

THE RAILWAY TIMES.

ARBITRATION.

THE MAIN FEATURES OF A BILL PREPARED BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY.

A Substitute For the Bill Prepared by Hon. Carroll D. Wright.

Below is given the substance of an arbitration bill which Attorney-General Olney has prepared and caused to be introduced into the house through Representative McGann of Illinois, chairman of the committee on labor.

The following appeared in the dispatches of the 18th ult.:

A substitute for Labor Commissioner Wright's arbitration measure, framed by Attorney-General Olney, was introduced yesterday by Chairman McGann, of the House committee on labor.

The bill, and the latter class includes those working on cars operated by the carrier under lease, making the carrier responsible for their acts, as though they were employed directly by him.

THE BILL'S PROVISIONS.

- 1. The parties shall stipulate in writing that, pending the arbitration, the existing status shall not be changed. 2. That the award shall be final unless set aside for error of law apparent on the record. 3. That the parties shall faithfully execute it, and it may be enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit.

guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000. If disputes threatening to injuriously affect the interests of the people of any section are not submitted to arbitration, the Attorney-General, the bill provides, shall be authorized to apply to the District Court for receivers for the railroad to take possession of the property and run it in the interest of the public, and may make the employers and employes and any persons or organizations, aiding or abetting them, parties to the suit.

MR. OLNEY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Olney's statement accompanying the bill says that his first objection to the original bill is to what might be called the Pullman clause, which is too obviously aimed at Mr. Pullman and is otherwise construed, but hitting as well every other manufacturer of cars.

It is the Attorney-General's judgment that the permanent standing commission provided for by the bill for all cases is not only not needed, but would be of less value than a special commission provided for each case as it may arise, as it is not believed that controversies are likely to occur so often or to be so serious as to require the establishment of the cumbersome and costly machinery provided for by the bill.

Mr. Olney contends that its tribunal should be a special body organized on fixed principles with reference to each pair in either case as it arises, rather than a permanent body with general jurisdiction over all cases.

"In the first place," he says, "the arbitration tribunal is not judicial in character, but administrative—it does not pass on rights, but rules of business, expediency and policy. The award, therefore, should be impeachable in the Circuit Court only for errors of law apparent upon the record, and should be filed in court only for that purpose."

ENFORCEMENT OF THE AWARD.

"In the second place, as respects the enforcement of the award, two considerations are involved. One is a definite time during which an award shall be in force and not revocable by another award. Such a time is essential, because no business can be satisfactorily conducted unless the conditions are reasonably stable and certain.

"The other consideration relating to the enforcement of the award arises from the fact that one of the parties is a common carrier; will, indeed, almost invariably be a railroad corporation. That is one party affected by the award is an employer who is legally bound to continue to do business, however displeased with an award. The other party affected by the award, on the other hand, is in the position of employes generally, who may quit work at pleasure. This one-sided operation of the award is inevitable, and can be counteracted only in part by making the submission provide that employes dissatisfied with an award shall not therefore quit work until the expiration of three or six months' notice or of such other time as may be deemed sufficient to give the employer a reasonable opportunity to supply their places.

JUDGE WOODS'

INJUNCTION OF THE DRAG NET AND GATLING GUN VARIETY.

Intended to Catch Every Courageous, Independent Workingman in This Country.

Judge Woods, of the Federal Court in Chicago, recently sentenced Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union, to six months' imprisonment in the county jail for contempt of court in the violation of the injunction issued by himself and Judge Grosscup July 2nd last.

Does not this decision of Judge Woods make a pretty large sized hole in the constitution of the United States, as well as the constitution of the State of Illinois?

Does not the fifth amendment to the constitution of the United States say: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger."

"Whither are we drifting," when a federal judge may supersede the constitutions of States and the nation, and arrest and imprison citizens "without due process of law," without the intervention of grand or petit jury, at his own whim, and as summarily as the Czar of Russia or the Emperor of Germany deals out ready made injustice to their victims?

Now the "Chicago omnibus bill" injunction, issued July 2, 1894, was directed against eighteen defendants by name, "and all persons combining and conspiring with them, and all other persons whomsoever."

"And it is further ordered that the aforesaid injunction and writ of injunction shall be in force and binding upon such of said defendants as are named in said bill, from and after the service upon them severally of said writ, or by reading the same to them, and the service upon them respectively of the writ of subpoena herein, and shall be binding upon said defendants, whose names are alleged to be unknown, from and after the service of said writ upon them respectively, by the reading of the same to them, or by the publication thereof by posting or printing, and after service of subpoena upon any of said defendants, and upon all other persons whatsoever, who are not named herein, from and after the time when they shall severally have knowledge of such order and the existence of said injunction."

