paroxysm had passed, and that his strength was nearly exhausted, the con-



him without resistance. While the shivering man was being dressed, he was questioned as to the bloody event of the previous night. He talked ramblingly and disconnectedly, telling several different stories. At one time he said that he had attacked and overcome the devil, who had entered the house in a flood of light, seeking to destroy him. According to the miserable man. the conflict had been an unprecedently ferocious one, and the dead body of his wife and the dismantled and pulverized contents of the rooms bore out this part of the story. He claimed that the outcome was for a time in great doubt, the advantage shifting from side to side, but that he had finally vanquished his satanic antagonist. At other times he asserted that he had "sacrificed" Effie, whose blood he had scooped up in his hands and drank, in order to make the sacrifice "complete," and who had thereby been admitted to communion with the "joint heirs" on a perfectly equal footing. To reasoning men and women who knew that his patient, low ing, gentle wife had been mauled and mangled to death by the speaker, his words were most distressing, and his appearance evoked universal sympathy.

Since his incarceration he has been almost continually singing, howling and talking in a loud tone of voice. Al-though handcuffed he endeavored to burn his hands by putting them into the fire, and then tried to upset the stove.

For nearly two years past Ramsay had been reading and studying the Bible and the various theological works embraced under the general heading. "The Millennial Dawn." Latterly he had become completely absorbed in the novel plan of salvation therein described, and was an enthusiast, in season and out of season. Not only Ramsay and his wife, but certain members of them had become active canvassers ally persistent to the verge of offenyears of age and the murderer is 40.

# lew him. Meanwhile several other ARE POPULAR STARS.

ELSIE DE WOLFE AND GLADYS WALLIS.

The Former Was Almost a Finishe Actress from the Start-First Played Leading Emotional Role in Thermidor Miss Wallis' Career.



just now entertaining New Yorkers. Elsie De Wolfe was born in New York City on Dec.

20, 1865. She made her professional debut at Proctor's theater on Oct. 5, 1891, in Sardou's "Thermidor," in which she played the leading emotional role of Fablenne Lecoulteur, playing lead-ing business in "Joseph," "Judge" and "Four in Hand." Returning then to New York city she played at the Amer-lcan theater, under the management of T. Henry French, the role of Rosa Reade, in "Sister Mary." For the past two seasons she has played under the management of Charles Frohman, as a member of the Empire Theater Stock company. Among the roles she has played, and upon which she has conferred distinction during this last mentioned engagement, are Lady Kate Ffennel, in "The Bauble Shop," with the John Drew company; Lady Charley The Inventor Attempted to Cross the English Channel Upon It,

Of the many attempts to sace over the waters by bicycles and tricycles, the device introduced by Pinkert, a French amateur, is certainly the most ingenious and promising. The frame, driving and steering geer are like those of an ordinary tricycle. Suitably placed compartments, filling the space between the periphery of the wheels and concentric rings near the axle, secured the required flotation. When the rider is in position the wheels sink into the water as far as the concentric rings, and propulsion results from the operation of the paddles affixed to the rings. The front wheel serves as a rudder.

To show the "seaworthiness" of this aquatic racer, M. Pinkert proposed to cross the English channel on it, from Cape Grisnez to Folkstone. The distance is only about twenty miles, but the very strong current makes a passage exceedingly difficult.

M. Pinkert started bravely and pedaled vigorously for several hours, but then he felt compelled to give up the unequal battle with the current, and was taken aboard a passing vessel. While he didn't invade the British empire, he certainly demonstrated the safety and efficiency of his tricycle for peace or war developments and other occasions for taking "French leave."

#### JOHN W. ISHAM.

A Young Theatrical Manager Who Has Lately Came Into Prominence. John W. Isham, whose portrait appears herewith, was born in Utica, N.



Wishanger, in "The Masqueraders;" eny and his wife, but certain members of both of their families had become in-fected with the new doctrine. Some Mellin Dale, in "A Man in Love;" Leah da Costa, in "A Woman's Reason," and, for the publications, and were occasion-ally persistent to the verge of offen-bleigh, in "Marriage." Mrs. De Wolfe siveness. Mrs. Ramsay was about 25 is an actress of finished methods and of much refinement of manner. Her work always commands attention and deserves praise. Gladys Wallis first attracted attention in the role of Josie Armstrong, in nerve to commit some of the remark- the support of Wm. H. Crane, in "The Senator." While playing this role John W. Dunn engaged her to star in the plays of the late Patti Rosa, of whom he was the husband and manager. Her stellar career covered a portion of last season and of this, but was brought to a close about the beginning of the current year, owing to dullness of theatrical business upon the road. Having returned to New York city she was engaged by Charles Frohman to create the role of Elsie in John Drew's latest production, "The Squire of Dames," which had its first presentation on Jan. 20 last, at Palmer's theater. Miss Wallis, though probably unknown mediate vicinity and several noticed the to the greater part of her audience, woman at the painting, no one realized made a favorable impression, and she is

Y., in 1866. He acquired a taste for the show business early in life and was connected with the advertising first time!--Chicago To Date. department of Ryan & Robinson's cir-



#### PINKERT'S WATER TRICYCLE. HUMORIST'S CORNER.

SOME NEW JOKES FOR OUR LEAN READERS.

Wit. Wisdom and Satire, Original and Selected-Terrible Influence-A Chicken Thief's Presence of Mind-Not Interesting to Noah-Why Should He?



woman's song. Eight little blithesome bars-A song that speeds the world along Its pathway in the stars.

- It bade my heart be brave and gay, It made my soul serene; It spurred me on by labor's way-
- This spring song by my queen. -Tom Hall in Truth.

Heard During the Freshet. The crane, who was wading in the water to take the rheumatism out of his legs, remarked to the river:

looks swollen."

been out of my bed in six months." "Do not let me detain you if you were

better, though not up to the markhigh water mark." "In for a little sport, eh?" laughed

the crane; "going to try to break the "Cert," said the river, "but I see you

"As how?" asked the crane.

"Set up on piles," and the river

"That's fair," said the crane, "but I shall put in a long bill for damages, all the same." And he wandered up stream, looking for another sucker .-Toronto (Can.) News.

A thirsty looking man wandered into a State street saloon the other evening, threw 15 cents down on the counter and said huskily:

"Gimme a big glass." The decanter and a large tumbler were placed in front of him, and he began to pour out a drink. When the tumbler was half full he stopped and looked at it as if estimating the quantity as compared with the size of his thirst. The result appeared to be unsatisfactory. He resumed pouring and slowly filled the glass to within half an inch of the top. The bartender hastily took off his coat and vest, removed his collar and

necktle, and then hesitated. "No," he finally said, putting on the garments again. "I'd like first rate to

go in swimming with you, but it's too blamed cold!"--Chicago Tribune.

#### An Astute Woman.

Jack Robinson (at the door)--Mrs. Robinson (hic), do you knowsh w'at's matter with me?

Mrs. J. Robinson (severely)-Yes, sir. You are drunk, very drunk! J. R .-- Mrs. Robinson (hic), correct;

y'r smart woman; you guessed it the



### One Interpretation.

"Josiar," said Mrs. Corntossel, as her husband came in from feeding the pigs. "what is the Monroe doctrine?"

"The Monroe doctrine, Mandy," he replied after a moment's thought, "is a principle which lays down thet jes' because we don't put both feet in the trough ourselves is no sign thet we're goin' to encourage others to do it."-City of Mexico Herald.

Nothing Afont.

- I stood in the hall at midnight, And the clock was striking the hour, And her pa slid down the balustrade And kicked with all his power.
- Oh, little I recked her parent's boots

Were filled so full of feet. went on the "spur" of the moment, And landed in the street.

-Toronto (Can.) News.

#### What Might Have Been.

Fuddy-It is said that an infant at birth is blind, and that some time elapses before he can see.

Duddy-I wonder if that is so? By jingo, I'd have taken notice when I was born if I had supposed the question would ever be raised .-- Boston Transcript.

#### A Familiar Make Up.

Mrs. Dix-1 wonder what present my husband will bring me tonight? Mrs. Hicks-What makes you expect

one? Is it your birthday? Mrs. Dix-No-o; we quarreled this morning .- Tid-Bits.

For Protection.



Reporter-Why have you put all of those tree boxes around your cherry trees?

Farmer-Why, Johnnie's teacher gave him the life of George Washington last Sunday.

#### Unmistakable Encouragement.

"I am going to propose to Miss Jinkles," said Whykins, thoughtfully. "Has she given you any encouragement?"

"I should say so. Why, she is afraid I am spending too much money for bouquets and matinee tickets."-Washington Star.

#### Timely Chat.

"I tell you, Brownie, I wouldn't be behind the time, as you are," remarked the mouse to his chum back of the clock.

"What would you be, then?" And he quietly nibbled another leaf off the calendar and murmured, "Up to date."-Boston Transcript.

#### Why Should He?

Teacher-Now, Willie, suppose you were to hand a playmate your last apple to take a portion of it, wouldn't you tell him to take the larger piece? Willie-No, mom!

Teacher--You wouldn't! Why? Willie-'Cos 'twouldn't be necessary. Woonsocket (R. I.) Reporter,

#### Not for Him.

He-But of course you will forget me. "I shall this



"I hope you are well, but your face "Sure," said the river. "I have not

about to rise," said the crane.

"Thank you," said the river. "I am

bank, eh?'

are ready for high water."

chuckled.

as ample evidence that he had seized hold of her hair and dragged the body, perhaps before life was yet extinct, over the kitchen floor toward the stove. It is not impossible that he meant to com-plete his saturnalia of blood by cremating the remains of his victim. The scantily-clad body of Mrs. Ransay was found lying on the floor near the stove, face downward and with her hair extended in front, as the murderer had dropped her. Her face and head were beaten to a pulp, and blood was scattered over the floor and hearthstone. There was no direct evidence as to the exact time when he smashed and cast out the furniture, but it was probably



CHARLES B. RAMSAY. after he had glutted his murderous prosities on his wife.

A: midnight, according to the testimony before the coroner, Ramsay went to the residence of McCleilan Lindsey. meighbor, and aroused the family, maid that he was cold, and wanted place to sleep. Mr. Lindsey came on stairs and admitted him, when a stairs and admitted him, when as discovered that he was covered blood. On being questioned he "The devil sacrificed Effie. The came down through the roof and her, but I escaped by fire." While Landsey was kindling a fire Ram-oncluded that he would go home, was permitted to depart unaccompermitted to depart unaccom-No attempt was made to fol-

Even though one is an expert in the thieving business it certainly requires able thefts of which we occasionally read. A recent case occurred in New York, and for boldness the theft was assuredly remarkable. A plainly dressed woman, apparently about 55 years old, entered the art department of a big New York store, where many valuable paintings were on exhibition. Selecting one of the most valuable paintings, which chanced to be a small one, the woman drew a knife and, deliberately cutting the painting from the frame; tucked it under her shawl and walked out. The remarkable part of the performance lay in the fact that, what she was doing.

#### The Meanest Millionsire.

The spectacle was presented the other day in a civil court in New York of a millionaire landlord urging a justice to dispossess a poor family from one of his tenement houses because there was \$1 due him for rent. The judge was indignant. He asked the millionaire what he meant by such cruelty, but the heartless landlord merely replied that he wanted his money. The judge then paid the dollar due for rent to the meanest millionaire on earth, while the spectators chipped in and gave the poor laborer enough to tide him over until the clouds roll by.

#### A Queer Coincidence.

A Fredonia, Mo., man, suspecting that someone was peeping through the keyhole of his office door, investigated with a syringe full of pepper sauce, and went home to find that his wife had been cutting wood and a chip had hit her in the eye.

were professors in colleges and universities.



#### **GLADYS WALLIS**

still playing the same role in the reproduction of the play in New York city.

Lawrence Battam is a Brooklyn product twenty-two years old, five feet School teaching seems to be the most nine inches tall and weighs 165 pounds. popular of all the fields that are open . He has no extended professional career, to college women. In 1890 there were but his short and brilliant work on the in the United States 735 women who New York nine last fall suggested that there is in him the requisities of a great ball player.



#### JOHN W. ISHAM.

cus during the season of 1883-84. The held responsible positions with the Barnum & Bailey show. He conceived the idea which resulted in the organization known as Isham's Octoroons, a company of colored performers, who present a high class musical entertainment, consisting of opera and high class specialties. This company has been one of the most successful attractions of the current season, and has won much favorable comment, not only from amusement seekers, but from those interested in the progress of the colored race. 'He will retain this company next season, but will equip it with new scenery and costumes, and will also put upon the road a companion company in a production entitled "Oriental America," w. ich will employ seventy-five colored performers.

Would Clothe the World's Ballet. Lole Fuller says that the dress she wears in her latest dance is twenty feet long, 100 yards around the skirt, and contains 500 yards of material.

The Milwaukee club has a very handsome building and so has the Minneapolis club. In Milwaukee the women are permitted to invade the club house on certain days of the week. In Minneapolis ladies may dine in the private dining rooms when accompanied by members.

than those of any other city between the two oceans.

"Golly! Dat reminds me ez how I'se following season he was with Sells heern tell dat steal 'tracts lightnin'. Bros.' shows, and from 1886 to 1889 he Guess I better be gettin' out o' here."

#### Unconquered.

"That man," said the cannibal warrior, "had the most argumentative nature I ever encountered.

"Do you mean the one that you just sto?"

"Yes. We had a dispute on certain points of ethics and the result was that I had him for dinner." "Well, that gave you the best of the controversy."

"Yes, but he never gives in. He doesn't agree with me yet."--Washington Star.

#### Wanted Good Ones.

"You don't seem to care much for original jokes," said the contributor with a sneer, as he gathered up his manuscript. "No," replied the zero blooded editor, "we'd rather have good ones."-St. Louis Republic.

Not Interesting to Noah. Newly Arrived Spirit-Who was that

venerable looking personage that yawned so dismally while I was talking about the tremendous rain they are having on the earth? Resident Spirit-That was Noah .-- Denver Road.

A Family Affair. Gayboy-Give me a kiss. Miss Peachison Cream-How dare you? I'll call mamma. Gayboy-Thank you; I've kissed her already .-- Chester (Pa.) Democrat,

when you are gone. He-Oh, shall you? She-Yes: therefore, the longer you are gone the longer I shall think of you. Won't that be nice?-Boston Transcript.

#### Fair. Play.

A 3-cent fare, if one has to stand, Is good, no matter whose pocket it hurts;

But we now declare for a 10-cent fare For the woman who sits and spreads her skirts. -Chicago Record.

#### Heartless Wretch.

"What makes you so unhappy, Maud?"

"I proposed to Harry Duane, and he refused me!"

"Did he give any reason?" "Yes;" he said it wasn't sudden enough."--Detroit Free Press.

#### Not Finical.

A coroner's jury found in the case of a man kicked to death by a mule that he suffered death by being run over by a railroad train. The jury had no blanks about mule accidents .-- Los Angeles (Cal.) Express.

### Traveled Ahead of It.

The trolley car dashed into the crowd With glee demoniac, And then came the warning, long and

loud,

It had sounded two blocks back. --Chicago Tribune.

### Not to Be Forgotten.

Nipper-So poor old Soaksby is gone? Proprietor Blue Light Saloon-Yes, more'n a year I've given him a free drink every mornin', and now he's left a will bequeathin' his mornin' drink to his brother.-Covington (Ky.) Post,

#### Not with Water.

Man from Colorado-I am studying up on the science of irrigation. Do you know anything of it? Man from Ken-tucky-Why, sir, it is not a science; it is a habit-Denver Road.

Chicago's clubs are more important

# THE TRUE WAY OUT.



noon: the shone warm and bright upon the flower beds, and the shadows played hide and seek among the grasses under the trees: the air was full of fragrance; birds

sang blithely and butterflies floated lazily in the soft air.

But all sweetness and beauty was shut away from Sadie Bascome as she lay in her darkened chamber, knowing nothing of the loveliness outside her closed blinds.

The door opened, and a little girl came in, her hands full of roses; "Mother, two ladies have come to see you; they are waiting on the yeranda. shall I bring them in?"

"No, Madie, moving from my old room has upset me so. Say I am not so well, and take the roses away."

The child went out, and Mrs. Bascome closed her eyes wearily. The new room was a great trial to her. pleasant as they had tried to make it. She felt no curiosity as to who the two callers were, and cared nothing for the roses her little daughter had brought. Presently she heard voices. Madie was practicing in the parlor. The two ladies were resting on the veranda just outside the closed blinds of Mrs. Bascome's window.

"It is such a pity; I feel so sorry for Howard," said one of the ladies, and Mrs. Bascome recognized the voice as belonging to her husband's cousin.

"Yes, but I pity Sadie most. Howard will console himself-men always do-and the children have Sara; but really, Sadie is to blame for giving way. A man has a right to expect something else. A firm will and undaunted hope would cure her; without these she will die just of no disease at all."

"And then it will be as I say. Howard has a big, loving heart, Emmie, and some other woman will fill it when Sadie is gone. It is only right and natural that it should be so. But we have rested now, let's be going!"

Sadie Bascome lay back on her pillow, her heart beating rapidly. Yes, it was true: Howard, a handsome, happy-natured man, still young and full of energy, would not waste his life grieving for the wife who had only been a sort of shadow against his brightness That he loved her, Sadle knew well. She thought of their happy courting days, of the few blissful years of wedded life. What a lover he had been! The memory of those old days had not come to her in such a long time.



