

Delegate Long of the State Committee, read the report of that committee, which contained suggestions and recommen tions as to bet methods of carrying on the party warfare, and also outlined the work before the convention. After the appointent of the various committees, the convention took a recess for dinner.

At 1 o'clock the convention was again called to order, and after the work of the different committees had been passed upon, the following ticket was placed in nomination.

Presidential Electors Philadelphia-William H. Musk, George Anton, Edward Kuppinger, Theodore Gay, Abraham Levin, Clement J. Cassidy, Max Keller, Ernest Lucring, Charles W. Ricker, Gustav Zeglin.

Chester-Henry Broegger. Allentown-John Lentz. Charles F. Eng

Scranton-J. H. Dreher, S. Segal.

Buena Vista-W. H. Thomas, Jeannette-John G. Smith, J. W. Bur-

Patton-John Shmelesky, Michael Bog-

Altoona-E. C. Howarth. Bellwood-James P. Glasgow, B. B.

Levangood. Kipple-John C. Riley, M. V. Held. Pittsburg-J. H. Lewis, G. W. Hunter,

Pittsburg ohn Conley. Irwin-Michael Elsmann. Irwin-Adam Kuttenberger, Authony

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE. ed W. Long, Philadelphis. Emil Guwang, Pittsburg. First District—Harry C. Parker. d District-J. Mahlon Barnes Third District-Frederick Haecker. Fourth District-Jules Bosendale. Fifth District-Ernest Kreft.

Ninth District-Peter B. Herringer

The Convention directed Section Philadelphia to make full tickets for the State Senate and Legislature in Philadelphia County.

The matter of the party's attitude ward the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was then brought up by a resolution offered by Comrades Long and Fish, and a debate followed during which the history of the whole movement of Labor for the past twenty years in America was thoroughly gone over. The users are participated in by nearly twenty delegates, and nearly three hours were consumed in and nearly three hours were consumed in pracdiscussion. The ontcome was the prac-tically unanimous adoption of the folesolved, By the Socialists of Pennsylnia, in State Convention assembled, that we hall the formation of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as a giant stride toward the Co-operative Commonwealth, and one absolutely necessary, in view of the covert and dastardly attacks on our membership by the leaders of the American Federation Labor, and their anarchistic and capihemes to prevent the worker distic se from uniting at the ballot box. Resolved, That we extend fraterna Resolved, I hat we extend internal greating to those Trade Unions which recognize the class-struggle and the neces-sity of uniting the political and economic movements, with the object of attaining movements, with the object of attaining the Co-operative Commonwealth, and that we strongly recommend to all our mem-bers to join their respective Unions and work in them on Socialist lines.

and democratic institutions.

Pennsylvania salutes the comrades from Maine to California. F. W. LONG.

Philadelphia, Pa.



A Ticket Nominated for State Officers

The Socialist Labor Party held its State Convention in Neebe's Hall, at 48 West Randolph street, Chicago, on the evening of May 30. A full State ticket was named and a platform adopted. The principal subject discussed in connection with the platform was whether it was advisable to go into detail in enunciating the party principles. It was decided to construct the platform on general lines, so as to reach the people - those recognized by Labor organizations as well as those not recognized.

The platform adopted is as follows: The Socialist Labor Party of Illizois, in convention assembled, readopts the plat-form of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States and pledges its carnet support to the National Becalist Labor

are tinter cominated by this and we shall work earnestly for the election of our ticket with a view of realizing the litions enunciated in our platform. Whereas, The money question is one of the dominant questions agitating the public

mind to-day: and. Whereas, the other political parties, in

lance with their time-honored custom of dodging, refuse to come out squarely on this issue, the Socialistic Labor Party, ever faithful to the interests of the people, do hereby make known in plain, unmisthe Socialistic Labor Party, takable language, its stand on this important point.

1. The economic evils from which the people suffer are not caused by the gold ndard

2. The free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, or any other ratio, can in no way better their conditions.

3. Money, as existing to-day, means whereby the worker is defrauded of the fruits of his work. 4. Legislation on money, be it in favor of the gold standard, free coinage at any ratio, or flat money, can in no way bring relief to the workers while wage slavery exists.

his living from mother earth. When methods and instruments of indust evolve to a higher state, all other manife tations of social, political and religious change likewise. This being the fut mental law discovered by "Karl Marz, and first presented to the world in a great work, "Das Kapital," had he do nothing else, this would have placed name among the immortals. Prev The State Convention Convened had not read anything in the wrech had not read anything eous eruptions created by the action individual, that is to say, brought on the efforts of some great king, religious former, or revolutionary leader, occ the prominent places along the path of ages, And even great generalizers i "Carlyle" failed to catch the trend events, becoming so absorbed in con plating the bubbles upon the ocean, they fail to see the mighty expanse f rolling on ever higher and higher, or ating at last (through the forces cre under the competitive system) in esta-ing the great edifice of co-operation the Socialists intend to utilize for the of mankind. The historians, who did see this underlying principle, bec worshippers of that poor little flit shadow across eternity, called the "Her who fades away like snow upon the n tain top under the rays of a torn when it tries to stop the onward p

> that the road was established, she the evolutionist that clear line of d tion and traced the gradual evolution multitudinous forces, comprising the cel-lective laws of social development, the underlying cause from which so many varied effects spring-and gave to the human race the only correct criteria of existence. Thus again we see religious influences are only a small part of the effects, in a vast multitude, making it impossible to tell its exact effect upon the collective outcome, but we do know that when the instruments of industry change, religious re-volve accordingly. The Catholic Church was based upon the feudal system, and as the commercial class grew stronger they burst through its fetters, and established the different forms of protestant beliefs in the Christian world.

This law likewise showed the underlying

The three phases of revolution which take place before a complete cycle is per-formed are: (1) The mechanical change, (2) the economic change, (3) the change in the minds of the people. Two of these phases have already taken place, and the remaining one will come by directing the attention of the people to the only way out, to wit: the collective control of all the ma-binary of moderation and distibution hinery of production and distribution. This will bring about a condition wherein This will bring about a condition whereas every man will have an opportunity to ap-ply the faculties of his brain and his physi-cal forces to the materials of nature, utilizing all his power to the best advantage to bring him peace and happiness on this earth.

I do not think it good tactics to oppo man's religion. When our forefath-after the war with Great Britian, ablished the American Republic, it was composed of men of all religious convics, who had emigrated across the Atlantic to escape religious persecution in Europe. A story often told of Gen. ashington during the revolution of 1776. istrates the point very forcibly.

It was on the eve of a great battle, his Generals came to him saying, "It ould be advisable to call the army ther and pray that we my whip the

ble to the divine Creator of the e, and would perhaps divide his to as many divisions as there were s. Washington, having a bi aind than his General, said: "No ! We will not have public prayer, each shall pray to-night in the silence of his tent, accordng to the dictates of his own cons as he saved a division in his army, whipping the English the next day, and, by these influences, established a republic where the state is paramount to the petty bickerings of men, and realized one of the lighest ideals yet reached by governments, i. e., a condition where every man is free from religious intolerance. A man like Ingersoll, as an educator of the people, oping religion, and evading the ec

tive handicrafts and the feudal basis of nd ownership, and that its prestige sunk behind the horizon of oblivion, as Carlyle says, 400 years ago, when kings waited for hours on bended knees in the snow to ob-tain an audience with the Pope. Then this mighty institution, the greatest power to help or abuse the masses, breathed a liv-ing fire, but, with the rise of the commertial class, it was rent in as many places as here are Protestant reflexes of the commeror heart of the social organism, and as Again, to make my argument plainer, if. every pulsation of the heart sends the for instance, you should see a flock of blood out to the remotest and smallest vein pigeons in a field of corn, and if (instead of each picking where and what he in the industrial system has a correspond-ing effect upon the social, political and re-ligious manifestations of the community. The vibration first starts in the mind of the measurement of them gathering all they could in a heap, the inventor or scientist and reproduces of a may hips or a one (perhaps the worst and weakest or and as it would not carry interest, no one itself in the form of a machine or a one (perhaps the worst and weakest or power to propel a machine. Onward the flock), and sitting around this vibration continues, each invention and looking on, all the winter, while this one was devouring, throwing bout and wasting it; and if you should see (called government) by which it is sur-rounded, drives the ever-increasing vibra-tory force back upon itself, creating such a hissing, roaring, seething chaos, that at last it breaks through the stationary gov-lished among men and practiced every daytory force back hpon mean, that at a hissing, rearing, seething chaos, that at last it breaks through the stationary gov-ernmental functions of society and dashes it to pieces. This is called revolution. The evolution continues on regardless or the momentary checks placed in the road by the satisfied classes, and we find, instead of government expanding, as the instead of government expanding and some relation to the midit of the convest of the while, but a little of the coarsets of the while, but a little of the industry instead of government expanding as the solution. The while, but a little of the coarset of the while, but a little of the coarset of the while their own industry instead and the Dignity forces grow, it is checked by a class of laws the provisions, which their own industry revived by lawyers from the musty tomes has produced; looking quietly on while they see the fruit of all their labor spent or developed condition of modern tion. It is very evident that laws created to govern the stage coach, and pony express, cannot rule the ponderous loco-motive and ocean steamer, since the great trusts and instruments of modern days rule the government. The satisfied class, in any age or era of the world, have never admitted that a complete reorganization of society was necessary to allay the misery and discon-equitably, and there will be nothing for religious bigotry to guard. Thus, if we all unite upon an economic issue such as spoiled; and if one of the number take or touch a particle of the heard, the others joining against him and hanging him for necessary to allay the misery and discon-equitably, and there will be nothing for religious bigotry to guard. Thus, if we to patch up the condition of affairs as they found them, and thereby have forced the the Socialists propose, solving the problem

**COMMON OWNERSHIP** Is There Any Other Solution of the

Problems



In the business and industrial world there is a general feeling of uncertainty. Two strangely different powers are beginning to meet Western industry in the markets of meet western industry in the markets of the world. Russia, just emerging from barbarism, strong in physique and with mental faculties unimpaired by a debili-tating refinement which follows in the wake of civilization, is no longer c...tent to market the structure of the lattice remain an agrarian country. Evolution works as unerringly in industry as it does in the animal or vegetable kingdoms, capitalism follows closely on the heels of feudalism. At the other extreme the mystic East is wakening from the torpor of

ages, and with its subtle intellect, deft English to-morrow." General Washington, knowing the army b be composed of the Puritan of New ingland, the Quaker of Pennsylvania, and means figreer competition, lower wages, he Catholic of Maryland, foreasy that it head. It is tothis the our civilization i fingers, and sparse diet is proving more than a match for the energy of the West or

True, the wealth of the world keep growing-growing, in fact, so rapidly as i make it impossible to reinvest it. possible to reinvest it to profit. The capitalist of Europe has his agents everywhere—in China and Japan, in India, America, the Antipodes, South Africa. As America, the Antipoles, South Africa. As these places are opened up more capital is created, and that, too, seeks investment, until we have a struggle for investment among capitalists which almost equals in intensity the struggle for work amo ngst the workers. For it must be self-evident that there is a limit to the amount of capi-tal which can find profitable investment in the production of a given quantity of goods. Capital, actual or potential, keeps growing with the years, whilst the outlet for it not estion, makes a very sorry spectable of only does not increase but tends to narrow. Inself in this enlightened age. In like manner the perfection in the

himself in this enlightened age. In like manner the perfection in the All revolutionary Socialists know that means of producing wealth is rapidly lim-

work. The American Railway Union com-mitted a very serions mistake in transfer-ring the strike from the Pullman shops to ring the strike from the running thousands of mon who had no voice or vote in the controversy between Puliman and his em-ployes. If the officers of the A. B. U. wanted to espouse the cause of the men employed in the Pullman shops they ought to have levied an assessment upon the members and confined the trouble to the shops. Had they done so the public at large would have sustained them in their efforts to obtain justice from Pullman. It is a matter of sincere regret that so many old experienced, intelligent railroad men gave up their situations at the beheat of the officers of that organisation in direct violation of the laws of the order of which they were members. A slight reduction of wages had been made on a few of the roads, but that did not justify the quitting work in the manner in which they did. While the right of men to quit work, did. While the right of men to quit wors, individually or collectively, has been con-ceded by eminent judges, we hold that members of labor organizations having contracts with their employers have no legal or moral right to violate them with impunity. Therein is where the members of the Brotherhood who participated in that illegal strike committed a very serious that illegal strike committed a very serio mistake, an inexcusable blunder. I have invariably insisted upon the conpanies adhering strictly to the terms of the written agreements wo have with them, and they have an undoubted right to exact the same from the men.

ingly ignored their contracts, violating their obligations, and became the willing tools of unscrupulous men. But I find, upon investigation, there are quite a num-ber of men who had nothing whatever to do with the strike, who were ready to run their engines, under proper protection, when called upon to do so, who, notwith-standing their loyalty to the company, have been refused employment and are classed as strikers, which I consider is unjust treatment and only tends to widen the breach between employer and employs.

treatment and only tends to widen is breach between employer and employs. I am creditably informed that is is uttee impossible for any one of the men who has their situations at the time of the trout to produce employment on other roads account of the action taken by some of is general managers. We admit that it have good cause for feeling aggrieved as conduct of some of the man, but they not instified in using their infinites to a ed in using their infinence to prenot instif vent them from obtaining employm elsewhere. The majority of them knowledge they made a mistake and willing to make all amends possible, whil to say the least is, manly and honorab to say the least is, manly and honorable; therefore I would recommend that some measures be adopted at this convention to remove the ban placed upon them by the general managers. "It is human to err: general managers. divine to forgive.'' divine to forgive." It is also currently reported that men are being discriminated against by some mana-agers on account of being members of the Brotherhood. Some have been requested to sever their connection with the order or leave the service of the company. What motive prompts them to make war on the Brotherhood is beyond my comprehension. I can only attribute it to his ignorance of its teachings and principles. If punderstood, no fair minded man c any exceptions to his engineers being mem-bers. The whole aim of the organization is to educate its members to a higher stand-ard of excellence in their profession, ele-vate their standing in society, protect their Labor, and provide for the widows and orphans. Instances may have occurred where individual members did wrong, but that is no reason why the whole should be condemned. We can with equal fairness and propriety condemn the church and all fraternal societles, who perch other fraternal societies, who perchance have had members who were unfaithfal to their vows. Notwithstanding all the pretheir rows. Notwithstanding all the pre-cautions taken to exclude all unworthy men from our ranks, we still find ourselves im-posed upon by the decoit and cuming of unscrupulous men. We strive to have the members observe the rules and comply with the laws, and have never hesitated to punish them when found guilty of vio-lating them. We believe in practicing what we preach, and have constantly en-deavored to instil that doctrine upon the minds of the members. Consequently we hold that no railway officer is justified in placing any obstacles in the way of his sn-gineors becoming or remaining members of our Brotherhood. Its record of thirty-fire years is before the country, and I challenge any man to truthfully name an instance, wherein the organization, through its of-ficers, has ever unde any unreasonable or unjust demands upon railway companies. When they were in trouble with other em-ployes and every inducement offersed as unjust demands upon milway con When they were in trouble with ot ployes and every inducement of to take advantage of the situation, mained true to the principles of ou and loyal to their interests.

Resolved, That we recommend that all nions affiliate with the Socialist Trade and

Labor Alliance as soon as expedient. Ou motion, the convention rose in respect of the memory of our lately deceased Bel-gian Comrade, Jean Volders, and, after the transaction of some other routine business, proceeded to the election of the State Committee for the ensuing year. The composition of that committee is as follows : Composition of that committee san roleows: Frank Marchand, Chairman; George An-derson, 1017 Front street, Philadelphia, Secretary; A. Rehder, Treasurer; Fred W. Long, Victor Lieberman, Charles W. Ricker and Frederick Bertram.

At 7:30 p. m., the convention adjourned

sine die. Despite the frantic appeals of the old party politicians and all the schemes of the Ospitalist class to retain the political power and prevent the spread of Sonialism, when the Bd of November rolls round it will be recorded that Pennsylvania is forging grandly also to the place where she be-longs, both by virtue of her past history in the battle for liberty and by right of her present industrial development at the head of the Socialist column. From many socious of the State most encouraging news of party growth are received. The

5. The only way to put an end to the 5. The only way to put on the people sconomic evils which are upon the people to destroy the money power by en lishing the co-operative commonwealth. We demand the abolition of the sweating system by the enactment and enforcement of a stringent law prohibiting the manufacture of goods for sale, in dwelling apartments. We emphatically protest against the employment of convict labor, in competition with free labor, and we demand that these unfortunates be accorded humane treatment, for, in most instances, they are but victims of the hellish conditions created by com-

Resolved. That we, the Socialist Labor Party, with a view of realizing conditions which men can live as men, call upon the working people to go to the polls as individuals, conscious of their class interests, and determine upon the abolition of the cla

Resolved, That the State Convention of Illinois indorses the crusade underta ken by the people against the old Labor unions and in favor of the new trades and Labor alliance and urges a continuance of this policy. The following candidatas were nom

insted:

Governor-Charles Bastian, Chicago. tenant Governor - Gustav Surber, 8797 East St. Louis

Secretary of State-J. B. Pepin, Chicago Auditor-William Schmidt, Chicago. Treasurer-Charles Heinze, Coal City. Attorney General-Paul Ehman, Chi University Trustees-Mrs. Belle Sayles, Mrs. F. Kavanagh, Mrs. E. C. Timblin, Chicago. Presidential Electors-at-Large-Micha

Britzius, Chicago; John Coleman, East St. Louis.

Bootson New York is arranging for a Monster Mass meeting and Parade, to be beid at the close of the National Convention, on Saturday evening, July 11.

ciology, and placed it in the same category that Darwin had placed the science of Biology. After a great struggle, Darwin's theories have found a permanent foothold among the so-called respectable classes; but the theories of Marz, that touch the pocket-books of the upper classes, will never be recognized while they retain possession of the avenues and functions of

social life. It was not until it was shown that every minute effect extended and branched, as it were, from this bed-rock

in the human structure, so every change and improvement creating a greater veloc-ity, until the artificial barrier or ring (called government) by which it is sur-

revived by lawyers from the musty tomes of forgotten ages, and applied to the developed condition of modern civiliza-tion. It is very evident that laws created

Machinery has multiplied the productive power of a workman a thomsandfold, but it has not created the market for its produce. And hence the fact-for fact it is-that the power to produce goods has actually re-duced the purchasing power of those who ought to be the consumer. Paradoxical as this may seem, it is none the less true. Just as the increase of wealth renders a profitable investment more difficult of at-tainment, for all save the favored few who nonopolize a given industry, so does the increase in the productive power of ma-chinery tend to decrease the opportunities for finding employment.

Fortunately, every wrong carries within itself the means which in the end brings would have any inducement to rush about seeking to find profitable investments. In like manner it is not machinery per se which is wrong, but its private ownership. If machinery-which is but an improved tool-were owned by the workers, it could work no harm-at least not in the way of

### St. Paul's New Capitol and the Dignity of Labor.

St. Paul is going to have a new Capitol, ugh the old on e was built but two years though the old one was built but two years ago. A few days ago some of her promi-neat citizens gathered at the new Capitol site and dignified Labor by handling the shovels while filling a dump wagon with smad. They would, by this act, show that Labor was recognized by them—but for a short time only. Had they kept on that entire day, watched over by a slave driver, they could have consoled themselves with the thought of being useful, at least one day in their life, while the'z, conduct at the Capitol was only childish play, done for the purpose of ingrating themselves with the tollars. CHARLES G. DAVIDSON. St. Faul, Minn.

# A JACK THE RIPPER.

CARL FIEGENBAUM WAS GUILTY OF MANY CRIMES.

### FIRALLY DIED IN THE EXECUTION-ER'S CHAIR IN SING SING.

Bellef that He Was None Other Than the Whitechapel Flend of Bloody ory-Caught in the Act of



Sing, N. Y., the other day. His lawyer now declares that the man executed was the fiend who set the world horror-stricken with his revel of

ACK the Rip-

per" if all accounts

trouble society no

genbaum who was

are true

more.

will

Carl Fle-

blood in Whitechapel. This remarkable criminal was electrocuted for killing Mrs. Johanna Hoffman. He had defied the police of all the continents. He murdered when and where he chose. And no detec-tive is to reap the glory of bringing the worst assassin of the century to his om. To a lawyer belongs the credit of revealing the probable identity of the man who was executed Monday.

As the murderer's body was being carried from the death chair to the opsy-room William Sanford Lawton, unsel, who fought for more than a year and a half to save the life of his miserable client, made a statement, de-claring his full belief that Fiegenbaum was "Jack the Ripper," author of many of the Whitechapel murders.

The lawyer was the only man whom baum trusted. And Mr. Lawton, knowing at least some of the man's secrets, said after seeing him go calmly to his death with a half-spoken prayer on his lips: "I will stake my proonal reputation that if the police will trace this man's movements carefally for the last few years their in-vestigations will lead them to London and to Whitechapel."