Now Debs and the other defendants above named have been convicted of a criminal contempt, and sentenced under this injunction, being persons "named in said bill." What about those designated in the bill as "all other persons whomsoever" including all persons belonging to the A. R. U. scattered along the lines of the trans-continental railroads from Chicago to San Francisco?

What about those designated in the bill as "all other persons whomsoever" including all persons belonging to the A. R. U. scattered along the lines of the trans-continental railroads from Chicago to San Francisco? just as guilty as Debs and the others named, they severally having "knowledge of such order" and of "the existence of such injunction?"

being named in the indictment, without being arrested or held to bail, without an opportunity to be present, either in person or by attorney, when the judge, without the assistance of a jury, tries him, finds him guilty, and imposes the penalty of imprisonment on his co-defendants. Why, in the name of all law, does not the court send out his minions and gather up all these poor devils who were engaged in the late strike, and who are now blacklisted by the railway companies, without friends and without employment; and give them the benefit of the six, or even the three months' imprisonment in the county jail accorded to the defendants named in the indictment.

WHY NAPOLEON WON HIS BATTLES.

The story of how the great Napoleon met and conquered the very flower of the armies of the allied nations of the Old World at Austerlitz, there arrayed against the Frenchmen, is a pretty story—in fact is not a story at all but a matter of history. Those who have read history or the life of Napoleon will remember that his motto was punctual and implicit obedience to orders.

The French troops had implicit confidence in their leader. The night before the great battle of Austerlitz the men sang patriotic songs until cautioned that they were within earshot of the enemy and must be silent, but some time later, just before retiring to his tent for the night—though it is said that Napoleon did not sleep—that great general passed among his warriors outstretched on the ground. Suddenly one enthusiastic soldier fastened his little pallet of straw on his bayonet, fired it and tossed it in the air.

Others followed and the flames lit up the entire country surrounding, carrying to the enemy the news that the Frenchmen were near. Such action was decidedly injudicious, it is true, but it showed the wonderful faith and confidence the soldiers had in their general, whom they fairly worshipped and at whose command they would face without flinching what at least appeared to be certain death.

The battle began at an early hour in the morning. Napoleon saw before him more than 200,000 of the very flower of the army of Russia, Austria, Germany, England and other nations, while he had scarcely 75,000 scarred, worried and not too well fed or clothed soldiers with which to face the seemingly overwhelming, better cared for, allied army of 200,000 tried men, and yet Napoleon won, and all the nations marveled thereat, though it is now a matter of history that they should have won, for the reason that his plans were successfully carried out because of the implicit confidence of his soldiers and their prompt obedience to each order issued.

Some of Napoleon's generals differed with the greatest of all generals' orders, but they did not stop to question, and carried out their instructions to the letter. Napoleon threw his entire army of 75,000 men, first on the right wing, then on the left, then on the center. Several times the enemy was flanked without knowing how the trick had been accomplished, but, turn as they might, the allies found confronting them 75,000 men in a compact mass, while to save themselves the generals of the allied army could not swing their 200,000 into such position as to face Napoleon's army at the same time.

He won because there was organization, and the men who did the fighting asked no questions as to the wisdom of this or that order, but simply knew that the ultimate result to be achieved was defeat of the enemy, and being properly organized and disciplined they accomplished the result aimed at.

JUDICIAL SHAMS.

We do believe in courts of justice for the penal code and the settlement of controversies on principles of ethics; but why should we have a judiciary for any other purpose? Besides, why should we have any kind of judges but men annually elected by the people? We shall see the why in a few moments.

THEN AND NOW

PONTIUS PILATE'S DECREE TO CRUCIFY CHRIST FOR BEING AN AGITATOR.

Things Going On in the United States On About the Same Line.

The following is said to be the sentence of death, word for word, pronounced against Jesus Christ:

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, intendant of the lower province of Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross. In the seventh year of the reign of Emperor Tiberius, and on the 24th day of the month, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the Pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas.

Pontius Pilate, intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting to judgment in the presidential seat of the Praetors, sentenced Jesus of Nazareth to death on a cross between robbers, as the numerous and notorious testimonies of the people prove:

- 1. Jesus is a misleader. 2. He has excited the people to sedition. 3. He is an enemy to the law. 4. He calls himself the Son of God. 5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel. 6. He went to the temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands.