Now she thought them all over. Her ardent lover, so determined to win her; her proud husband, so passionately devoted to her; how the memory thrilled her even now as she lay white and still

was gone, and its place was filled by a morbid dread of death. She read no book but the Bible, and the blessed truths were all twisted and contorted. T WAS A BEAUseen through her gloom-seeking eyes. tiful summer after-Because the sun must go down or be sun shut away for awhile, she refused to take any of its brightness for her own. Because a pleasure must pass to make room for a pain, she entirely ignored the pleasure, and waited for the pain. Death was inevitable, life uncertain, and so she fixed her thoughts on what she knew was sure.

Howard had grown used to it. Men and children have the faculty of adapting themselves to circumstances. Once he reasoned, plead for the sunlight, brought flowers and sent in friends But that was long ago. "The light

mocks me," she used to say, "and the flowers only faded. People chatter and take my mind from better things. Life isn't worth the worry it costs." And so he had given up, and had shaped his life according to what he thought could not be helped.

But now Sadie's pulse beat faster, and she was actually thinking. It seemed strange to be interested in any thing again. Somehow, Mrs. Mosely's words kept her mind busy. Howard



'FORGOT YOUR NIGHTCAP, SADIE!' talked softly for a little while, straightened her pillows, kissed her forehead, and then left her.

"It is hard to see him learning to do without me! Why have I not noticed it before?" And so thinking, she sat up, brushing back her hair with both thin hands.

Madie tapped at the door. When she stoo'l beside the lounge, her mother looked at her eagerly. "Madle, go and ask Mrs. Mosely to come and see me in the morning, please."

Something like hope grew in the poor, miserable soul. Was there a way out, and did this cheery little woman know that way? If life was so poor a thing, how was it that Mrs. Mosely managed to enjoy it so?

Sadie was too excited to sleep, but it was a healthy excitement. When at last the did lose herself, her slumber was sweet and refreshing, and she was astonished to find that she had forgotten the opiate that had so long been a necessity.

When Howard came in next morning and noticed the little white folded paper on her table, he looked at her wonderingly.

"Was there anything neglected, dear? You didn't get your powder," he said. "I forgot it, Howard."

"Forgot your nightcap, Sadie!" and she actually smiled, for he had not called her by her name for so long. Then Mrs. Mosely came. "Why, you are in a new room!" she began, then flushed and stopped, for she remembered resting with Emmie just outside the window.

The two women were alone, now and Sadie held out her white hands. "Yes, I heard, and I sent for you; help me, if there is a way," she said piteously, and Mrs. Mosely, dear little woman that she was, just dropped down on her knees and put her arms about Sadie, and cried, as tender-hearted

with the sweet old pictures in her mind, she heard the door open, and her husband came in. A little indefinite pain seemed to clutch at her heart. He was not less tender than of cla

fast? I havon't had mine yet, for 1 IN WOMAN'S CORNER. wanted to come to you at once."

"I didn't think anyone cared so much; but I never take anything but a cup of tea, in the morning," Sadie sald

"Oh, well, that was in the used to be. We aren't going to bother with that old blotted page, now that we've turned a new leaf," and there was a cheery breakfast.

In a few days Mrs. Mosely announced her intention of going on a visit to her mother, and asked Sadie to accompany her.

Why, it's been so long since I went out doors even; the world would seem so big and strange to me!" Sadie said pitifully

"Thank the Lord, it is big enough for us to move about a little, and strange enough to interest us. Howard says you may go, and so I shall take you. for mother's is such a homey sort of place."

And Sadle went. She knew nothing of the daily letters that went back to Howard, nothing of the anxious ones that came to the old farm, nothing of the careful watching and management that made her days just the pleasant ones that they were.

Life and health began to come timidly back to her. Se rejoiced at the pink flush on her cheeks and the new light in her eyes. She was growing more and more like the woman she used to be. The weakness was leaving her, the melancholy slipping away. Life began to assume new attractions, and she saw the end of it, not as the old, dreaded darkness, but simply as a going farther on. It was slow work, but it was sure. There was no backward glance. Every step to which she mounted was a better, pleasanter place and she remembered too vividly the horrors of the valley up from which she had come, to risk even a glance back at the goblins and ghosts that peopled it.

After a time, Howard came for her Ah, yes, there was the old light in his eyes! She was no longer an object of pity. He had no longer to reach down in his efforts to comfort her, but just straight across to one on as high a plane as himself. And in a moment he felt it, and gave her back all that he had unconsciously withdrawn, wondering at the renewed joy and contentment, and taking it gratefully, without understanding.

But wise little Mrs. Mosely knew; only she laughed and chatted about everything else, just as if she hadn't an idea .--- Womankind.

#### A Dog Executioner.

Nelson was one of ourselves. Where we went he went. He was specially fond of following our trap, and nothing. not even doggie friends could divert him from his faithful attendance at our wheels. One summer we were staying at the west coast village of Saltcoats, where the sands are broad and flat, and we often drove along the road skirting the bay. Nelson followed, of course. The dogs of the village seldom molested or interrupted him, but one rash little terrier repeatedly rushed out of his garden gate as we passed and bit at Nelson's heels. Time after time Nelson declined to notice the insult, but one day his patience evidently became exhausted. Turning around he caught the unhappy terrier by the back of the neck, carried him down the sands and into the water chest deep, put his paw on him and drowned him, and then carried him back to the dry sand and laid him out there. One crunch of his jaws would have done the deed, and more quickly, but it seemed as if Nelson had no personal animosity to the dog, or at least had suppressed it, but had concluded that the world was better wanting such a

The Superfluous Words

snarling cur.-Spectator.

TERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

tume in Green and Brown, Black and Violet-A Girl from the West-Hints for the Household.



reddish purple has accesories of smoke gray broadcloth and bands of thibet. The skirt is the usual flaring sort, well set out at the foot and lined with rustling purple taffeta, the sort that retains its frou-frou. The bodice is short and round, confined by a vest at the back and with deep tabs of gray broadcloth, outlined with the fur, extending deeply over the hips. A broad, shieldshaped vest of the same is trimmed across the top with the fur, giving the appearance of a round yoke. A thickly

gracefully fashioned, with a lovely sweeping effect at the bottom. At equal distances the skirt, which is made

up of green, is trimmed with inch-wide bands of brown, cut with the raw edges and stitched on both sides. The bodice is beautifully shaped and flares out Some Current Notes of the Modes-Cos-

smartly over the hips in short basques. There is a yoke of grayish lace overlaying green satin. The tops of the sleeves are also of lace, covered with satin, giving the appearance of tight undersleeves of the lace, while the cloth sleeve is allowed to droop considerably at the elbow. Straps of brown decorate the sleeves from wrist to top; Straps of brown extend over the shoulders of the bodice. There is a high stock of lace, with a ruche made of loops of green satin ribbon. A jaunty hat in Marie Antoinette style has a narrow brim rolling at both sides and a low, oval crown of soft tinted green satin. The trimming is directly at the back, and consists of huge choux of dull green mousseline de soie and stiff bouquets of Parma violets. One tall black plume finishes it. There is exceeding dash about this rig, while it is made still more attractive by the plump, brown-eyed girl who wears it. The colors are perfect symbols of spring, and when she tucks a bunch of fragrant violets under her dainty, dimpled chin the effect is complete.

#### Black and Violet.

A smart gown is made up of black



## ICEBOUND IN SALT LAKE.

#### .. Unexpected Happening in Water That Never Freezes

The large percentage of salt in the Great Salt Lake prevents its waters ever freezing over, and yet a curious incident was related to me of how a small pleasure steamer got icebound a dozen years ago off the east end of Antelope Island. My informant was the captain of the cattle boat that makes irregular trips back and forth to carry stock to and from this largest of the Salt Lake islands. I will give the story as nearly as possible in his own words:

"It was a curious thing that once happened to me an' Cap'n Dahls," he began, with a preliminary undoing of the knot of his soiled handkerchief. "I wa'n't much used to sailoring at the time, an' the cap'n often took me with him on short trips he made with his small steamer, the Susle. One day he got word that a boat was becalmed off North Antelope. We steamed out to see, an' found a sheep boat bound for Carrington island. There was three men on board and 200 sheep, an' they'd ben out ten days an' hed no food an' acarcely any water left. We give 'em a fair divide of the grub aboard the steamer, an' takin' 'em in tow, made our way out in the main body of the lake, where we left 'em close to Carrington. It was getting late when we started back, an' just op'site Bear River Bay we found ourselves in a stream of ice which had come down from the swollen rivers that empty into the lake hereabout. At first it was only provoking to be hindered by the broken sheets of ice, but fin'ly it got so we couldn't make no headway. The cap'n said he'd sailed around the world four times and was never icebound before an' that, too, in a lake that's too salt ever to freeze. He was actin' as engineer, and at last got so mad that he cussed and swore an' complained o' my steering.

"At last we had to give up till morning, an' then it wa'n't no better. There was no wind to break up the ice, an' it kep' closing 'bout us till we could see nauthing but it on all sides. The cap'n's temper got worse when the bread and bacon was all gone, an' he growled out: 'Ketch me ever goin' to sea again with a green hand fer crew!' I was pretty riled, an' said something back 'bout a fool cap'n who thought himself at the North Pole. We'd always ben good friends, but after that neither of us spoke more'n we's 'bliged to all that day an' the next night. When the sec-ond morning came and we saw it way still calm, we got reckless an' piled it the wood till we got up steam, an' commenced bucking ice at a great rate. We saw the glassy sheets give way to right an' left, an' fin'ly we was clear of it, so we could go right ahead. It was Sunday morning, an' the sea an' mountains looked so bright an' peaceful that I saw the pucker in the cap'n's for'ed smooth out, an' he commenced to whistle soft an ole hymn tune we both knowed. I struck in where the line repeats, an' when we'd ended up he said: 'Say, Duffy, you don't mind my havin' ben sharp with you in that blamed ice, do ye?' I up an' slapped him on the back, an, answered, hearty like: 'Cap'n Dahls, I never served under better cap'n than yourself." "

We shook hands, an' his big volce was a bit husky when he blurted out "'Say nauthing 'bout it, my boy. I'm certain sure I never hed a more able seaman than you've showed to be,' ". San Francisco Chronicle.

#### The Question of Big Sleeves.

The agitating question is again being discussed regarding the possible handoned altogether vival of the skin-tight, torturing sleeves ing to either stout or slender women. ums in outline and style, and if only this very desirable state of things sleevewards would remain in vogue for years we think no reasonable woman would ever wish for a change. It is to be deavor to keep within the limits of good taste and good sense and that they will



fon finishes the neck, while a hat with a flaring brim is of black, tossed off carelessly and made elegant by crisp bows of black satin ribbon and glittering ornaments of rhinestones. Some very stunning new things are

on for them, and nothing looks The late Charles Carleton Coffin, the more chic and dashing than a smartly author who first won fame as a war cut, perfectly finished gown, such as correspondent, was once asked the tailor gowns always are. One of the secret of his style, his graphic descrip- most fetching and wonderfully becomtions having given his letters from the ing to the brown-haired, splendidly groomed woman who wore it was of dull Prussian blue, trimmed with black soutache braid. The skirt had nine as if he were talking, and then to go breadths, each one very sharply cut to a point at the waist and exceedingly wide at the foot. The jacket is only moderately short and full of ripples at the hips. It has sharp, rolling revers, waistcoat of richly embossed black and these are cardinal virtues in the satin. With this natty gown is worn a swagger little linen shirt front, and standing collar, which, with a dashing club tie of scarlet, completes the costume.-Chicago Chronicle.

less gentle, but there was a change. He spoke to her and touched her as a mother speaks to and touches a little helpless child. There was nothing of the old passionate love in his manner, and, for the first time, she missed it and longed for it. The great tenderness had satisfied her before. She closed her eyes, and he stroked back her hair. She remembered how he used to admire it. Now there was much of pity in his touch, not sympathy, for he could by no means understand the weakness of his frail wife, but just loving, tender pity. There no longer seemed to be sympathy between them.

"He is learning to do without me; giving me up, little by little, even now." Sadie thought, and a tear dropped heavily upon the pillows. There was no bitterness in her heart, no feeling of jealousy toward the one who would sometime fill the place that used to be her own. As Mrs. Mosely had said, it was only natural and right. and she knew that the thought of such a possibility had never entered Howard's mind. She felt that he was not conscious of the change that she now saw so plainly. She pictured to herself the brightness that would one day fill the now dismal home, for that How ard would choose a bright, healthy woman, she well knew.

Emmie and Mrs. Mosely, dear?" 'No, the new room had tired me,'

she replied. "I'm sorry; I met them, and hoped they had cheered you up, until Emmie told me. I should think Mrs. Mosely just the woman to help sick folks." "Perhaps she is!"

Howard used to reason with her. now he never tried. It seemed impossible to interest her, or to take her thoughts away from herself. Yet the doctor had said that she had no really serious disease-nothing that ought not yield to treatment, but Sadie had decided otherwise. She believed all her nervous fancies to be real, and they had gone unchecked so long that she was an abject slave to them. Her will

ready for her? No, my dear, even if you had consumption, or some other awful thing, there would be no need of that. When it's only nerves and things. why there isn't one bit of sense in it. The hope has gone out of you, and you need to get it back. You've let your will dwindle away, and you need to get it stronger. 'I don't suppose you could be as strong as your Irish cook. but you can be full of life, if you will." Salie listened to all this and to much



THE OLD LIGHT IN HIS EYES. more besides. "What is the first thing to do!" she asked.

"Make up your mind." "I think I have done that." "All right, now you want sunshine,

and something to eat, and an entertaining bock. Yes, I know,"-as Sadie glanced at her well worn Bible-"but you need something else; you've spoiled that book, and made it tell you lots of things that are not so. I'll pick you out some verses, and you can take just one wee one at a time, and that's enough until your mental digestion is stronger. And I'll just send you over one of Josiah Allen's Wife's books. T\$47 are just as healthy as sunshine. seemed paralyzed, her interest in life And now, shall I get you some break- living.

front their great attractiveness. He answered that he had no other method other than to write his story naturally, over his copy and strike out every word not necessary to the sense. "Carleton's" plan embodied a principle of which many advertisers have since availed themselves. To be natural is to be sin- richly braided with black, and a tiny cere: to be concise is to be vigorouseconomics of publicity.-Philadelphia Record.

#### OLD FOLKS.

Obed Thornton of Arcade, N. Y., 18 nicely past his 102d year. He was one of twelve children and his own children were also twelve in number.

Another of the old ladies who saw Napoleon is Mrs., Augusta Manthies, who lives near Shamokin, Pa., aged 104, and who was the subject of a recent thrilling fire rescue.

John Rogers of Oakland, Cal., is 104 years old, and a veteran of 1812 on the British side. He was born in Malta.

Another person who remembers 1812 is Isabella Graverat, a Chippewa, who recently visited Detroit to give testimony in a lawsuit. She passed through the place in 1812, but her age is unknown.

Three singers are still living who took part in the first performance of "Elijah" in Birmingham, England, 50 years ago.

Recent deaths: John Swim, Delaware, Ohio, aged 103; Mrs. Hannah Cuddebach, Vermilion, same state, 105;

Louis Allard, Cohoes, N. Y., 100; Possum Steve Ross, Massillon, Ohio, estimated age, 108.

Patrick John Hinde of Norwalk, Ohio, is just past 100. Pioneer William Scott of Delphon, Ot to, is the same age, andsays he's the only Jackson-Democrat Green and Brown.

There is something to suit the proportions of the stout maiden who would



The perpendicular bands of the form. trimming are wonderfully helpful in giving the figure seeming length. This gown savors strongly of spring, with its combination of soft stem green and cinnamon brown. The material is the is soft, press the parts together and tie satin smooth broadcloth so in favor in place until cold. The article will be now. The skirt has five gores very as strong as it was before being broken.

of soft, violet-colored taffeta, finished are really frowned upon by fashion, the with a lot of dust ruffles at the bottom. excess and exaggeration of this pretty The coat is smartly fashioned in the and most comfortable style naturally favorite short-waisted mode, so becom- tending to a reaction-and a radical ing to a pretty figure. The ripples change. We think that there is not a show a lining of the violet silk. There woman living who desires to see the reis no center back seam, and the two side seams are outlined in black silk of other days. They were not dressy, cord, finished at the top with a twist. neither were they improving, or becom-The slashed voke has an under piece of gauffered chiffon in black, both back The newest creations are happy mediand front. An odd double collar of stiff black sets up about the face.

#### A Girl from the West.

From the Washington Post: It was in statuary hall one day of last week. hoped that leading modistes will en-She was a pretty girl of perhaps 18, with a certain unmistakable air of being from the west. She was all alone strongly urge their patrons to refuse and not at all embarrassed. He was a both the old style sleeves and the hideportly gentleman, with a neck that ous balloon shapes, and to elect for wrinkled under his collar at the back what is best, prettiest and most comand a head that left timber line half fortable, in spite of the fiats from official way up. She walked about gazing in- sources or flying rumors from nowhere.

terestedly at this and that. She hadn't the slightest need of a guide but he marched up to her and offered his services with a somewhat obese but perfectly killing smile. She let him make his little speeches and smile his little smile in silence. At length he said: You'll pardon my speaking to you this way, but-"

"Oh, yes, of course," she interrupted. "you do remind me so much of grandpa.'