And then he told the facts which led im to that conclusion. Flegenbaum ch of this country. He seemed on acquaintance to be simple-minded, out imbecile, yet the man was crafty eyond measure. He had means of his , as was proved by a will he made re his death, yet he always pro-

Mrs. Hoffman, who lived in two mis-mble rooms, with her son Michael, was reny poor. Flegenbaum hired one of he rooms for the merest pittance, remaining to pay when he had secured mert. He lived there for two days.

n at him, knife and the boy sprang out on a rman again, jumped from the indow into an area, threw away inife, and escaped. Mr. Lawton's is that he had planned a murder Ripper" order, and that the boy's prevented him from carrying out tentions. The man was caught aded that night. Once in a burst ce Flegenbaum said to his

have for years suffered from a lar disease, which induces an all bing passion. This passion mani-itself in a desire to kill and muti-very woman who falls in my way, och times I am unable to control peared. of the Whitechapel crimes and looked up the dates, selected two. When he new Flegenbaum again and was talking with him confidentially, he said: "Carl, him confidentially, he said: "Carl, yes in London from this date to one," naming those selected. It is prisoner answered, and sed into silance. But as time went is lawyer, in tracing his move-s prior to the crime, discovered Figgenbaum had sever lived in house which was not in charge of man. Mr. Lawton ouce put the iss of the Whitechapel murders egenbaum, whese reply was that ord was responsible for his acts hat to Him only could he confess. awton drow enough from the

A. Blank has a pack of twenty-two hounds which he uses in his play. Hounds and dragon occupied the same apartment. The other afternoon the apartment. The other alternoon the door of the room was left open and one of the theater cats entered. She got half way across the room before the hounds saw her. One of them, with a "I-saw-her-first" howl, jumped for pussy, followed by the remaining twenty-one. The cat gave one quick glance around and made a flying leap into the orifice of the dragon in which the head is inserted. It had been removed for repairs. Two dogs followed in rapid succession and others followed until the dragon's body was filled with animals. For a few minutes there was high carnival inside the dragon. The canvas sides, unable to stand the strain, parted in every direction, while the barking and howling was deafening. When nothing was left but the debris Teddy, the first dog to get in, emerged with a scratched nose and ear but a bit of cat's fur and a canine smile on his visage. The others followed, looking somewhat disappointed, and the stage hands, attracted by the tumult, bore away the shattered dragon. A piece of blotting paper and a teaspoon sufficed to gather up the remains of the cat.-

Exchange.

### HAS FOUR HUSBANDS.

A Connecticut Woman With a Manis for Matrimony

Jeanette Hall, alias Smalley, alias Tischman, alias Cashin, alias Wilson, was arrested in Newburg, N. Y., the other night on a charge of bigamy preferred by the Connecticut authorities She is forty years old, and was arrested in Newburg last January on the same charge, but escaped. She admits that since then she has worked as a servant in several places, changing her name



each time. She says she will kill herself before she will uppear before s Connecticut court.

ed States by the immense number its lakes, brimful of the purest wat Its lakes, brimital of the purest water. Since then there has been a gradual recession of these lakes as well as the streams which they fed from their copi-ous reservoir. Many of them have dis-appeared. All have sunk far below the former lavel. Walter C. Bower, in a pamphlet just published by the Minnesota state forestry association, reviews the history of the water levels in Min-nesota from 1805 to 1866. From 1579 to 1896, a period of 17 years, he notes a gradual and in the main continuous recession of the lakes until they are now from 15 to 30 feet below the beach line, and many have entirely disap-

# Her Lonp Year Lices

# under the stage of the theater. William SHE COULD NOT LIVE.

WHILE HER LOVED HUSBAND REFOSED IN THE GRAVE

THE BEAUTIFUL TOUNG WIDOW STETSON PINED AWAY AND DIED

Laid to Rest Loss Than a Fortnig After the Death of Her Hush Romance of a Pretty Circus Equ



theater. Mrs. Steton was ardently attached to her pecu liar husband, and grieved with sincere heartache that the nervous prostration following his demise a short time ago finally resulted in death the other morning in Boston. Kate Stokes was one of the most dashing and brilliantly handsome women in America. She began her career as a bareback circus rider of the most daring accomplish ments and grace. Her father run the Stokes amphitheater on Clinton street in Chicago, and bewitching Kate was the joy of impressionable youth and bald searchers after novel se tion. She would run into the ring like a blaze of superb loveliness, toss her hair and leap to the horse's bare back with as sure a foot as Steve Brodie's. She smiled and grew rosy in the most bewildering fashion, and was always carefully watched by her mother, who never allowed anybody else to chaperon her charming little daughter. When Kate grew into womanhood she was taken away from the sawdust ring and placed in a boarding school, where her beauty and escapades variously brought her into romantic view of an inte ed coterie which had never reveled in her public exhibitions of daredevil pluck. Still her mother watched over her and her father surrounded har with such simple luxuries as his circus savings allowed. Just when the rumer the Stetson would marry Vernona beau was rife, Kate Stokes appeared in New York, chaperoned by her comely mother, and the two were frequently guests at John Stetson's Fifth Avenue theater. Without more than the usual financial warning in quiet brea promises cases, Jarbeau fluttered into the field of Jake Bernstein, a wealthy Hebrew, and announcement of the probable marriage of pretty Miss Stokes to John Stetson came soon after Stokes to John Steison came soon the Jarbeau episode became kn Steison was completely captivate the handsome circus rider, and thry his influence the fearless equestri

comedy, for which she not only had-ardent penchant but considerable to ent. Instantly her beauty captured No York, she was the club toast for a se son, but demurely lived in comparati seclusion with her mother, acceptin the admiration and compliment of th clubs with much proper scorn. She we tall as Shakespeare's Rosalind and he astonishing muscular strength, coupled with the daintiest of curves and deliwith the daintiest of curves and deli-cately feminine beauty of outline. Here skin was rich in color, clear as a liky petal and full of delicious little changes, from a blush to exquisite pal-lor. Her teeth were savage, small and kittenishly white and her mouth and nose Bouguereau and Botticelli paint-red and beautifully curved, rather this, but soft and perfect. She married Stef-son, and the manager squandered his money upon his lovely wife. There was

between them that unemotional, placid sort of sulky devotion sometimes ob-served in compatibly mated pairs in peasantry or bourgeois couples. Stetpeasantry or bourgeois couples. Stet-son permitted Kate all sorts of liberties and Kate took them neither greedily nor indifferently, but as due, with no particular return of thanks, and her affection for John was deep-rooted and big-hearted. When John had occasion to travel

# am and sail yachts among Bo raft and often went on long cri one with her crew and a few con-mial spirits. Her sailor suits were onderfully swagger affairs, usually imported and always original and immensely fetching. Sometimes in her hunting trips and long sails about in strange waters she would arm herself with a piquant brace of pistols set in studied with gold and made more amusingly terrific by a jeweled dag-ger showing its hilt and sheath tip.

She had famously shapely feet and her footgear occupied shelves enough to fit up a good-sized shop. Her jewels were fabulous in price and once in while exceptional in value. She owned one or two of the world's most celebrated gems and had coronets, necklaces and a bundle of garter buckles not equaled by the treasures of any other Boston dame's private casket. When Stetson's wealth and the beauty

of his wife had grown into great notorlety John bethought himself of society and made a masse shot to seat himself and the buxom Katie in the heart of Back bay aristocracy. But a silent thunder cloud from the marble-heart district greeted this harmless ambition of the pretty circus rider and her hus-

Neither of them cared much, and the splendid Stetson castle, which sits obstreperously up in the polished ward of commonwealth avenue, has never been consecrated by Boston swelldom, but it was a great place just the same and entertainments of solid if somewhat ostentatious hospitality brightened its years and Mr. and Mrs. Stetson grew to be most happy in their pleasant bohemian circle of friends, who were always glad of an invitation to visit the big house.

A witty financier who had been unsuccessful in securing a loan from Stetson called at the palace on Commonwealth avenue and sent up his card. John had just been handed the transla-



### MRS. STETSON AT 15.

ion of Dumas' "Demi-Monde" and sent back the man's card, with the information written in the corner: "Can't se tion written in the corner: "Can't see you. I'm just in the middle of "The Orust of Society." The financier sent up another, upon which he wrote: "So glad you have succeeded in breaking in after all the rebuffs society has given

### REYNOLDS' BIVALVE PARASITES The Remarkable Affliction of a Professor

### Who Dwells in Texas.

Prof. Reynolds, of Georgetown, Texas, has the unpleasant distinction of being afflicted with a disease the like of which is not known in medical science. Many noted physicians have examined his case, and until recently no solution of its mystery has been found. The disease is caused by countless myriads of animalcule which burrow under the skin, causing great pain. When rubbed briskly with the hand his body would give off small particles very closely resembling brown sand. The case was first brought to the attention of Dr. Fleming, of Georgetown, who made a very thorough study of it and reported it in several medical journals. Last week Prof. Reynolds went to San Antonio to have City Physician Menger make a microscopical examination. Dr. Menger conducted a series of microsco-pical examinations, and not only suceded in detecting the parasite, has made several photographs of it. He says it is the most wonderful discovery ever made on the human body as far as his knowledge of the subje goes. The particles taken from the body look like common sand, are dark brown in color, and are barely visible to the naked eye. When placed in acid the particles foam like seidlitz powders particks foam like seidilts powders, and they can be seen under the micro-scope giving off carbonic gas. Acids also make the particles transparent, and they easily crumble into very fine powder. The parasite is encased in a shell, or rather two shells. The parasite itaelf, when placed under a powerful microscope, looks very much like a grab spider. It has eight legs, four in front and four behind. The front legs front and four behind. The front legs protrude and look like horns.

# MARRIES FOR MONEY.

PECULIAR MANIA OF EDWIN FRASER NOW IN THE TOILS.

### HIS LATEST BRIDE DESERTED IN A FOREIGN LAND.

After Securing Six Hundred Dollars from Her He Wrote That She Would Never See Him Again - But She Rounded Him Up.



ty-six years old, with good manners, fine clothes and an English accent. With these attractions, Saunders was not content with one wife. Chief of Police Murphy says Saunders is certainly a bigamist, and perhaps has as many wives as an Afri-can king. Saunders, the police say, came to this country about a year ago. He got to know Miss Annie Everett, who is pretty, 19 years old, the daughter of Joseph Everett, of No. 845 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. Saunders swears he advertised for a wife, and chose Miss Everett from a dozen wo-men who answered, sending their photographs. Having formed Miss Everett's acquaintance. Saunders told her he was a civil engineer, a single man, the son of a wealthy Scotchman. They were married ten days ago: Saunders suggested that they go to Scotland on their honeymoon, visit his parents, remain until autumn and then return and take up their residence in Brooklyn. Mr. Everett gave his daughter \$600 to pay for the trip, Saunders explaining that, while he was hard up at the moment, he would have plenty of money when he reached Scotland. Saunders and his pretty wife arrived

in Liverpool. He took her to a cheap hotel. He suggested that he go to his father's house and prepare for her coming and, taking all her money, he left her. The young woman was stunned by the receipt of a letter from him in a few days.

"I will never return to you," Saunders wrote, "so you had best go back to the States."

The bride passed two days and two nights in her room weeping. The pro-prietor of the hotel learned of Saunder's desertion of her and cabled to her father. Within a month of her departure from Brooklyn she was under her father's roof again, he having sent

her money. A friend of this Mrs. Saunders told her she had seen Saunders in Jersey City about a forinight ago. Chief Mur-phy was asked to look for him. De-tectives Doyle and Dalton found him at a boarding house, in Hoboken. Saunders evidently suspected that the police were after him, for he had his trunk packed and had told his landlady he was about to go. When Saunders saw Doyle and Dalton he ran through the house and tried to jump over the back fence, but they caught him. In Saunders' trunk the police found

a certificate setting forth that Edwin Fraser and Ellen Meneally were married in Belfast, Ireland, Nov. 18, 1891. Many letters were in the trunk dated Belfast, and signed "Your loving wife, Ellen." All were full of expressions of intense affection. One bore date April 6, 1896, and plainy was in answer to a letter from Ellen's husband. She congratulated him on the fine position

century assured me just the other day that we shall have war. "It don' make ne difference what congress does, chile," she said, "when they's comets they's bound to be war, an' we kaint he'p it." Her apron dropped off just then and she said that was a sign son body was talking about her. Before I came away she showed me a faded pho-tograph of her husband, who died a few ears ago. The poor old woman firmly believes that the picture is fading just as her husband's body is decaying and that when his body has disappeared the picture will be entirely gone .- Washington Star.

### BELLE BLACK, OUTLAW.

Victim of Circumstances Over Which She

Had No Control. Women outlaws are rather rare in reality, although one is always reading of them-dashing, beautiful girls clad in sombreros, leather leggins, boots and spurs. The capture of two of this specles at Guthrie has dissipated the popular idea of the lady bandit. These two women were neither young, fair nor dashing. One, Belle Black, whose husband was a member of a gang of outlaws, is small, heavy-set, has dark hair and blue eyes, with a rather pleasant look on her face and no appearance of being a desperate criminal; the other, Mrs. Freeman, who eloped from her husband with the leader of the gang, Zip Wyatt, is tall, slender, with snap-ping black eyes, thick, black hair and a sinister, peculiar expression on her face. For the past year the gang has defied sheriffs and has robbed right and left. It was not known that there were women with them, as during the raids the two women always dressed like men. Afterward dressed as farmers' wives they would enter towns and sell plunder and buy provisions, all without arousing suspicion. Mrs. Black and her husabnd came to western Kansas six years ago and were financially embarrassed through failure of crops. They took to stealing cattle and were obliged to hide to escape arrest. A gang of desperadoes gradually



## BELLE BLACK.

joined them. Zip Wyatt, the leader, was a cowboy who came to Guthrie once a month to spend his wages in high living and it was here that he met Mrs. Freeman, who was note that no mells girl who had formed an incorrect idea of the glories of a bandit's life from too many trashy novels. He persuaded her to elope with him after he had killed two or three men and gone into hiding. He has often pursled the sheriffs as they have fired their rifles at him, point blank, and he has escaped without injury. Since her capture, Mrs. Freeman says Wyatt always wears steel plates over his back, front and thighs and will never be taken alive. The rest of the gang of desperadoes escaped. The two women are now in the Guthrie jail and pass their time playing cards or chatting with the other prisoners.

## Convicted of Selling Hop Soda.

District Attorney J. M. Congdon last week secured the first conviction in Cattaraugus county for the offense of selling "hop-soda." The trial was be-fore County Judge Vreeland and thebe had secured. In the trunk, too, were Otto. "Hop soda" is the innocent name of a beverage sold in numerous rural communities where there are no licenses for the selling of intoxicating drinks. It is supposed to be constituted of lager beer as a basis liberally dijuted with water until a given quantity contains only about one-third as much alcohol as beer. On the other hand, it is quite certain that out-andout beer is sold and drank under the guise of "hop sods" and some of those who call for "hop sods" would scorn to drink an attenuated article. The jury convicted Yaw after deliberating eleven hours. The fact was established on the trial that "hop soda" was intoxicating, even in its mild form .- Buffale Courier.



### CARL FIEGENBAUM.

CARL PIEGENBAUM. however, to convince him that rimoner was no other than Jack ligper, who for more than s year London in terror while he mur-tweive women of the pavements; he was responsible perhaps for of the multilations which sent a through Wisconsin; and that be the man who entered a room in rat River hotel with old "Shakes-" some hours before her mutilat-ady was discovered.

Trendy-two Days to Oue Cat-tere is-or rather was-a huge o dragon used in the German op groot," which the company

Marriage License Clerk Bird of the Orphans court was surprised last week when a handsomely attired young lady entered his office and said she wanted a marriage license. It is not unusual for a license to be purchased, but in almost every instance heretofore the measure document has been applied

almost every instance heretofore the necessary document has been applied for by the prospective groom. The applicant, noticing Mr. Bird's look of surprise, said: "It may seem singular for me to come for the license but it happened in this way. You know it's leap year and I proposed, and to thoroughly carry out the idea I said I would procure the license as well as the groom."—Philadelphia Call.

### Right Woman Got It.

A farmer of Buena Vista, Wis. buried \$2,600 in gold under his door When he went to dig it up it was gone. It turned out that his wife, who had been allowed to wear nothing but calico dresses for fourteen years and who had been compelled to work on the farm like a common hand, had taken the money, and everybody in the neighborhood is glad of it.

Deable Seit of Lightsing. One bolt of lightsing struck and de-stroyed two trees growing about 125 feet apart near Gaineeville, Ga., a few days ago. Both trees wore felled and shattered to splinters. One tree was thirty feet from a house. The occu-pants saw the trees struck, but did nor feel anything of the electricity.

Beers Desirey Telegraph Peles. Every telegraph pole in the remote districts of Norway has to be con-tinually watched on Secount of the beers, which have a mania for climbing the poles and sitting on the cross-beams, swaying backward and forward until the pole finally falls.

Professor Ghoosts says that if we reckon the depth of all oceans at an average of three miles, there would be a layer of salt 200 feet thick in their basins, should the waters of all sud-denly evaporate.

Kate went with him, and when Kate had eccasion to travel John thought it



### MRS. STETSON.

was all right. She left the stage in mediately upon her marriage and neve returned, though once in awhile sh threatened it.

threatened it. In winter she was a wonderf sily ac-tive creature, always out wrapped from her lovely black head to her tiny feet in costly furs. She would walk leisurg-ly and seemingly uncotscious of the sensation her beauty created wherever she chose to wander. She had Russian vehicles, toboggan sleds, horses of her own selection, and she was the most daring and accomplished rider on the Back bay and curried terror to timid winter drivers in Central park and on winter drivers in Central park and on the tally-ho roads in New York. In Jummer sies had one of the triggest

### Betting on "L" Trains.

There's some high betting going on at the 334 street station of the 6th svenue elevated road at about 2 e'clock every morning. The trains from up and down town pass each other at this station at that time, and you will notice a group of men standing on the platforms, looking at their watches and noting the approach of the engines, whose headlights shimmer along the rails. They are betting boxes of cigars drinks and dinners upon which train will reach the station first, and they all take the interest in it which passengers on the Atlantic liners take in an ocean race. Theoretically the trains are suposed to reach the station at the same time. In practice there is a dif-ference of ten or fifteen seconds in the favor of one or the other every morng .- New York Herald.

A company with a capital \$3,000,000 has been formed for the purpose of building a railroad to the gladlers of Mount Tacoma.

photographs of several young women and numerous letters in different handwritings, all feminine.

Saunders was impudently coel when he was taken to Chief Murphy's office. "Well," he said, "I fa-ancy it's all up with me. Whom, may I ask, in the complainant against me?"

Why did you marry Miss Everett when you had a wife living?" asked the chief

"Yes, I know," answered Saunders. "but I was strapped, don't you see, and I had to have money, old chap."



Chief Murphy has written to the woen whose letters were in Saunders' trunk. His question, "Who's the com-plainant?" leads the chief to think there are other victims of this husband, who literally marries for money. Saunders says the letters and photographs were sent in answer to his matrimonial advertisements.

### Negro Superstitions.

I wonder that somebody doenn't make A study of the supersitions of the Washington negroes. Just now the col-ored people are stirred up about the comet." An old mammy who has been in service in Washington for half a

Poison in Peaches.

Peaches as we know them are a delicious fruit. In their native state, however, they are rankly poisonous. The original peach is an Arabian fruit. Its pits contain cyanic acid, in very small quantities, it is true, but enough to kill a man. Cyanic acid is a most deadly polson. A drop of it on the tongue will produce almost instant death, and even the fumes will kill a man. The acid and all of its salts have the characteristic smell of peaches. Many children are in the habit of cracking the peach pits and eating the meats. A few of them will not produce any serious result, for cultivation has done wonders with the originally polsonous peach. But many a child has lost its life from eating too freely of peach plis.

### Couldn't Face Divorce

William A. Miller, aged 46, of Akron, Ohio, cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. Beside his dead body was found this morning a summons in a divorce suit brought yesterday by his wife, to whom he has been married twenty-five years. On the paper was

# LIVELY PARIS EVENT.

THE SELECTION OF THE QUEEN OF WASHERWOMEN.

a Tearly Festivity in Paris-Quite an Honor, and Is Much Desired by the Aspirants-Concludes With a Grand

(Paris Letter.) NE of the most interesting events in the Parisian world the election of the queen of washrwomen. Such an affair occurred about two weeks ago in Paris and was a noteworthy event. To be chosen

queen of washerwomen is an honor much sought after by the soap-suds artists. This year there were seventy-two candidates, of whom the committee rejected fortytwo on sight. In this connection it might be stated that a pretty face is not the only point necessary. , The aspirant to the throne of soap-suds must give substantial proof of her practical qualifications to represent her onorable craft. The initiatory examination of the competitors for this exalted position is very amusing. A jury composed, as a rule, of one or two experts in the mysteries of washing, a student; an artist and a newspaper man generally constitute the judges. This body decides on what amount of work each applicant must perform and also passes on the merits of the work done. The jury gives judgment on the excellence of the results of the trial.