Orders from the first centurian Aurlilius Cornelius to bring him to the place of execution. Forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus.

The witnesses who have signed the execution of Jesus are: 1. Daniel Robani, Pharisee. 2. John Zorobabie. 3. Raphael Robani. 4. Capet.

Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gate of Townnes. Read the charges above and compare them with the charges made by the Rothschild authorities to-day against the reformers. They are accused of misleading the people, of exciting sedition, and of walking on the Sacred Grass, and while they have not been crucified, there are hundreds of them in prison today, while the thieves in high places, the open bribers-of-congress, the purchasers of fat subsidies, are occupying the places of honor.

If Christ came today he would be treated just as are the reformers who are denouncing those who steal widows' houses and withhold from the laborer his hire. You will notice that the tyrants, the murderers who judged Jesus charged him with misleading the people, inciting to sedition and an enemy to the laws. These are the charges, and they are the charges today against every man demanding that the ruling classes shall cease their robbery of the people. Enemies of the law—not any or all laws, but the law, meaning the laws imposed by robbers and murderers which ruled Jerusalem. The same spirit that imbued Jesus throbs in the breast of millions yet today, and his teachings are just beginning to be understood by the people as rules to be applied to the every day relations of life, and that tyrants today are just as obnoxious, just as unbearable, as they were in Jerusalem nineteen centuries ago.

It was not Christ's teaching about a new idea of heaven or hell for which he was put to death. It was his opposition to the robbery of the poor by the rich through laws, his denouncing of men and systems by which one man lived on the sweat of other men's faces. That is why they killed him. If the people listened to him, they would cease to pay tribute to usurers. To allow the man to live would endanger their special privileges. So he was killed. And so today those who preach and exhort the laborers in the same way are denounced, blacklisted, starved and imprisoned. But the laborers of the world will yet rule it.—The Expositor.

What a dream, many shall say, is embodied in the above aspirations? It all depends on the working masses. They alone can save civilization, and bring about that kingdom of righteousness, proclaimed as a possibility by "the King" of all dreamers, nineteen centuries ago. That kingdom can only come by sweeping off all parliamentary systems; by which we have simply converted the divine rights of kings into the divine rights of delegated legislative bodies. We must work for the congress of the people annually assembled at the polls, there to enact one or two fundamental laws at any one time, short, clear and precise. We shall not need any more under Equal Freedom and Equal Justice. It is injustice and oppression that necessitates a great many laws with which to cheat and humbug, and degrade the working masses. Josef Grose.

working masses, we mean, have any rights above those of the old serfs or chattel slaves, then they should have the right to stop working for any master they may not happen to like, and they should be able to do that individually as well as collectively, under any given organization or without it. If such a right is denied, no matter under what judicial intricacies or hair splitting law interpretations, then the wage slave becomes merchandise pure and simple, a worse slave than the old chattel one, who was at least sure of the bare needs of life, relieved from the contingency of having neither work nor bread or anything else for himself or family, in health or in sickness, as it happens to-day, and hence without the mental agonies of our modern wage slave. Are not those agonies far more painful than any occasional whipping from a bad master? And we know that only a few old masters were bad or foolish enough to destroy their own property or impair the commercial efficiency of their slaves.

All the above has reference to a recent trial against certain labor leaders because, in obedience to a large convention representing many thousands of supposed free American citizens, they declared a certain strike against certain corporations. Suppose the strike brought disturbances and crimes. A government resting on at least a modicum of justice, of decency, and sense, would punish those who became disturbers or criminals, but never those who simply stopped working for masters they did not like, or those who invited them to do so. Have we cancelled the right of free speech in this nation of ours, besides that of taking a few days of rest and stop our work?

If we are subject to disturbances because a number of workers decide to assert at least two of their natural rights, freedom of speech and freedom to rest a few days from work, then our civilization is the greatest farce that ever existed on the face of the planet.

Now please remember that we have nothing to do with the judges who have declared a certain sentence against certain labor leaders. They have simply done what we, the people, have given them the power to do, directly or indirectly. What they did is just what we need as an object lesson to the people, in order to show to them that our government is not popular but oligarchic. A popular government would not have any judges appointed by any body, and much less appointed for life, as our federal judges. A popular government would have all judges annually or biennially elected by the people, and they would not have the power to cancel any of men's natural rights, as our national and state judges have. They would simply form courts of equity, and preside over juries in case of any criminal offense. They would have nothing to do about any limitations, in civil, political or industrial freedom.