#### Household Hints.

To make marking ink, take one drachm of nitrate of silver, one of gum arabic, one ounce of rain or distilled water, and mix until dissolved. mixed with tomatoes that are to be cooked with milk or cream will, if added first, prevent the milk from curdling. To mend a broken plaster cast, paint the broken surface over two or three times with very thick shellac varnish, and after each application burn the alcohol over the flame. When the shellac is soft, press the parts together and tie like his mother and the other one lile

#### Biggest of the Big Trees.

The largest tree in the state of California, or on the American continent, perhaps, is "Old Sequola," the titan of all the red-wood giants, which stands at an altitude of 5,300 feet above sea level, at a distance of seventeen miles from the Yosemite Valley. At present "Old Sequola" is but a blackened stump, but as it stands it is without doubt the oldest representative of the vegetable kingdom in the world. At one time, before fire and wind partially destroyed the grove of "big trees," of which it was the chief, "Old Sequoia" was more than 100 yards high, and upwards of fifty feet in diameter. At A tiny piece of bicarbonate of soda present the "stump" is 185 feet high and about forty-one feet in diameter near its charred and blackened roots. Quite a "stump," after all.

> So Informed. Saidso-Whom do your children fa-FOT.

> Herdso-I'm told the pretty one looks me.



# IN OUR TIME! The Capitalist parties are hard at work

looking for the Presidential candidate. And even the poor, starving wage slaves get excited about it, but we don't know any reason for it.

Henry Weissman is bitterly opposed to Socialist political action on independent lines. Why? Because he wants a chance to go begging from one political house of illfame to the other, begging the Capitalisa tools for the crumbs that fall from their masters' tables. Anarchism and dark con tism are queer bedfellows. Two black ened hearts in a red-painted breast !

Wanted: A single plank platform for all reformers to stand on.-Ex

We propose that the word "sit" be inserted for "stand." The platform will then read thus: "We demand that not less than two beers and one whisky be ac capted for one vote; cheaper wholesale rates, provided our Capitalist masters furnish beer and whisky counters in the voting for all reformers to sit on.' Wouldn't this make a substantial platform ?

Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd of St. Louis in forms us that he still believes that Social-ism is the right thing. As to his advocating the armory plan, he says all he wanted to accomplish was to have the City of St. Louis erect the building instead of giving private corporations the right to do se. Organised Labor is opposed to all armory and militis schemes, be they municipal or private. Municipal armories under Capitalist management are even more danger-ous to Labor than private ones.

If the 15,000,000 workers of this country were all organized into Assemblies of the Order of the Knights of Labor how completely at their mercy would the monopo listic classes be.-K. of L. Journal.

Of course! And if the 15,000,000 workers were organized into assemblies and were still as ignorant as they are to-day; and it they should not receive any other advice than that given by the Editor of the Journal the monopolistic classes would not need to fear for their monopolies. Your "'ifs'' don't amount to anything.

### RANK AND FILE.

Agitation in Worcester. rade Sanial's lecture in C. L. U. Hall, Tuesday, April 7, was a success in many ways not apparent to a casual observer. In the beginning the audience presented more new faces than are commonly present at our lectures. It was an intelligent audience, mostly without prejudices, not committed to the cause under discussion and inclined to be coel and critical. But before the end was reached the forcible character, the bright smiles and the unanswerable logic of the speaker so completely won the respect and sympathy of his hearers that he was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. The good effect can not be estimated, but it was certainly great. I regret my inability to furnish a complete report for LABOR. After the meeting many Labors were distributed and subscriptions received.

A. W. BARR. Worcester, Mass.

### The Movement in Philadelphia.

Section Philadelphia is determined to have its own English organ. We held a "fair" for that purpose this winter and realized about \$1,300. Besides, they have agreed upon the title, the Liberator. Now, ssion of \$1,200 and the title, it will, perhaps, in some time to come, be set a -going. Dieu soit what its fate will be. It is comparatively easy to start an organ, but more difficult to keep it alive. The number of comrades willing to do hard and earnest work for purely Socialist purposes is very limited. On the other hand, our workingmen, especially the German, can always be relied upon to furnish some money in an enterprise like the above-mentioned fair when there is some sort of an entertainment coupled with it, the entertainment above all. That is the secret why they can keep a magnificent institution like the Labor Lyceum in a prosperous condition, but cannot furnish more than 600 votes for the ticket of our party at any election.

GEORGE METZLER. Philadelphia, Pa.

#### The Situation in Omaha.

The following communication from an Omaha comrade may interest our readers: "I shall try to give you all the information I can in regard to what is going on here in Omaha, and the State. The Labor Congress, which is to be held here May 5, is for the purpose of laying the Socialist Platform before the people, who do not yet understand the true principles of Socialism. I am not altogether in favor of the Congress for the reason that, although many people do not know anything about Socialism, except from a Capitalistic standpoint or the monopoly conception of Socialism, I am afraid that some of our weak-kneed, soft-hearted Socialists will be willing to surrender Socialistic principles. 1, for my part, will surrender nothing. If the Congress surrenders our principles I shall, together with others, fight them to a finish, and at the same time, call a Socialist Convention. On Sunday, April 11, a State Conference will be held for the purpose of getting owe State organi-zation in shape. At the meeting of the S. L. P. here, March 29, Comrada Le Ferre of Lincoln was elected State Organizer, pro tem, and I was chosen Secretary pro tem. In regard to the newspaper, the White Slave, I hardly know what to say, neither a because . it is privat nor a party paper. It was first started by private donations from comrades as well as outsiders. It was published because we had Gen. Kelley here and, having no way of sustaining him, some comrade suggested it at a meeting, and if was carried. It was supposed to be an official organ of the Socialists of the state, but, after the first issue was out and receipts and expenditures were considered by the Section, I raised an objection to the paper as a Socialist paper, and this caused

some trouble, which resulted in the paper being turned over to Gen. Kelly-that is, I so understand it. In Omaha they nominated a full ticket. Some of the candidates were not even Socialists. I do not believe in such work and I think they will be more careful next fall. I will send a re port of the Labor Congress. J. C. ANDERSON.

bless the cause. Yours truly, REV. EMANUEL DEBL."

Socialists are not hatching any scheme; simply taking advantage of events. Like the landlady at our boarding house, who, after watching her boarders vainly trying to masticate her tough steak until she thinks our exhausted jaws need a change, asks, "'Are you ready for your dessert?' So we are watching the toilers get tired of "chewing the rag" of tariff, gold standpabulum. As fast as they show signs of exhaustion we ask, "Are you ready for your dessert-the dessert of liberty?'' We are certain that a large majority are now 'dessert, '' but we are not able at present to reach them at once. But from the vitriolic expressions of De Witt Talmage and others of his gang, the Socialists are dishing out the ''dessert'' pretty lively. Brighton, Ill. C. R. DAVIS.

### "Am I My Brother's Keeper ?"

Thus spoke the elder brother, being strong, ambitious, arrogant and selfish. The younger brother was generous, defenseless and faithful to God and man. The elder rose up in strife and slew his weaker brother. Thus for ages the panorama of the race has moved along. The strong one has thrust down the weaker. In turn the weak ones have banded together to protect themselves, while the strong have combined to despoil the weak. In the evolution of the race has been developed the tribe, the clan and the State or Nation; but still the endless strife between strong and the weak goes on. the And lo! before our eyes in this Christian(?) land there rages, even pow, a fierce, and, betimes, a deadly warfare. Those whose strength lies in their vast possessions; combine to invoke governmental power that they may subjugate and extort from all not in their "ring." Against them, feebly struggling, the toiling masses have formed organizations of various kinds, in order that they might successfully scope with the aggressor and gain their rights. We see even here in this land, where the proud banner of Altruism has been unfurled, the wealthy combine and corporation in hostile array, fighting Organized Labor. Selfish Greed against weak and helpless Toil. Individualism has given way to a collectivity. Under the achievements of inventive genius, in the shape of laborsaving machinery, the sun of individual or single-handed endeavor has set forever. Henceforth the necessity of each to join hands with the other is absolute and imperative. What, then, shall the collectivity be? One combine in hostile array against the other means conflict, waste and death. So long as each contending party measures its strength against the other of different and rival interests,, so long will human soclety live in turmoil and strife. Nothing but the coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth, wherein shall dwell justice and common equity, will end the strife. Naught but the establishment of the broad principle of universal fraternity, by the power of national authority, will terminate the warfare. Naught but the olive branch of brotherly love will bring enduring peace. Only the single colle ity of all the people, wherein the strong shall contribute to the good of all according to ability, and the weak shall be protected and provided for according to their needs, will ever end the war of contending and rival interests. Individual ownership must be superseded by the common ownership and distribution of all the bounties of nature. Then shall come the glad millenium with "Peace on earth and good will to man." C. N. COULTER. Central Lake, Mich.

#### The Difference.

When Capitalists want anything of the local or State authorities, they simply ask for it, and all hands are ready to push it through. Why? Because those Capitalists see to it that they are well represented by men who understand their business and are in sympathy with the objects of the anything they have to beg and cringe and ask for favors. Why? Because they are not represented by their own class, who understand their needs and wants and who are in sympathy with them, consequently nothing is being done for them, and what is being done is not effective. A thousand and more excuses are offered why it is thus. Who is to blame? The workingmen and many of the merchant class have not yet fully recovered from the paralizing effects of the terrible crisis which came upon us with full force in the spring of 1893, and [everybody is still waiting for the better times which were to come, and already the air is full of rumors of the shutting down of mills, half time, the reduction of wages, etc. This is the curse of Capitalism, and it will remain with us until the workingmen make up their minds that they will stand it no longer, and that means the joining of issues with the Socialist Labor party, whose motto is: Down with the Capitalist system and up with the Co-operative Commonwealth M. RUTHER. Holyoks, Mass.

to listen to my Socialistic chats. May God our National Organization. This scheme the number marked. Send complete bill difficult without an English paper. I have

was fought to a finish, and nothing what. and I will send the money to you. ever was accomplished. It seems to me Comrade L. Biddle, ex manager Los Anand Constitution of the Socialist Labor

Comrade Hoehn's letter in the issue of April 11 is just my sentiment in regard to meetings every Sunday night. They are our National Organization. I think it red hot. We have the Pops on the run and ought to be fairly understood that one State should have as much to say in regard to National matters as any other, and I fakirs. I am going to San Diego soon and think that every delegate that is sent to the National Convention ought to be instructed to act to that effect.

Party.

J. C. ANDERSON. Omaha, Neb.

# Labor Organizations.

It is generally supposed that our labor organizations are a great power, that they number millions, that many thousands of dollars are back of them. Let us see. Out of twenty million workers less than three per cent are organized. The American Federation of Labor often boasts of a million members; they have less than 250,-000. There are unions claiming a member ship of thousands that have only hundreds. This bluff is the stock in trade of the Labor fakir with the office itch. But why is it that so few of the workers belong to their trades unions? Simply because, first, the trade union as conducted on pure and simple lines can do very little for its members, and, second, the pure and simple leaders have promised so much and done so little that the workers are disgusted. On pure and simple lines alone not more than ten per cent of the workers can ever be organized. It is only on the lines of the world-wide Socialist movement that a majority of the workers will unite. The trade union which does nothing towards educating the mass of the wage workers, fails to do its duty. A trade union that collects dues and simply makes minutes at one meeting only to be approved at the next, and so on year after year, is simply a fraud, aye, worse, it is obtaining money under false pretenses. Workingmen, place your union on the lines of progress, drive out the false leaders. The working class in all the civilized world to-day are slaves; they always have been slaves to the nonproducing class. The working classes are fast finding out that they are slaves; an army of Socialists distributed in almost every industrial center in the wide world are educating the people. The results of this tremendous propaganda will bear golden fruit in the next ten years. F. G. R. GORDON.

Manchester, N. H.

#### Wages.

An intelligent man, a leader in the Labor movement, a student of Proudhon, Andrews, and other high priests of anarchy. takes advantage of his position and of his ability to say in the Federationist for March: "The wage system is all right if we could only get enough wages.'' Surely "M." knows, must know, that the term 'wages'' as used in political economy, has but one meaning, that is to say, that portion of the product of Labor retained by the laborer. The wage system, then, means, and can have no other meaning, than a system under which the laborer cannot retain the whole pro-duct of his labor. All the Anarchistic vaporizing in the world cannot alter this scientific fact. All the hatrad of Socialism, or national co-operation, cannot annul the economic fact that, under the wage system, the greater the amount of the product go-

that the object of such work is geles LABOR, reports "Your letter was neither are we forcing out tenets. We are simply to get together and "chew the read before Section Los Angeles and being rag," in order that the rank and file favorably considered a Press Committee may get disgusted and stay with the old was elected, of which I am a member. 1 parties. I am compelled to believe that hope to be able to revive Los Angeles this is the object. But I must say it is a LABOR. I think I shall succeed. The shame, and it would be more honest to stay trouble is we have so many irons in the in the old party ranks than to act in this fire at once, indeed, my whole time is taken way. Last fall Comrade H. S. Aley was up with work for our cause, and the work elected State Organizer, and I hold that he makes my life a happy one. Since the ard, free coinage and other political rubber is State Organizer yet, and therefore I call great strike I have been a free man. I am upon him to call a State Convention of the glad you have taken hold again and that Socialist Labor Party of Nebraska, and let you feel encouraged, but do not overwork us go about the State Organization in the yourself. Our co-operative enterprises are right way. Let us not be sidetracked by doing well. We have a grocery store, maready for their "change." We have the any faction. Let us stand by the Platform chine shop, carpenter shop and feed and fuel depot, and we have to men employed. How is that for a start with 10 members and

\$54 15 months ago" We are having good we propose to keep them ranning. The Counc'l of Labor is the same old lot of I will see what can be done for San Diego LABOR there. Send me a list of the Los Angeles subscribers and bills for those whose time has expired. Send a few extra copies for subscription purposes. I have Will secured seven subscribers already. local matter cost us anything and how much for ads! I will let you know how ! make out at San Diego. Our store has be come too small for Section meetings and we hold meetings at 115 1-2 N. Main street on

Comrades send their regards." Manager James, Bridgeport LABOS reports: "Our party is moving here as elsewhere. We have now a German Section with twenty-eight members. We shall make an effort to clear off all we owe the S. N. U. (which is not much now) and I hope that LABOR will soon be in position to purchase its own plant. I trust to see more started. The more the merrier. Let us hope that the new century will usher in the new civilization, and labor with the zeal that that hope should give." Agent Nathan Stahl, Boston LABOR reports: "We will make arrangements at the April Section meeting with Manager Gordon, of Manchester LABOR, to handle our local advertising business. Glad to see the price reduced."

119 1-2 S. Spring street Sunday nights.

Manager Barr, Worcester LABOR, reports 'I am gratified to receive my LABOR Friday evenings, this week and last. Continue to mail early; it is a great help. I fully expect my copy to be cut and shall not be soreheaded about it, but will continue ta do my best."

C. N. Coulter, Central Lake, Mich. writes: "Through a friend in Plymouth, Mich., I have received several copies of the paper called LABOR, published by the Socialist Newspaper Union. I am pleased with the paper and edified by its contents. Although for sometime an ardent advocate of Socialism, I had not before learned much of the Socialist Labor organization. It is marvelous, the strides that are being made in the advancement of public apinion on the lines of Socialism, through the circulation of Socialistic publications. We certainly are nearing the consummation of most glorious re-form. It behooves everyone to do everything possible for the furtherance of the cause. It seems to me that the great need of the propaganda work is the "Evangelist Colporteus.'' One going from place to place; talking to people, earnestly and wisely urging upon their attention the many able publications issued on the subject, lecturing before societies and soliciting contributions for the propaganda work could advance the cause more than in any other way. The need seems to me to be not so much good books and papers, for they are many, as to get the people to read and think. Workers of this kind need to be sent, commissioned to do the work, as of some responsirepresentatives ble organization. If your Newspaper Union could have such a representative who was capable and enthusiastically ening to Capital, the less will be retained by listed in the work, it would augment your Labor. It is difficult to see by what code subscriptions, increase your power and proof ethics, what standard of 'right' one mote the cause more than any other means is led to make the assertion quoted. If you could call to your aid. I should "the wage system is all right, " it is right delight to engage in that work and shall be glad to hear from you in reference to it. Of course, we are as yet strangers, but if portion of the product of Labor, it is right such a plan of work should seem desirable to you I should be glad to confer with you in regard to it."

already given away several books on Social. ism, and many of the people around here. mostly farmers, are asking me for a good Labor paper in English that defends the principles of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Kindly send me sample copy and terms.

Comrade A. C. Swanholm ex-manager of Council Bluffs LABOR, reports: "I have laid your letter before Comrade Bernine, and he will do, as he has always done, his best for Omaha LABOR. Regarding Council Bluff's LABOR, I will state that at present a large majority of our comrades are, and have been for a long time, umemployed, and at the present time are unable to subscribe, but I will do all in my power to start Council Bluffs LABOR as soon as we find the least show for its existence there. The Central Section of Omaha has started a little paper called the White Slave, edited by Comrade Kelly, General of the Industrial Army, and that is very popular among our comrades now, especially among the recruits of Socialism, those beginners who have not yet become class-conscious At present I am residing in Omaha and most of my time is taken up in making a living. Besides, 1 am Secretary of the Central Section and Agitation Committee of Omaha, and that takes a large part of my spare time; but, anyhow, I have worked hard for our cause across the river and have succeeded in organizing a Section there. I will in the future work just as hard for Counci Bluff's LABOR, and when we get it started I am sure we will find a comrade over there Saturday nights and agistation meetings at who will be able to take local charge of it. The Trades Unions of Omaha are divided into two factions, the boodle politicians and the Socialists, and the Central Labor Union is liable to break up at any time. Regards from Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs Comrades, and yours for victory!"

#### BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

The Perky Labor Meeting. I have been criticized for my report of the above speaker and am charged with having arrived at hasty and unjust conclusions. I am told that Socialists, opposition to all moves and reforms that are not in accord with the Socialist tactics and principles shows a bigoted and narrow state of mind that goes so far as to suggest that the Socialists' desire is to prevent any reform that will improve the condition of the workers, in order to bring about more quickly the Social revolution. This is a serious charge. Before replying to it I say that I fully understood Mr. Perky's scheme and the condition of his workpeople before I attended the meeting. At the meeting I heard Mr. Perky and came to the conclusion that, despite his generosity or the purity of his motives, his scheme and all such schemes will never benefit the workers whilst Capitalism ex-

All reforms are judged by Socialists ac cording to the view they take of the cause of man's present social-economic relationship. If, in the expression of its principles any movement denies that Capitalism is the cause of our unjust relationship, or denies the necessity of its abolition in order to establish a just relationship among ALL men it is a LIE, and at the present stage of the social revolution it is the duty of true men to guard the workers from all such 'reforms,'' because they act as a dose of opium that will but prolong the misery of themselves and their fellow wageslaves.

Furthermore, they always fail to accomplish what they propose because they ignore the laws that have produced present. conditions and thus, like a quack doctor, often dose the patient with a medicine that s worse than the disease. Let me not be misunderstood. Remember that Socialists are desirous of seeing the condition of the workers improved, for to most of us the adoption of Socialist reforms will be the only material reward for our work in the cause, and thus our self-interest would prompt us to join the forces of reform, did not our knowledge of the present system tell us that "such forces" are ready to uphold the very cause of the workers present condition, viz: The private ownrship of the land and is of produc tion, and thus to clash with the class interests of the proletariat, which demand the substitution of public for private ownership. Thus in every reform attempted by Capitalist reformers, the class interests of the Capitalist are guarded and most sacredly revered, while the class interests of the workers are trampled on and ignored, and thus all reforms to be of benefit to the workers must be instituted by a class conconscious proletariat, marching firmly along the lines of the social revolution. There are two kinds of reform, just as there are but two political parties, the one based on Capitalism, the other on Socialism. For examples of the modus operandi take the elected "reformers" of New York, including their "reform" mayor-that is "reform'' a la Capitalism. For reform that form'' a la Capitalism. For reform that is reform, take the Socialists of France and then say which is the true reform party. It may be said that this has nothing to do with Mr. Perky's actions. Let us see. Mr. Perky is a Capitalist. He wishes, so he says, to help the workers. He hires the State Organizer of Massachusetts to get up ''Labor'' meetings, at which he intro-duces a new food product guaranteed to sustain a workingman at a cost of 21-2 cents a meal. I know not what Mr. Perky said elsewhere, but at the meeting here he cents a meal. I know not what Mr. Persy said elsowhere, but at the meeting here he made the ridiculous assertion "that the trouble was not between Capital and Labor, but with our stomachs." Is this friendly but with our stomachs." Is this friendly towards the 3,000,000 tramps whom his class have cast out entirely from the means of obtaining a living? Are the workers of America to be lifted from their present environment by this kind of teaching? Ye Gods! Two and a half centin meal, and America to be lifted from their present environment by this kind (f teaching? Ye Gods! Two and a half ceit; a meal, and then-what? Why, we could then com-pete in the wage-slavery market with the heathen Chinese. I should advise Mr. Perky to take up the Kola nut; it's reported to be more wonderful than his biscuit. Tam told I should not insinuate selfish motives to Mr. Perky, he pays all expen-ses. When Mr. Perky lays adde his class interests of advertising at Labor meetings, I shall not need to; at present, facts are facts, and many a firm of Capitalists may more expenses for less advertising. How hung does the Central Labor Union expect it will take to esmancipate the wage-slaves by such lectures: And if it don't want to emancipate the wage slave, in what line of unsues is it? If yon flooded the coun-try with Perky biscuit lectures, how would it help selve the Lafer, problem? And, astir, let me sak is this the best the Cen-tral Labor Union can do? If so, isn't it time to change the name, or go into some other business? M. 4

leads the way. The strides that have been ade towards Socialism in that province and the success of its principles in their application there, have made it a universal ct lesson whose far-reaching effects have been of inestimable benefit to the popular cause everywhere. - Brisbane Worker.

In progresssive Capitalist and slave producing legislation Uncle Sam leads the Never before has the world seen such corrupt legislatures as we have in this country. We suggest that over the main entrance of each legislative hall the following words be placed: "Public Danger! -Political Pestilence! By order of Inspector of Public Health."

"RELIGION and Socialism"' was the sub ject of a very able address by the Rev. Dr. Hecht of Milwankee before the Liberal Club of that city, on the evening of March Dr. Hecht argued, and argued well, at true religion has in the main the same aim and object in view as modern Social ism, namely: The happiness of man True religion alone, he claimed, was able to solve satisfactorily the great problems of the day. The address, even in the debate which followed, was most favorably regarded -Jewish Voice.

Rabbi Spitz, the editor of the Jewish foice, has been known as a bitter enemy of the Socialists. It seems that the Social ist atmosphere in St. Louis has greatly infuenced the gentleman.

Labor supports the slums, a necessary aent of Capitalism; it sup ports the jails and penitentiaries which a filled from the slums. Labor supports the asylums and all other elee titutions, both public and synary i e, which are the outgrowths of the rible conditions of Capitalist civiliza-- the only atonement Capitalism kes for its sins, and characteristically or pay for it. Every idle wretch every pimp, be he Capitalist or pauper with the trappings of legal reility or segregated in the purileus of every thieving scoundrel, be he shier, State Treasurer or pickpocket, their revenues from the products of

Omaha, Neb

What Is the Matter, Doctor ! The Rev. Dr. Boyd has not as yet an swered our challenge of a week ago. What is the matter, doctor, are you timid? We would not do a thing to you. We belong to that part of the Christian(1) community that dislikes to see a good man go wrong. We look upon you as too good a man to intentionally Larm the class that feeds you and your pewholders. We had an idea that public contact with a Socialist debater would destroy the microbe of the malarial fever of reform that has invaded the precincts of your thinking apparatus.

Open debate with one of us might offer you the opportunity to explain how, like you, the Nazarene Tramp consorted with and encouraged the blue-coated blood letters of his day. It would allow you to explain how in all ages it has been necessary to uphold justice by force; that the application of force does not necessarily indicate the presence of fear, but where fear does dwell, there never lurk carion CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. crow. St. Louis, Mo.

Converted by "Merrie England." While inoculating Poseyville, Ind., with the new civilization by distributing "Merrie England," I tried to sell one to th editor and a preacher. They both refused to buy one. I asked them if they were aware that Socialism was a prominent question and agitating the whole world, and they acknowledged it was. I again asked if they could give a clear and honest exposition of Socialism, and they admitted they could not. I still further interrogated that if a person should call at their sanctum sanctorum and request a trathful definition of Socialism, would they not be ashamed of their inability to comply with the request? The following letter that I lately received shows there are exceptions to these dollara-line prostitutes :

WEST YORK, III., Mar. 8 '93.

Agitation in Omaha and the State Organization.

The Omaha Central Section held its regular meeting Sunday afternoon, April 12, the future, as the Labor fakirs do not like and friends were very much pleased with cil Bluffs, made a lengthy speech that was frequently applauded. He went over the I expect to have several leisure weeks soon record of the Labor fakirs in fine style and plan of having one man run the affairs of results." the people. Comrade Bresee of Council Several new members were enrolled.

Two weeks prior to the meeting held here purpose of perfecting the State Organization, 'and getting into working shape. Delegates were elected from South Omaha, Lincoln was there to represent Section! Minn."

whether we 'get enough wages' or not. If it is right for a Capitalist to take any for him to take it all, i. e., slavery is right. If slavery is right, then is "'M." doing wrong in making war on the conditions entailed by its system. He is clearly wrong

endeavor to lead innocent workers to their they can accomplish an impossible task. A power for LABOR when I return home," very little solid thinking will convince a man that, under the wage system, it matters little to him whether he retains ten cents or ten dollars per day, the ratio of profits will correspond and he will be relatively in the same position. This being true, "'M.'s" further sneers at the co-operative system are as flat as they are need-EUGENE HOUGH

Oakland, Cal.

CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE.

Communications Reported.

promise of many more in the near future. tered in the different towns." and I shall make a good canvas for subdwelt particularly upon the questionable scribers and hope to show some very good is somewhat negligent of his duties to Mil-

Manuger Gaefke, St. Paul LABOR, re-

duties better than I can. I leave St. Paul as the outlook is very promising \*

Comrade C. R. Davis writes from Poseyville, Ind: "Your esteemed favor was in any event, for if the system is not right forwarded from Brighton. I have not yet he should display his true colors and not returned home. I find times so hard that I have to stay out a long time to make a litdestruction by making them believe that the money. I will do everything in my

> Comrade W. J. Guymon, Secretary-Treasurer District No. 12 United Mine Workers, writes from Springfield, Ill: "Please send me some sample copies of your newspaper with cartoons. I have organized an Economic Club and Circulating Library, and L,desire to get'good Socialist literature among the members."

> Comrade George B. Leonard, Minneapolis, Minn., writes: "I enclose you check for which plese send 10 copies of the Socialist Album. I think we can dispose of some of them here."

Comrade F. Serrer New Haven, Conn., Manager Maycumber. Fredericksburg La-nor, reports: "No. 1 of Fredericksburg made here you may send the bills to me and at Washington Hall, where it will meet in LABOR was duly received. The comrades I will collect and send all together. If I send you addresses of people in this State Socialism in the Labor Temple. Sadelch the paper, and I send you more subscribers will you send them sample copies? How presided. Comrade John Ahles, of Coun- with subscriptions enclosed. I have the many names shall I send? I have 3,000 scat

> Comrade Otto Gundermann Milwaukee. Wis., says: "As our local correspondent wankee Labor. I am again directed to send

you items for publication. While corres-Bluffs, also spoke, as did Kelly, of Omaha. ports: "I notily you that I have turned pendent I could not attend to the duty over all our account books to Comrade regularly because my time was too much Charles G. Davidson, who will act as man o cupied otherwise, but after the elec-Sunday, April 15, it was decided that a ager until I return from the country. Com- tion we will give a good push to Milwaukee State Conference should be held for the rade Davidson can and will attend to the Labor again, and I believe we will succeed.

to-morrow, the 1th. I go to Hudson, Comrade Nic. Ehl Wadsworth, Wis., to see if I can do anything there for writes: "I requested Comrade Bilz of the Sections of Omaha and Le Fevre from Lanon. My address will be Lakeland, Cleveland, O., to give me the name of a

go d Socialist newspaper in the English Mr. C. R. Davis, Dear Sir: After read-ing "Merrie England," I am truly a So-cialist. J have many in the cause at heart that should be in no way connected with scribers, whose subscriptions expire with ple, hence to agitats amongst them is very Lincoln. The scheme was then spring to Manager Haaser, Hartford Labor, re- language. He recommended Labor. Most

# World of Labor

#### THE TRAMP.

Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! And beg for coffee and bread, And sleep at night, with shiver and cramp Like a brute in a barn or a shed ! O, life is a game in a devil's ring, Where one in a thousand wins, But death must be a jolly thing, For a skeleton always grins.

We ask for work, we ask for bread, And they manacle our feet, And march us out to the chain gang tread To work on the city street. O God, when was it crime before To make a pauper's appeal? God pity the tramp and pity the poor, What can we do but steal?

One way is open-is open to all--We can flee this horrible strife, A little powder, a little ball, Will end this nightmare life. O, welcome death, and welcome hell, Or heaven, if that may be,

He made the prince, and the tramp, as well, And he will welcome me.

Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! And beg for coffee and bread. And sleep at night, with shiver and cramp, Like a brute in a barn or shed. O, life is a game in a devil's ring,

Where one in a thousand wins, But death must be a jolly thing, For a skeleton always grins. -Sydney (Australia) Socialist.

## INTERNATIONAL.

DOWN WITH JINGOISM!

This is the Motto of the British Labor Press.

"Country or Class?" asks London Justice. And then our contemporary answers this question as follows:

'We seem to be witnessing a perfect fever of patriotic jingoism, not only in this country, but in most European nations, and in America as well. "My country, right or wrong," seems to be the prevailing sentiment in the Frenchman, the German, the Italian, the Russ and the Yankee, as well as that of the proverbially bellicose Britisher. It is not a question of safe-guarding any supreme interests, any popular rights, the National safety, or even its very existence; nor even resistance to the advances of a sterilising, numbing despotism; all of which may be urged as reasons for the maintenance of an efficient navy by Great Britain; but a blind, unreasoning, idiotic belief in the right of one's own country to supremacy, to dominance, quite oblivious of the fact that this is not really national supremacy after all, but only the domination of a class. In this connection there appears to be absolutely noth ing to choose between the various nationalities. The marauding expedition of France in Madagascar and Italy's wholly unjustifiable campaign against the Abys-sinians, are well matched by Jameson's raid and the disgraceful way in which that has been openly approved by all classes here.

This feeling is not only common to all nationalities, but it is shared by all classes. It is a common mistake to assume that it is only the rich and powerful, only monarchs and statesmen, only those who stand to win something and risk nothing by war, who are jingoes. Unfortunately this is very far from the truth. The most blatant jingo is the average work-man. Going to and from his work, in the workshop, or in the public house, he talks grandiloquently about "our" country-as if he really had a stake in it-"'our" colonies, "our" army and "our" enemies, and describes in bloodcurdling language the terrible punishment he would inflict upon any foreign invader or any of the multitudinous "rebels," as the inhabitants of an invaded country always described against whom British soldiers are called upon to fight. 'We Social-Democrats, who are not patriots, are disliked by him for that very To his mind there is an insanity in reason. our not sharing his bitter hatred of the 'foreigner' which is almost criminal. Why is this? What has the workman to be patriotic about? He has no country. His home is where his work lies; when he can no longer find work, or when he is no tonger able to do it, he is kicked out and be comes a homeless vagabond. What are the greatness' and extent of the glorious British Empire, or of any other empire, to him? He is a mere clod, part of the raw material of which this greatness is made: food for powder or food for profit as the case may be. Yet it is simple, this feeling of patriotism on the part of the workman. It has been bred and born in him Hammered into him at school, preached at him from the pulpit. thundered at him from the platform, this love of country, of his native land. "Lives there a man with soul so dead, He never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land?"'. This love of country involves hatred of all other nations, and this hatred manifests itself in approval for of the most elaborate means making war upon these other nations; the most terrible explosives, the most frightful, most diabolical, implements of de struction. And all these things are not only approved by all "respectable" people and by workingmen who may 'or may not be respectable, but they are blessed by the ministers of religion, and to deprecate their manufacture or their use is to court being regarded as a crimical or a traitor. As we have said, this feeling is shared by all classes and all nationalities, and this implies and involves a national antago-But this national antagonism is, nism. after all, not nearly so strong as the class antegonism which exists in every country Because, while national antagonisms are largely due to sentiment, the class antagonism has a material basis. Material considerations are always stronger than sentiment, as blood is thicker than water, and, as Marx says strenuously as the church would light for her thirty to Socialism. Cleanliness, too, is an item | outcome of the deputation to the Govern- Instead of increased drinking by the cathering.

thirty-ninth part of her revenue. What is so inexplicable then is the absence of class hatred and even class consciousness on the part of the British proletariat. In no country in the world is there less class feeling on the part of the working class than there is in this country, yet in no country in the world are the workers regarded with greater hatred, contempt and loathing by the plundering classes than they are in this country. Why are not the workers more bitter? That is the puzzling question. The British workmen, as class, grovel before the class which spits upon and contemns them, and smilingly kiss the boot that kicks them. Yet if love of country, with its consequent hatred of other nationalities is a sentiment to be inculcated and encouraged, loyalty to one's own class and hatred of the class which oppresses it and robs it are a thousand times more justifiable. However strong may be the hatred of Britishers by Yankees or Germans it is not nearly so strong and so bitter as the hatred felt for the workers of all lands by the class which lives and thrives by plundering them. Why should not the workers repay this hatred with hate? Why not divert that feeling of bitterness, constantly exa pressed in violent language and sometimes in violent deeds, from an imaginary enemy abroad to the real enemy at home? The foreign enemy may or may not invade our shores, but he could not very well rob us more than the Capitalist has done. Our class is forced into dens and hovels; to slave in the factories for a bare living or to starve in the streets. Servitude and starvation make up the lot of the workers from the cradle to the grave. And then they cheerfully vote into power the class which imposes this lot upon them, and gaily shoulder rifles in defense of this class and of its right to plunder. When will they recognize their real enemies, and setting class before country, as their exploiters have long since done, join hands with their fellows in all lands to make war upon the enemy of mankind-international Capitalism.

#### LONDON, ENGLAND.

Advice to Organize Good Sunday Schools.

London Justice publishes the following letter, which should be carefully read by our American friends:

We here have just received an inquiry from the Southampton Branch-as to the method adopted by us in the management of our S. D. F. Sunday School for children, and as the above is but one among many inquiries which have been received by us the committee have instructed me to obtain from you if possible a brief space in the columns of Justice in order to place before those comrades a short account of our experiences.