For several weeks before the election there is a great hubbub in all the laundries, each of which possess some particular star whom her fellow workers deem worthy of the crown. It must be understood that an establishment that can boast of having in its employ the charming queen of the wash tub receives a tremendous boom in its business. Among the twenty-three available candidates who were selected out of the seventy-two applicants for this year's crown there was a strong rivalry. All the girls were remarkably pretty and each one was a skilled exponent of her trade. The large hall in Rue de Savon, where the elections were held, was filled with friends of the aspirants, and the scenes were as amusing as exciting. After considerable deliberation the choice of the jury for queen of queens fell upon Mile. Henrictta Defoulloy, from a famous establishment known as Jouye-Rouve.

The young woman is more piquant looking than pretty; her features have a sort of undefinable sauciness that is very interesting. She is a pronounced brunette, tall, with a splendidly modeled figure. Possessing far more grace-fulness than is found among rea ns, she is also the very picture of animation and graclousness. The two maids of honor, who are second in importance only to the queen of queens, and are called queens without any additional adjective, were also chosen. Mile. Marie Francois, from the Saint Victor laundry, received the first place, and Mile. Eugenie Tallois, from the Caufourniers establishment was declared second. . Each of these girls is a perfect type of Parisian womanhood and both are immensely popular.

The king on these feative occasions is a man of no particular importance. The office is generally filled by some favorite of the queen, and his principal duty consists in dancing attendance on her majest/, and looking as well as he knows how.

No expense is spared to make the of the q of queens and her

jump, and when you catch your breath MURDER FOR MONEY. en of queens calls her maids and everybody departs.

A TITLED CONVICT.

Baron von Hammerstein of Germany Could Not Endure Honest Prosperity.

(Berlin Letter.) Baron von Hammerstein, formerly the editor of Kreuz Zeltung and leader of the conservative party in Germany, was sentenced the other day to three years' penal servitude, to be deprived of his civil rights and to pay a fine of 1,500 marks for forgery, fraud and breach of trust. The baron's dis grace is almost as much of a sense in Germany as was the downfall of Bacon in England. For twenty years he was the all-powerful leader of the conservative party in German politics. He was discovered by Bismarck, who was the first to recognize his energy, courage, persistence and his magnetic power over men in his own station of Originally an impoverished life. nobleman, Bismarck put wealth and power into his hands by placing him at the head of the Kreuz Zeltung with an annual salary of 50,000 marks. This paper was the organ and mouthpiece of the conservative party. The baron became an eloquent speaker and his words were applauded even by his political enemies. Even last year, when many knew of his financial troubles, he retained his control of the conservatives and was vociferously applauded in the reichstag as the spokesman of his party. At last came public disgrace. The affairs of the Kreuz Zeitung were investigated and it was found that the baron had flung away 1,000,000 marks. He had stolen the pension fund of the paper, forged drafts for immense sums in the name of Count von Keirstein and

was literally overwhelmed with all manner of bad debts. This money, it was ascertained, had been squandered in a wild, dissolute life, in which figured champagne orgles, high betting and desperate gaming. Just before the storm burst he fled to Switzerland. The sentence of Hammerstein endr



BARON VON HAMMERSTEIN. one of the most peculiar stories of Euro pean political life.

## WANDERINGS IN JAVA.

Climbing the Mountains to Get a View of a Crater.

Long before sunrise we were in our cart, drawn by three ponies, and bowling along in the cool night air under a bright moon and cloudless sky, says the Westminster Review. The early start was necessary in order that we might make the ascent and reach the crater before the great heat of the day. As we drove along we passed crowds. of natives, toiling along under their heavy loads or resting under the old covered-in bridges, by which we crossed streams. All along the valley our driver cracked his whip and made his little ponies fly along between the shady palms lining the way side, so we were to take our breakfast of cheese. sandwiches and cold tea before commencing the ascent of the volcano. We got off at 6:15, accompanied by two coolies, who acted as guides and carried our provisions and my camera. For the first two hours we followed a beautiful path which, at the commencement, led us through avenues of banana trees and tall scarlet crotons, then diverging round a shoulder of the mountain, we entered a wide, tangled jungle, where the feathery fronds of the tree ferns and the delicate green leaves of the plantain formed a lovely contrast to the dark vistas of the forest. Here orchids nestle in the thick, mossy undergrowth and oleanders shed their delicate blossoms on a carpet of tiny The last half-hour was stiff ferns. climbing, very trying to the eyes on account of the sun striking on the white, volcanic soil, and terribly hot, as the sun was already high in the heavens. The crater consisted of an arena of yellow sulphurous lava, while a huge blowhole occupied the center, emitting clouds of steam and causing the whole summit to quiver. The surface of this lava mound was honeycombed with small steam holes and dangerous-looking hollows, which suggested prudence in its exploration. Indeed, the earth, literally trembling beneath one's feet, gave little confidence of security from the risk of suddenly breaking through the thin crust that lay between the soles of one's feet and the infernal regions. Higher mountains and peaks surrounded the crater, which gave one the idea that the mountain must itself have once possessed a peak, which has been blown off, probably in some great eruption.

# FIENDISH WORK OF MRS. DYER

THE BABY STRANGLER.

Julian Ralph at the Scene of Men Manifold Crimes-Police Continue to Uncarth Ganathy Evidence Against Her -A Portrait.

(London Letter.)



N one of the very prettiest reaches of Thames-s place much sought by Americans on

account of its beauty-the police are dragging the water for the bodies of the west of the baby victims of the woman-fiend

Dyer, the murderous baby-fa mer of Reading.

I sent a reporter down there yesterday, and he has returned with a budget of news, easily obtained, and yet not published in the London or the local newspapers. The police, to be sure, display the utmost reticence upon the subject of their knowledge regarding the murders, whose rumored number has startled England. The only statement they made that seems to me worth reporting for America is that the case will prove to be the most serious of its kind of the century. Thuy hinted vaguely at the near approach of sensational disclosures, and one of them said that he had not the least doubt that the murderers had been at theis work for at least ten years, and ih that period have made way with at least three hunored infants!

The reporter, while at Reading, gleaned from various sources the following facts concerning the nurse Dyer and her history:

She is a stout, well-built woman, 5 feet 8 inches in height, about 50 years of age, and of very good ad.lress. She

stomer unless and until the cash paid down. Her advertisements all of the conventional type, all e numerous even now, in the midst of is excitement, in the lower class Londailies and weeklies. Her mode advertising was as follows: "ADOPTION-Lady having no child

wishes to adopt infant; premium £10; loving home." But she was not of that band of baby royers who go to the pains to pre end that they need a child in order to

cure an estate, and who say: "Baby wanted; must be from birth; would

The house in Reading at which Mrs Dyer was arrested is shown in an ac-companying photograph, especially taken by a photographer whose suggestive address is "Body Road, Read-ing." The house consists of six rooms -three bedrooms, a parlor, a kitchen and a scullery. It forms one of a long row of similar dwellings, and is neatly and comfortably furnished. Inquiries among the neighbors elicited the fact that Mrs. Dyer appeared to them to be a quiet and respectable woman.

The story of the manner in which the resent case was developed against her has been but scantily dealt with in the cabled reports.

On Monday, March 30, a parcel was found in the river, and when it was opened it was seen to contain the body of a female child. An address on the parcel led to the arrest of Mrs. Dyer, and the police are able to prove that she borrowed some string and took out with her a paper parcel on that day; also that the string around the parcel was identical with the string she borrowed. On Wednesday, April 8, a man who was dragging the river brought up a parcel of linen rags. When the parcel reached the surface of the water a brick dropped out, and also the head of a child, which floated upon the surface of the river. On examination of the parcel it was found that some tape had been tied tightly round the neck of the deceased child.

On Friday, the 10th, a third body was



ASTONISHING GROWTH OF THE COLONIST'S CAPITAL.

Already It Has a Population of Six Thousand, With Railroads, Churches, hools, Masonie Temple and Other Conveniences -- A Naked Prairie in 1804.



ago the tract it now occupies half in Wilcox and half in Irwin county, was a wilderness of pine trees. To-day six thousand persons are here, and the indications are that before the year is done the census is will show over ten thousand enrolled citizens.

Colonies of sudden growth and cities of quick development have not been infrequent in the mining regions of the west, but Fitzgerald stands in many respects quite without a parallel, and the movement which has led to its founding points to a possible industrial revolution in the south, and calls for a new understanding and partnership between the south, north and west. The Fitzgerald colony is likewise significant from the fact that as the colonists are mostly veterans of the federal army, \$50,000 per month of pension money will, it is reckoned, be put into circulation through the south instead of through the north and west as former

The colony and city of Fitzgerald were founded by Mr. P. H. Fitzgerald of Indianapolis, who, through his connection with the veterans of the northwest, was led to believe that it would be greatly to the interest of many could they locate in some well-conditioned southern section, away from the rigors of severe climate, where they could follow agricultural pursuits and live comfortably on their pension incomes. In August, 1894, he presented the subject for consideration of the veterans at an annual meeting of their society. His plan met with their immediate approval, and in March, 1896, Mr. Fitzgerald, accompanied by H. F. Manger of Michigan, Captain D. C. Walsh of McPher-son, Kans., Peter Dinger of Gilman, Ill., H. C. Miller of Stanton, Neb., Dr. J. M. Deniston of Lapaz, Ind., and H. H. Wenas of Michigan, visited Georgia for the purpose of examining lands offered them through William J Northen, twice governor of Georgia, at the low rate of \$3.50 an acre. Although Texas was holding out the induc f land at of land at only sixty cents an acre Fitzgerald and his committee decid ocate upon the Georgia tract without further delay. By the middle of October the business arrangements had been completed, and the survey of the land was well under way. By November 1 it was completed, and the assignment of city lots, business sites and farming tracts followed with a rush.

The city of Fitzgerald and the farming lands that compose the colony section are comprised within 118,000 acres. and are located 117 miles south of Macon, Ga., in the midst of the great agricultural and fruit region. They are available for almost any crop. whether of wheat, corn, oats, rye, rice, millet, cotton, sugar cane, potatoes and general truck, while such fruits as that we arrived at a small bungalow, situated at the foot of the mountain, just when the first silver streaks of dawn crept into the eastern sky. Here be found in the country. The average winter temperature for the last ten years has been fifty degrees, and the summer temperature during the same time has averaged only eighty degrees. The city of Fitzgerald is located in Irwin county, and has the benefit of competitive freight rates, both by land and water, which place it within easy communication with the great markets of the United States. A month ago two railroads were under construction but had not reached the city. The latest news is that there are now two railroads at Fitzgerald, and others under construction. The Tilton and Northeastern railroad reached the colony last Saturday, and will be carried into the union station in a few days. The Georgia and Alabama has been in Fitzgerald almost a month, and has eight

river, and a canal is under contra which, when completed, will give the colonists a water-way to the Atlantic.

On October 14 human habitation was begun in Flizgerald. To-day the city presents a vastly different appearance It is laid out in excellent style, and has four business streets, that contain a great variety of shops, which are furnishing the colonists with all necessary supplies. The residence portion shows many well-built structures, and hundreds of humble homes will sooner or later be replaced by more comfortable dwellings. There are saw mills, brick yards, four churches, a town hall, four blacksmith shops, a public school and a Masonic lodge.

Main street is the principal business thoroughfare of Fitzgerald. The streets to the west of Main are called after Confederate generals-Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, Gordon, Bragg and Hill; those one the west side after federal commanders-Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Logan-which certainly goes to prove that the colonists are not cherishing sectional animosities. Another interesting fact is that the colony lands include the historic spot upon which Jafferson Davis was captured by Wilson's cavalry, in 1865

The old veterans are well pleased with the prospects before them, and their rank and file has been increased by the coming of many who are not Grand Army of the Republic men, but, who, like themselves, are seeking a comfortable home. These persons are, for the most part, hale and hearty farmers, used to earnest work against far more difficult conditions than will confront them in Georgia. They belong to the sensible, industrious class that has made the west the prosperous, powerful country it is to-day, and are but little accustomed to failure.

Such are the facts of the Fitzgerald colony as it stands to-day. There seems to be no reason why the enterprise should not succeed.

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

Thomas Lake Harris Claims to Have Discovered That Desired Object. New York Letter.

On West One Hundred and Second street, is where Thomas Lake Harris



THOMAS LAKE HARRIS. He is the man who announced lives. to the world in 1892 that he had discovered the fountain of perpetual youth. Harris was born in England in 1824, and passed his youth in and about Utica, N. Y. He was a Spiritualist, and during the "Fifties" reported to his peo-ple that he had had a message from the Lord to go elsewhere and organize a community. Since then he has been traveling about, doing what he could in establishing new and peculiar relig-ions. It was while at his home at Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, Cal., that he had not only gotten asceticism, but had, for himself, "overcome the universal racial tendency to physical deteriorhad discovered the fountain of perpet-ual youth for which Ponce de Leon sought in Florida, believing that land to be one of the Bahamas, but found only his death wound; which Paracelus said he had found, and died at 48, and from which Graham drew his elixir 100 years ago to die a beggar at 52. ris' way of putting it was that he had passed through December and emerged in'May, and he explained it as "the co version of fleshy molecular said, is pos-animates." Harris, it is said, is possessed of hypnotic power. He also two voices, one the distant echo of the other. The nigh voice is rapid and vivacious; the off one solemn and oppressive. His hair was thick, and once black, was streaked with gray and hung over his ears to his shoulders. His eyebrows were beetling and bushy: his eyes were revolving lights in dark caverns, and like his voice had a self-adjusting focus. His cast of countenance was semitic. He wore a heavy moustache and a long gray beard. Some-times he looked to be only 25 years old. At other times one would take him to



of y nurse. Sie was convicted several years ago of neglecting bables under her care, and and tied round with a string. There

Clappers. It proved to be that of a child, and was wrapped up in a cloth

two satellites as magnificent as consistent with the occasion.

The students of the Latin quarter, by invitation extended to them by their friends, the washerwomen, join forces with them in the festivities. After the election of the queen of queens a ball was given by the students at Bullier's famous resort. The girls from the laundries were bright and coquettish in their chic dresses and snow-white petticoats. They were all fresh-looking and vivacious and the ball was anhampered by petty conventionalities.

To relieve the monotony-if there ever could be any in such a place-a fancy dance was introduced for the amusement of the rest of the crowd. The music becomes liveller and the crowd grows more and more enthusisatic, until the frolicsome young woman turns a backward handspring with the



HENRIETTA DEFOULLOY. grace of a fairy. The thing like a flash, and the spectator as but an impression of a vision of filmy lingerie, with the outline of a shapely black filk stocking against its background.

Suddenly the air changed to a tar-

### Maybe He Was Crazy.

64, went to Peru, Ind., recently and money-for in all her career that was asked to have a commission of lunacy antelle. On the instant the crowd has gone mad; everybody and everything is dancing, or seems to be. Your hands are seized and you find yourself whirl-a few days atter he ended his life by are seized and you find yourself whirl-the first shocking bimself through the neck.

cated. Mrs. Dyer then threw herself into .; canal in that city, but was rescued sible to say how long the body had been from suicide and confined as insane in in the water. the Gloucester asylum. She was afterwards handed over to the workhouse authorities at Barton Regis, where, at the Workhouse, she met with Mrs. Smith the bodies of two infants, accompanied (the "Grannie" of this date), whom she persuaded to come and live with her. The old lady consented, and they took rooms in Bristol, later on moving to Cardia, where they were joined by Mrs. Dyer'u daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.

They then rented a large house and furnished it on the installment system. Mrs. Dyer obtained several children, and when the rent became due they left and came to live at Elm Villas, Caversham, a suburb of Reading. The Palmers left-presently separated from the Dyer woman and went to London, and just before last Christmas the woman and "Grannie" took the house in Kensington Road.

Palmer is Mrs. Dyer's son-in-law, and it is believed that if will be made to appear that he assisted her in her nefarious work and received the premiums paid for the care of the children, in several instances. He is under the middle age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, of slender build, and when arrested was stylishly dressed in a frock coat and faultlessly fashioned trousers, as well as a silk hat and a shepherd's plaid neck-He has auburn hair and a light tie. moustache. He is feeling his position very acutely, and has grown very haggard

If it be proven that the "commission business" in which he has been engaged was the receiving of the moneys paid by mothers who, for various reasons desired to part with their little ones, it will be found that he never took less John Carter, a weathy farmer, aged than \$50 at a time-or f10 English the figure at which Mrs. Dyer rated her

thing placed in its mouth. It is impos-On the same afternoon another par-

cel was brought up from the center of the footbridge. In this were found by such other paraphernalia as warranted a strong suspicion that the murderer of the children previously found was also the destroyer of the lives of thes

With regard to these accessories, the tape used to strangle the bables, the brick invariably found in each parcel and those other implements which serve the police as bases for the case they will bring against Mrs. Dyer, it is



MRS. DYER'S HOUSE (Wifere the Bables Were Killed.) important to say that apparently all er victims were treated in the same way. I am assured that the rumors that several bodies of babies found drowned in the Thames in or around London will be traced to Mrs. Dyer are ncorrect. In every case she appears to have weighted the parcels with bricks, so that they sank immediately, and the bodies found near London are not known to have been treated in this way in any single instance.



CAPTAIN P. H. FITZGERALD. (The Founder of the Unique Colony in Georgia.)

parallel tracks in its yards, with 147 loaded box cars ahead of the freight agents. The Plant system is trying to rrange with the Waycross Air line to build from Fitzgerald to Cordele, which, if successful, will give this city five important roads, together with the same age, because she is, as a rule, more temperate in habits and is less light to accidents.

Sing a Song of Bicycles Sing a song of bicycles, a pocket full of gold! Four-and-twenty different kinds, and each the best one sold; Each one with its partisans, its eulogies to sing; Every one the daintiest that ever bore a king. The king has left the counting house and wisely spent his money, The queen and he were bicycling, forgetting bread and honey; The maid has bought a wheel, too, and left her hanging clothes; Twould take a nimble blackbird now to nip off half her nose.

Woman Has the Call. Life insurance experts contend that a woman who is in good health at the age of 45 is likely to outlive a man of



SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME! Deee Gee Gee

ocialism is the next step in human pro-

Every Socialist should carefully consider our claims for a "broader organization."

Don't permit Capitalist mercenaries to mix up Socialism with Anarchism.' Call them down!

Capitalist system ! There is no system in Capitalism except the systematic robbery of the wealth-producing masses.

Bocialism is the direct opposite to Anarchism. Could you imagine anything re anarchistic than our present Capitalist

The extension of our party program deads a change in the present basis of anization of the National Executive at basis of amittee

Every St. Louis minister of the church has received, by mail, a copy of "New America." We should like to know how Dr. Fearless' advice struck them?

calists are talking of Alderman Ma-o of Faterson, and J. Mahlon Baross susrgeito young Philadolphia cigar er, as Presidential candidates. a of Pa

La the street attempt to organize all the liberal ele-z into a Radical Party. But Social-will soon explode this cosp bubble.

We regret to note that Keir Hardle is havoring the admission of the Anarchist hemanis to the International Labor Con-gress. London Justice, referring to this fact, mys: "It is to be hoped that any who have any leanings in this direction will profit by the lesson to be gathered from the appartence of almost every continental mentry, that the Anarchist movement is a disintegrating influence."

ousl Executive Committee of the A Automat Associative Committee of the Beclaist Labor Party has National work to do in the line of agitation and organization, and if you favor its being done in an eme-petic, impartial manner, instruct your felegates to the National Convention to the fact that had of constitution the still American novement by giving each organization that will infase new national life and vigor into the American movement by giving each organ-imed State a duty as well as an interest in the movement. You cannot do this unless you give each organized State an equitable representation in our National Executive

### RANK AND FILE.

# CALIFORNIA.

suggestions by the Secretary of the State Executive Committee.

It is well known that the leading Labor papers, as the People, St. Louis LABOR, The Appeal to Reason and The Coming Nation, all have numerous subscribers living in the same hamlets, mining and lumber camps of California. Many who consider themselves Socialists, remain interested onlookers, merely of the progress of the great economic and intelle vement of our times. All those living in the same locality should get acquainted with one another. The social intercourse following from the same general line of thought would surely be agreeable. small number could form reading and discussion circles. Such gatherings would be the nuclei for Socialistic organization. Organization not only increases our power, but multiplies it. In England it has beome the custom of all subscribers to radical papers living in the same locality, to meet and associate. Why not try it here? The Socialist Labor Party of California will this fall take advantage of the oppor tunity that a political campaign offers for the dissemination of our ideas and send several lecturers through the State. All those who agree with the foregoing suggestions and are desirous of having a Socialist address delivered in their locality during the coming campaign should correspond with Mr. E. T. Kingsley, State Organizer, S. L. P., 115 Turk street, San Francisco, EDEL HECHT, Cal.

Sec. State Ex. Com. San Francisco, Cal.