We should now connect the sentence in question, and the disturbances and crimes caused by the strike that brought the sentence, with the fact of powerful corporations against which thousands of laboring men struck. Can you give us any good reason why a popular government, a supposed democratic republic, should have any corporations in industrial activities? Don't you know that every such corporation involves a denial of all real democracy, of all popular will through governmental action? Every such corporation means a group of men with the power to tax, to rob the rest, too poor, or too honest and independent to form any corporation. And every such group of men also means a government which abdicates some of its rights in favor of a few individuals. It means far more than that. It means a social crime against the equal rights and equal freedom proclaimed by the Christ in the gospel of human brotherhood. There can be no brotherhood without equality of rights; and we don't mean the equality of each man robbing the rest if he can manage to do that under sinful human laws. We would have long, long ago suppressed all individual sins, without such sinful human laws. But, most people think that would be altogether too much of a good thing. What would our churches of man do if we had no sinners? They would go to the wall. Only the church of Christ would then remain alive on the face of the planet.

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TERRE HAUTE, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

The Lexow committee has adjourned and Tammany is as dead as a prehistoric nit.

"The American people," says the Twentieth Century, "dearly love to be humbugged." Yes, and gold-bugged, too.

BAYONETS at Brooklyn won. Plutocrats rejoice. The number killed and wounded is not known.

QUITE recently the order "Dogs" has been established, the grand chief of which is B. D.—"Big Dog." It would be eminently appropriate to initiate Wm. A. Woods, United States judge, and elect him B. D. He would fill the bill.

THE American people wanted John Burns, M. P., to make speeches and honest John accommodated them, and now some of them kick like army mules because he told them the truth.

THE Ottawa Journal is of the opinion that "the decision of Judge Woods in the Debs case is giving great impulse to the demand for the government ownership of the railroads."

As advertisement for scabs paid richly in the city of Indianapolis, and the men who went to the relief of the Brooklyn corporations are the men who had paid the penalty of their heroism under circumstances similar to those in Brooklyn.

MR. PIERREPONT MORGAN, a millionaire New Yorker, has informed the President of the United States that he must dismiss Mr. Carlisle, his Secretary of the Treasury, or Wall Street will oppose the financial policy of the administration.

At Trenton, N. J., recently, a police justice sent a child one year old to jail to keep company with its mother, who had been jailed for keeping a disorderly house.

THE Advocate remarks that "Federal Judge Caldwell is reported to have said recently that the Santa Fe road will soon be out of the receiver's hands. Unless it can be recovered from the scoundrels at the head of some departments and the imbeciles at the head of others, it would better remain as it is."

REV. MYRON REED says: "The question of poverty was a novel one until I was 17. I never heard of a tramp or a millionaire until I was 19 years old."

THE autocratic decree of Wm. A. Woods to please a combination of Christless whelps, known as the General Managers' Association, is arousing men of thought throughout the land.

Their imprisonment for three and six months is in itself not a matter over which the nation needs to be exercised. But their imprisonment for the cause specified, and in the way now decreed, is a matter of very profound moment to the nation.

STRIKES.

No labor strike ever occurred in this or in any other country that was not caused by repeated acts of injustice to workingmen, and as a general proposition, labor has never struck until the injustice of which it complained had become the settled policy of employers.

The cost of the strike to emancipate the negro in money, in life, in blood, in sacrifice, in widespread ruin, defies hyperbole, and yet no negro slave, in all the dark domain of slavery, ever suffered as did the Pullman employees; as have suffered the miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania and in the coke regions of the old Keystone state.

The policy is to reduce wages. This done, helplessness and degradation follow, as darkness follows the setting of the sun. It is right for workingmen to organize, says one; it is right to strike, says another, but there must be no inconvenience to the public.

As we write, battle succeeds battle in Brooklyn, where labor fights against wage slavery; fights for a righteous cause. We need not wait to learn the effect of the final charge of the troops, the number of dead and wounded.

The subsidized plutocratic press will felicitate the public over the defeat of labor, and exultingly proclaim that the battlefields of the North, where wage slaves bit the dust, are becoming as numerous and as monumental as battlefields in the South, where streams run red with Northern blood that the negro slave might be free.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

A mighty protest should go up against the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs, General and Chief of the Industrial Army. He, who so nobly and skillfully directed the greatest industrial battle that was ever fought in this country, and in which success was assured, were it not for the wanton interference of President Cleveland, should not be made to suffer imprisonment without an earnest protest from those whose cause he so nobly championed.