To those of our members who are inclined to start a Sunday School, I would first of all say that, unless you are prepared to sacrifice a deal of time and energy, the venture is almost bound to fail. In the first place, in order to insure to some extent the regular attendance of the children, it is necessary that a teacher should be in a position to attend his or her class with unvarying punctuality. This is necessary in order that a teacher, by constant contact with the scholars, may be enabled to engender a reciprocity of sympathy, which can only be done by a perfect understanding existing between them, and which understanding can only be gained by proper tact on the part of the teachers themselves. Another very successful way to ensure the attendance of children is to give them a vested interest in the school itself. What I mean is this: Organiz : periodically, and as often as you can, some form of entertainmentmagic lasterns, indoor sports, etc., which the children themselves may subscribe to in the most easy way that may suggest itself. Of course it may be possible that there will be children who cannot pay, but this fact, however, should not prevent their participation in the festivities. Parents who wished to attend these functions in order to watch the children enjoy themelves should be charge fee, which would go to help pay expenses. If you can get the children to place a penny or so upon a card, I do not doubt for a moment but they will stay until they have got their money's worth. Other or ganizations have to do this, and find it expedient; let us see if we cannot do it better than they. After having , satisfied yourself that the children are disposed to attend, the next thing to be considered is how to arrange your classes. The most convenient way for all purposes is to classify them according to their ages. If it were possible to do so, it would be well to fix the age at 8 and upwards. Children yoinger than this, I am afraid, we can do very little with. In this connection, however, you find, unfortunately, that on a Sunday afternoon especially children a little older are placed in charge of other children some years perhaps younger than themselves, which makes it imperative that wherever the elder ones go the others must follow. Thus you have the babies to reckon with. the With such a contingency it is necessary for women teachers to be on hand. Lessons so-called should, for the most part, take the form of conversation between teacher and pupil, as any attempt on the part of the former; to approach insistance, would end in driving the children away, seeing that there is no compulsory attendance. and the ordinary means adopted by day school teachers to enforce discipline is quite outside the province of Socialist Sunday School members. Subjects to be taught must be compatible with the age of the child, and simplicity of language the first object considered. Many ideas inculcated into the mind have in the first place to be removed. Through verse and prose the children are persuaded into be-Heving, and acting up to such axioms as "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." This cort of nonsense must at any cost be eliminated. for nearly all the morals to be drawn from the text-books at school are similar to that quoted. Truthfulness in all its bearings, and its possible applicability to every day life, should be considered, with bread inferences as to its relationship machinery. It was decided to await the of those employed on shifts to eight.

nine articles; she would rather of vast importance to children. Once surrender the whole of them than a create a desire for personal cleanliness, and the desire will extend itself in other ways. A disquisition on simple, natural laws among the elder scholars is eminently desirable, and, although Mrs. Grundy may be shocked at such a proposal, it is quite obvious that this is a phase of the children's training, which, although almost entirely ignored, is one that should be most closely regarded. Natural history, if not of too orthodox a character, would also be very interesting if a real effort was put forth to make it so. If it is unavoidable that very young children must attend, arrange it so that they may have a room to themselves in company with a teacher whose affinity for children is unmistakable. No doubt some enthusiastic comrade in the branch could be persuaded to write a fairy tale with a distinctly socialistic flavor suitable for the very young, with a title say, as the 'Bad Giant Capitalism and the Good Fairy Social-Democracy." In order that these or other kindred suggestions might be carried into effect it is quite essential that the branch should have a suitable hall in which to do their work. To crowd children into a small room will have a depressing effect, and do them more harm than good. piano or musical instrument of A some kind must be at their disposal in order to accompany the children while singing. Singing is one of the greatest attractions for children and must not on any account be forgotten. Make the most of it. If you have any children in the school who show any capacity for singing or reciting, by all means give them a chance. Along these lines it has been the object of the Kingsland branch to work, and up to the present, although we have been at it but a short time, the result so far has turned out very satisfactory. Last Sunday we gave our magic lantern its first trial, and succeeded in securing the attendance of about 100 children. I may add that this departure in our propa ganda has been the means of consolidat ing the opposition of our friends the enemy, so that we now know just exactly where we are. Trusting that you will have space for this somewhat long letter, which has been prompted by the many inquiries received. Yours fraternally,

MARY MOORE, Secretary of Folks' Hall Sunday School.

The International Labor Congress. The various committees which have been appointed to carry on the detail work of or-

ganizing the forth-coming Congress are settling down to their duties in a businesslike fashion, reports Justice. There appears now no doubt whatever as to the complete success of the Congress, which will undoubtedly be the largest and most representative ever held. The international complications of monarchs and statesmen give an additional importance to this great representative gathering of delegates from the workers of the whole world. It is, indeed, significant that while princes, politicians, priests and plutocrats are stirring up strife the organized workers of the various nationalities should be doing their best to bring about an international understanding among the whole of their class the wide world over.

Secret Alliances of Capitalist Governments.

Meanwhile we have drifted into the Triple Alliance, owing to our secret engagements with Italy, of which we spoke long ago. That alliance now consists, to all intents and purposes, of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Great Britain. Of course we common Englishmen are not allowed a say in the matter. We are only the mob, to be kicked about and made to pay, as an old earl with a deadly disease preying upon him, and a cheeky young Curzon with the wind in his head, think proper. It is monstrous, indeed, that we should be tied at this critical moment in our history to the young madman who is at the head of affairs in Germany, when he is engaged in repressing freedom throughout the Fatherland, and in Saxony the vote is actually being taken away from the peo-Are we to be allied by Lord Salisbury ple. and Mr. Curzon, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain to reaction and repression of that kind? Evidently we are. The "monarchic international," the gang of crowned heads in Capitalist pay, have its own way at the expense of the people of Europe and we are to help its members to keep down their subjects as they did at the end of the last century and in 1848. Instead of forming a league to resist the coming barbarism of Russia we have entered a league to head back the coming democracy of Europe.

ment, in the hope that some solution may be found other than the wholesale dismissals that are threatened.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

Hard-Earned Wages. An old church in Belgium decided to re. pair its properties, and employed an artist to touch up a large painting. Upon presenting his bill, the committee in charge refused payment, unless the details were specified, whereupon he furnished the items as follows:

To correct the ten commandments, \$ 5 12 Embellishing Pontius Pilate and putting new ribbon on his bonnet ...... 3 02

Putting new tail on the rooster of St. Poter and mending his comb...... 2 20 Repluming and gilding left wing of 5 18

priest and putting carmine on his cheek ..... 5 02 Renewing heaven and adjusting the

stars and cleaning up the moon .... 7 14 Touching up purgatory and restoring lost souls..... .....

Brightening up the flames of hell, putting new tail on the devil, mending his left hoof and doing several

odd jobs for the damned ...... Rebordering the robes of Herod and 7 17 adjusting his wig..... Taking the spots off the son of To-

1 20 one shoe on him ..... 1 70 ..... Putting earrings in Sarah's ears..... 1 71 Putting a new stone in Daniel's sling.

enlarging the head of Goliath and extending Baul's legs. ..... 6.13 Decorating Noah's ark and putting a head on Shem ..... 4.3 ..... Mending the shirt of the prodigal son

3 39 and cleaning his ear..... 

#### BERLIN, GERMANY.

General German Trades Union Con-gress on May 4.

The Congress of the Trade Unions of Ger-

ing class.

organizations which may not, in their own power, be in a position to sustain themselves.

For a more systematic agitation among the workers for organization by the appointment of organizers and lecturers of both sexes.

The issuance of an official journal upon do bye and bye, as what must be done now.

For the organization of the hotel, res

For the organization of clerks. To obtain and issue statistics relative to

To recommend that the trade papers be

ssue an official journal

CAPITALIST BLOSSOMS.

workmen, the result has been that the only

drink-shop in the place has had to give up

business, its place being taken by a tea

shop, where only moderate quantities of spirits can be obtained. 'Saint Monday' is almost a thing of the past. The older

people, as a rule, employ their leisure time

in tilling their plot of land, which they

formerly let on lease. The younger one

have taken to reading. An orchestral and

vocal union has been established, of which

thirty-six factory operatives are members.

Between 400 and 500 operatives regularly attend lectures got up by the local priest.

Such things were impossible under the old

twelve-hour system; for there is only one

recreation for exhausted workers, and that

is spirit-drinking, which quickly stimulates

PRAGUE, AUSTRIA.

The Rapid Growth of the Austrian

Lobor Party. The Austrian Socialist Congress was held

at Prague. There was a great concourse of

delegates, proving the enormous expan-

sion of Socialism in Austria. On motion

of the Austrian Socialist leader, Dr. Victor

Adler, it was agreed that the Socialist

Party committee should henceforth include

representatives of all the Austrian people,

Germans, Poles and even Slavonians and

Italians. Herr Molkenbuhr, a member of

the German Reichstag, representing Ham-

burg, told the Congress of Socialists that

Germany rejoiced in the progress of the

party in Austria and promised that all

practical support should be given to them.

DRESDEN, GERMANY.

The Social Welfare in Saxony.

discussed a plan of action in opposition to

the new electoral franchise law, which de-

prives the masses of their voting power in

the Saxon Unterhause. A minority in the

Congress advocated a resolution that the

Socialist deputies in the Unterhaus make a

demonstration against the law by im

mediately resigning their membership in

that body and refusing to contest the vacant

seats for re-election under the restricted

franchise. The majority, however, de-

NATIONAL.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Labor. The newspaper editors and reporters of

Sanderson is president, and Sheridan

WORCESTER, MASS.

Direct Legislation.

municipal lighting plant, as it would in-

fringe the privileges of corporations. How

can these conditions be overcome? Many

plans of governmental reforms are pro-

posed, which recommend themselves in

greater or less degree, but the adoption of

any or all of them depends on the com-

bined intelligence of the people, and no doubt exists in my mind as to the not far distant realization of

that which will best stand the test of

scientific analysis, showing as its logical

results the nearest approach to justice,

equality of opportunity and guaranteeing

to each the full value of their product. The

particular question upon which I desire to

lay emphasis is not so much what we will

See, there is a tree; at the top is the prize

we crave; at the foot is agitation.

Next comes State Legislatures, and on

these lower branches are scattered

various fruits, such as sectional-ism, race and religious prejudices.

bloody shirts and tariff dialogues which

divert the attention of those on the ground

from the State constitutions, which so sadly

Law says. Adams must not build its

Webster, secretary, of this new union.

The Saxon Socialists who met at Dresden

their energies."

Modern Civilization Binstrated. Cleveland Building Trades are talking eight hours.

Engene V. Debs will speak at Concordin. Park, St. Louis, on Sunday, May 3.

The London Labor organizations are preparing for a grand May Day demonstration.

St. Louis Socialists hold an eight-hour demonstration on May 1 at Concordia Turner Hall.

The Buffalo street car strike has been a failure, most of the men having refused to join the strikers.

Five hundred miners of the United Coal Company in Colorado strike for 15 per cash increase in wages.

Great Britain, France and Germany keep on hand 20, 342 cannons ready for slanghter when the bugie calls to war.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican in drawing out a good deal of editorial tweedle-twadle upon the miseries of the times.

It is characteristic of the Capitalistic press that it has never yet mentioned the recent victory of the railroad employes of Switzerland.

Missouri boasts of the largest single, pen itentiary in the world, and the people of the State are taxed \$375,000 annually to BE its cells.

Six men were killed in an explosion in Senator Thomas H. Carter's gold mine, near Butte, Mont. Human life is cheme now-a-days.

An appeal to the working people of Lin bon, Portugal, for the celebration of May 1, has been published by the Socialist and Labor leaders of that city.

A committee of the Social-Democratic Federation of England went before the London School Board and argued in favor of free maintenance of the school children.

F. A. Kennedy, editor of the Omaha Western Laborer, is accused of levying political blackmail, aggregating \$111, upon several local candidates in the recent clos-

On request of the Cigarmakers' Interna tional Union, the A. F. of L. Executive Council has endorsed the boycott on the cigars of Hetterman Bros. and Eitel & Cassebohn, Louisville, Ky.

La Union Social is the name of a new society organized in Malaga, Spain, for the purpose of popular education. The union accepted the programme of the "Particle Obrero" (Labor Party of Spain).

The Social Democratic Federation of Reading, England, has issued a manifeste against the rigid and brutalizing application and enforcement of the Poor Laws and demanded radical reforms in this direction.

The National Committee of the Spanish Labor Party and the Central Committee of the United Printing Trades of Madrid are making preparations for a grand intern tional eight-hour demonstration on May L.

Ives Guyot, the French author, has published a book on "Labor, Socialism and Strikes." The book is an attack on Trades Unionism and Socialism and defends the old Capitalist song, "Free Play of Economic Forces."

According to reports received from Berlin, Brussels, Paris, Rome and View this year's May Day demonstration will be a grand appeal to the world for interma-tional peace, a strong protest against. Capitalist jingoism.

Milwaukee millers have formed a compact need both pruning and grafting. Next by which all the higher grades of wheat to above this is the National Co-gress, sur- be used in the mills of Milwaukee are now purchased of the dealers by one man, who is a joint agent for a'l the mills in the city. The people will have to pay for this ''1 sgmlation.

many will be held in Berlin, May 4, 1896. Among the propositions submitted for coning: A better celebration of Labor Day. earners. An employers' liability law. the wood industry.

the sweating system.

funds, and the discontinuing of the official

unions of Germany.

For the creation of a strike fund to help

For the General Commission to issue pamphlets on the following subjects : "The the Trade Unions Towards the Political

tion

taurant and saloon employes.

discontinued and one general trade union paper be issued daily.

cided to test the sense of the constituencie upon the new system at the next election. sideration of the Congress are the follow-A demand upon the Government for the right of organization among the wage-Joining the Ranks of Organized The abolition of the sweating system in St. Louis are joining the ranks of Organized Agitation among the female workers and Labor. Newspaper Writers' Union No. 2 has received its charter under the Interthe abolition of home, or housework and national Typographical Union, and Or-The abolition of the general commission ganized Labor and its friends have been (executive officers) because of lack of requested to refuse information to reporter who can not show a union card. Albert E.

paper for the same reason, The establishment of a cohesive and aggressive movement among the trade

For a thorough organization of the work-

Aims of Trade Unions, " "The Attitude of Parties,'' 'The Present Wage Struggle,'' ''A Legal Right to Organize.'' Another on "The Laws Restricting the Right to

Organize." more general lines for trade union agita-

the wages and the unemployed.

#### PARIS, FRANCE.

#### Various Labor Notes.

Perhaps the most important news of the week from France is the judgment in what will be the historical case of Resseguier, of Carmany, against Jaures and two advanced journals, an action instituted on account of the support given by them to the glassworkers in the great lock-out of last autumn. The court has upheld the right of intervention and has consequently nonsuited the plaintiff and condemned him to pay all costs: What sadly degenerate Socialistic times the philanthropic M. Resseguier is compelled to live in !

The quarter century celebration of the proclamation of the Commune has been well observed by the various Labor parties in France. Commemorative meetings have also been held in Germany and elsewhere.

Deputy Vaillant proposed an amendment to the project of the 1900 exhibition providing for, among other things, the eighthour work-day, a weekly day of rest, and union rates of wages for the workmen engaged in this undertaking. Jules Guesde intervened in the debate and rallied the Government on account of its hesitation. The everlasting stalking-horse of foreign competition, he pointed out, could not apply in this case; but the majority was obdurate, and, while allowing the day of rest, threw out the eight-hours day by 308 to 150 votes.

Seven or eight bundred match-makers employed in the Government factories at Pantin and Aubervilliers met a few days age in Paris to decide upon the attitude to Eighteen months ago I determined to try be adopted by them in view of the intro- and reduce the hours of those duction of the new American labor saving working by the day to nine and

languages.

That the organized workers make a demand for the recognition of May 1 as a holiday.

Many other questions of more or less importance are to be considered.

Congress of Commercial Employes The commercial employes affiliated with the Socialists met in Congress in Berlin. Their speakers were chiefly clerks in Berlin commercial houses who held that their class furnished the best proof of the condition of things which was supporting the Socialist party. A new organization of young merchants seemed to be represented, and the speakers urged those of that class to join the Socialists or prepare for extinction. A Hamburg delegate resented this. He declared that he represented a body of young merchants and said that he would not have taken any part in the proceedings if he had known that he was expected to assist in a Socialist Congress. He seemed to be the only anti-Socialist delegate present.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

A society For Promoting Industry and Trade.

The "Society for Promoting Industry and Trade in Russia'' has addressed questions to a number of employers, large and small, asking for their views on the subject of a legal restriction of working hours, and many of them have declared themselves favorable to such regulation, among them Dr. Stulchinsky, the manager of the paper mill at Dobrush, in the Province of Moghilev, where an experimental reduction of the working hours from twelve to eight was made in May, 1894. The following is an extract from Dr. Stulchinsky's letter with regard to the working of this experiment during the past year and a half been managing Prince Paskievitch Smill

for twenty years. The nature gof the business requires that the work be \carried on day and night. Up to May, 1804, the length of the shifts was twelve hours.

rounded by boughs laden with silver planks; income tax bills, anti-monopoly laws that won't work, pensions and bounties. Unquestionably this fruit is superior to none at all, orto that on the lower limbs, but the picking is delegated to a few, and they seem

not inclined to throw down overmuch of the best. There, zealously guarded by those in power, is the National Constitution, which must be amended before any material advance can be made toward the next level, which is a veritable platform capable of supporting all within reaching distance of the perfect fruit; but upon that platform which is called direct legislation, we can not stand until we have first acquired possession of the lower branches and, by amending the constitutions, made it legal. This done we find ourselves in a position to choose. All that the tree brings forth is within reach. There are protection plums especially for manufacturers, free-trade radishes solely for job-bers, free land is there and prohibition and regulation of liquor traffic with temptation removed. There, too, is the fairest and most perfect fruit ripe for picking-common ownership of the means of production and distribution-with guarantee of full value for labor expended. free and compulsory education made accessible to all, pensions for young, old and infirm, physical health and comfort and mental development. Who would turn back, to that worm-eaten fruit be low? What the majority choose is theirs. The money power is broken, monopoly of every kind, instead of being a burden, may now be a blessing. Individual devel opment may then be general, whereas now it is rare. Truth, Justice and Equity will reign instead of boodle and corruption, and the race will have advanced from the last form of slavery into the fullness of free-A. W. BASS.