### ILLINOIS.

The Poor Slaves of Duke Pullman. Every fence, saloon and available space in the towns of Puliman, West Pullman Geno, Roseland and Kensington, has, for the last few days been decorated with immense posters, appounding a great McKinley meeting to take place in Market Hall, Pullman, under the auspices of the Pullman Employes McKinley Club. All the workingmen, their wives and children are invited to come out en masse to listen to what the different speakers have to say about "Ohio's favored son," the hero of Protection (?). Now whether these poor Pullman employes have been bulldozed or forced to start a McKinley Club, or whether some of the foremen, furnished with Republican money, are carrying on this monkey show, I do not know, but I know this much that some time ago, the Socialist Labor Party held several meetings in Kensington and succeeded in starting a Section, which still exists although very weak. I also know, that it was discovered that a great number of Pullman employes were very willing to join this Section, but dared not give their names as they were afraid that

Czar Pullman would discharge them. The gall of these Capitalist politicians h ding. Think of it, only two years arounding. Think of it, only two years ago here in these small towns thousands of men, women and children were literally starved into submission by Drike Pullman, by the aid of Cleveland, Oiney, McKinley and every other favored son of Capital and enemy of the working class. It is certainly astonishing that those very area pullidence and compute of Capital

same politicians and servants of Capital who meet the workingmen's demands for enough bread to live on, with Gatling guns and bayonets, should have the audacity to talk about the "Hero of Protection" to these same workers whom the Capitalist ction did not protect from being starved into submission to accept Duke Pullman's slavish conditions. By looking at this Capitalist comedy, one cannot help exclaiming: 'How long! Oh, how long will this thing continue!'' The wage slaves of Pullman have lost the piwer of resist-

Will the Bocialists succeed in organ the rest of the workers into the Socialist movement before it's too late. Chicago, Ill. JOHN GLANDECE.

standard wage of \$3 per day never touched and dis

Water is plenty! The Washburn & Mosn Company propose to issue half a million dollars worth of stock. The last quarterly dividend of \$60,000 is only a part of what the workers lose by the Capitalist system. Active a Local Capitalists are unanimously in fa-

vor of Labor Unions, but on conservative In conclusion Section St. Louis begunnes. They favor anything that serves to leave to warn the Socialists not to enterhide the truth and retard progress.

At the weekly meeting of the Central Labor Union at 21 Mechanic street, on Wednesday night, May 27, John Gale was lected President in place of, Comrade T. P. Abbott, resigned.

The several States should be rep by at least one delegate each in our Na-tional Executive Committee, and then there could be no possible excuse for factions, as any State could, through its delegate, submit a proposition which must be voted upon by each member of the committee. I shall study this matter, and perhaps write upon time in building up "New Unionism" and it in the future.

I have a word for ALL comrades in New England-or in New America, for that matter. Here it is: Many of you know how hard it is for a man already overworked to try to manage a local edition of our paper, and how nearly impossible to combine the duties of Manager, Editor, Solicitor and Collector. You also know the great good .resulting from such papers in many ways. Now, Comrades, if you have the welfare of our great cause at heart, you cannot do a better thing than corre spond with Comrade F. G. R. Gordon Manchester, N. H., looking to the establishment of local Labors, and placing the nanagement of local advertising in his hands and electing your Local Manager to assist, I am no man-worshiper, but know Comrade Gordon to be capable of handling a whole lot of this kind of work, and making it pay all parties concerned. He is a good writer, a convincing speaker, and, him. Appearing I demanded the specific combining sincerity with ability, it is a shame that his whole time cannot be devoted to our cause, when the simple assent of the New England Sections can make it possible so to be. Again, I remind you that this is not flattery, nor even praise, but business, and paying business at that. Don't sleep till you have written for his proposition, and, if in any doubt, write to M. Ruther, at Holyoke, and Albert E. Sanderson, at St. Louis, who will, I am sure, verify all I have written. A W. BARR Worcester, Mass.

### / MISSOURI.

### St. Louis Notes.

Stonemasons International Union, No. of St. Louis held a well attended meeting Sunday, May 31, and decided to begin an energetic campaign of agitation and education. It was decided, by unanit vote, to buy and distribute among the building trades several hundred copies of the book, "New America," by G. A. Hoehn. Mr. Robert Ulbright, President of the Stonemasons' International Union of the United States and Canada, annound hat he would man avery local masons' union in the country and induce them to use it for agitation pur-poses, as Local Union, No. 4, had done. A motion was carried recommending that the more advanced Trades Unionists make the more advanced Trades Unionists make the their special business to put "New is their special business to put "New is their special business to put "New is their special business to put "New in their special business to put "New in the more from National headquarters from California: that he would mail "New America" to Vice-President, F. Hibler: Secretary, C. Bush ; Member Executive Board, C. Bowert Deputy, J. Christy. One hundred cop of "New America" were distributed to the members present free of charge. St. Louis, Mo. ED. HEITZIG.

Socialism and the Trades Union Move-

ment. Section St. Louis will hold a special general meeting on Tuesday, June 16. Among be discussed and acted upon :

RESOLUTIONS. We, the members of Section St. Louis,

rous to the Socialist Labor Party. | cial Democracy into the Economic or In-We hall the promotion of New Unionism, on strictly Socialist lines, but we cannot and will not sanction the organization of unions in direct opposition to other unions whose leading members are counted as mbers are counted as active and trusted members of our owu

In conclusion Section St. Louis begs tain too sanguine views about New Unionism in general. "A New Union" must

necessarily avail itself of the strike and boycott weapons; if not, what is the union organized for? For political action alone? Why, for that purpose we have the Social-ist Labor Party. And in case of a strike we very much fear that the stomach of the "New Unionists," will feel the pangs of hunger as quickly and as painfully the "pure and simple" some the Bo-hold that it is a waste of time for the Bocialists to spend 90 per cent of their free thereby neglect the main work-the build-

ing up of a strong Socialist Labor Party. G. A. HOEHN. St. Louis, Mo.

### NEBRASKA.

Comrade J. C. Anderson Expelled

From Section Omaha. This is to certify that Comrade J. C. Anderson was expelled from Section Omaha, S. L. P., on the 3d day of June, A. C. SWANHOLM, Rec. Sec. 1896. Omaha, Neb.

The Omaha Trouble and the Expulsion

of J. C. Auderson. The Omaha so-called Socialist Section held a meeting Wednesday evening, June 8, at 614 South Tenth street for the purpose of expelling J. C. Anderson, who was given notice to appear before the Grievance Committee, there being charges against charges in writing from August Beermann, but he said "No; I will not write them out for you, for you will publish them." This argument was enough to make any honest man feel that his intentions were not fair, because, if they were, he would not be afraid to have them published. But he turned on me with personalities. After a few words pro and con, I left the committee room, and two minutes later the committee brought in their report: "Suspend him. " After about two hours' debate pro and con, the following was the ground on which J. C. Anderson was expelled: 1. Because I dared to publish that I didn't know whether the White Slave was a private paper or a Socialist paper, although I think my statement said "party paper.'' But either way, why didn't they show me that it was a Socialist paper? They demanded that I retract this or they would expel me. I said: "No! I could not, cause I do not know yet whether it is a cialist paper or not.

2. After the State Conference had been held, when they wanted to be independent of the National Organization, I stated this in LABOR, and also denied LeFevre's statement, when he said that he was elected State Organizer. This I was asked to re-

they came from National headquarters, which had received them from California; and it was my duty as a Socialist to bring them up and find out whether the charges

4. You have no right to write in the

an injury to our cause? No! Expelled and tion of same ordered sent to the pa-

dustrial field of Trades Unions, by the suc-cossful organization of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, has opened up avenues of agitation against grinding, greedy Capitalism and its dirty Labor fakir tools of crime and corruption, that were pretty effectually osed to the would-be-militant Socialist, before it took the bold, broad, fearless step it did in December last,

Yes! The S. F. & L. A., if anything, was born 10 years later than it should have been. But never fear, as we will soon make up for lost time at the, rate of progress it is making here in the cast. With six central bodies, D. A., in and around N. Y. and others arranging for formation in various other industrial centers, and with its Central Executive Board kept busy with requests for information, there is ample proof of a speedy disintegration of the "Old" and the equally speedy organization of the "New Trades Unionism.

Oh! how the old fake leaders do hate us, and how cordially we do learn to reciprocate. How natural that genuine and justifiable feeling of an outraged and plundered, but awakened, proletaire, reaches out and includes the fool tool Labor Judas, who would do the dirty work of a calloushearted exploiting class, and sell his broth-ers into a more hopeless condition of slavery. Yes! the Labor fakir's days are numbered. They are being put to their wits end. Their tactics are effete and discounted, and their poor deluded dupes, whom they have been so instrumental in impoverishing, are becoming enlightened, and will, in the near future, entirely repudiate them.

Events are occuring all over and, especially so in this section, that are leading directly to this desired end. You see where there is a D. A., or Local of the S. T. & L. A., established your active workers can get the floor of the "pure and simple" ones, and talk the gospel of true Unionism and class interest, whilst the Solidarity of Labor and the necessity of a united political action of Labor for Labor is shown and the misleading Labor fakir is unmercifully E. W. WILSON. scored. Newark, N. J.

### VIRGINIA.

### Fredericksburg News. We are going to work to organize the State for the Presidential campaign. We have got out lists for our members here to circulate for donations to a fund to be known as the State of Virginia Agitation Fund. We shall publish in the thirty-three local organs of our S. N. U. weekly statements of the contributions to this fund. We gained a new member at our meeting last week, one of the readers of Fredericksburg LABOR, At our next meeting, June 3, we will decide whether we will elect a delegate to our National Convention. The two shoe factories have just resumed after four and even weeks' stop: R. T. MAYCUMBER. Fredericksburg, Va. seven weeks' stop.

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Notes by the General Manager. The receipts from Local Managers during the two weeks ending May 30, 1806, were very far below the sum required for our current cash expenses, and, as a result, your General Manager has been very much embarrassed, and the publication of your thirty-three local newspapers has been delayed. This is a notice to delinquent Managers and Sections to arouse themselves and perform their duties. There is a good margin between the cost and the subscription price of the local LABORS, and as no papers need be sent to those who do not pay for them, Local Managers have no excuse for leaving the General Manager in the lurch without funds with which to pay

the cost bills for their local papers. The publication of Chicago LABOR, discontinued some time ago on account of lack of energy in the local management, was last week resumed under the management of Comrade John Glambeck, who was it's first Manager, and to whose zeal in the e former the paper, until his other pressing duties orliged him to give up the office. We trust our Chicago Comtades will appreciate the return of their local paper, and will respond by rolling up a large subscription list. Subscriptions will be received by John Glambeck, 6029 Morgan street, Chicago, or by the General Manager.

comrades here since they read the news. If you are among the living yet, please answer immediately. Manager John Glambeck, Chicago,

writes: I hope the S. N. U. and all comrades escaped the cyclone.

Manager R. T. Maycumber, Fredericksburg LABOR, writes: I hope the cyclone confined its destructive work to the ener of our cause and did our workers and friend no harm.

Acting Manager Charles G. Davidson, St. Paul LABOR, writes: Neither papers nor letters have arrived, consequently I do not know how you are or how much you suffered from the ravages of the cyclone. Hope to learn later.

Manager J. S. Powell, Hartford LABOR. writes: I hope no comrades were injured by the terrible disaster that befell St. Louis.

Comrade A. Villinger, Los Angeles, Cal., writes: I hope that none of our comrades were caught in that horrible cyclone.

Comrade B. F. Fries, Pottstown, Pa., writes: We sincerely feel the sombro shadows of the terrible calamity that has so suddenly and relentlessly overtaken the people of St. Louis, and we earnestly hope that no one connected with your very useful and civilizing publications has becom victim of nature's recent furious onslaught. Manager F. G. R. Gordon, Manchester LABOR, writes: "What is the trouble with the paper? Did yon get hit with your terrible tornado? I trust nothing has happened to hurt LABOR."

Manager L. Biddle, Los Angeles LABOR, writes: "I hope the cyclone has not blown you away. We need you yet. It must have been something terrible. I hope it is not as bad as the papers reported it."

The Socialist Van.

Comrade E. A. B., Milwaukee writes: I enclose 50 cents for the Van. Would like to do more for the cause, but we all have to regulate our finances according to our income.

Comrade H. B. Mackay, Cambridge, Mass., writes: I think the Socialist Van an excellent thing for the cause, but can hardly believe that it will pay expenses, much less that it will pay the comrades who are going to manage it. They will have a pleasant time, however, if they can make both ends meet.

Comrade A. Villinger, Los Angeles, Cal., writes: Please give the Socialist Van credit for the dollar enclosed. I think it's an excellent idea to go out and organize Sections and do propaganda work.

Manager E. Viewegh, Indianapolis La-BOR, writes: The idea of the Socialist Van is a good one. I will see next Sunday whether I can collect for it.

Comrade Wm. M. Willey, San Francisco, Cal., writes: Your Red Van is a a winner from the ground up, and I hope to be able to cut in with the sinews of war. I will do what I can to interest the comrades.

"New America."

"New America." "New America" is the name of a quar-terly issued by the Socialist Newspaper Union of St. Louis. The book sells for 25 cents, and is well worth the sound philoso-phy contained therein can be found no-where else. G. A. Hoehn, a writer of great ability, is the author.-Cleveland Ultison.

"New Americs," by G. A. Hoehn, reached us this morning from the Socialise Newspaper Union of St. Louis, and will be placed in the library.—Coming Nation.

Comrade G. A. Hoehn writes: "I beg leave to inform you that Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd, pastor Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, has paid to me the sum of \$10 for 100 copies of 'New America.' The book is to be mailed to every minister in the city." Comrade N. J. Nielsen, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I enclose \$9 for 25 copies of New America. 1 read it last winter in LABOR with great interest and I will sell all the copies I possibly can."

Comrade E. F. Lake, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I enclose 10 cents for a copy of New America as per advertisement in LABOR.

Comrade J. W. Arnold, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "I enclose stamps for New America."

Comrade David Goldstein, Boston,

88., WT

were true or false.

Western Laborer, as. it is not a Party Paper, and a man that would write for such a paper ought to be fired out of the Socialist Party. Will you stop writing or be ex-pelled? No! 5. Will you promise to write nothing to

the papers without our consent, and call all ther things the following resolutions will your former writings untrue statements and We, the members of Section St. Lonis, S. L. P., in special general meeting as-sembled, hold, in accordance with our "expelled." I know they are too unfair

The lurch of Oregon toward the Populista III make investors shy of anything offered are for some time to come. --Bt. Louis tobe-Democrat.

ely for the Pops this is true artunately for the Pops this is true. their program they cannot get along at Capitalists, while the Socialist am has no use for Capitalism. When a "furches" toward Socialism, as it ably will very scon, the Caps will not a very 'shy.'' but will hunt their in despair. Instead of merely clip-he wings of Capitalism we intend to h this curse to humanity.

min Republicans declared for "free and instructed delegates for Mc-

tepublicans instructed delega

racy Democrats instructed for

fools" are expected to elect one or make to the money power which eming Nation Deveload is reported to have de-tat be would rather vote for Mc-and gold than aliver and "Dem-God blass the twin gang.

of course, McKinky will be Cleve Aurora for the America Pro-Within twelve months from what we want to be the scholl sole the matter over a we'll result you of the for y the integer Mattaly are o The supervision of the sheet of Color of the second sec 

# MASSACHUSETTS

### **Holyoke** Items.

Piled up in a big heap was seen a few days ago in the yard of the Holyoke mill a lot of fine machinery. A large addition to the mill went up at the same time. It is the old story-new Labor-saving ma-chinery. Meanwhile the City Government is borrewing money to give work to the

The Merrick Thread Company reduced the hours of work to fifty a week, and the Germania Mill to forty. The Alpacs Mills run only three days a week.

Comrade Max Forker of New York, or of the ablest German lecturers of the Socialist Labor Party, spoke in Holyoke on Friday, June 5 and Sunday, June 7, The subject of the first lecture, was "The Development of Machinery," and the second, "The Condition of the Laboring People and the Future of Their Children lectures were illustrated by fine reopticon views, and 10 cents admission was charged. The lectures were given in the Springdale Turn Hall. Comrade Forker spoke in Springfield on Saturday, June 6; and Easthampton on June 8

June 6; and Easthampton on June 8. The Holyoks and Springfield press gave considerable space to our recent State Convention and made public every detail of the event.

Our comrades and friends enjoyed an outing on Mount Tom Sunday, May 34. Some of our best folks were there. Section Holyoke has arranged one of its plasant meetings on Egers' Farm for

O. H. Marrick wants to go to Congress, and says he will use his best judgment, if is gets there. The best judgment, of course, means the best interests of the Merrick Thread Company, Brst, last and all

At the Cigarmakers' meeting on Monday, me 8, a delegate to the International sympton will be elected. There are two additions in the field, John H. Connors At the Ci P. J. Balilyan

Warrester Notes. But words batter no bread! President Fruit of the Consolidated told the men that hay were the bast lot of street car seen in a sectory, but the proposition for a

that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; J. C. ANDERS but in the light of our industrial devel

ment we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the

we hold that 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 tend of its trusts and other Capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We recognize the fact that the Trade Union movement is the natural outgrowth of the present Capitalist system of produc tion, and that the Trades Unions, no matter how conservative they may be,- must take up the light against their natural opponent-Capitalism-for their own salva

We hold, however, that the Trades Union movement, on the pure and simple basis, is a failure in view of the fact that it fails to recognize the necessity of reconstruct-ing the present economic system on a Socialist Co-operative basis, and to abolish the profit system. We hold that, without the recognition of

We hold that, without and class-strug-the principle of the historical class-strug-gie, a radical social reconstruction as pro-nosed by the International Social Demo-

gie, a rive international Social Demo-cratac Party would be impossible. Section St. Lonis, S. L. P., therefore condemns the action of the pure and simple trades union leaders, whose main object seems to be to keep the toiling masses in the cesspool of Capitalist boodie politics and prevent them from striking for their emancipation at the ballot box.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P., appeals to all be Socialists of America to join their sepective trade unions and there to trive, by sincere and uncompromising gitation, to educate their fellow-workers a the light of Socialism. We hold that this is the most effective way to get rid of the "Labor fakirs." the "Labo

We condumn the faction of Socialists or-ganizing unions in direct competition with trades organizations already organized on a purely Socialist platform. Such faction will, in the long ran, become dangerous

blish the reasons w

Omaha, Neb.

J. C. ANDERSON 1206 South Third street.

The Agitation in and Around Omaha.

Section Omaha is in good working shape ad is gaining new members every week. socialism is growing rapidly and many are being converted. There have been some lities between the comrades, but I ersonalities between the total now. The tickers are finding out that they are their own enemies, and they will become sensi-ble some day or go back to the old parties ce they came.

The Central Section held four Open-air Meetings last week at Jefferson Square, which were well attended. Grand speeches ware made by Comrades C. F. Kelley, John E. Ahles, Aug. Beerman, Theo. Bernine and Thos. Conway. Comrade C. Sadilek led. The Open-air meetings will be resided. The openant is a summer.

Section South Omaha has received its arter and elected its permanent officers. omas Conway is Organizer and Miss ice Condon Secretary. Comrade C. F. alley will address four meetings in South make this week.

tion Conneil Bluffs has received its ber and elected perminent officers as ws: Watson, Organizer; Mrs. Travis, rding and Corresponding Secretary Travis Literary Agent. The Sec W. T. Travis Literary Agent. The Sec-tion held a Basket Picnic Sunday, James 7th. A. C. SWANNOLM. Dorresponding Secretary Section Omaha. maha, Neb.

NEW JERSEY.

Our Jersey Letter.

It has been some time since I have de ay writing for the press, not because I adding to write, but on the contrary,

actions to write, but on the contrary, not too much, less time, and hardly where to begin. We Socialists of any are greduating out of our philosoph-stage, becoming quite practical and tant, and, for that reason, we find our and talents applied to things and con-me around about us, in other words, ing less and fighting more. the entrance of Internation

We welcome to our Socialist Newspaper Union San Diego LABOR, which makes thirty-four local papers now owned and published by the party. May the comrades of San Diego find their local party organ as valuable in the great work of local propaganda as have the comrades in many other cities. This is the second local LABOR pub-

lished in the great State of California, with San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose and other cities getting ready.

Hereafter, to economize time and peuses, statements will be sent to the local managers on the last Saturday of each month instead of weekly, as heretofore. It is hoped, however, that local managers will remit promptly in order to enable us to pay their weekly bills here and get the papers out on time.

### The St. Louis Cyclone.

The destructive cyclone that struck St. Louis and East St. Louis on Wednesday evening, May 27, and inflicted such loss o life and property, completely demoralized the people, but as far as we have been able to learn, none of our comrades suffered any erious injury. A number, however, have reported their houses more or less dam-aged by the fury of the elements. The es on duty in the office of S. N. U. were unhart, although they saw chimneys flying and walls falling in the immediate vicinity. On behalf of the comrades of East St. Louis and St. Louis and the S. N. U, we thank the comrades who have sent us the following expressions of sympathy : Manager B. Reinstein, of Buffalo Labor Nows, writes: I have just read the news o rible cyclone that struck your city yesterday and of the hundreds of lives los ere. Naturally the thought immediately me to my mind that some of our com ades might be among the victims and that the party or S. N. U. might have suffere a loss in property, too. You understand how this thought worries me and all other

copy of New America at once. Wish you success in your good work."