The "protests" are being formulated, and indignation meetings are being held, but corporations and courts are pursuing an intimidating course and men in the United States, as in Russia, are alarmed.

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"Judge-made laws" will not long be tolerated in the United States. We are not quite ready to be Russified. We will make not only one, but several efforts to regain liberty, and these efforts will gain force and fierceness as they proceed.

RICKS ESCAPES.

Augustus J. Ricks, the mercenary United States judge, though proved guilty of the charges preferred against him, escapes impeachment by the skin of his teeth. The last act in the humiliating drama was of a character that reduced Ricks to universal contempt.

The question was raised whether there had not been confusion of the Birdsall cases with other cases upon which he was working. "While you swore in your report in 1888," asked Mr. Bailey, "that the fees in these cases had been earned and received, they had not actually been earned or received?"

"I think," replied the judge, "that the oath can be fairly construed in the light of what I have explained to this universal custom." The judge was about to explain his construction of the law when Mr. Bailey said: "The committee can pass upon the law without testimony; what I want to get at is your motive. Do you know any line of law that justified you in doing it?"

"I have explained what the custom is," said the judge. "If it was the custom of clerks to steal that would not be a defense against an indictment for theft," Mr. Bailey retorted. "Your testimony, as I understand it, is that you so returned fees in advance as earned when there was a chance to make money from them, but did not when they were doubtful."

The foregoing gives a vivid presentation of a vile and venal wretch who is permitted to play United States judge in the interest of corporations and use his authority to oppress workingmen. After such an exposure there is not an honest man in the country who would entertain a doubt that such a venal creature could be purchased for a small consideration to do any dirty work a corporation might suggest.

Ricks escaped impeachment upon the following resolution, which was adopted by the judiciary committee of congress by a vote of 9 to 7:

Resolved, That while the committee is not satisfied that Judge Ricks has not been guilty of any wrong committed while Judge that will justify it in reporting a resolution of impeachment, yet the committee can not too strongly censure the practice under which Judge Ricks made up his accounts.

It appears that Ricks had been guilty of wrong of a despicable character, but not sufficiently infamous to warrant impeachment, but it was close shaving for the shivering petty despot, as seven men, good and true, believed that the severest penalty should have been visited upon him.

SAYS the Pittsburg Kansan: "The banks are great; the syndicates are great; the corporations are great; the army with its banners and guns is great; Congress with its millionaire lobby is great; the President with the defiant capitalism of the world behind him, all the other powers enumerated and unenumerated, is great; but greater than any one, greater than all banded together, is the wrath of an aroused people."

THE New York World would like to have it "judicially determined, that the public has some rights which strikers are bound to respect," and strikers would like to have it judicially determined that they have some rights which the public is bound to respect.

THE Auditor, in Railway Age, has concluded to bombard Mr. Moseley of the interstate commission and Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, at the same time, and at one discharge.

THE Pittsburg Dispatch, commenting on the infamous decision of Woods says: "The only way to make the punishment salutary and the laws respected is to have it imposed on wealthy and influential offenders with the same force as on poor and friendless ones." If the practical rule is allowed to stand that what corporate managers and trust-millionaires may do Debs or Gompers or Sovereign will be punished for doing, society is preparing the ground for worse troubles than it has yet encountered.

As we write soldiers are killing workingmen in Brooklyn, N. Y. The streets are slippery with the blood of men who protested against robbery and oppression.

THE TALK.

The Coming Nation has this to say about the decree of the Autocrat Woods: Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, has been sentenced to six months in the work house for daring to advise American workmen to refuse to work for corporations who were starving their employees.

The foregoing is the talk that is setting the people to thinking. Every word weighs a pound and is vital with truth. There is one way out of the Woods-ballot out. God said to Pharaoh, "Let my people go," and ringing clear above all the clamor of greed, plutocratic passion and the decrees of eminent Pharaohs is heard, vox populi, vox dei, "cease enslaving, imprisoning and murdering workingmen," and the voice must be heard, or there will be a Red sea to cross.

The American Railway Union is engaged in a contest with organized capital and needs the help of the labor organizations of the whole country. The importance of the struggle seems not to be fully understood and a statement of the case setting forth the tremendous consequences involved in success or failure should be put before the labor public.—Coming Events.