A monster demonstration in favor of International Peace will be held in Hyde Park during the International Labor Congress, on Sunday, July 27. Representatives of the Socialist parties and Organized Labor in general of all countries will address the

dom.

The printers of La Coruna, Spain, have lost their strike for shorter hours and better pay. According to the report of Las Socialista a number of notorious blacklegs of national reputation took the places of the strikers, and thereby defeated their colleagues.

M. Jean Jaures, the Socialist leader of 'armaux, has caused a sensation by his recent speech on "Progressive Income Tax" in the French Chamber of Deputies. M. Leon Say defended the millionaires, bot Jaures got the best of him. La Petito Republique published Jaures' speech in full.

Competition reigns supreme. Gov. Mc-Graw of Washington has ordered out a por tion of the State militia because of the risting and threatened serious trouble between Washington and Oregon fishermen at IIwaco, on the Columbia River. Competition is the soul of business, you know-very often the soul of legalized robbery.

Senor Pi y Margall, the renowned Repablican leader of Spain, has published an article in El Nuevo Regi en, setting forth the necessity of the "Partido forth the necessity of the Obrero'! (Labor Party of Spain) taking an active part in all public elections and heartily indorsing the action of said party in connection with the recent parliamentary elections.

K, S. Fisher, President of the Omahas entral Latior Union: James Vogan, Populist, and E. M. Hif, Republican, of the Typographical Union; F. A. Kennedy, Populist, editor Western Laborer; John G. Kuhn, Republican, Representative Third District, and T. C. Kelsey, Populat, Chairman County Central Committee, have been denounced by the Omaha "White Slave, "! edited by Gen. Kelly, of Industrial Army funie, as "labor fakirs and political black mailers, who sell their fellows on the block for what they will bring."-

#### CURRENT SOCIAL DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Family of Senator Gray-How Conresaman Blicks Won His Bride-The Spinner Statue Is Ready for Unveiling -Harrison's Portrait.



likely that a new senator would bring his family to town so late in the season as this, so there is little chance of Senator Gray having any company for this term. The family of the senator live just opposite to the home of Secretary Carlisle, and are not keeping house, but boarding this There are two girls out in society this winter, Miss Emily and Miss Ann. Both are sweet and attractive girls and blessed with good looks. The oldest son, Andrew, is a young lawyer in Wilmington. Charles, the second son, is at Princeton, while the youngest boy, George, is at St. Paul's school Mrs. Gray goes out in society a great deal, being fond of company, while the young ladies are most popular and receive much attention at the capital.

Congressman Joslah D. Hicks, of the twentieth district of Pennsylvania, is living here in town at Willlard's hotel. Mr. Hicks is a very popular man and the fight for his renomination is going on now in his section and is stirring up quite a bit of excitement. Mrs. Hicks. who was a Maryland girl, having been born in Frederick county, in that state is a handsome woman with dark hair. brown eyes and a clear, rich complex-She met Mr. Hicks at Tyrone lon. where she was visiting at a friend's. Walking down the street her attention was attracted by a gentleman who gazed at her in a peculiar manner, and a few days later she received a note, unsigned, from some one who requested her to correspond. To this communication she paid no attention till one day, on happening to mention the fact to a friend, she was advised to write to the address given and inform the party that, if they wished to communicate with her, they must make themselves This reply brought to light known. that the unknown admirer was Mr. Hicks, who was then a prominent and rising young lawyer of the place. Mr. Hicks was afflicted with a case of

love at first sight and his courtship ended in a happy marriage in 1876. After living at Tyrone for seven years Mr. Hicks moved his family to Altoona which is his present home. There are



MISS EMILY GRAY. four children in the family, Mr. Hicks, who was a widower, being the father of a married daughter, Mrs. Cadle, and a son, young William Hicks, who is an editor at Altoona, and also attends to

WASHINGTON GOSSIP. in the government department, a thing CLUBS FOR WOMEN. feminine touch and air to this apartwhich undoubtedly led to the greater ease with which women are enabled to enter the business world now than they

could possibly have done years ago. The civil war was the event which led to the employment of women, for the drafting of the men took so many clerks out of the departments that there was a need of necessary hands to do the work-a work which has become an enormous labor-as the issuing of "greenbacks" under Secretary Chase had been begun and the money must be gotten out in time to pay off the So he suggested to the secretroops. tary that women be put to work at cutting, the paper sheets apart. Chase said that no woman was strong enough to handle the big shears, but Spinner found a big brawny Scotch girl whose name was Jennie Douglass, and who handled the paper with dexterity. This was in the summer of 1862, and on October 9 of the same year a batch of seven or more ladies were appointed, among them being Miss Elizabeth Stoner, who held her position from that time till two years ago. Miss Stoner is now president of the association crecting the statue.

The fact that he was the means of placing women in a position in which they could help themselves was a great source of satisfaction to Spinner, who often remarked that "having been in-



JOSIAH DUANE HICKS. strumental in introducing women into the employment of the offices of the government gave me more satisfaction than all the other deeds of my life." He was an earnest advocate of woman's rights, and over his signature in a paper published in the Home magazine declared that the laws of most of the states regarded "woman but as a chattel," and that he had done all in his power while in congress to uphold her dignity. He voted twice for a woman to be chaplain of the house of representatives and on all occasions was the faithful champion of the fair sex.

The portrait of General Harrison, recently added to the White House collection, is considered one of the best works ever done by the veteran artist, Eastman Johnson. The gray, cold background is peculiar, yet the effect is strikingly successful, so pallid and colorless is the face of the ex-president.

It has just come to light that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, is a musical composer and that several of his sentimental ballads have been published here under a nom de plume. Speaking of ballads I never pass by the Carlisle residence, but what a hand organ or street plano is standing out in front of the home of the secretary of the treasury, and usually the dulcet sounds of "My Old Kentucky Home" are wafted across the street. This tact on the part of the street musician evidently pays well, to judge from the profound bows and extensive hand flourishes that follow the arrival of the paper with the pennies thrown from the second-story windows.

The last time I saw Mrs. Carlisle she had just purchased a lot of diamond back terrapin, and her door step was all covered with the shiny wet moss that dripped from the terrapin. She es all this was going out to Mrs. Harmon's to the cabinet than those of the best women's restaudinner, and didn't need the terrapin one rants; or a "regular" dinner for \$1, bit. many came to the door to sell such There is a cheerful, open fireplace in things, and tell such pitiful stories. I the dining room, with a quaint hangsaid: "May be you are imposed upon. they understand your kindness to everybody." It was like a flash of heat lightening, the expression that followed the kind, tender look on Mrs. Carlisie's She straightened up firmly and face. exclaimed: "Me imposed upon! No, indeed! I never was imposed upon in my life." Her Scotch ancestry certainly reigns supreme above her American

ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Growth and Advantages of the Ladies. Club-The Town and Country Club, a New Venture - A Club-House for Women Students.

### New York Letter.

HE first woman's club in America was founded in 1889, when a small house was taken in New York, on Lexington avenue, below Twenty-ninth street, and established on no community of interest in art or, business,

but merely as a quiet place intended exclusively for the use of women. The New York Ladies' Club was modeled after the Alexandrine Club in London, of which the Princess of Wales is a patroness. The city members found it convenient to use for summer headquarters when their families removed to the country. Out-of-town members found It agreeable to have a local habitation when shopping tours or the season of opera brought them to town.

Soon the small house was outgrown, and the present home taken-what is known as the old Livingston Place, No. 28 East Twenty-second street. Still larger quarters are now found desirable.

The number of members is limited to five hundred. This number has not yet been reached. Anyone may join the club who is personally known to three members, and whose application is made in writing by either herself or a member proposing her. Dues are \$30 for resident members, the initiation fee is \$20. For out-of-town members there is no initiation fee. Men are only received below in the receiving-room and library. No man. it is said, has ever reached the sacred upper precincts except the physician and the plummer. Among the members of the Ladies'

Club are Mrs. J. K. Van Renssalaer. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mrs. F. Gordon Brown, Miss Louise live in hall bedrooms in New York, A

ter of the artist, Mr. Frank B. Carpenter, is the manager of the Town and Country Club, and her own artistic sense has found delightful corners, and utilized well the possibilities for decorative effects all over the house.

It is a private venture. The club has no other object than the convenience of its members. That it supplies a want in the lives of many women, in town and out, is evinced by the growing membership, which already is large. Among the ladies belonging to the club are Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones, Mrs. Ignatius R. Grosamann, Mrs. Henry Villard, and Mrs. Emerson Opdycke, of New York; Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Dean Sage and Mrs. Erastus Corning, of Albany.

Members have no financial responsi bility other than the yearly fee of \$5, without initiation fee. The charges for bedrooms are from 75 cents to \$2 a night. Table d'hote dinner, in the perfectly appointed dining room, is served to members for 75 cents, and breakfast and luncheon for 40 cents. Tea is served in the drawing room at 4. The time limit for members may be one or two weeks.

Mrs. Ives was the chief executive officer of the New York woman's board for the world's fair. She is a graduate of Rutger's Female College and a journalist of ability.

History furnishes us no record of the equirements in classic times of a host of professional women-doctors of law and divinity and medicine, students in art and music. In New York city alone there are 10,000 professional women with requirements, in a domestic way, for which a hundred women's club. houses could not provide. There are 9.200 women students who must have entirely respectable and comfortable temporary homes and wholesome food. It would be impossible for a woman to live at an hotel, even if there were no consideration of expense. Boardinghouses offer no attractions to the majority of women.

It is this-large class of women whose domestic wants have never yet been considered. They can afford to pay an average of \$12 a week for living. Girl students average \$10 a week, and



Howland, president of the Morristown Golf Club; Mrs. H. Austin Flagg, Morristown; Mrs. A. T. Sackett and Mrs. E Oliver Cromwell, of Rye; and Mrs. Q. Garretson, of Morris Plains,

Afternoon tea is served free every had to send her colored servant off to day to members and their guests. In any idea of charity or dependence, and change a bill so she could pay the huck- the dining room, luncheon and dinner at a minimum rate of \$10 a week, is

McAllister, of New York city; Miss few homes of one sort or another are provided, wholly inadequate to supply the demand; and the best of these, semi-charitable in character and offered with innumerable restrictions.

with a feeble attempt at a smile. "Not at all," said the spectacled man To afford a home with modern conveniences and many luxuries, without "I belong to a philanthropic society and am trying to live up to its leading principle." are served a la carte, at rates a triffe less the object of the Woman's Building

usual .apartment house prices, will amout to \$66,000. The topantry is cecured before staring, and that at such figures as will render this apartment house for women overrun with applicants

Miss Janet C. Lewis, a young West ern woman, and an artist, is the chief promoter of the scheme. She has for three years given to it her time and profession. Mr. Theodore Sutro is the counsel and temporary treasurer. Innumerable women of wealth, whose experience has taught them the requirements of students and professional women, are interested in the promotion of the plan, which had its indeption. perhaps, in a plan of Mrs. Candace Wheeler, the artist, to provide a similar lodging place for poor students under certain conditions of espionage and charity. Miss Lewis, with perceptions of the requirements of self-respecting professional women made fine by experience, converted Mrs. Wheeler and other women of influence to her beliefs, and found practical ways at hand for their furtherance. It needs only the understanding of honest men and women who are only looking for a sure and reasonable return on their investment; to make many such houses practicable, for both men and women. Simultancously,, indeed, with the Woman's Apartment House, Mr. S. B. Mills will begin a similar experiment, on Bleek-

er street, for men. Both are bound to

be financial and sociological successes.

THE NEWSPAPER BORROWER.

He Comes Across a Philanthropic Indi-

looking man with gold-bowed specta-

cles got on a car the other morning.

He had a Morning Express in his hand.

He took off his glasses and wiped them,

as all spectacled men have to do when

going from a cold to a warmer atmos-phers, and was just taking his paper

sitting near him reached over and said:

"Land me that newspaper, will you?"

The mild-looking man appeared sur-

prised. Evidently he did not know the

would-be borrower, and was a little taken aback by his nerve. He was

"I was going to read it myself," he

said, "but as you seem to need to read

newspapers more than I do, I'll lend

The borrower took it without even saying "Thank you." The spectacled

man leaned back with an expression of

"Say," he said. "would you like to

have that paper sent to you regularly?

If you would, I'll step into the office

and pay for a year's subscription for

not object to having it given to me.'

man. "By the way, have you any tick-

ets for the theater tonight?"

"Why, you are very kind," said the

"I thought not," said the spectacled

"No," was the reply, "I seldom go

"I was sure of it. I'll step in and

"Oh, don't mention it. And while I

think of it, can't I order a couple of

"Exactly. Your grocery bill is un-

paid, too, isn't it? I'll go around and

'I really' don't understand, sir-".

"No, of course you don't. But won't

you accompany me to the tailor's and

let me buy you a new suit of clothes?"

By this time the sponger began-to see

"You're trying to guy me," he said,

buy a couple of orchestra seats for you

"I usually borrow it, but I would

equal to the occasion, however.

it to you."

you.

other.

to theaters."

if you like."

"Why, I'm sure-"

tons of coal for you?"

"I'm about out-"

settle it for you tonight."

the drift of the conversation.

amused disgust.

to read, when a man who was

vidual Who Disgusts Him. From the Buffalo Express: A mild

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he' says is worthy

attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength. "I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsapa-

rilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

# Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, es pecially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabine, Ohio,



Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills easy in effect. 25 cents.



IS science that will produce a full growth of hair on baid heads. A purely vege table compound, marvelous in its effects—the result of the most recent scientific discoveries relating to diseases of the scalp and hair. A permanent cure for Dandruff, Falling of the Hair, Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color Eczema of the Head, and kindred diseases Absolutely guaranteed. Affidavits and testi monials free, For sale by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle or sent on receipt of price. KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO.

Guthric, Okla



"Dialect pictures" is what calls posters, -Boston Transcript. is what one cynia

his father's business in the absence of the latter in Washington. Mrs. Hicks takes a deep interest in her husband's political career, and at the time when the nominating convention met in Bedford, which is about forty miles from her home, she drove in a buggy, accompanied by her little son, all of the distance, starting at 2 in the morning, and, on account of the bad roads, not reaching her destination till 11, but still in time to infuse some of her courage into her husband, who was almost worn'out with his labors. Mrs. Hicks is also an earnest advocate of 'woman's rights, and her husband is fully in sympathy with her wishes on that point. . Her two children, a boy and a girl, are not with their mother, Cora, who is just about to make her debut, being at school, and the boy, Charles, is at home in Altoona

The steps taken in congress toward the erection of a statue to General Spinner will lead to a speedy settlement of question, and it will not be iong before the matter will be decided and the work placed in position. The Spinner statue is of heroic size and was exeated by the sculptor; Henry Ellicott. of this city, the same artist who made the Hancock statue, which is to be soon ed in position. The likeness is striking and the attitude an easy. atural one, with the right hand thrust into the folds of the long coat, while a pe is carelessly thrown around the The left hand rests on a'small nite pedestal and has beneath it The work has been completed 41. r mome time, but it was not placed in because it was necessary to rait the action of congress, and also ause the needed "sinews of war" were t on hand with which to finish the staking. The expense of the monat to Spinner has been borne en by women, many prominent is having formed an association for at purpose shortly after Spinner's ath a few years ago. It will not government a penny, for the ve all been raised by individual ns, most of them from statue is regarded by ute of gratitude for his



known to be one of the finest, thriftlest housekeepers in Washington, and is as broad and charitable as the day is long; only she "won't be imposed upon."

A Confession from Boston. After all, nothing draws such a magnificent crowd in this town as an athof the operatic artists nor the acting of the magnetic power of athletic sports. They top the whole list .-- Boston Herald.

Has Neck Enough. A Cleveland woman whose riches are of recent origin saw and heard Miss Yaw recently, and noted her unusual columnar development. "There," she said in widely audible triumph; "my Felicia's neck is just as long; she'd by a prevalence of dull blues and reds over from their brains after the rent in the decorations of the rooms. At ishment of their brains after the rent the placing of women "Well, does she?" "No-o, not yet, but she's got the neck; she's got the neck."

.She said it made her tired so luncheon and breakfast for 50 cents.



JANET C. LEWIS ing clock beside it, and an old-fashioned buffet. Candles, shaded with pink, are lighted for dinner.

On the same floor with the dining room is the drawing room, furnished, by no means ostentatiously, in empire effect of white and gold. An enormous white bear skin adorns the floor. Above are the bath and bedrooms, some of the latter daintily modern in furnishings, and others showing more awkward medleys of old-fashioned bedsteads and modern tables or chairs There are in all seven bedrooms, each with its own color-motive. The time limit for guests at the club is two weeks.

The Town and County Club, No. 12 East Twenty-second street, New York, letic show. Not even the sweet notes is a new claimant for honors in wom en's club life. Throughout the whole the dramatic stars can compete with house-a fine old mansion, with the whole of the parlor floor taken up by the parlors and dining room-there is better effort at decorative effect than is attempted at the Ladies' Club. - A

the Moorish, is given by a great arch quite across the center of the long rooms, and supported by marble col-

Stock Company. This company was organized just previous to the beginning of the present financial depression. when an option was taken on four lots. one hundred feet by one hundred, and

plans were drawn for a magnificent eight-story building to be erected at a cost of \$700,000. It was deemed inexpedient to go on at that time, even with the very substantial stockholders who had gone into the venture purely as a business investment.