Comrade Eugene A. Battell, St. Francis, Wis., writes: I enclose postal note for 5 copies "New America."

### "A Strange Voyage."

Manager R. T. Maycumber, Fredericks . burg LABOR, writes: Please let me know if I can get "A Strange Voyage" by the dozen at any reduction and how much. Comrade F. N. Tuttle, Secretary of the Press Committee, San Diego, Cal., writes: 'Enclosed please find \$7.50 for list of subscribers herewith. Some subscribed for 2 and some for 3 and 4 copies each, in order to fill out the required list We are atxious to get San Diego LABOR started. and are satisfied we can increase the list as soon as we get our paper before the pub-lic. Would like you to furnish us extra copies of the first issue to the amount of the 25 per cent. commission allowed. In regard to your request for information, will state that there is no antagonism between the Section and the Fabian Society. Some of our comrades are members of the Fabians. Comrade H. C. Cooke, who has been elected as local editor of Ban Diego Lanon, is also a member of the Fabian Society. Start publication Saturday, June 6, if possible.

Beceipts from Local Manager		
John Glambeck, Chicago Labor	12 0	0
F. N. Tuttle, San Diego Labor	7 1	<u> </u>
B. Reinstein, Buffalo Labon News	5.0	τ.
J. Rummel, Milwaukee LABOR.	7 0	101
M. Ruther, Holyoke LABOR	7 8	π.
Fred Hodecker, Adams Lanon	3.9	73
L. Biddle, Los Angeles Labor	1 7	53
A. E. Sanderson, St. Louis LABOR	29 8	Ξ.
Total		
Socialist Van Bund		10.00

	Previously reported
	E. A. B., Milwaukee, Wis
	Total.,
J	
4	ALBERT E. SANDERSON,

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ager, 515-517 Elm st., St. Louis, Mo.

# World of Labor

THE WARNING OF GOD'S WRATH

Ten million crouching on the frightful brink

Of the dark precipics of shame and want Homes gone, hopes dead, and faith in God grown weak

Before the wolves of hunger fierce and gaunt

And twenty millions more with white lips

And tense nerves strained to bursting with the stress

Of the unequal contest waged by gold On human rights and homes and happiness.

Insatiate Greed, with robber finger cintched

On sixty million gasping human throats, Thou law protected outlaw, high enthroned, Who on the all-pervading ruin gloats.

Dare you still trust your graven gods of gold?

Dare you still heap ill-gotten gains the higher?

And careless tread above the smouldering minel

Where sumbers Retribution's awful fire Can you not catch the warning of God's

wrath In the sad wail of want, the cry for

bread. The plea for work, the prayer of famished

lips, The ghastly faces of your victims dead!

LONDON. ENGLAND.

Enthusiastic Reception of the German Leader, Liebknecht.

Wilhelm Liebknecht, the renowned and brave leader of the Socialist Labor Party, is holding rousing meetings in England under the auspices of the Social-Democratic Federation and the Independent Labor Party. Nothing could have been more gratifying to all concerned, says London Justice of May 23, than the reception accorded to our Comrade Liebknect on the occasion of the first of his series of lectures in England at the Queen's Hall on Tues day last. There was a crowded and enthusiastic audience, whose sympathy with the veteran soldier of the International Social-Democratic movement manifested itself in a perfect tempest of cheers when he made his appearance. The speeches were short and well delivered, and full of the heightened enthusiasm for the cause which the presence of this veteran of 70young and ardent in the cause of Socialism as the most youthful recruit-occasioned Liebknecht's speech was in every way worthy of the occasion. It was at once an historical survey of the movement, a triumphant justification of the policy of the party, a refutation of Anarchist criticism. a condemnation of so-called State Socialism, and a declaration for international peace and solidarity, and of accord with the principles and policy of the party in this country. Not a man or a woman there in sympathy with the cause of the workers who was not heartened and encouraged by the sight of this brave old Socialist who for over fifty years has steadfastly borne the heat and burden of the fight and by the quietly confident address

which he delivered. It was indeed a notable occasion, an occasion to mark an epoch in the working-class movement in this country, and one which will be ever remembered by those who were present.

### London Labor Organizations Prepar ing for the Great International Cougress.

A very important meeting of the Zurich Committee for the International Socialist Workers and Trade Union Congress was held on Thursday at the offices of the Parliamentary Committee, 19 Buckingham street, Strand, Present: Messrs, Aveling, Macdonald, Mann, Pease, Quelch, Smith and Thorne. Some Radical clubs having applied for delegation to the Congress, the Committee, bound by the Zurich resolution, were unable to accept any dele-gates other than those of the trade union<sup>\$</sup> Socialist organizations adhering to the principle of political action. The Agenda Committee reported over 100 resolutions which they had grouped under the heads : Standing Orders, Agrarian Questions, Po-litical Action, Economic and Industria Action, War, Education and Physical Development, Organization, Miscellaneous It was decided to press upon the Congress the necessity of adopting the Standing Or der recommended by the Organiziug Committee, to the effect that no amendments to the Standing Orders should be accepted or discussed after Monday. The effect of this, if the Congress indorse it, will be to con fine the discussion as to the admission of Anarchists to the first day, which is by the Standing Orders only a short sitting. The Hotel Committee reported that they had issued through the labor press of the different countries a statement as to the ap proximate cost of board and lodging in London for the delegates. The Demon stration Committee reported that arrange ments had been made with the authorities for the great International Peace Demon stration on Sunday, July 26; that a dele gate meeting of London labor organization was summoned for June 7 to organize the local arrangements; that each organization taking part in the demonstration was asked to pay a minimum fee of 5 shillings; that would be twelve platforms; that the ial organizations of the following countries had been invited to nominate speak ers for the demonstration: Germ nce, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, erica, Spain, Russis, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, Ser-via, Bohemia, Holland, Denmark, Hun-gary, Portugal, Anstralia.

workers and miners received reduction It is also reported that 3,350 workers gained shorter hours while none had their working time increased. Pauperism has slightly decreased, as well as emigration of British subjects. Five trade unions and six co-operative societies, three of which were for productive purposes, were organized during April.

Official Colony Labor Reports.

The British Labor Gazette's offi

colony reports indicate that the state of trade in Canada is fair. Number of unemployed in New South Wales slightly sed, and the village settlement decre scheme is not a success. In Victoria the metal industries were fully employed at last accounts, while in South Australia the duliness continues widespread. In Queensland there is no demand for labor except for domestic servants, and in some parts for drovers, who are offered from \$3.50 to \$7.50 per week and rations A number of strikes were being waged in Western Australia, and New Zealand reports a surplus of labor. In Cape Colony the building trades have been busy at Cape Town, but there is no demand for labor.

### BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

### The Death of Jean Volders.

By the death of Jean Volders the Social ist Party in Belgium, and the world, is much the poorer. He, with Anseele of Ghent, was practically the founder of the Parti Ouvrier in Belgium. A tall, thin man of great nervous and muscular energy, Volders soon wore himself out as agitaton and editor of Le Peuple, the paper which he founded in 1885, and which has continued the chief organ of the movement in Belgium. His brain gave way just at the time when his labors were about to be crowned with the brilliant success of the Belgian elections, when Socialism swept over the country like a great wave. Since then he has been an inmate of an asylum near Brussels, where he died on Monday night in the fortieth year of his age. His warfare is over; he rests from his labors, but his works do follow him.

Why Socialist Progress is Compara-

tively Slow in Belgium. Belgium is the country in which the Socialists are the most strongly represented in the Legislative chamber, and the small ness of the results achieved in that country is freely commented upon by the friends as well as by the adversaries of Socialism. This apparent failure is, no doubt, partly to be accounted for by the presence of a powerful and united reactionary majority which the other parties cemented together by a common fear of Socialism, have sent against them to the chamber; but it is also due to the inherent difficulties of curing one allment of the body politic without creating a new silment. John Morley's simile about driving a rainrod through the delicate mechanism of society was a good one, though he used it as an excuse for doing nothing, instead of making it a reason for exercising skill and caution. The fact that the land, which is at the root of private capitalism, is owned by a bigo and numerous peasantry, makes it difficult to work radically and scientifically in Belgium, and makes the task of the Belgium Socialist Legislator as delicate and intricate as one can well imagine. An instance of religious bigotry is reported from one of the cotton or woolen mills where a work woman, who had several children, including a suckling babe, was dismissed for eating a piece of bacon on Good Friday on her way to the mill.

### GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

### Model Municipal Dwellings for Work ingmen.

An arrangement has been made by the municipality by which a portion of the old town will be demolished, and during the next five years six blocks of dwellings, each to contain 475 rooms, will be erected and all the modern conveniences will be included. The average rent per room will be

were mostly in the building, machinery The Triumph of the French Socialist and shipbuilding trades, while the tin plate Labor Party.

Good discipline being, with some notable exceptions, the general rule in the French alist movement, the second ballots of 10th May bore out as a whole the excellent results of the preceding Sunday. Final totals in towns where there were

second ballots, and a few supplementary results are now given on the same metho as the analysis of last week, viz: in order of population

Paris-More than 50,000 votes have been gained to Socialism since 1893, but, two eats having been wrested by Socialis Radicals with small majorities, the net gain of seats to the party is only one. The distribution of the eighty seats is: Socialists, 33; Radicals, 20 (ten of them Socialist Radicals); Republicans, 15; Reactionists, 12. In the suburbs the following may be noted: Ivry-Parti Ouvrier entire list elected with 1,817 votes, leaving Radical Opportunist coslition far behind. St. Ouen-Socialist list elected with fifty majority. Eleven Socialists and sixteen **Opportunists on Council.** Allemanists abstained. Puteaux-Socialist vote, 1,300. Gentilly-Three members of Parti Ouvrier elected for first time.

Lyons-Two Socialists elected in one division. In the others, the Radicals refused alliance with the party, and so destroyed their own with the Socialist chances.

Bordeaux-Seventeen Radicals, ten Reactionists. nine Socialists-elected. Lille-Twenty-six Socialists, ten Repub-

licans. This is a great victory. Much enthusiasm. Nautes-Ten Conservatives, five Oppor

tunists and three Parti Ouvrier candidates elected at second ballot: the latter all gains. St. Etienne-Sixteen Socialists (9,000

votes). Gain of four sents. Eleven Opportunists, eight Reactionists, one Badical. Amiens-Seven of Radical and Socialist list elected. Radical Socialist majority on Council.

Toulon-Thirty-one Socialists elected. There are thirty-six seats.

Limoges-Out of fifteen second ballots the Socialists obtained thirteen victories. Socialist majority on Council.

Dijon-Entire Socialist list elected, with 5,000 votes. Great gain.

Teurcoing-The Parti Ouvrier obtained 3.042 votes: not 2.042.

St. Quentin-Second Socialist elected on econd ballot, defeating Opportunist Deputy.

Troyes-Radical and Socialist coalition list elected.

Bourges-Opportunist-Reactionist coalition defeats Socialists by a few votes. So cialist vote, 3,000.

Cette-Socialist list elected.

Perpignan-Twenty Socialists elected. Great conquest. Rochefort-One Socialist elected and sev

eral others nearly. Their vote was 1,420. Aix (Bouches-du-Rhone)-Socialist list elected with 2,872, against 1,700 to Op-

portunist-Radicals. Carcassonne-Socialist list elected with

,400 majority. Splendid success.

Castles-Fourteen Socialists and twelve Badicals elected with 400 majority. Vienne-Oue Parti-Ouvrier candidate

Roanne-Fourteen Socialists and thirteen Opportunists elected. Gain. Elbenf-Twenty-three Socialists: for

Reactionists. Niort-Eighteen Radicals, seven Oppor-

tunists, two Reactionists, two Socialists. Albi-Entire Socialist list elected with 500 majority.

St. Nazaire-Six Collectivists elected. Agen-Eighteen Opportunists assisted by Radicals and Reactionists; nine Parti Ouvrier.

Chattellerault-Two Socialists and two Opportunists at second ballot.

Sotteville-Great conquest. This was Clerical Council. Twenty-four Parti-**Ouvrier**; three Opportunitists.

Libourne-Two Socialists elected (938 votes.) Cholet-Socialist vote at first ballot, 1, 198;

at second, 1,676, but 90 behind Reaction-

gradually fusing into a party to hold the last defenses of privilege. And this reacts in more than one way to our advantage, for it induces sincere Republicans to recon sider their position toward Socialism. It is well remarked that Paris no longer stands alone, as in 1871; the departments are with her. "The Socialist peril has not disappeared, " says the Siecle; "the Social-ists have made new conquests and new recruits amongst the electors. "

A few more isolated contests may be d, to conclude this analysis: Romilly-Four more Socialists elected at

cond ballot. Fourmies-Three more Socialists elected They have the majority.

Creil-Thirteen out of twenty-three seats Socialist. Pouilly-sur-Loire-Eighteen Socialists

out of twenty-one; beat old Opportunist souncil with 100 majority. Begles-Twenty Parti Ouvrier (800

votes), seven Progressists. St. Florine-Fourteen Parti Ouvrier,

even Opportunists. St. Fargeau-Thirteen Socialists elected

jority of council. Chateau-Regnault-Ten Socialists; ma

jority. The Royalist town of Peyrelevade has elected twelve Socialists (only sixteen

Aigues-Mortes-Six Parti Ouvrier seats Casteljaloux-Eleven Parti Ouvrier elected; majority.

Suresnes-Eleven Socialists elected with 703 majority; three Radicals, 609.

Les Cabares .--- Eight Socialists; four Reactionists. Other entire Socialist lists carried were those of Chateaurenard (180 majority over retiring Opportunists), St. Hippolyte-du-Fort (150 majority), Callian Bize (Socialist list elected without opposition), Villalier. Such are some of the results of a con-

test in which our party has to fight its way through a maze of local interests, and across obstructions of personal influence less potential in larger battles. In leaving the subject of the 1896 elections, the regret may be repeated that the ascertainable results are so incomplete in aumber, and that so many promising places were left uncontested by the Social-

ist party. Enough we know to prove that France is keeping time with Germany and Beigium and Italy in the great European progress.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Thoughts and Reflections on Decoration Day. We all know that it has become a custom

to eulogize the men who fell on the battle field during our civil war. They are looked upon as saviors of this republic, as true patriots. It may be a patriotic deed to fight for one's country when an invading enemy socks to enslaye its people; but it is far better to lead a peaceful and useful life, than to "go on the war path," killing human beings without the least justification, and merely to satisfy the caprices of a ruler or a racy. Public war has no more justiation than private murder. It is carried on by savage people, but should not be tol-erated by us, who pride ourselves on being Christians, and civilized. As long as we do beathenish deeds, we deserve to be langed with heathens

Overbearing monopolists have swayed the ignorant masses, kindling the war spirit in order to "kill off" the dissatisfied working people whom they have robbed of their livelihood in order to satisfy their own inordinate greed.

By what right can a war be declared? Can Congress assume the responsibility, when God, in the fifth commandment, says, u shalt not kill?" What does it prove but a disregard for divine law, and a confirmation of the old saying, that "Might makes Right." It seems strange that legislators dare to legalize wholesale slaughter when they condemn that person to prison or the gallows' who, in a hasty mood and in revenge, takes another's life.

He kills his enemy, while the soldier kills and whom he never saw-men who never harmed him, never caused him any loss of

property or enjoyment. Christian people should try to imitate the peace-loving Jesus, or else quit calling

# CONNECTICUT.

# The Incentive of Gain.

The present Capitalistic incentive of gain is competition. They tell us it is good that it spurs a man on : brings out his good qualities; rewards ability and persevernce, etc. Now let us look at this competition in active operation, for if even it was in operation with a vengence it is to-day. Take the manufacturer, say of shoes.

To-day, if he is to compete successfully he must have a well equipped factory with all modern machinery; he must have plenty of Capital so as to be ready to buy his material at the cheapest price. If he can buy his material cheaper than competitors, he will be able to his undersell them. No matter how great his ability -- he may even genius, but if he has not the Capital necessay to buy on terms equal with his competitors he begins to fail, and competition rewards him solely according to the

power his Capital gives him to undersell his competitors and gain the market. Again; if twenty manufacturers happen to be producing shoes at an equal cost, the sful competitor is that one who can BDCC

afford to sell them cheaper than the others, his power to do this depending solely on his having more Capital than his competitors. By living on his reserved Capital he can undersell his competitors, and this must inevitably result in their failure, no matter what their abilities may be. Capital is King every time! Now, I am a wage-slave without Capital. I am ambitious, industrious and persevering. Suppose I invent a labor-saving machine How am I to manufacture it and put it on

the market? I must enlist the help and services of a Capitalist. If I am shrewd and am able to keep a

controlling interest in my invention, well and good, but under the most favorable circumstances I am obliged to take my share of the profits AFTER the Capitalist has received his, and if he does not make a profit out of it I can not gain a cent. Thus, from the moral standpoint, I am com pelled first to allow my invention to be used as a means of extorting wealth unjustly, and, second, instead of blessing humanity by lessening the load of Labor, witness my handiwork used as a means for displacing my fellow-workers and making more precarious and uncertain the living of those whom the Capitalist retains in his

service. Competition, no doubt, "spurs a man on'' to do anything from lying to wholestreets of Lisbon, Portugal, in favor of the sale murder. Ask the tradesman why he legal eight-hour workday. lies about the quality of his goods (not only verbally, but seemingly with delight, for he spends large sums publishing lies, called "advertisements"), and he will tell you it is "competition." Ask the manufacturer why he discharges men and uses machines; then discharges the men on the machines for woman, and finally the child displaces the woman. He will tell you competition knows no hun feeling and is inexorable; that if he does not produce as cheaply as his competitor he

will sink, and to consider his workers as Twenty-five thousand people took part in the International Eight-hour demonstra-tion in Milan, Italy, on May 1. human beings is impossible. They work as he sells, by the laws of supply and de-If there is plenty of work and a

of workers, wages go up. If there are plenty of workers and work is scarce wages go down. So now that we produce with modern inventions more than sufficient in six months to last us twelve, it follows that ing the scabe employed by the Brown Hoist ing and Conveying Machine Company. wages go down and times get worse. And at all times during the year a large amount of machinery is lying idle, either through if al'ures or an overstocked market. Yet in the face of this we are told competition is good for Rouse and Payne have just been dis-charged as receivers of the Northern Pa-cific, each drawing the princely sum of \$81,409.80 for two and one-half years' serus! If may be beautiful for the successful competitor in so far as it gives him a controlling interest in the lives of those whom he uses to produce wealth, and in so far as it gives him the wealth they have labored to produce. But to the millions this competition has proved a veritable hell.

tracts and leaflets during the year ending in March. The membership is now 700 and The wage worker to-day enters life plundered of his right to life, liberty and hapthe Secretary's address is Edward B. Pease, piness because those necessary factors of 176 Strand, London, England. life, liberty and happiness, the land and The harbors and docks by the Capitalist, and he must beg from him the right to live-to work. This the Capitalist will grant providing he can make profit by doing so. Thus whilst nature gives bountifully for all, we are obliged to live an artifical life, and, in fact millions do not know what it is to live; they vegetate and lead a mechanically-artificial life. And thus this dog-in-the-manger life kills all the creative faculties and stimulates the destructive and brutal faculties, hence robberies, frauds and murders occur that would be impossible under any other con-CHARLES JAMES. ditions.

### BLOSSOMS OF CAPITALISM.

Modern Civilization Illustrated. Shoemakers have 110 unions. Clerks got three unions last month.

Italy has thirty-three Socialist papers.

Ten thousand men are idle in Montana

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sing.

onth.

onth.

tickets.

line four days.

been aquitted.

on co-operative works.

cott has been declared off.

in Cleveland, June 1 to 6.

ance, mostly socialistic.

should support trades unions.

about 20,000 copies.

vention in July.

their growing roster.

Fla., won an advance.

mands in all but one shop.

The A. R. U. is excluded.

ized in Cleveland, May 29.

ed seven charters last week.

machine typesetters in England.

156 cities and towns of England.

von a strike for 40 cents an hour.

yearly to maintain its public baths.

England belong to the 165 trade unions.

time in Great Britain to 50 hours a week.

A. R. U. has gained a foothold in Bos

Electrical workers in Mexico are organ-

Cigarmakers issued three charters last

Carpenters gained ten new unions last

Socialists of Italy meet in national con

Woodworkers added two more unions to

A thousand lumber shovers of Pensacola.

Ten socialist papers are published by the Polish Socialist party.

Detroit bookbinders have won their de

Railway brotherhoods will federate.