Our contemporary, the Evansville Coming Events, states the case tersely. If labor organizations fully understood the subject, if they could grasp the facts and understand that the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION is battling against organized capital for the rights of all organizations, money would flow ceaselessly to the defense fund, until every court of law is vanished and the lurking tools of corporations stood exposed before the world.

THE Twentieth Century remarks, that "a good many rich men and the toadies of the rich have been heard to say, 'They ought to hang Debs.' That is what Boston rich men used to say about Phillips and Garrison. Now Boston builds statues to them." It has required a number of years for Boston to get right on the Phillips and Garrison monumental question.

SEEING the world, as Victor Hugo describes it, is as follows: "Sad creatures who are emerging from childhood have already nothing in the world—neither liberty, nor virtue, nor responsibility. Souls which blossomed out yesterday, and are faded today, like those flowers let fall in the streets which are soiled with every sort of mire while waiting for some wheel to crush them."

At Pullman, under the sway of George M. Pullman, the misery of the man, the misery of the woman and the misery of the child were seen at a glance. To mitigate this misery was the high and holy aspiration of the American Railway Union. For this yearning desire to give the miserable wages, that would give them food and clothing and blunt the pangs of famine, Judge Woods sends Railway Union officers to prison.

THE Trinity church corporation of the city of New York, organized, says the Twentieth Century "for the purpose of saving souls, has a capital of \$150,000,000 and an annual income of \$600,000 drawn principally from the most wretched class of New York's poor. Out of a tenant population of 1,881, there has been a mortality of 273, making the death rate of Trinity's tenements 35 per cent. higher than the general death rate of the city."

THE Auditor, in Railway Age, has concluded to bombard Mr. Moseley of the interstate commission and Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, at the same time, and at one discharge. As a shooting machine, the "Auditor" should be known as the corporation cholera morbus gun, firing from breech and muzzle at the same time and with equal effect.

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RAILROAD EMPLOYEES ARE COURAGEOUS.

Western forest fires, which annually destroy large areas of timber, were recently accompanied by serious loss of life. The press also tells of great heroism displayed by railway employees when the flames were at their height. No one is surprised to hear of courage on the part of an engineer, fireman or train hand. Railway service, even with the best appliances, is more or less hazardous, and the violence of the elements and the malice of the train wrecker are uncertain quantities which frequently increase danger.

The foregoing, by Transportation, is both true and well said, but there is more to be said. There are railroad employees, and thousands of them are in the American Railway Union, who have the courage to stand by their organization, when corporations, courts and armies are bounding them to despair, when black-list sleuth hounds are on their track, when wives and children are suffering. Still, with more than Spartan courage, they would rather die and be carried to their graves on their shields than to abandon their order or their imprisoned brothers.

OLD Wade Hampton, who has done his full share of spade work in digging the hole into which the Democratic party has plunged head first, as Commissioner of Railroads has issued a report of 239 pages, refers to the Pullman strike as the "Debs insurrection," and says:

The Pullman strike of 1894 having furnished a powerful argument in favor of the right of the government at all times to control the carrying of the mails and to enforce the provisions of the interstate commerce law, I recommend that congress be requested to take into consideration the propriety of creating a national board of railway arbitration, to whom all questions in dispute between railway corporations and their employees shall first be submitted before action is had, and whose decision in respect of all questions submitted shall be final, thus doing away with the barbarous and brutal methods which were recently resorted to, and which resulted in the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property, the loss of many lives and a general disturbance of the public comfort.

This miserable old relic of the negro chattel régime, who lost a leg in fighting to destroy the union and perpetuate slavery, and though whipped into submission, is still as malicious as an enraged rattlesnake, talks of the "Debs insurrection" as if it were infamous to strike for bread to keep a workingman's soul in his body. Old Wade Hampton, who, like Tombs, hoped to call the roll of his "niggers" at the base of Bunker Hill monument, finding himself disappointed, and regarding workingmen as so much "white trash," would reduce them to conditions far worse than fell to the lot of southern slaves.

SEEING the world, as Victor Hugo describes it, is as follows: "Sad creatures who are emerging from childhood have already nothing in the world—neither liberty, nor virtue, nor responsibility. Souls which blossomed out yesterday, and are faded today, like those flowers let fall in the streets which are soiled with every sort of mire while waiting for some wheel to crush them."

At Pullman, under the sway of George M. Pullman, the misery of the man, the misery of the woman and the misery of the child were seen at a glance. To mitigate this misery was the high and holy aspiration of the American Railway Union. For this yearning desire to give the miserable wages, that would give them food and clothing and blunt the pangs of famine, Judge Woods sends Railway Union officers to prison.