Now again, however, the scheme is being promoted, and to such an excellent advantage that it remains only a matter of time until there is in New York city a splendid modern apartmenthouse for the exclusive use of women. The building will be ten, instead of eight, stories high. There will be Turkish and Russian baths for the use of women only, although \$15,000 have already been offered for general bath privileges by outside investors."

Table board will be furnished at a minimum price, and the plan includes a perfectly appointed cafe at the top of the house and open to the public. The service for suites and apartments will be that usual in apartment houses as regards equipment of elevators; the



DINING ROOM, LADIES' CLUB.

care of halls and public corridors, and Ine effect in the parlors, suggestive of to the letting of single rooms with regular hotel service. Two women occupying a \$35-suite can thus make it possible-even in New York city-to live umns. This appearance is heightened at reasonable rates and leave something by a prevalence of dull blues and reds over from their salaries for the nourthe windows, however, curtains of dot- is paid. The returns per annum from ted Swiss muslin lend a distinctly the house, estimated on only half the with them and young faces.

What is its leading principle? "That dead beats should in all cases

be given enough -rope to hang themselves, if possible. I'm beginning to doubt, though, whether it's possible in your case."

The sponger threw down the paper and retired to the cold corner of the car nearest the door.



Indian Girl Who Goes to Teach Among Her Native Tribe.

Two Indian girls who had just graduated from the Philadelphia normal school left that institution last week to take appointments as teachers in Indian government schools of the west. Their English names are Lucy Gordon and Jane Eyre. For three years they had been pursuing their studies, giving great satisfaction to their teachers and earning the good will and affection of all their Tellow pupils. The two girls have very pretty Indian names and interesting histories. Wincincala (Miss Gordon) is tall and lithe, with refined, interesting features and a retiring manner She is of the Sioux nation and came from South Dakota when about 10 years old and has been living at the Lincoln institution. She received a thorough preparatory course at the U. S. Grant school, which was also at-tended by Miss Eyrs. The latter's name in the Indian language is Chiathkah. Miss Eyre is from the Pawnee tribe, in Indian territory, where she attended a reservation school prior to coming to Carlisle in 1883. She was a student of the U.S. Grant school with Miss Gordon and both entered the high school and completed the course together.

Miss Eyre goes to Kansas to become an assistant teacher at the Pottawat-omie agency board school. Mias Gordon has been appointed a teacher in the Fort Peck agency boarding school, Montana. They are the first of their race whom the normal school sends back to become teachers of their own people. The two girls were very much affected at parting with the teachers and when they left the school carried

# HAIR RENEWER

Will restore gray hair to its youthful color and beauty-will thicken the growth of the hair-will prevent baldness, cure dandruff, and all scalp diseases. A fine dressing. The best hair restorer made. R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

• WALL PAPER FREE • Would be dearer than ALABASTINE, which does not require to be taken off to renew, does not harbor germs, but destroys them, and any one can brish it on. Sold by all paint dealers. Write for card with samples. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.



Valent. PATRICK OFARKELL, Wa









## THE DWARF IN HISTORY.

In 1828 the Tennessee newspapers re ported the discovery of a burial ground. the skeletons of which attained the maximum height of nineteen inches Great excitement prevailed but history fails to prove anything that would startle science.

Herodotus vouched for the existence of pygmies but he was not believed. Aristotle thought that tiny men and minute horses lived in caves along the Nile. But even when Pliny gave details and Maundeville added testimony no one would believe them.

In Rome dwarfs were so popular as freaks that the people tried to manu-facture them. A receipt for dwarfing consisted of a salve made of the grease of moles, bats and dormice. It is commonly believed nowadays that alcoholic drinks will hinder the growth of children and pupples.

Philetas of Cos was one of the earliest dwarfs who attained fame. He was a poet and the tutor of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He was said to carry weights in his pockets to keep himself from being blown away.

Nicephoros Calistus speaks of an Egyptian dwarf no bigger than a partridge. Mark Antony owned Sisyphus, who is reported to have been less than twenty-four inches high. Julia, the niece of Augustus, had two dwarfs to wait on her. They were named Coropas and Andromeeda and each was two feet four inches high, or a little taller than the Aztec dwarfs who were exhibited and married in London about thirty years ago.

In the seventeenth century the empress of Austria gathered all the dwarfs and all the giants together at Vienna. Great fear was felt lest the giants should injure the pygeries, as they were all housed together. But, on the contrary, the little people teased, robbed and insulted the glants till they begged to be protected h-

Peter the Great gathered seventy dwarfs together in 1710. He had a-toy wedding at which the bridegroom, who was thirty-eight inches high, danced to the great delight of Peter.

In Russia during the last century there was a great fad for dwarfs. Midgets were used by the nobility as pages and dog-hostlers. In Turkey pygmies are still in great demand and a deaf and dumb dwarf is considered an ideal seraglio guard.

Goeffrey Hudson of Rutlandshire was the most famous of English court dwarfs. The duchess of Buckingham gave him to Queen Henrietta and he was served up, full-armed; in a pie.

The Rack, the Thumbscrew and the Boot

Were old-fashioned instruments of torture. Were old-fashioned instruments of torture, long since abandoned, but there is a tormentor who still continues to agonize the joints, mus-cles and nerves of many of us. The rheuma-tism, that inveterate foe to daily and nightly comfort, may be conquered by the timely and steady use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise eradicates neuralgia, billous, malariat, bowel, stomach and nerve com-plaints.

A Kansas City paper says only one-third of the children of St. Louis could find seats even if they wanted to go to school.

#### When Traveling.

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the Call-fornia Fig Syrup Company only.

Those who best know ex-Senator Platt of New York assert that it is the ambi-tion of his life to be Secretary of the Treas-

#### How's This:

How's This! We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and be-lieve him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE SONGSTER OF OLD BOONE.

'Chelifer" on the Ambrosia of J. Whitcomb Elley - He Has Been a Close Student of the English Poets and Has Improved Upon Them.



more grandly, and writers that put him through daintier

paces, and writers that burden him with anguish nearer that of the dead Rider, of the White Horse, and there are writers that make him a very bucking broncho of wit, but there is no one that turns Pegasus into just such an ambling nag of lazy peace and pastoral content as James-I had almost said Joshua Whitcomb-Rfley. If you want a panacea for the bitterness and the fret and the snobbishness and pretension and unsympathy and the commercial ambition and worry and the other cankers that gnaw and gnaw the soul, just throw a leg over the back of Riley's Pegasus, "perfectly safe for family driving," let the reins hang loose as you sag limply in your saddle gaze through drowsy eyes while and the amiable old beast jogs down lanes blissful with rural quietude, through farmyards full of picturesque rustics and through the streets of quaint villages. Then utter rest and a peace akin to bliss will possess your soul,

says a writer in Godey's. To make readers content with life, and glad to live is one of the most dazzlingly magnificent deeds in the power of an artist. This is too little appreclated in the mélodramatic theatricism of our life. This genius for soothing the reader with a pathos that is not anguish and a humor that is not cynicism, this genius belongs to Mr. Riley in a degree I have found in no other writer in all literature.

Of course, Mr. Riley is essentially a lyric poet. But his spirit is that of Walt Whitman; he speaks the universal democracy, the equality of man, the hatred of assumption and snobbery, that our republic stands for, if it stands for anything. Now downright didacticism in a poet is an abomination. But if a poet has no right to ponder the meanings of things, the feelings of man for man and the higher "criticism of life," then no, one has. If to Pope's "The proper study of mankind is man," you add "nature" and "nature's God," you will fairly well outline the poet's field.

Mere art (Heaven save the "mere!") is not and has never been enough to place a poet among the great spirits of the world. It has furnished a number of nimble mandolinists and exquisite dilettants for lazy moods. But great poetry must always be something more than sweetmeats; it must be foodtemptingly cooked, winningly served, well spiced and well accompanied, but yet food to strengthen the blood and the sinews of the soul.

Therefore I make so bold as to insist that even in a lyrist there should be something more than the prosperity or the dirge of personal amours; there should be a sympathy with the worldjoy, the world-suffering, and the worldkinship. It is this attitude toward lyric poetry that makes me think Mr. Riley a poet whose exquisite art is lavished on humanity so deep-sounding as to mend him to the acceptance of immortality among the highest lyrists. Horace was an acute thinker and a frank speaker on the problems of life. This didacticism seems not to have harmed his artistic welfare, for he has undoubtedly been the most popular poet that ever wrote, Consider the magnitude and the enthusiasm of his audience! He has been the personal chum of everyone anat ever read Latinity. But Horace, when not exalted with his inspired preachments on the art of life and the arts of poetry and love, was a bitter cynic redeemed by great self-tepreciation and joviality. The son of a slave, he was too fond of court life to talk democracy. Bobby Burns was a thorough child of the people, and is more like Mr. Riley in every way than any other poet. Yet he, too, had a vicious cyhicism, and he never had the polished art that enriches some of Mr. Riley's non-dialectic poetry, as in parts of his fairy fancy, "The Flying Islands of the Night." Burns never had the versatility of sympathy that enables Mr. Riley to 'Anselmo," "The Dead Lover," "A Scrawl," "The Home-going," some of gins: his sonnets, and the noble verses beginning

THE HOOSIER POET, dialect poetry in this divine Sicilian Its noun by a line-end. This is a trick musician of whom his own Goatherd might have said:

'Full of fine honey thy beautiful mouth was,

Thyrais, created-Full of the honeycomb: figs Aeglican, too, may est thou nibble, Sweet as they are: for ev'n than the locust more bravely thou singest."

I have no room to argue the pros of dialect here, but it always seems strange that those lazy critics who are unwilling to take the trouble to translate the occasional hard words in a dialect form of their own tongue, should be so inconsistent as ever to study a foreign language. Then, too, dialect is necessary to truth, to local color, to intimacy with the character depicted. Besides, it is delicious. There is something mellow and soul-warning about a plebelan metathesis like "congergation." What orthoepy could replace lines like these:

"Worter, shade and all so mixed, don't know which you'd orter Say, th' worter in the shadder-shadder in the states"

the worter! One thing about Mr. Riley's dialect that may puzzle those not familiar with

the living speech of the Hoosiers, is his spelling, which is chiefly done as if by the illiterate speaker himself. Thus "rostneer-time" and "ornry" must be Aeolic Greek to those barbarians who have never heard of "roasting-ears" of corn or of that contemptuous synonym for "vulgar," "common," which is smoothly elided, "or(di)n(a)ry." Both of these words could be spelled with a suggestive and helpful use of apostrophes: "roast'n-ear," and "or'n'ry."

Jumbles like "jevver" for "did you ever?" and the like can hardly be spelled otherwise than phonetically, but a glossary should be appended as in Lowell's "Biglow Papers," for the poems are eminently worth even lexicon-thumbing. Another frequent fault of dialect writers is the spelling phonetically of words pronounced everywere alike. Thus "enough" is spelled "enuff," and "clamor," "clammer," though Dr. Johnson himself would never have pronounced them otherwise. In these misspellings, however, Mr. Riley excuses himself by impersonating an illiterate as well as a crude-speaking poet. But even then he is inconsistent, "hollowing" becomes "hollerin," and with an apostrophe to mark the lost "g"-that abominable imported harshness that ought to be generally exiled from our none too smooth language. Mr. Riley has written a good essay in defense of dialect, which enemies of this form of literature might read with advantage.

But Mr. Riley has written a deal of most excellent verse that is not in dialect. One whole volume is devoted to a fairy extravaganza called "The Flying Islands of the Night,". a good addition to that quaint literature of lace to "The Midsummer Night's which Dream," Herrick's "Oberon's Epithalor whatever it is called, amium," Drake's "Culprit Fay," and other bits of most exquisite foolery belong. While hardly a complete success, this diminutive drama contains some curiously delightful conceits like this "improvisation:"

"Her face-her brow-her hair unfurled !-And O the oval chin below, Carved, like a cunning cameo, With one exquisite dimple, swirled With swimming shine and shade, and whirled The daintlest vortex poets know

The sweetest whiripool ever twirled By Cupid's figger-tip-and so, The deadliest masistrom in the world!"

It is a strange individuality that Mr. Riley has, suggesting numerous other masters-whose influence he acknowledges in special odes and yet all digested and assimilated into a marked individuality of his own. He has studied the English poets profoundly and improved himself upon them, till one is chiefly impressed, in his non-dialectic verse, with his refinement, subtlety, and ease. He has a large vocabulary, and his felicity is at times startling. Thus he speaks of water "chuckling," which is as good as Horace's ripples that "gnaw" the shore. Note the mastery of such lines as

of Poe's, whose influence Mr. Riley has greatly profited by. (Poe, by the way, was the book-reviewer of this magazine at once time-cheu! how I rattle round in the large place he lefth In

his dialect poetry Mr. Riley gets just the effect of the jerky drawl of the Hoosier by using the end of a line as a knife, thus:

"The wood's Green again, and sun feels 'good's June!

His masterly use of the caesura is notable, too. See its charming despotism in "Griggsby's Station."

But it is not his technic that makes him ambrosial, not the loving care ad unguem that smooths the uncouthest dialect into lilting tunefulness without depriving it of its colloquial verisimilitude-it is none of these things of mechanical inspiration, but the spirit of the man, his democracy, his tenderness, the health and wealth of his sympa-thies. If he uses "memory" a little too often as a vehicle for his rural pictures, the utter charm of the pictures is atonement enough. He has caught the real American. He is the laureate of the bliss of laziness. His child poems are the next best thing to a child itself; they have all the infectious essence of gayety, and all the naivete, and all the knife-like appeal. It could not reasonably be demanded that his prose should equal the perfection of his verse but nothing more eerie has ever been done than the little story, "Where is Mary Alice Smith?" with its strange use of rhyme at the end.

Of all dialect writers he has been the most versatile. Think of the author of "The Raggedy Man," or "Orphant Annie" writing one of the finest sonnets in the language! this one which I must quote here as a noble ending to my halt praise:

Deing his mother, when he goes away I would not hold him overlong, and so Sometimes my yielding sight of grows O

quick of tears, I joy he did not stay catch the faintest rumor of them Nav Leave always his eyes clear and glad, although

Mine own, dear Lord, do fill to overflow; Let his remembered features, as I pray, Smile ever on me. Ab! what stress of love Thou givest me to guard with Thee this-

Its fullest speech ever to be denied dine own-being his mother? All thereof Thou knowest only, looking from the skies As when not Christ alone was crucified."

Life is the more tolerable, the more full of learned sympathy, and thereby of joy and value, for the very existence

of such a man. CHELIFER.

# Why She Pulled Up the Carpet.

That there are people in the world who haven't yet learned that there are safer places for depositing large sums of money than old stockings and holes in the wall was demonstrated recently while the roof of a Fall River house was burning. The department was called out and a squad of officers in command of Lieut. Hinckley was on the scene. Suddenly a woman, who resided in a neighboring tenement, rushed up the stairs and began to tear up the carpet in one of the rooms. She was informed that there was no great danger and in reply to a question said that her furniture was insured for \$700, but she kept at work just the same and finally pulled out a roll of bills containing \$1,709. Then she went out to the street to watch the progress of a blaze that occasioned a loss of \$10 .---Boston Herald,

#### Will Have Protection.

Maggie Cline has entered suit for damages against a New York woman who has been borrowing her name on a theatrical posterr. "There are millions of women imitating me, but they mustn't use my name," says the Irish "I'm not the cleverqueen of song." est woman in the world. Melba's better'n me, and Calvy's better'n me, Pat-

Firewood costs \$10 a cord in the Arctic town of Circle City, Alaska.

Just how it does it is not the question. Is enough to know that flindercorns takes wit the ns, and a very pleasing relief it is 15c aldre ggists

It must be confessed that Gen. Weyler's atrocities in Cuba so far have been entirely, chirographic.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

### Coe's Cough Balsam. is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quick-tr than anything clos. It is always reliable. Try it.

New York has a policeman named Nig-gersmith. Many curious disguises are adopted by the Smiths.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. edy, Mas. sure and use that old and well-tried ren WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething

There were killed for food in Paris last year 23,168 horses and 43 mules—the latter for pieces de resistance presumably.

There are dictionaries and dictionaries, but the noblest Roman of them all seems to be Webster. It is still easily in the lead in the great race for popularity.

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On April 21 and May 5, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway company will Mainster and Totals Rainway Company was sell tickets at very low rates to points in Missouri, Kansas and Toxas. For particu-lars address, H. A. Cherrier, 316 Mar-quette Building, Chicago, III., or T. B. Cookerly, 503 Locust street, Les Moines, Ia.

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Arthe Ohio Legislature defines the Ameri-coscie as a song bird, including it among the songsters which are to be protected by the law.

The Pligrim-Easter Number Will be ready the early part of April. Everything in it will be new and orig-inal. It will contain articles by Capt. inal. 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. Henfford, publisher, 415 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill., for a copy.

There are several hundred singers in the choir of the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City. What a place that must be for

Mrs. J. R. Smith, Mayview, Mo., savs: ''I consider Brown's Iron Bitters the best of all remedies for nervous diseases; it completely cured me.''

William Shakespeare has been elected Commander of the Michigan G. A. R. He is called General, and lives at Kalainazoo. He

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.-Mrs. C. Beltz, 430 Sth ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95

The anti-theater hat bill has become law in Ohio, and Buckeye ladies must no witness the play with uncovered heads.



# "A monument for the soldiers!" And what will ye build it of?"

Yet it must be owned that, Burns is in general Mr. Riley's prototype. Mr. Riley admits it himself in his charming verses "To Robert Burns."