The Building Trades Council was organ-

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance grant-

Thirty-nine hours is a week's work by

Labor organizations are established in

The bricklayers of Minneapolis, Minn.,

London spends half a million dollars

A million and a quarter workingmen in

Organization has reduced carpenters'

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois

The first man to file on the recently

pened Red Lake Reservation had stood in

Of the 47 Socialists placed on trial for

violating the anti-Socialist laws 29 have

During January of this year the New

Zealand labor bureau employed 2,128 men

On May 1, 40,000 workmen paraded the

The strike at the Armour Packing Com-

pany in Kansas City is over, and the boy-

The Federated Association of Wire

Drawers of America held their convention

There are seventy-eight papers and journals on the social question published in

Belgian Socialists in convention have

esolved that all members of the party

The Socialist Labor Party press of Austria has over 200,000 subscribers. The Arbeiter-Zeitung in Vienna has a daily edition of

The Austrian Government has issued a

decree by which every engineer who has

driven his envine a year without an acci-

The Fabian Society distributed 960,000

dent shall receive a reward of \$50.

A squad of police in Cleveland is pro

and Ohio Socialists have nominated State

Official English Labor Reports. Official reports of English labor affairs for April show that in the mouth named eighty-four strikes occurred, of which number thirty-nine were won, twelve lost, eighteen compromised and the remaind iding. Only 8 per cent of trades union iats are out of employment. During the month \$1,000 working people secured pacresses and 25,000 sustained decreases in we who received higher wages

bout \$25 per ye A revisio occur every year. The town has to pay no taxes on the dwellings.

### PARIS, FRANCE.

The Leather Trust and Its Influence on the Shoe Making Industry. In May, 1893, there was formed in the

United States a syndicate comprising 80 per cent of the tanners, manufacturers and dealers in leather, with a capital of £20,-000,000 for the purpose of controlling the two great leather markets of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. The price of skins in the United States have in consequence risen 100 per cent and leather 200 per cent. Whilst from the month of January to the end of July, the syndicate has gained £2,-600,000. Let us see what has been the condition of the workers whilst the capitalits have been thus gorging themselves with their millious. Until the formation of this syndicate the shoemaker had 4 shillings for making a pair of shoes. To-day the price varies from 2 shillings and 6 pence to 1 shilling and 2 pence. But this is not all. This trust, which has swept in all the leather in the markets of Europe, alike at Antwerp, Paris, Havre and London; and which has trabled the price of that commodity, has been a veritable calamity for the shoemakers and the other workers in leather. In the district of Parmases, in Germany, where all the inhabitants, men, women and children, are employed in the boot-making industry, the rise of 30 per cent in the price of boots has caused orders to fall off, and very severe want of employment is the result. This want of employment has, moreover, been produced in all countries alike. The rise in leather has been so sudden that dealers have been unable to take measures of preservation Some makers have entered into contracts at a low price for the supply of accoutrements

to the army, police, etc. For them the rise has been disastrons; the same applies to many large manufacturers of boots, etc., who have taken large orders. And why this crisis? Why are these miseries, these tunes and the disasters and despera tion they produce? Simply that several avaricious' speculators can accumulate millions which produce, and which they themselves intentionally use to produce, the ruin of others.

n of rent will One Socialist elected.

Vierzou-Village-Three more Socialists elected, making 16 out of 23 seats. Vierzon-Ville-Ten Socialists elected at

second ballot. Cordes-Fourteen Socialiste, two Repub-

Bethune-One Socialist elected. Gap-Two Parti-Ouvrier candidates elected.

From the data available it may be stated that the more important towns which have elected Socialist majorities are some thirty in number, and seven or eight of these are gains. Paris, which possesses thirty-three Socialist and ten Radical-Socialist seats out of eighty, is here included. The next four are Marseilles, Lille, Bouboix, and Toulon. The total population comprised in these Socialist towns is nearly 4,000, 000. Minority representations, large minority votes, Radical-Socialist victories 000. large etc., stand in the background in formid able numbers as vouchers for the substa tiality of the Socialist position in France Inde d, some of our most conspicuous suceases do not take the form of majorities; for the grand increases of votes in such places as Nantes and Cholet, and other towns of the west, once so obstinately Royalist, are as notable as the gains of seats and councils elsewhere. Many of the little agricultural communes in this region have also become Socialist. The strengthening and propagation of the movement is fairly well distributed 'n other regions. In the country of Roubaix and Lille, the Nord department, thirty communes are now Bocialist, and in hundreds of others a large Socialist poll has been secured. In the center of France, Montlucon and Commentry are retained, and Vierzon-Villag and fifty communes in four departments en won. The South is still more have b favorable to the cause, as witness Marseilles, Toulon, Carmanx, Albi, Perpignan, Cette, Aix, etc. We lose eight sents in Lyons, owing to internal dissensions, notwithstanding a gain of 5,000 votes; but St. Etienne, Roam e and Dijon are also in the East; moreover, the number of Socialist votes in this rich region has been trebled in the four years since the last election The continued growth of another significant movement is also noted, viz., the con-solidation of the Anti-Socialist forces,

themselves Christians.

But how can the people be truly Christ-ianized when their spiritual teachers, the priest, minister on clergyman encourage war by organizing the "boys' brigades, by public speeches and by their prese on the battle field as chaplains? Of late they have used their influence in behalf of war more than ever before, since the war ended, and why? In order to please their God, Mammon, instead of Christ. They sway the ignorant people, who do theil bidding, and plutocracy, who never can b civilized, says to the ministers: "Preach war. " and they do so.

Why is war desired? Because it quiets the oppressed and gives our Capitalists a chance to invest their booty at high rates of interest. This is styled "patriotism," a patriotism consisting of the wholesale destruction of innocent and useful workingman, who would have done better to support those depending on them than to rot in an untimely grave.

Who gains, if not the Capitalists, who risk neither life nor property? They, as always is the case, gather in the result of other's toll. If the working men, in a patriotic mood, risk their lives in the way as soldiers, why should not the Capitalists be patriotic enough to expend their treasures previously robbed from the people The fallen soldier gets a "eulogy" and wreath of flowers over his grave on " 'Decwhile the fellows who oration Day." tarted the war, live to enjoy their plunder to their heart's fullest desire. What a mockerv?

Had not the one as good a right to live and enjoy the result of honest toil as the other? Who dares to say that God finds pleasure in bloodshed? Shame on such teachings! Woe unto such "Servante of the Lord !'' They are a disgrace to civilization because they teach barbarism. Th ruins of ancient cities mark the paths of war, as well as the downfall of previous civilizations. When will reason an d jus tice take the place of the corrupted clergy

CHAS. G. DAVIDSON. St. Paul, Minn., Decoration Day, 1896.

The boodle labor "leader," W. C. Pomeroy, was recently arrested in Chicago for disorderly conduct. Eridgeport, Conn.

### JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

The Condition of the Missouri Farm ers.

The labor commissioner of Missouri has caused an inquiry to be made into the number and amount of farm mortgages recorded in the various counties for each year since 1890. The result of these inquiries shows that in the majority of cases the amounts borrowed by the farmers have increased during each year since 1800. For example, in Ralls county the farmers borrowed in 1894 and 1895 the sum of \$532,920, or \$43.34 for every man, woman and child in the county. It is easy to be seen that the farmers of Missouri are on the verge of bankruptcy; are, in fact, no better situated than the city workers-propertyless and impoverished. This will rath er take the starch out of the silver men and those who are satisfied with a doubled per capits-that "double the per capits amount of money in circulation in the United States is not sufficient to pay the per capita mortgage indebtedness recorded in some of Missouri's counties in a single period of only two years-1894 and

The new flour trust is booming. Over one hundred mills have already joined.

The Swiss factory inspectors in 1895 inpected 4,998 manufacturing establishments which came under the factory inspection law. In these 5,461 inspections were made. An increase of 205 such establishments employing 2,590 men over the preceding year was reported.

owned by municipalities are valued as nearly \$200,000,000, and some of the cities employ a staff of dock laborers and officers who load and discharge the vessels.

The harbors and docks of England

In Nuremburg, Germany, the cabinet makers have gained the 56 hours working week in 25 establishments, while in ten others it is thought a strike will not be avoided on account of the stubbornn the bosses

The Swiss government has appropriat the sum of 567,753 france for industrial educational purposes in 1805 (against 470,-309 france in 1894) since 1884, when this appropriation was initiated, the government has allowed 3, 814, 280 francs

There is a possibility of the 10,000 employes of the Adams Express Company striking, owing to reduction of wag lengthening of hours, etc. L. C. Weir, the president of the company, recently had his salary raised \$25,000 a year.

In Spain, during the last iwenty years, two million small landholders' have been expropriated by the authorities on account of inability to pay taxes. These were nearly all cultivators of their own land. In the same period. Spain has sent 660,000 emigrants to America.

"Gen." L. C. Fry of the United States Industrial Army offers, if furnished with a "Red Van," to travel through the country lecturing and organizing Socialist sec-tions and taking subscriptions for Socialist papers. St. Louis Socialists raised \$17 at one meeting for this purpose.

Socialist Councilman, John H. Connor of Holyoke, Mass., is putting in some go work as a legislator. Heretofore the charged \$25 for the use of its City Hall for public meetings. Councilman Counor has succeeded in passing an ordinance, allow-ing the City Hall to be used free of charge ing an ordinance, allowfor public meetings.

Prohibitionist National Conven Pittaburg, May 27; Republican National Convention, St. Louis, June 16; Socialize Labor National Convention, New York, July 4: Democratic National Convention, Chicago, July 7; Direct Legislation Ne tional Conference, St. Louis, July 21; Pop-nist National Convention, St. Louis, July 22; National Co-operative Congress, St. Louis, July 34.

### THE MOON TRAIL



In the realms of the old, romantic moon. Where evening in morning, and

moon

the sea

tree

midnight noon! Then lovers away on the bright moon trail. Each happy two with a tiny sail.

In a silver waste with stars above, And nothing to do but love and love.

The great, kind moon, like a sphere of light,

Swings down to the rim of the sea each night. Finding ever some bark with a happy

crew. Bringing all the world though it brings

but two. Then lovers away on the bright moon

trail; Soft breezes are sighing to fill your

sail; There are stars beneath and stars above.

And nothing to do but love and love

The moon trail lighteth the sea of life lover and maiden, for lover and wife.

And it's joy to sail down its shimmery way,

Just two together, forever and aye. Then lovers away on the bright moon

trail: Each happy twain with a tiny sail, For there's naught so sweet in heaven

above Or the earth beneath, as to love and love.

-New York Tribune.

# LOST AND FOUND.

Such a mite as it was, to be sure! Such absurd little hands that flew here and there, now after a dancing sunnem, now clutching the bright, round brass buttons of the officer's great coat. What eyes, like twin sapphires, that twinkled and gleamed so softly under the brown lashes! How tiny the whiteshod feet that kicked against the wide chair, in which the policeman had laced its royal babyship!

"Guess you ain't acquainted with police stations," said the sargeant, "but you seem pretty much at home, just the same."

"Cudga, cudga, cudga," It answered. "Da-da, da-da, dada."

"We hear all sorts of languages here, but we don't seem to understand you, remarked one of the officers. Then turning to a fellow-policeman, he "Where did you find the kid?" "I didn't. It found me. I guess its mammy was a-shoppin' and it must have walked out of a store. Anyhow, I sover caught sight of it until it trotted out into the street and took hold o' my hand. I waited round with it a long time, hopin' its mammy would come for it, and then I brought it here."

"Blame me, if it ain't the dandle ungster I ever clapped eyes on!" put the sergeant, as the absurd little nd patted the silver star on the serant's coat.

leems to be well togged out, too; ain't no ordinary, everyday kid, judgin' by its clothes."

The object of this conversation now held up its short little arms and wrin-held up its face. The tiny lips began to quiver as no move was made to take

"Blamed if I dare hold you!" said the rreant. "I'd break you somewhere or ist you drop and then where'd you be?" da-da-da, cudga, cudga," it

ed. The sergeant stooped and The

and therefore exhibited its good nature and cunning expressions of happiness and satisfaction. By and by, it had passed from one officer to another until trall shineth across each one had had the honor of seeing

And stretcheth of the chubby fingers dabble and play to a far counwith the brass buttons and glittering Old Dougherty was the last one

whose care its babyship was given. He put it on the floor and the white shoes pattered up and down the room while the "goo-goo-goo" continued, as if the babe were anxious to have its entire audience completely aware that while the tongue was not educated, the small feet were accomplished.

"I'll bet my hat," ventured the sergeant, as he looked through his wire "I'll bet my hat it will be a cage. mighty scared woman that comes for this kid.

"I'd give me month's salary," said Dougherty, "be jabers, if Oi had its Then brushing his gray beard loike." against the pink cheek, he took up the bundle of white stuff and carried it to the window, where the sapphire eyes looked out and blinked merrily at the passers-by. The sergeant sniffed and blew his nose vigorously. He had suddenly remembered that, many years ago, Dougherty had lost his three children in some frightful accident.

The plump fingers ran along the window glass and the white-hooded head nodded at the stream of people that hurried by. But no one noticed, and Dougherty was about to plan some new amusement, when a well-dressed man caught sight of the baby's face and then, nervous and excited, ran into the station-house.

"How came this child here?" he de manded, almost fiercely, as he took the little creature into his arms and pressed kisses on the dimpled fists. "I am the child's father. Tell me, quickly, how came she here?"

"Number 746 found it in the middle of the street," answered the sergeant, referring to the register. "It was at the corner of S- and M-, in the busiest part of the shopping district." "My God! It's a wonder she wasn't crushed to death by the cars or trampled under horses' hoofs."

There was a hurried opening of the station house door, the restle of silken skirts, and a white-faced, trembling woman appeared. At the sight of the man and child, she stood as if too bewildered and paralyzed to speak. Then, the bundle of lace and the white hood and the small shoes began to squirm, and, in another moment the baby was running toward its mother, who now was softly weeping. She clasped the child in her arms, and the sergeant noticed that Dougherty drew his rough sleeve over his eyes and then hurriedly left the room.

It seemed strange, thought the ser geant, that the mother and the father of the child appeared so distant. He was still more bewildered when the child's father lifted his hat and said: "Shall I take Muriel to the carri-se?" and the mother answered, half Albiv:

"If you will be so kind." Then they thanked the sergeant for his kindness and passed out into the sunshine.

At the carriage door the man assisted his wife into the vehicle and then handed the baby to her. She nodded her head in silent thanks. He again lifted his hat and was soon lost in the crowd of passers-by.

. . . . . .

That night a woman with a heavy sorrowful heart knelt by the side of her baby's cradle and wept bitterly. For the first time in several weeks

she had been face to face with the man whom she had loved and married; the man whose child she had cared for so tenderly, with true motherly affection

and devotion.

A TRAGIC END TO LIFE. Awint Struggle in a Torrent That

a Man to De

The most tragic death that has oc curred in this country recently was of Chief Engineer William A. Allen, of the Maine Central railroad, says the New York World. Those who with it will never recover from the horrow of the scene they looked upon from the bridge over Lewiston falls. Mr. Allen was on his way from Portland to Lewis ton. As the train passed onto the bridge he stepped out upon the rear platform to glance at some work that was being done on the sidewalk of the bridge The train was moving quite rapidly as Mr. Allen reached the platform. Just at that instant one of the uprights at the side of the bridge struck him on the head. He fell forward, clear of the bridge. A number of workmen had seen the accident and stood awe-struck peering down into the tossing water beneath them. They seemed to be de prived of motion by the suddenness and horror of the tragedy taking place before their eyes. At the point from which Mr. Allen was hurled to his death the railroad bridge is fifty feet above a dam. Before he struck the water the unfortunate man rebounded from the pole of the bridge and then plunged downward into the waters seething under the goad of a spring freshet. Then the onlookers felt that he had lost every chance of life, but, to their amazement, they saw him come to the surface of the mad torrent and struggle wildly against the flood that sought to overwhelm him. It was the fight of a desperate but brave and pow erful man against impossible odds. Stunned as he had been by the blows he had received in his descent, his strength was marvelous. Time and again he seemed to buffet the waves with the fervor of hope. But those who watched him knew that he was doomed. To the men upon the bridge it seemed as if Mr. Allen's struggle for existence lasted a long time, but the truth is that his contest with the waters was only momentary. Almost instantly the merciless torrent swept him onward through the rapids until he reached the whirlpool that bolls above the cataract For nearly 500 feet he was hurled against jagged rocks by his pitiless foe His fate seemed certain, but for another moment the spectators hoped against hope that by some method he would still be able to extricate himself from his threatening environment Suddenly above the foam of the whirlpool they saw upstretched a hand and arm. Then the dancing waters were all that their eyes could follow, and they knew that the man who had fought so hard for life had been hurled over the cataract and would be no more seen alive.

Arbitration Better Than Glory. The circular issued by Departmen Commander Derby of the Massachusetta Grand Army of the Republic, urging the members of the order to support a scheme of international arbitration cannot be dismissed as the words of men who know nothing of war. Precisely because the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic do know war, because they realize that it is very different from review-day splendor, do they urge that English-speaking peo ples should take the lead in establishing a permanent tribunal of interna tional arbitration. We suppose that there will be some jingoes who will impute a mean rotive to those who think with Commander Derby, but if ever there were men who have put their courage and military virtues beyond question and have borne them selves bravely in war and worthily in peace those men are the veterans of the army of the union. If this country ever is called upon to fight a foreign foe they may be reckoned on to confront danger as promptly as of yore and to look death

# HUMORISTS' CORNER

SUMMER SALAD FOR OUR LEAN READERS.

> Aquarium-An Intuition or Farmer Chickweed's Clever Mistake-Marriage a Lottery-Wit and Satire

Yame Days at the Seasbore - At the



the

And, like as not, beside him and his pyre vestal priestess stands, To bask a moment in the fitful fire That flickers' on the sands.

Bravely it waxes through the summer day,

Then, 'neath the fading sky, Alone he watches for a fading ray Where only ashes lie.

And then, communing with his stricken soul,

He dreams, with many a gulp, What might have been his fate if but his roll

Had been asbestos pulp!

Marriage a Lottery.

He looked happy enough as he walked up to the post-office box, set a huge bundle on the floor and began taking pretty square envelopes therefrom dropping them by twos and threes n the box.

"Big lot of letters," remarked the policeman, "Nice day, too." "Letters!" said the happy man. "My

dear fellow, those are not letters. They are wedding invitations."

A stern look came over the face of the hitherto friendly policeman. "My friend." he said. "I am sorry to

disturb you. But I must do my duty. Come with me." "Arrested ?"

"Yes."

"On what charge, sir? This is an outrage.' "Not at all. You are advertising a

lottery through the mails." The man went along.

What the Lovers Said. Shall I tell you what the lover said, As closely by her side he sat, And stroked the curls upon her head

There is no need to tell you that.

Shall I whisper what she said to him As at the door the lovers stood, While somewhere near her papa grim Drew closer? No! I never could.

and when at length her pa abused With kicks the youth-and did not stint 'em Shall I write the words that lover used?

I'd like to but they wouldn't print 'em.

### First on the Ground.

There was a sound of shrieking canvas and a boom of escaping gas. The car of the balloon was overturned, and down, down through the ether went the seronaut and his party of information seekers.

The reporter was the first to alight. "First on the ground, anyway!" he remarked, and, taking out his notebook and pencil, he proceeded to write up an account of the accident.

Money Converses

A miser sat alone with his gold.

A Paying Political Pall. Weel-It pays to have a political pull, I tell you; I was appointed dogesteher HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Flour thrown upon burning oil will

instantly extinguish it, while water will

Steel pens are destroyed by the ad

It is not generally known that a

Sounds,

The perves are often painfully acute. When

this is the case, the best thing to be done is to seek the tonic and tranquilizing assistance of

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a superb nervine.

No less beneficial is it for dyspeptic, billons, malarial, rheumatic, bow; and kidney com-plaints. Use with persistent regularity. A wineglassful before retiring confers sleep.

Mrs. H. C. Ayer of Elchford, Vt., writes: "After having fever I was very much debilitated and had dyspepsia so bad I could scarcely eat anything. A little food caused bloating and burning in the

food caused bloating and burning in the stomach with pair and much soreness in my side and a great deal of headache. My physician seemed unable to help me and I continued in this condition until I took Dr. Kay's Removator, which completely cured

me." Sold by all druggists at 25 cents and \$1, or sent by mail by Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb. Send for free sample

Women tramps are getting to be quite a nuisance in Kansas. The poormasters can't set 'em to sawing wood or breaking stone, so they pass them along to the next town.

Constipation cured by Dr. Carlstedt's German Liver Powder. Samples and tes-timonials free. In bottles, only 25 cents at all druggists. The Carlstedt Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

Bourbon County, Ky., is becoming a Prohibitionist stronghold, which is one of

Coe's Cough Balsam.

is the eldest and best. It will break up a Cold quick or than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it

Kansas City isn't taking much interest in

Will Minister Breckinridge ever have the nerve to wear knee breeches when he re-turns to Arkansas?—Atlanta Constitution.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine,

with plenty of exercise in the open air.

Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her sys-tem needs the cleansing action of a lax-ative remedy she uses the gentle and

leasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the

A cannon ball has been fired from s Krupp gun a few yards over fifteen miles.

derful, exclaimed a druggist, how the pe

stick to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They all wi

Non-

oods

California Fig Syrup Company.

ball this season, anyway.-Kansas City

co., Omaua, and booklet.

life's little ironies.