THE Trinity church corporation of the city of New York, organized, says the Twentieth Century "for the purpose of saving souls, has a capital of \$150,000,000 and an annual income of \$600,000 drawn principally from the most wretched class of New York's poor. Out of a tenant population of 1,881, there has been a mortality of 273, making the death rate of Trinity's tenements 35 per cent. higher than the general death rate of the city."

THE Auditor, in Railway Age, has concluded to bombard Mr. Moseley of the interstate commission and Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, at the same time, and at one discharge. As a shooting machine, the "Auditor" should be known as the corporation cholera morbus gun, firing from breech and muzzle at the same time and with equal effect.

As we write soldiers are killing workingmen in Brooklyn, N. Y. The streets are slippery with the blood of men who protested against robbery and oppression.



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Webster's Academic Dictionary gives the following definition of Socialism: "Doctrine or theory of a better arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed."

A NEW PSALM OF LIFE.

Tell me not in mournful numbers, Life is but an empty dream. Down at Washington there are numbers Living on turkey, pie and cream.

Life is real, life is earnest, That is what the poet said, And you bet your life we know it When we hustle for our bread.

In the world's broad field of battle, Where corruption's more than life, Be not like dumb driven cattle, Buy a substitute for the strife.

Let us then be up and doing, Fully nerved for any fate, And the proper course pursuing, Bring up at the White House Gate.

Lives of statesmen all remind us, If we steal a good, big lump, We, departing, leave behind us, Proof that we were not a chump.

—B. M. M. in Lima Sentinel.

A Plea For Human Liberty.

In all the stages of his mental evolution, man has always been in search of the beautiful, the good, and the true. His love for these noble attributes, is back of all his efforts, his errors and his achievements.

The hypothesis of the innate depravity of man is based on no logical premise, it clashes a priori with the physical laws which regulate all the forces of the Cosmos. An effect is, cannot be, suggestive of a cause. All natural phenomena are, in the order of continuity, both cause and effect.

The Declaration of Independence is an emphatic statement of these principles, but our political and social economy is wholly at variance with the great document which one hundred years ago placed the American people at the head of progressive nations.

Our present social and economic status, I maintain, is the negation of the natural rights of man and is the glorification of force and cunning applied to the spoliation of the many by the few.

The claim of "universal consent" regarding private ownership of land is just as flippant as that of "ancient titles." The children of the present generation have not been consulted, and the future generations have had no voice in it.

The present wages system with all its monstrous appendage, is the logical outcome of the monopolization of the natural wealth in the hands of a few. These few owning the means of production, are practically absolute masters over the lives of workmen.

maintain that labor is simply a market commodity, a mere part of the machinery used for production. They overlook the one great fact that labor and the laborer are unavoidably connected and cannot possibly be classed with the lifeless machinery.

At best, they have been a continuous series of failure, interrupted now and then by fatal convulsions and bloody revolutions. After sixty centuries of attempt to subjugate men's minds and reduce them to the level of the dumb animal, success is farther removed than ever, and liberty still glows in the hearts of all human creatures.

The dissatisfied classes periodically grow tired of being misused and abused, and rebel by means of strikes or other physical demonstrations. Their may often be vanquished, but they invariably come out of the fight so pounded and battered that they are barely recognizable.

Let us remember how much sweeter it is to give than to receive, how blissful it is to confer happiness and relieve suffering, and if, through moral torpidness, we rail at the sentimental idea in social relation, let us remember that it is expedient to adopt a non-aggressive policy towards our fellowmen and not awaken the lion in them.

MARIE LOUISE. NEW YORK, January, 1895.

A Friendly Symposium.

A.—It seems, Mr. B., that the only way left for labor to redress its heavy wrongs is through the medium of the ballot box. As long as the government takes the capitalistic side in strikes and boycotts, there is little hope for oppressed labor except by capturing the government and then correcting the commercial slavery that weighs so heavily and crushes out the pleasures of life and kills ambition.

would have to labor, where drones would be unknown, where there are no kings of any sort, but where all are kings alike, and where no one could get a corner on money, land, markets, capital, or industries. I would leave every man, however, to work out his own soul's salvation by self-electing what pursuit or profession he would follow and the manner in which he would work therein.