"Sweet singer, that I lo'e the maist O' ony, sin' wi' eager haste I smacket bairn lips ower the taste binnied sang

The classic pastoral poets, Theokritos. Vergil, and the others, sang with in exquisite art, indeed, yet their farmolk were really Dresden-china shepierds and shepherdesses speaking with iffected simplicity or with impossible degance. Theokritos, like Burns and Riley, wrote partly in dialect and partly in the standard speech, and to those who are never reconciled to anything deliney Bowerson" constitute a fascithat can quote no "authority." there | nating study in this effect. He is also

And, the dust of the road is like velvel." "Nothin' but green woods and cleaf skies and unwrit poetry By the acro!"

"Then God smilled and it was morning?"

Life is "A poor pale yesterday of Death."

"And O I wanted se To be felt sorry for?"

"Aiways suddenly they are gone. . The friends we trusted and held secure."

""At utter loaf."

#### "Knee-deep in June."

But I connot go on quoting forever. Technically, Mr. Riley is a master of surpassing finish. His meters are perfect and varied. They flow as smoothly as his own Indiana streams. His rhymes are almost never imperfect. To prove his own understanding he has territory is entitled to have one cadet, written one scherzo in technic that is | who must be recommended by the cona delightful example of bad rhyme, bad write such unpastoral masterpieces as meter, and the other earmarks of the poor poet. It is "Egra House," and be-

"Come listen, good people, while a story l do tell Of the sad fate of one I knew so passing well?"

The "do" and the "so" are the unfailing index of crudity. Then we have rhymes like "long" and "along" (it is curious that modern English is the only tongue that finds this repetition objectionable); "moon" and "tomb," "well" and "beil," and "said" and "denied" are others, and the whole thing is an enchanting lesson in How Poetry Should Not be Written.

Mr. Rifey is fond of dividing words at the ends of lines, but always in a comic way, though Horace, you remember, was not unwilling to use it seriously, as in his

Xorius amnis."

Mr. Riley's animadversions on "Adshould be sufficient justification for devoted to dividing an adjective from glass set into the walls.

ti can take a higher note than me, but can they sing 'Throw 'Em Down Me-Cluskey,' like me? Not on your life!"

#### The Gift of Love

The gift of tongues, including eloquence, literature and everything pertaining to human speech, without love is only so much noise, compared to brass intruments and cymbals, So with prophecy, knowledge, faith-all with love eliminated, are worthless .--Rev. D. C. Garrett.

#### AT WEST POINT.

The course of study that the cadets at West Point go through during their four years' stay is most comprehensive. It comprises civil and military engincering and the science of war, modern languages, law, history, geography, mental philosophy, drill regulations, ordnance and gunnery.

Each congressional district and each gressman from his district and who is then appointed by the president. The president has the privilege of appointing, besides, ten cadets at large.

When a cadet is admitted to the academy he immediately begins to receive \$540 a year and this is supposed to be sufficient, with proper economy, to support him. He is not allowed to receive extra money from his parents, except by special permission from the superintendent.

West Point, besides being a military school, is a health resort and every Salurdsy night the cadets give a hop. which is attended by all the pretty girls and matrons in town. The misic ceases at 10 o'clock, so these dances are not wearing on the health of the future soldiers of the country.

The marching of the cadets to church is one of the sights of West Point. The interior of the chapel which they attend is beautiful in its very simplicity and contains among other mementoes a number of captured battle flags, two of them English. These flags Address COOK REMEDY CO... SOOK REMEDY CO... are carefully preserved under plate

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# Lincoln Socialist-Labor.

#### The Journal of Organized Labor.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY -BY THE-SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION

ALBERT E. SANDERSON, Gen. Manager, 545-517 Eim St., Sr. Louis, Mo.

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# UNDER OUR FLAG.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper an invitation to subscribe

Milwankee polled 509 votes for the Socialint Labor Party at the election, April 8.

ction Los Angeles has decided to re-

Section San Francisco holds public meetge every Wednesday evening at 115 Turk

now. Don't wait until the last

ton, Mass., Section is steadily ng its membership, and will have a stival in May.

The convention of the Scandinavian Soms was held in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 5 and 6.

The bicycle riders of Section New York mizing for the distribution of Socielist propaganda.

Baltimore Comrades are daily agitating ocialism and selling "Merrie England" in front of the City Hall.

Comrade Sanial's lecture tour has been very successful and he reports increasing bership everywhere.

Comrade De Leon will lecture at Turner Hall, in New Britain, Conn., Sunday, April 19, on "Either Socialism or Barbar-

The Board of Arbitration appointed by the National Executive Committee of the socialist Labor Party at the request of the Hebrew Socialist Convention which met in New York from December 28, 1895, to January 2, 1896, has rendered its decision : Comrade A. Cahan is recommended for fe-election as editor of the Weekly Arbeit-

zeitung, while Comrade Krantz shall continue as editor of the Abendblatt. Comrades Vogt, Kahn, DeLeon, Sanial and Jonas constituted the Board of Arbitration. Let us stop forging the chains which com-

pel us to strike, and vote in the right direction. But keep on organizing, for the Trades Union is the nucleus of the future freedom. The idea of charity should be ome. The word should be banished. Should Labor once receive justice there would be no need of charity. The world is not big enough to contain both charity and justice.

Indianapolis Section of the Socialist Labor Party, at its business meeting, Sunday, April 12, resolved to enter the State campaign and put a ticket of their own in the field. The committee for agitation was ordered to proceed at once and take the necessary preliminary steps. That means hard work, but-"Socialism in our time."

All sections intending to offer propositions or resolutions to be brought before the Na-tional Convention, to be held in New York, July 4, should place same in the hands of National Secretary Kuhn not later than June 1, in order that they may be published in time for delegates to receive their instructions

Brooklyn, N. Y., Comrades are planing monster May Day Demanstration. They promise 6,000 men in line. The King County Fife and Drum Corps with their new uniforms will be a feature of the parade, which will start from the Labor Lyceum

Bridgeport, Conn., has organized a German branch with thirty members. On ward ! slowly, but irresistably, the wage slaves are moving to the Social revolution. Ring out the battle cry till the tyrants tremble with dismay! Socialism in our time!

In Indianapolis Comrade Max Forker of New York will lecture Sunday, April 19, at Columbia Hall. He is one of the best German speakers the party has, and every body who understands German should hear him. Admission is free to

Comrade John W. Moore spoke at a mass meeting at the Turner Hall in Staple-ton, Staten Island, N. Y., April 4, to pro-test against the employment of pauper labor on public work in Richmond county.

#### The Organization.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, the Socialist National Committee should be organized on the basis of the resolution American Section, of the Syra cuse, i. e. one member from each State suppose, for the sake of argument, of that our National Committee course. should then consist of such energetic Comrades as De Leon, Sanial, Matchett, Pellenz, Kuhn, Reinstein or Katz of New York: Ruther, Avery, Brophy, Putney or Taylor of Massachusetts; Gordon or Whitehouse of New Hampshire; Orcutt of Vermont; Theinert, Burton, Sheerwood or Sefferson of Rhode Island; Powell, Serrer, Zimmermann, Mercer or Becker of Connecticut; Maguire, Weigel or Keim of New Jersey; Edwards of Delaware; Barnes, Allen or Metzler of Pennsylvania; May cumber, Thomas or Chesley of Virginia; Toner, Wenzel or Golden of Maryland; Goldman of Georgia; Moorman, Elster or or Kerkow of Kentucky; Fisher, Metz or Doll of Tennessee; Ibsen, Silz or Wagen-knecht-of Ohio; Brown of Michigan; Vieweigh, Helbich or Zorn of Indiana; Cox, Berlyn, Kalbitz, Glambeck or Surber, of Illinois; Schubert or Rummel, of Wisconsin: Johnson, Davidson or Hirschfield, of Minnesota: Rindler, Swanholm or Chambers, of Iowa: Sanderson or Crusius, of Missouri; Topman or Behrens, of Louisiana; Werner or Stachelhausen, of Texas; Aley, Bernine or Anderson, of Nebraska; Finney, Tarkoff or Grauting, of Colorado;

# PLATFORM SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

# Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

bled, reassert the inalienable right formed. of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit 15. Laws for the protection of life 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 happiness

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

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the aliena- SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION tion 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 de- The Largest Aggregation of Labor mocracy 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, multiplied 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 followIn occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system. 13. Employment of the unemployed

by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation.) 14. All wages to be paid in lawful

money of the United States. ' Equal' The Socialist Labor Party of the ization of woman's wages with those United States, in convention assem- of men where equal service is per-

> and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law. Political Demands

1. The people to have the right to propose laws and to rote 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 of production must likewise belong to to recall by their respective constituencies.

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

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and of the employment of female labor LET THE VOICE OF SOCIALISM BE HEARDY.



Beeleeleelee In New York City.

OF THE

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!

# READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

"The phenomenal success of 'Merri-England,' the Socialist book that is sell ing 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 nov el, but a series of articles on economics and sociology. It treats with severity all the popular superstitions and preaches the hard facts of Socialism. This not withstanding, and notwithstanding it is not a novel with a love story interwoven it has already distanced all books published in the English language during the last ten years."-The People.

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

East St. Louis' First Campaign. The Socialist Labor Party of East St.

Louis made a grand record in this city April 7. It was the party's first campaign. and the following vote was recorded, which compares favorably with cities that have been longer in the field. The total vota polled was 4,354, of which the Socialists received 238, or 5 1-10 per cent:

Hooper, alderman, Second Ward, 25: Brodwell, alderman, Third Ward, 14: Mc-Carver, alderman, Fourth Ward, 26: Og lesby, alderman, Fifth Ward, 26; Grune wald, alderman, Sixth Ward, 7.

Asse

smith,



TO THE FRIENDS OF OUR CAUSE.

HELP TO BUILD UP A FUND FOR THE SOCIALIST NEWS-PAPER UNION.

After many months of struggle we have succeeded in putting the Socialist Newspaper Union on a basis that guarantees the success of this institution. We know however, that it is not only necessary that our party own its own papers, but also the presses and machinery that print said papers. Once having accomplished this, our press will be a power in the land. We can establish locals in every city and town. | Our facilities will increase and our eleculation will be unlimited.

Therefore, we appeal to all our Com rades and friends of our cause, and to all who recognize the great importance of a strong Socialist Labor press, to assist us in establishing a "SOCIALIST NEWS. PAPER IMPROVEMENT FUND." Remember, whatever you de for this paper. I. e., the Socialist Newspaper Union, L done for your own paper.

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Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo. Yours in the noble cause of Labor and Socialism.

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1. "Fabian Essays" ..... by Bernard Shaw

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Co., 28 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

L Co-Operative Commonwealth."

Dr. W. T. Carter died at Louisville, Ky., Saturday, April 11. Dr. Carter was always a friend to the poor and to Liberals, and fa-wored the Socialist movement.

Mr. E. A. Buckland, of South Hadley Mass., writes to say that he enjoyed the fierce sttack by M Ruther upon A. E. Hemphill, in the Holyoke Transcript.

ction Albany, N. Y., held an agitation ting at Miller's Hall, South Pearl et, Monday night, April 14. Comrade cian Banial was the speaker.

The Italian Socialists of Pennsylvania id a State Convention of all the Italian as in the State at Columbus Hall, ognier street, Latrobe, Pa., April 12.

Comrades Fry and Sanderson spoke at the meting of the Novel Club at the Nenctarian Church in St. Louis April 14.

The New Jersey. State Committee at its vigorously pushed.

The Rhode Island comrades held their The recent election. The Providence Seeming Telegram gives Comrade Theinert, Governor, 1,488, and Comrade Jeffer-. for Lieutouant Governor, 1,464.

With regret we learn of the death of Comde Harry Glyn, of consumption, at Visa-Gel., March 28. Comrade Glynn had monoton New York, and his death is a monoton New York, and his death is a monoton to the party.

tion to the Wm.Liebkn cht, on the occasion of

If you know what Socialism it won't huft you to attend meetand hear the good news again. Atge others to do likewise.

m, McIvor, Hecht, Harri Biddle, of California. Do you not believe that a National Executive Committee, selected from such material, and from all the

States of the Union, would be the proper thing for the Socialist Labor Party Or do you really believe that one single Section in one single city could make as good a selection? Where is the one single Section composed of such excellent material? Do you believe that a National Committee seated in San Francisco, elected from the membership of Section San Francisco, could ever become thoroughly acquainted with the conditions prevalent in the Boston movement, or vice versa? Perhaps, after all, it would be an excellent idea for our party to accept the resolution idea for our parties Syracuse. of American Section Syracuse. G. A. HOERN.

To the Subscribers of the Boston La-

St. Lonis Mo.

If this should meet the eye of any subscriber who is in arrears, please take note that your name will be stricken from the t meeting received encouraging reports list of subscribers by the 1st of May, but if m Easex, Hudson, Passaic and Union the comrades who are unable to pay just where the agitation campaign will now will drop us a postal card, we will continue them until such time as they may be in a position to pay. We know times are hard with most comrades, and that is the reason we do not wish to deprive them of the paper through no fault of theirs. The sent payments are not sufficient to keep above water. Those who are anxious to help their fellow comrades and the Socialist Newspaper Union will please send

in their remittances as soon as possible They can drop in any time at the store." I may say right here that the proceeds of

cialists of France sent telegrams of but that they are going for literature, German Socialist also to forward our cause in general. it, on the occasion of Up to the present it has not been Whit Loopenent, on the test by the birthday. A telegram sent by the Socialist party read: "Long live socialist party read: "Long live socialist Long live the International at movement!" willing to hand it over to the Section and thing" out of it. . As it now stands I am willing to hand it over to the Section and let them use the proceeds to pay their way, for all I desire is a living and that I can get

Fraternally Yours.

ont running a store

C. CROASDELL, Man.

Social Demands.

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

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

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

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been 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 inanagement of forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resourses of the country.

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

9. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomés 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.

1]. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unsbridged right of combination. "

12. Official statistics concerning the condition of labor. Prohibition of the smployment of children of school age people are ready for the Socialist move

St., Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Labor-Albert E. Sanderson, 515 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Paul Labor- C. Gaefke, 212 Bunker bu St., St. Paul, Minn

San Antonio Labor-Charles Werner, 5 Matagorda St., San Antonio, Tex. Savannah Labor-R. Goldmann, 10

Margaret St., Savannah, Ga Worcester Labor-A. W. Barr, 1 Eden St., Worcester, Mass.

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A Strange Voyage.

We have made arrangements with comrade H. Francis Allen to furnish .... Strange Voyage'' hereafter at 10 cents per copy

This book should be in every intelligent erson'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. KAUFMAN, Sec'y S. N. U 311 Walnut street. St. Louis, Mo.

The days have passed by forever when the propounders of Socialism were neces. stated to beg the question. We have seached that stage in the development of rogressive evolution that now demands t all times a positive affirmation of ite nanswerable arguments.

'Every Socialist should consider it his first duty to get young people interested in the Socialist movement. "Merrie England"' is a good work to reach and convert young people

Comrade, wake up from your slumber: and busy yourself about your duty; the

Seventh	湖	58	31	*** **
Totals	223	238	207	027
The committees of bulldozing tactics on S. L. P. candidates, power to elect or def	nearl; claim	yever ing to	y one o hav	of the re the
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proved too weak to re promised him a walk	over	into t	he of	lice he
so badly wanted. To he tried to induce sor	ne co	mrad	es to	swap
candidates to make fearing he might not	succ	eed,	he a	llowed
himself to be buildoze at the eleventh hour				
publishing the follow	ing c	ircula	r:	
ISSTANDA AN MAN MAN	and Sector	t as for an a	Tt ha	a haan

"Notice to my many friends! It has been erroneously understood that I belong to the Socialist's organization. I do not nor never did, and consented to my name being used only as a representative of the laboring people of East St. Louis. I will take an oath that above is true in every retake an own spectfully, spect. Respectfully, JOHN A. SMITH,

Candidate for Assessor. It took him just fourteen days to dis cover that he was not a Socialist. People on the streets, who picked up and read his circular declared him a fool and a jackass for thus committing political suicide.

The Socialists did not fear loss of votes on his account, but being liable to blame for his transactions, to save the honor and reputation of our party the comrades issued the following circular forthwith: "John A. Smith, Candidate for Asessor on the Socialist Labor ticket, was the first of the Socialist candidates to announce himself as such, but has broken the prin ciples of the party that he represented by mbining with outsiders to catch the office. We therefore beg the public not to vote for him, but for any other true American citi-COMMITTEE S. L. P.

WHEREVER there are a number of Socialists in a town or village they should organ-ize a section of the Socialist Labor Party. Comrades, the time for action has come.

lished by: Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston, Mass. Looking Backward"...by Ed. Bellamy lished by: Houghton, Miffin & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mara Woman of the Past, Present and Future.....by Aug. Bebel lished by: John W. Lovell Publishing Co., 14 and 16 Versey st. A Strange Voyage." . by Dr. H. Francis Allen by Socialist Newspaper Union, St. Louis. The Peoples Library." A Series of Socialist Pamphlets ished by: "The People," 184 William st., New York, N. Y. abor and Capital".... by G. A. Hochn ocialist Labor Library No. 1. taining three fine lectures on Socialism Socialist Library No. 2. Containing a concise history of the Paris Commune, and Articles on Socialism. Published by Socialist Central Committee. \$11 Walnut st., St. Louis, Mo. L "Wealth Against Commonwealth." by Henry D. Lloyd Published by: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York, N. Y. Subscriptions for any of the above newspapers may be sent to their local managers or else direct to the Socialist Newspaper Union, 515-517 Elm street, St. Louis, Mo. When it is borne in mind that Socialism

is not an invention hatched in the brain of utopians, not a catholicon compounded to cure 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 propaganda will be apparent.

If anyone don't know what Socialism means let them find out as soon as possible.