Journal.

good condition much longer.

today. only spread the flames. Van Pelt-What possible good can that do you?

in the ink. If an old nall or an old Wool-I am tired of wearing Neighsteel pen is put in the ink the acid bob's dog home every time I call on his therein will exhaust itself on them, daughter. and pens in daily use will remain in

### Fish in the Sca.

"Come, old man, brace up! There is piece of raw potato rubbed on a steel no need of your feeling so despondent knife stained with acid will remove just because Miss Greenback refused the stains. The knife must be polishyou. Remember the old saying, 'There ed afterward in the usual way. This are just as good fish in the sea as ever method saves the wear of the knife and were caught.' ' "I know. But they're not all as well

economizes labor. fixed." To remove coffee stains from linen dissolve the yoke of an egg in a little

### No Symptoms of Parilism.

tepid water, add a few drops of spirits of wine, and rub the mixture on the Brown-I knew Sluggem when he stains. Wipe it off with clean warm was quite a small boy. There was no water. Glycerine may be used instead indications then that he would ever be a pugilist. of wine and water.

Jones-There wasn't, ch? Responsive Both to Harsh and Sweet Brown-Not the slightest. He was constantly scrapping with the boys in the neighborhood.

### Knew Enough

"What yer don't know about me would fill a cirkyerlatin library," said the fly criminal. "Is that so?" replied the detective.

Admiral Bunce's practice shots were heard round the world as soon as they got in the newspapers-not before.-Phila-delphia Ledger. "Well, what I do know about you will fill a suit of stripes." And he gathered him in.



Farmer Chickweed-Can ye tell me whar the museum is? Bloomer Girl-Sir!

Farmer Chickweed-Beg parding, sis; I thought ye was one of the freaks.

### They Were Touched.

First pickpocket (who has been attending church for "professional" purposes) to his mate-That was a mighty touchin' sermon, which the old toff in I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895. the white thingumbob preached, weren't it, Bill? Second Ditto-It were that, Tom. I

was going to sneak something out of the plate, but that sermon so touched my art that I put a button in it instead .-Toronto Register.

### An Artistic Achievement.

"Mr. Crayons is very successful in his drawing," remarked the young woman. "Yes," replied the discourteous rival, "I understand he disposed of several pictures at a raffle."---Washington Star.

Wrong Way Round.

must work and women must weep?"

often weep when men don't work.

Spencer-Who was it wrote "Men

Ferguson-Forgotten. But it's good.

Spencer-Rubbish! Women more

Hypnotic Matrimony.

"Well, I can't say positively. But if

there is nothing in it I can't explain

why a large number of marriages oc-

Attached to Him.

"Do you believe in hypnotism?"

looked into the sapphire eyes.



FOUND IN THE STREET. arms closed around the red, fat and the tiny mouth smiled in baby siness. The sergeant's big awk-hands gathered the bundles of a cashmeres and lace up into a say heap and its babyship coold fly over the shoulder of the blue-

If a dozen policemen were now ar admirers of the precocious lost and devoted themselves, with apnd devoted themseives, with ap-t willingness, to entertaining it. shook their grimy fingers in its b face, for they found that this brought forth gurgles and grins svidences of keen enjoyment. serty, the oldest and most digni-

herity, the oldest and most digni-tan on the force, even went so far de an awkward sort of a shuffling faich not only anused the child, of the rest of the officers into a and hilarious fit of laughing. Tost children (and many were ht there to the dusty, smoky sta-case) rece'red so much attention, musily howled lustily or sat with t frightened faces in terrified t, until they were turned over police statron to await the com-the always frantic parents. But insell, sapphire-syed, gurgling, bit of humanity was an aston-enception to the rule. It not node hand perfectly at home, but insel that it was among friends, that perfectly at home, but that it was among friends.

bid him return; had she but begged him to end the wretchedness of the past month! Had her lips but obeyed the commands of her heart-could she for once have murdered her pride and extended her hand to him! How different might their future be!

Such thoughts flew through her mind with agonizing, tormenting quickness. There was no world outside her own heavy heart. Her head fell among the down coveriets of the cradie and she buola beddos

She did not hear the soft step behind her. She did not know that some one had entered the room until an arm was about her and a beseeching voice was saying:

"Clare! wife! I have returned to beg forgiveness. Please be friends again; I cannot exist without you-please please."

"It was such a silly quarrel, wasn't it, dear?" she said, struggling closer to him and raising her wet eyes to his, "and yet we were so stubborn-I'm sure we'll never quarrel again, and even if have an area of nearly 200,000 square we do, you won't go away, will you, and we won't wait a whole month to make up, will we?"

The tiny creature in the cradle moved. The small arms reached out and clutched at the silken hangings of the canopy. Two sapphire eyes opened member. and looked at the man and woman to A Cam whom the happiness of renewed love had come.

### Tramp.

Four causes are assigned for men becoming tramps: First, the drink habit; second, the love of wandering; third, the evil effects of the indiscriminate huddling together of men and boys in our jails: fourth, this same indiscriminate mix-ing of country and city boys in our reformatory schools. The number of people leading this wandering life in our country is estimated to be at least twice the size of the standing army .-Rev. Alexander Lewis.

The human body has 240 bones

in th IACS AS Ste dily, though their eyes have grown old, and they are doing their duty in peace when they tell their fellow-citizens that war is a terrible last resort, that arbitration is better than glory, and that peace with honor happy. He was alone with his gold. and with an honorable regard for the rights of others is the condition that we the sound of a human voice. Did he should seek to make normal .- Boston miss it? No. Money talks. Transcript.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

Since the new excise law went into effect the number of hotels in New York city has been tripled. Most of the medieval kings wore and

used signet rings because they were unable to write their names.

rotating stage by which any scene can der to get along. be changed in twelve seconds.

pork for European armies and navies goes by way of Canada and crosses

coal-producing countries in the world. New York state has a new law, just

any man to wear the badge or regalia of any society of which he is not a

on the day before his death realized \$570 and the napkin used at mass on the morning of his execution \$390, at a recent London sale.

A "chameleon flower" has been intre duced into Europe from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The blossoms of this newly discovered plant are white in the morning, changing to red at noon an again to blue in the evening.

If you are thinking of studying music d act fail to send for the Prospectus of th New England Conservatory of Music Soston. This will adjustint you with th prestest and most perfect School of Musi-Dratory and Modern Languages in Amer The bart is simura the charact

For years he had lived the life of a hermit.

Scarce seeing the light of the sun knowing naught of what went on in the outer world, the miser was still "Twas long, long since he had heard

### A Thing Self-Evident.

"In buying a hat," said the philoso pher, pausing in the busy street as the thought occurred to him, "I suppose I ought to be careful to get the new spring's tile."

And then laughing softly to himself he resumed the struggle with the world that philosophers have to make in or-





Whitesheef-Gee whiz Gloria! Ain't them funny red fish?" Gloria Ann-Yes, paw, those fish were caught in the Red Sea.

### Will Utilize 'E

When Gracie's bloomers shrank from shower that they drank did she give em to her little brother? Nit. For fown at Coney Isle, where she sports is free from guile, as a bathing cuit hey'll be a perfect fit.-Ex.

well liked," mid very the mangy little dog.

cur."-Truth.

1.5

"Yes," remarked the wicked little boy, "even the tin cans are attached to you."

### Could Not Do It.

L Guard (impatiently)-Both gates, gents, both gates.

Irascible Passenger-What the blazes do you mean? Do you think I'm twins?

### An Offer.

Old Bachelor-Now that your sister has married, it is your turn." Young Lady .-- Is that meant as an offer ?- Lustige Blaetter. -

Wit and Satire.

Gibson Girl-Why are so few of your members of the nobility present? I came over expressly to meet them. Du Maurier Girl-Why, most of them are in the United States on business .-Life.

Mr. Dunn (unpaid bill in his hand) -When shall I call again, Owens? Mr. Owens-Well, it would hardly be proper for you to call again until I have returned the present call .-- London Tid-

Willie-Papa gave me a dime to put in my dime savings bank. Gimme two nickels for it, ma? Ma-What for? You can't put nickels in your bank. Willie-No ma'am: that's just . it .-Philadelphia Record.

American girl (at Windsor castle)-Porter, is there any chance to get a glimpse of the queen? Gentleman at the gate-I am not the porter. I am the prince of Wales. American girl-How lucky I am! Is your mother in? New York Weekly.

Teacher - Suppose, Johnnie, your mother cuts a pound of meat into eight parts, what will each part bet Johnnie Chaffle-One-eighthofa pouud. Correct. Now, suppose she cuts each eighth in two-what will each part be then?" "One-sixteenth of a pound." "Just so. Now, suppose she cuts each sixteenth in six pieces—what will each piece be?" "Hash."—Texas Sifter.

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents

Sarsaparilla

ANDERIN 

The only remedy known IS IS science that will produce a full provide of hair on baid heads. A purely vege-table compound, marvelous in its effects—the result of the most recent scientific discoveries relating to discases of the scalp and hair. A permanent ours for Dandruff, Falling of the Hair, Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color, Eczema of the Head, and kindred discases. Absolutely guaranteed. Afidavits and testi-monials free. For sale by all druggies at \$1.00 per bolis on sent on sector of mice. per bottle or sent on receipt of price. KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO..

Guthrie, Okla





dvice as to Pat PATRICK O'FARRELL, Washington

ENSION WARMington, D.C. essfully Prosecutos Claims.

each WEISLY and want men SVERTWHIRE to cell GOLD (\$5,000.00) FLCE and ALL other STARE Trees.

No Money to Invest. No Misk.





The Munich opera-house has a new

All of the corned beef and pickled the border at Vanceboro, Me.

The coal fields of the United States miles, or ten times that of all other

passed making it a misdemeanor for

A Cambric shirt worn by Louis XVI.

# SCIENTIFIC

CURRENT NOTES OF INVEN-TIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

A Handy Tool for Box-Makers-A Bottle Trick for Home Amusement - A Physician's Wise Suggestion - Some Causes of Death.

combination



the extension of which is incased in the handle of the hatchet. The nail-puller is released from its recess by a catch in the hatchet handle near its upper end, and after projection is adapted to be turned at right angles with the hatchet head for facility of operation.

### A Wise Suggestion.

A physician, who has given many years of study to tuberculosis in all of its forms, is advocating the building of a floating sanitarium, on which to place consumptive patients for treatment. The ship is to be provided with all possible sanitary conveniences, and be conducted strictly on the plan of a very high-class hospital. In calms, steam is put on, and the ship rushes through the water, creating a fresh breeze and agitating the water, which is considered more healthful than when in repose. On the approach of an unfavorable season, the ship sails to some approved locality. Changes of climate can be indulged in without weariness or hardship of any kind, the patient simply giving himself up to the pleasures of transit. The meteorological conditions are carefully observed, and changes of weather guarded against as much as possible. One ship is to be occupied only three-fourths of the year, when the patients are shifted to another, the first going into dock to be completely overhauled, cleaned and disinfected. The process may be gone through with more frequently, if it is deemed necessary. Everything that medical science, change of climate and scene can furnish would be obtainable in this palace sanitarium. So well has the project been received that a large ship-owning corporation has placed orders for the construction of one of these ships, and here invalids in need of change of scene, fresh air and climates favorable to their peculiar maladies can find all of the advantages that the most advanced medical science is able to supply.

### Some Causes of Death.

In the Journal of the American Medical Association the following acc of the death of Washington appears. In view of the fact that the general impression prevails that Washington died of quinsy, the paragraph is interesting: "Washington, at sixty-seven years of age, died of acute laryngitis, complicated oedema of the glottis. On December 12, 1799, he rode over his estate on horseback, and as it was a day of rain and sleet, he became thoroughly chilled. He contracted a severe cold, and at the end of two days was very sick. Before sending for a doctor he had his overseer bleed him. When the doctor came he bled him again. As there was no improvement, a consulting physician was called, and again he was bled. Finally they gave him tartar emetic and calomel. They also applied fly blisters to his throat. This medical treatment has been the son had his mental faculties impaired by repeated attacks of apoplexy. His bodily health was also shattered, and he died in a state of the deepest depression and gloom. Benjamin Franklin died of abscess of the lungs. Napoleon died of cancer of the stomach. Burns, Shakespeare and Edgar A. Poe died of exposure, the results of too much drink. John Bunyan died of a cold caused by exposure. Shelley was drowned. Keats and Charles Wolf died of consumption. Galileo died of exposure caused by being dragged out in midwitter to appear before the Inquisition. He differed with the Church on astronomy and other subjects, and was denounced as a heretic.

### CORNER. have the general softness, roundness IN WOMAN'S CORNER. place is in bed when burglars are in the house. They rarely get anything and lights of the engravor's work, and all without impairing the faithfulness of the reproduction in the least. The entire process is very simple from a photographic point of view, and consists principally of the use of a compound negative. Not only does it give the effect of a fine steel engraving, but it may also be handled in such a way

that different parts of the picture shall present a different effect. The face may be brought out in stipple, a dress HANDY tool for box-makers' and may have a line effect, while a background may be a mass of cross-hatchpackers' use is the ing, in which all the lights and shades tool of a half-tone are given. The features patented by two inventors of Dillon, of the process as described in the claims of the patent are "a compound Mont. The head of negative, composed of a reticulated, hatchet is formed with a retranslucent, gelatinous coating, containing lines, dots and stipples, and an cess in which a original negative, to which such coating nail-puller is fitted. is intimately secured."

# A Bottle Trick.

Many of the tricks that magicians perform, as you all know, are based upon some principle of natural philosophy, and they appear mysterious to us only because we are not familiar with the particular principle involved. Here is one, for example, that might mystify you if you did not stop to think it out, and we explain it so that you may mystify others with it if you like. The proposition is to take a bottle and a glass, both full to the brim of water, and empty the glass by means of the bottle without taking a drop of water from the latter. First, with a



red-hot wire, make two holes through a cork, and through these holes carefully work two straws, one of them just long enough to reach to the bottom of the glass, and the other about twice that length. Close the upper end of the shorter straw with a little kneaded bread or with wax, and insert the cork into the bottle until the water spurts out of the longer straw.

Now, turn the bottle upside down, so that the shorter straw reaches to the bottom of the glass-having first cut away the stopped-up end with a pair of scissors-and immediately the water will begin to flow out of the glass through the longer straw without at all diminishing the water in the bottle. The explanation is that the straws form the two branches of a syphon, which at once begins action because the branches are full of water at the start. As the water runs off through the longer straw a vacuum is created in the bottle, and atmospheric pressure forces the water up from the glass to take its place. This will continue until the glass be entirely empty .-- Ex.

### Poisoning from Creosote.

Much has been said of late about the treatment of tuberculosis by injections of a compound containing creosote. In some instances there has been notable improvement, although as a rule the cough remains. A patient was recently taken to the hospital to be treated with lution, beginning with 150 grains on the first day, and increasing the dose ten grains each time, until four ounces and a quarter had been reached. The patient at this time was soized with violent delirium and nervous agitation, alternating with semi-comatose conditions. He remained in this state for nearly twenty-four hours, when there was a change for the better, and after three days left the hospital, as is supposed, entirely cured. The only possible conclusion is that the creosote poisons the disease germs in the body. This is an important point for investigation, and should be carefully noted, as it may lead to some unusually valuable discoveries.

SOME CURRENT TOPICS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

s of the Modes - Rainy Weather -Some Sammer Blo Costumes-Answers to Correspondents-Hints for the Household-Home Circle.



against it as we will, our hair becomes flabby, and when that is accompanied by a homely gown, the result is deplorable.

These remarks doubtless seem superficial, but is there one business woman in ten who, when she buys her gowns for the season, thinks of a rainy-day costume?

Bicycling and tennis are slowly bui surely affecting cloudy-weather dress, for the knickerbockers which are so useful in these sports serve equally well in keeping one dry on a rainy day. They should be worn under a short walking skirt. Cheviot or serge, of any color but blue-that turns green after being wet a few times-is best for the suit.

It's a pretty idea to have a tam-o' shanter designed to wear with the suit. It should be trimmed with a couple of quills, which weather cannot spoil. Over the costume should be worn a long, sleeveless circular coat, or thin tweed or gingham. These coats have capes and narrow turnover collars. Perhaps one prefers a tight-fitting coat, in which case puff sleeves are

worn and jacket fronts. These fronts are intended to conceal a large rocket on each side. The entire effect is very natty.

To return to materials, one cloak was of brown and white fine checked gingham, lined with changeable taffets in brown magenta. Another was of tan tweed, thin enough to allow the glow

of a pink lining to shine through. A cute idea in this cloak was the tiny pockets placed at each front corner of the cape. They were entirely concealed by ornamental flaps.

Above all things, have a handsome umbrella, and learn to properly furl it. Unless you do that you can never hope to be chic .-- "The Latest" in Chicago News.

### Jessie's Philosophy.

Men who complain of their homes too often overlook the fact that they themselves are more or less responsible for the atmosphere which pervades it. Consideration for a wife is one of the sweetest flowers which a husband can grow and nourish in the home garden. It will do more than the costlicat bou-



SUMMER BLOSSOMS.

terial; and if there are spots that must quets which he can bring home from medical treatment has been the this creosote preparation. Each day the florist. It is the little things in this be concealed, place a rosette of the ct of much criticism." Ben John- he received doses of one-in-fifteen so- world that make life attractive, and it fabric over each spot, and put a cor-

The State Department at Washington is looking for George Hay, Jr. His father died recently in tialashiels, Scotland, leav-ing him about \$4,000.

justify anyone staking his life to save the stolen articles. Of course, if he Dr. Caristedt's German Liver Syrup is he ideal cathartic. Purely vegetable. It romotes internal cleanliness without depromotes internal cleanliness without de-bilitating the organs on which it acts. 50 Sents and \$1 bottles at all druggists, or the Carlstedt Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind. de-50 men. On the contrary, if he catches a

A leading fruit grower in Vernon County wants girls to pick blackberries. He says boys will not answer the purpose.—Kansas City Star..

PITS -All Filastopped free by Dr. Klime's Great Serve Restorer. Xo Fits after the Breiday's use, Envelous cures. Transitios and Strisl dottier free Li Bozans. Send to Dr. Eline, MI Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A Texas preacher, who is also a farmer, is reported to have plowed up a quantity of Mexican dollars the other day. The unagri-cultural pastors do not have all the fun.

All About Western Farm Lands.

The Corn Belt is the name of an illustrated monthly newspaper pub-lished by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. It aims to give in-formation in an interesting way about the farm lands of the West. Send 25 cents in postage stamps to the Corn Belt, 209 Adams street, Chicago, and the paper will be sent to your address for one year. ed the verdict there: "The jury finds for one year.

The kind of woman who knows a little more about men than men think she does is not the new woman at all, but the timid, old-fashioned sort.

### If the Baby is Outling Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, i WixaLow's Boornino Straup for Children Teething edy, Mas

Adeline wants to know on what day Gen. Humidity might leave his country for his country's good, and lead his forces down to help the Cubans. of the week was December 26, 1879? How should a girl of seventeen wear

her hair? How to trim a short circular A Summer Resort Book Free. cape? Will light ecru ribbon look well Write to C. S. Crane, general passer on a black chip hat? Answer: Deger and ticket agent Wabash Railroad, cember 26, 1879, came on Friday. A St. Louis, Mo., for a summer resort book, telling all about the beautiful girl of seventeen may wear her hair in a rather loose knot at the back of lake region reached by the Wabash her head or in a braid tied with a rib-Railroad. bon, if she is small for her age and

Edinburgh, great in fame rather than in size, is talking about a Greater Edinburgh, with 870,000 inhabitants.

### Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

very pretty cape is braided about four The fool-killer never troubles himself about the man who rocks the boat or the ene who grabs a loaded gun by the mussle. -Philadelphia Ledger. inches around the lower edge; another is embroidered; a third is trimmed with alternate ruffles of the cloth of

It is a peculiarity of women that in never appreciate happiness until they have the the same statement, unfortune by, is true of mou.

### Three for a Dollar.

Three what? Three charmingly a Any address on receipt of One Dollar. All who are afficted with the 'poster of any address on receipt of One Dollar. All who are afficted with the 'poster or are opportunity, as but a limited number of the posters will be issued. The ber of the posters will be issued. The scarcity of a good thing enhances in value. Address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent of the Chi-cago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rail-way, Old Colony Building, Chicago, 11 m

The parson who takes to the bicycle fi that it is not easy at first to keep in strait and narrow way.



the hair. Luxuriant tresses are far more to the matron than to the maid whose cashet of charms is yet unrified by time. Beautiful women will be glad to be reminded that falling or fading hais is unknown to those who use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

There is lots of pleasure. satisfaction and health corked up in a bottle of HIRES Rootbeer. Make it at home Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A Sie. peckage makes 5 gallons. Bold every where.

W. N. U. St. L .- 987-24. When answering advertisements hi tention this paper.



### Freshening Up Dresses. M. M. has more ambition and taste

appropriately.

of any value, assuredly not enough to

should happen to capture a burglar he

would be called a brave man, but bur-

glars are seldomed captured by police-

bullet instead of a burglar, he will be

called a fool for not letting the burglars

With a terrible cold in his head, and

his eyes heavy and sore, the editor sat

on a broken chair, and earnestly, bit-terly swore. A youth had dropped in

with a poem, a man was there with a

dun, and a chap was there to tell him

how the paper ought to be run. An

Irate subscriber had told him that his

paper was not fit to be read, while an-

other had carefully promised to punch

the editor's head. The devil was calling

for copy, and the wind whistled in at

the door, and this with a few other

reasons, is why the editor swore. But

the angel took it to heaven, and record-

in the present case it was a justifiable

least, that when Gabriel shall sound

the trumpet the editor will have a place

Items About Dress.

looks young. A short circular cape

should be trimmed according to the ma-

terial of which it is composed. A vel-

vet cape may be trimmed with lace,

feathers, embroidery or passementerie,

a cloth cape way have embroidery,

galloon, braid or silk trimming. One

which it is made and gines silk. Light

eeru ribbon will trim a black chip hat

right up in the center aisle.

And who can doubt it, in the

have their own way.

swear.'

than many girls, and while she likes to look nice, is unable to indulge herself in new and pretty costumes. She asks what she can do to make presentable a light colored waist that has been s good deal solled. Answer: Puffings of chiffon or lace shirred very full may be used to conceal the silk that is soiled. The material should be adapted to the ground work, and much of its beauty will depend upon the careful way in which it is applied. If it is liked, black ince may be gathered over the light color, or white, which is more dressy. Recettes and loops of lace or thin ma-terial can be put on the shoulders and at the lower edge of the bodice. The

sleeves can be covered with thin ma-

### Salt in the Air of the Seashore.

An improved grater, for grating roots, vegetables, or fruits, was patented recently by an inventor of New Orleans, It is adapted to be fastened to the table by a clamp, and consists of

Grater.



a square box, in the base of which is semi-circular aperture for the passing to and fro of the grater, Fitting in the box is a hand-operating plunger, by which the material to be grated is kept in contact with the grater, said grater being operated by the projecting handle as shown in the cut.

### Improved Photography

An improved process of photography has recently been patented which involves the production of a photograph so much like a steel engraving that it puzzles an expert to detect the differ-Photographs by the new proence. Photographs by the new process ence. contain the lines, dots or stipples always found in steel engravings, and of ice.

In order to ascertain whether air of the seashore contains salt in any appreciable quantity, a French scientist has made a series of experiments. By means of these he proved that in a dead calm seashore air has no sait. It is only when there are high winds from the sea that there is salt in the atmosphere. To determine this, salt air was passed through a solution of silver nitrate. It caused not the least cloudiness of the atmosphere, conclusively proving that there was no salt in the air. In high winds sea-spray is carried into the atmosphere, where it as soon as the wind subsides, the salt, being heavier than the atmosphere, settles. Therefore, to receive the most benefit from salt air, it is necessary to windy localities by the sea are very

much more invigorating than those where there are continuous calms, but heretofore the reason of this has not been made clear.

an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas are preserved indefinitely, the freshness and flavor beirg; retained better than by the use of dangerous antiseptics or

the little acts of court sideration on the part of the husband which deepens her love for him, heightens her respect for other men, and makes her daily and hourly grateful to God, through whose infinite wisdom her life and that of her husband were brought together. Marriage is never a failure in a home where consideration fills the minds and lives of the husband and wife. It is a golden bond between them which brightens years, and binds them together when they are absent from one another.

. . .

Kind words are the music of the world. They have a power which seems to be beyond natural causes. It seems as if they could almost do what in reality God alone can do-soften the hard and angry hearts of men. No one has ever been converted by sarcasm; crushed, perhaps, if the sarcasm was clever enough, but drawn nearer to God, never.

. . .

I think that a person who tries to shoot a burglar in his own house is foolish. It is even more hazardous than running ahead of teams on the street. Suppose one should tumble down. No driver has such a command over his horses that he could stop them soon enough to prevent an accident. It always makes me nervous to see, some smarty go dodging under the horse's is diffused into fine particles and holds nose. Now, a burglar has nine out of the salt for a time in the damp air; but ten advantages over the man being burglarized. The burglar is wide-awake. on the alert for danger, has his means of escape perfectly planned, and is around for anything that may threaten go where winds are continually blow- him or cut off his escape. The man ing. It has been demonstrated that being burglarized is usually awakened from a sound sleep, if he awakes at all, and is naturally in a dazed condi-'ion. This is proven from the fact that about three-fourths of the men thus aroused, who shoot at burglars hit some member of the household instead, in two cases out of three, of the remaining fourth, are themselves hit by the burglar. In other words, about one but of every twelve who enter a house better and more healthful than rubber is shot at and rarely hit. The safest goods.

ding one on the other the shoulders, where there is frequently a good deal of discoloration, the material may be shirred on quite closely and will conceal all defects.

### Notes.

A small, close round hat has a turban-shaped brim of fine jets. The crown is puffed chiffon. The trimming is of very short ostrich tips curled into rosette shape. These are set around the sides of the hat, and a long plume falls over the back.

A round hat of satin braid has a moderately low crown and a trimming of at least ten loops of wide Dresder ribbon set at one side and falling over the crown. Three very full ostrich tips are set at the other side of the crown and fall toward the front.

Chatelaine belts of gold and silver, with numerous pretty but useless pendants, in the style of those worn fifteen years ago, are revived, but the tinkle of silver trinkets makes music for envious ears. Scissors which refuse to cut, thimble cases never opened, vinaigrettes without any salts, fan and bouquet holders, are all in their accustomed place. But the new chatelaine bag made of various kinds of fancy leather is a thing for use as well as beauty. Bags of lizard skin and tan suede, with gold, silver or aluminum ornaments, are especially desirable. Some are fastened securely to the belt and others are held by a metal clasp.

To make ordinary cloth waterproot, put half a pound of sugar of lead in a pail of rain water, with half a pound of alum; stir at intervals until the water becomes clear, and then pour it off into another pail. Put the cloth or garments into it and let them stand twenty-four hours. Then hang the clothes up to dry without wringing. Garments treated thus can be worn in the wildest storm of wind and rain without the wearer even getting damp. The rain will hang in globules upon the cloth; and cloth that is waterproof is

acknowledge no competitors, and the price \$100

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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

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# UNDER OUR FLAG.

### Chicago Labor has resumed !

Concord (N. H.) LABOR is coming

North Lubec (Me.) LABOR is coming.

ction Baltimore will give a Steamboat

Excursion on June 28.

Comrade Martha Moore Avery lectured at mmerville, Mass., on June 9.

Section Dover has, elected Comrade Whitehouse as Delegate to the National Convention.

Section Manchester, American, has elected Comrade F. G. R. Gordon as Dele-gate to the National Convention.

Financial report of the Socialist Newspaper Union for the week ending June 6, 1806: Receipts, \$37.77; expenditures, \$40.93.

Financial report of the National Execu-tive Committee for the week ending May 20, 1994: Receipts, 531:00; expenses \$17.47; balance, \$4.11.

Pennsylvania Comrades held their State invention at Southwark May 31, 1806, and eminated a congressional ticket and presi-

iii. Opport New York: City have be "Cort Mary Mental Circle of "Tur, the purpose of emisting the station is of the party

omrade F. G. B. Gordon, 410 Mas-said street, Manchester, N. H., would pleased to have the addresses of all well, Mass., Comrades.

The Labor News Company, 64 East Fourth street, New York, has for eale the work of H. M. Hyndman, "New Econom-tes of Socialism." Cloth, \$1.20.

Section St. Louis holds suspecial meeting at 504 Market street Tuesday, June 18. The meeting will be the most important hold this year, and all should attend.

Section Greenville (N. J.) elected Com-ides Charles Schrafft, William Knosdler,

STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, Thomas C. Brophy of Boston. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Moritz Ruther of Holyoke. FOR SECRETARY. L. D. Usher of Worces FOR TREASURER. John Larvin of Lawrence. FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL, J. C. Chase o' Haverhill. FOR AUDITOR, Rufus H. Phinny of Lynn. ELECTORS, At Large-George Lovell of Holyoke and P. J. Griffin of North Adams. First District - Gustave Suessbrich of Adams Second District-F. A. Nagler of Springfield Third District-A. W. Barr of Worces-

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fourth District-Herman Keiser of Fitch-

burg. Fifth District-Louis Gens of Lawrence.

Sixth District -- John F. Crabtree of Haverhill.

Seventh District - Louis Wolfson et Lynn.

Thirteenth District-Frank Blauentein of New Bedford.

### MARYLAND.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET. FOR THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DIST. FOR FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DIST. Oliver Jackson Allenbaugh.

ELECTORS. William R. Wade. Elias Jacobson. Charles Brown. Charles Becker. Aug. Bueggemann. Charles Backman.

Bernhard Cline. David Paulson.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Presidential Electors Philadelphia-William H. Musk, George Anton, Edward Kuppinger, Theodore Gay, Abraham Levin, Clement J. Cassidy, Max Keller, Ernest Duering, Charles W. Ricker, Gustav Zeglin. Chester-Henry Broegger. Allentown-John Lents. Charles F. Eng-

jert. Scranton-J. H. Dreher, S. Segal. Buena Vista-W. H. Thomas, Jeannette-John G. Smith, J. W. Bur-

rows. Patton-John Shmelesky, Michael Bog

Altoona-E. C. Howarth. Bellwood-James P. Glasgow, B. B

Kipple-John C. Riley, M. V. Held. Pittsburg-J. H. Lewis, G. W. Hunter,

ohn Couley. Irwin-Michael Klemann.

Luzerne-Adam Kuttenberger, Anthony

Beckers. Larksville—James Cook. Congressional Ticket. OONGRESSHEN AT LABGE. Fred W. Long, Philsdeiphia. Buil Guwang, Pittsburg. First District—Harry C. Parker. Becond District—Jakis Rosendale. Fourth District—Frederick Hacker. Fourth District—Jules Rosendale. Fifth District—Jules Rosendale. Fifth District-Ernest Kreft. Ninth District-Peter R. Herringer.

### ILLINOIS.

Governor-Charles Bastian, Chicago Lieutenant Governor - Gustav Surber. East St. Louis.

Secretary of State—J. R. Pepin, Chicage. Auditor—William Schmidt, Chicago. Treasurer—Charles Heinze, Coal City. Attorney General—Paul Ehman, Chicage. University Trustees—Mrs. Belle Sayles, Mrs. F. Kavanagh, Mrs. E. C. Timblin, Chie

Britzius, Chicago; John Coleman, East St. ing demanda:

# PLATFORM SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

### Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

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

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

piness 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 of production must likewise belong to

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

system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchis es and public functions to that class and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations on that class.

Again. through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated. that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist

Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private prop-

erty in the natural sources of producparty. tion and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic ser- ican people, whose minds, unfortunately, vitude and political dependence; and, are still full of that prejudice against our

evolution this system, through the des-tructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the and

structive 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

plauless production, in ustrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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

immediate improvement in the condi- rades can get "New America" at the rate Presidential Electors-at-Large-Michael tion of labor, we present the follow- of 5 cents a copy (we pay the postage),

abor contract system. 13. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city,

state and nation.) 14. All wages to be paid in lawful noney of the United States. Equal zation of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

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

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

2. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and nunicipal) 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 corecall by their respective constit nencies

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

NOW SEADY.

New America." by G. A. Hoehn-Published by the Socialist Newspaper Union.

Comrades, this book will recommend itself. It is, in my humble opinion, one of heard. Comrades from East and West, North and South, send your representathe best means of agitation our party ever had; it is a literary production that will be of excellent service to our party during the present national campaign. The author is well known to every reader of our Socialist press; according to his own statement he is a graduate of "The Great College of the Socialist Labor Party." "The little education I have received, " he says, "I owe almost exclusively to the Socialist Labor Party. The S. L. P. has been my school, my college, my university. Without the S. L. P. I should to day still be the same

contented, patient, poor, religious, fanatic and wage slave I was before my brave old Comrades in Baltimore, Md., succeeded in winning meover to Socialism." The author has, by his "New America,"

done a great service to our cause, to our party. "New America" is especially adapted for the agitation among the Amer-

The intelligent reader of "Merrie Eng-iand" will be convinced of the justice of Socialism—but he may still be far from be-coming an active soldier in the International Army of Sonal Democrats. The intelligent reader of "New America"

will not only be convinced of the justice, and, we may add, of the necessity of Socialism, but of the justice and necessity of a strong Socialist Labor Party, organized on the lines of International Social Democracy.

Comrades, it is our duty to give to "New America'' a rousing reception and put it into the hand of every wage-worker and intelligent citizen we can reach.

1. "New America" may be sold by sections and clubs at 10 cents each if the comrades are satisfied with the net profit of 9 cents per copy.

2. The bookstore price of "New America'' is 25 cents.

. S. Sections, clubs, newsdealers or comwith all other political parties. provided they order not less than fifteen



and of the employment of female labor a occupations detrimental to health remorality. Abalition of the convict

Comrades of America! This will be the most important Socialist Conven-

tion 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

tives to New York on July 4. Up with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party !

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National Tobacco Workers' Union of America.

GAIL & AX. HONEST LONG CUT. DUKE'S CAM SWEET CAPC CYCLE. SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA. IVANHOE. GREENBACK.

Some of the Leading Brands:

Indersed by Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity.

PLUQ.

BATTLE AX. NEWSBOY. PIPER HEIDSICK. SOMETHING GOOD. PEDRO.

Fraternally

How to Organize Sections. All persons dissatisfied with present

political and economic conditions, and whe political and economic countries, gas believe that the land, water works, gas

being that the hand, water works, gas works, telephone and telegraph lines, and commercial highways on land and see with all their appurtenances and equip-ments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agen-ties of distribution, created by the efforts

of the laboring class through all the cen-

turies of the past, ought of right to b<sup>e</sup> nationalised, and operated for the benefit

of collective humanity, and who are con-

vinced that the disinherited producing

class can and must transform the capital-

istic methods of production and distribu-

tion into a social and co-operative system,

are hereby invited to identity themselves

with the Socialist Labor Party, which

alone goes to the root of our social and

1. Any ten persons may organize them

selves into a section, provided they accept

the platform and constitution of the S. L.

P., and sever their connection, absolutely,

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

economic evils.

1-Organizer.

National

Convention

OF THE

Socialist Labor Party.

JULY 4, 1896,

CIGARETTES.

DUKE'S CAMEOS. SWEET CAPORALS.

THE SOCIALIST VAN.

Comrades Fry and Primrose Cont

tors

furnish him the use of a van and team and

uously throughout the country, distributing

Socialist literature, obtaining subscribers

for Socialist papers and organizing Socialist

Sections. That he will, in company with

Comrade Primrose, General of the first de-

tachment of Industrials to enter Washing-

ton, take charge of the Socialist Van and

sustain themselves by the profits from the

sale of Socialist literature and commission

As Comrade Fry is one of the best agita-

tors in the party and there will be no ex-pense beyond the first outlay for the equip-

ment, I believe it to be the cheapest

method of propaganda. At all events, the

system has been used with success in Eng-

land and there is no reason why it should

not work here as well. The Socialist Van

will reach people that we can not by other

on subscriptions.

Socialist Sections and Comrades: GREETING-Comrades L. C. Fry, into General of the Industrial Army, has pro-posed to the S. N. U. that if the union will

stock of literature, he will travel o

Press Committee for Greenville Labor. The office is in Greenville Labor Lyceum, auville street.

The St. Louis Eighth Ward Club m ay evening, June 17, at the real-Comrade Poeling, 2140 College me. As the question of continuing or anding the club will be decided, the ry requests a full attendance. All Ball will please return them.

The following additional delegates to the intional Convention have been reported inchester, Frank Sleverman; Hackensack, Mundi; Waterbury (Am.), P. O. Pil erson, James Wilson, Edwar and Mathew Maguire, delegate the, John C. Duff and Joh Iternates. F. Hoedeker elects from Adams, vice A. Eleine

## VIRGINIA.

### STATE AGITATION FUED.

Matement to June 1,	
George F. Bogars	
R. T Maycumber	0.15
A Speining	
W. S. Fried	
E. E. Fried	
114 Walker	
8. De Maxier	

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and the second second second

## OF BOOKS AND PANPELINTS WELCE SHOULD BE READ BT EVERY STUDENT OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

"Capital......by Karl Mari 1 "Pabian Besays" ...... by Bernard Shaw Published by The Humbeldt Publishing Co., S Lafayette Place, N. T. L "Co-Operative Commonwealth,"

by L. Grantund "Cairs" ...... by L. Grenlund

Published by: Les & Shepard, Publishers, Boston, Mass. "Looking Backward"...by Ed. Bellamy Published by: Houghton, Miffin & Co.,

Publishers, Boston, Mers. Woman of the Past, Present and

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

L "A Strange Voyage," by Dr. H. Francis Allen

Sold by Sonialist Newspaper Union, St. Louis I "The People's Library."

A Series of Socialist Pamphlets Published by: "The People," 154 William

st., New York, N. T. and Capital"....by G. A. Hosha ialist Labor Library No. 1. g three fine lectures on Socialism at Library No. L

ming a concise history of the Paris mune, and Articles on Socialism. shed by Socialist Central Committee Sti Walnut st., St. Louis, Mo.

. "Woulth Against Con wealth." by Hanry D. Lleyd

M. by: Marper & Brothars, Pub Robers, New York, N. T.

ust take a wider view gis that is now goin countries of the globe strongels, a straggle that must final mate in a decisive battle of the ball -11

al De 1. Reduction of the hours of labor

duction.

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

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

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

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

6. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money. 7. Congressional legislation provid-

ing for the scientific management of forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resourses of the country.

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

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

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

11. Repeal of all pauper, transconspiracy and sumptuary laws. abridged right of combination.

13. Official statistics concerning the sondition of labor. Prohibition of the amployment of children of school age

at one time.

Union.

4. Single copies of "New America" will in proportion to the progress of pro- be sent to any address in the United States and Canada on receipt of 10 cents.

5. Orders for "New America" can not be filled unless accompanied by the cash; we must insist on the cash basis, for the first edition alone involves for the S. N. U. an expense of about \$700. 6. The Central Press Committee of the

S. N. U. having decided that Comrade Hochn manage the sale of "New America." we kindly request you to send all orders to G. A. HOEHN,

Care Socialist Newspaper Union. 515-517 Elm street,

St. Louis, Mo. Hoping that the Comrades everywhere will push the sale of this valuable book, I remain, with Socialist gree ing,

ALBERT E. BANK General Manager Socialist Newspaper

AN APPEAL.

To Sections, Comrades and Friends of Socialism!

Greeting: The few devoted members of tion Fredericksburg, Va., desiring to agitate through, and organize the State of Virginia, are now engaged in raising a fund by means of personal donation and soliciting friends of the cause in Fredericksburg and elsewhere, to be known as the Virginia Agitation Fund, and to be used or Section Fredericksburg in sending a sepable Comrade on a tour of propaganda and organization through the State of Virginia, hence we call upon the Comraaverywhere to assist us by such financial aid as they may feel able to extend, reing that the work done here in the South all helps to swell the increasing tide. Weekly imports of receipts for the fund will be given in all LABORS. Send all

cations and remittances to B. T. Maycumper, Box 103, Fredericksburg, Va.

-----To torce Bu broat will not make a Bocialist. Sotialan: they must be the result of educa-

tary. 3-Financial Secretary. 4-Treasurer. 5-Literary agent. 6-Chairman, each meeting. 8. ORDER OF BUSINESS. -Reading of minutes. 9-New members. 8-Correspondence. 4-Financial report. -Report of organizer. 6-Reports of committees. 7-Unfinished business. 8-New business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each section. A monthly re-mittance of 10 cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, in cluding a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in nonthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section.

7. Each section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public dis-cussion o: lectures on political or economic

5. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party ex-late may make direct application jo the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as a member at large.

For pamphiets, leafists, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 64 East Fourth meset, New York City.

in Socialism we trust, be m popular intelligence.

	means. As it is necessary to take prompt
	action we issue this appeal to fill Sections
	and Comrades to help to the extent of their
	ability. It is not a proposition to work for
	one locality but is intended as a general
1	movement for the whole country.
ŝ	The St. Louis Comrades started the list
	at their meeting, Sunday May 10, with the
1	following amounts:
	Red Van by P. 8
	Charles Nelson 1 00
	8. Schmoll 1 00
1	G. A. Hoehn 1 00
ģ	E. Lochmann 2 00
	Edward Heitzig 5 00
ľ	Charles Klots 1 00
Ę	Max Leudig 1 00
1	Total
	All subscriptions should be forwarded to
ġ	the Socialist Newspaper Union, 515-517
1000	Elm sireet. St. Louis, Mo.
15	man stroop, op, tot, total, ato,

ALBERT E. SANDERSON. General Manager

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"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 Basi Fourth street, New York City.

cialist should con EVERT So lder th be first duty to get young people interested the Socialist movement. "Merrie In and" is a good work to reach and conv young people.