Altruism against selfishness, eh? The doctrine that every man is entitled to a just share of his earnings? Well, all that sounds nice, but it lacks experimental practicability. Then, altruism is, in a certain sense, the highest form of selfishness.

But you have not touched the ground principle that all men are justly entitled to a fair proportion of their earnings. This proposition I do not think you will or can controvert. Now, as I take it, that is all labor is fighting for.

With the government at the head of all enterprises and all commercial affairs, there is a ready means of redress for all wrongs. As it is, men are daily robbed and there is no help. The criminal would soon learn to fear the government and therefore to respect it, and hence these evils you so much fear—things chiefly in your mind only—would gradually right themselves.

With the government at the head of all enterprises and all commercial affairs, there is a ready means of redress for all wrongs. As it is, men are daily robbed and there is no help. The criminal would soon learn to fear the government and therefore to respect it, and hence these evils you so much fear—things chiefly in your mind only—would gradually right themselves.

The weakness of your argument, which you do not seem to see, is that the government would own and operate all these things. Now, I will say this for your sake. A government Business Examiner, just as a Bank Examiner, might be created, who would investigate affairs in certain districts and report on the treatment of wage workers, their wages, their living, the value and output of the plant, the sales or returns, the cost of operation, and all other matters relating to the business, and have power to compel the right to be done or sus-

pend the works. This right may be defined by law. These reports would create a public sentiment which would effect a speedy cure of the wrongs done helpless labor. Banks are trusts—not in the political sense do I speak—and industries might be considered in the same category.

FRANK A. MYERS. EVANSVILLE, IND.

A Free Country.

I notice by press dispatches that a jury in Chicago recently rendered a verdict for damages to an injured girl, who was frightfully crushed by a locomotive, although ordered by a judge to render a verdict for the defendant company. The judge, thereupon, ordered the jury to render a new verdict, to suit him, or be committed in a body for contempt of court.

Article III, Section 1 of the United States constitution says that both supreme and inferior court judges shall hold office only during good behavior. Now, Mr. Editor, what right have Judges Jenkins, Woods and Seaman to hold their offices? What country was the United States constitution drawn up to govern?

Shades of our forefathers, what did you mean when you said in the ninth amendment to the constitution: "The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people?"

These judges of ours are dancing a can-can with the goddess of liberty, and some one has got to pay the fiddler. Haven't you nearly paid your share, Mr. Flannel Shirt? Haven't you watched the disgraceful exhibition nearly long enough?

St. Paul, Minn. F. A. COWELL.

A String Tied to Them.

My attention was attracted the other day to a man who had out in his front yard a young dog, around whose neck he had tied a string. Every now and then the dog would jump up and make a break for it, but when he got to the end of his string he would be hauled up short.

This little picture reminded me very forcibly of the position held by the great mass of the people, the bread winners, towards their masters, the capitalistic class, the very rich; only the one case does not parallel the other, as the people are not dogs, and while a man, perhaps, has a right to enslave and discipline a dog, the same rule does not apply in regard to men, rich and poor.

Why nine-tenths of the people are in sympathy with the workingman's cause and if it came to a final choice of issues, where a choice was necessary, they would declare themselves in favor of it. I can find men, prominent in all the walks of life, who denounce the multi-millionaire, the monopolist, the lobbyist, the spoils politician and all that class of men who enslave and rob the people.

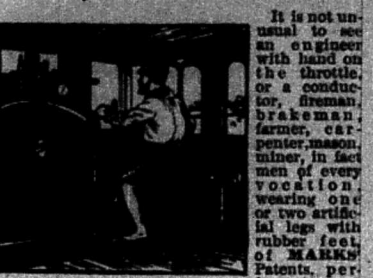
to all manner of indignities, complain and bewail their fate and when they do attempt to make any fight for their rights act as though they had not a friend in the world, as though everybody were arrayed against them in complete subservency to the very rich. This is why I say I am coming to look upon this problem with a constantly increasing wonder.

Clinton Collins.

Clinton Collins.

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ARBITRATION.

[CONTINUED FROM 1st PAGE.]

should contain a section to the effect wherever, either before arbitration or after arbitration or without arbitration, strife between employers and employees engaged in the business covered by the bill threatens to altogether obstruct or seriously hinder the transactions of the business, the Attorney-General, on behalf of the United States, may, by proper bill in equity, ask for an injunction restraining such obstruction or hindrance of such business and call for the appointment of receivers to take charge of the business and property involved until the controversy is settled.

TO EUGENE VICTOR DEBS.

Illustrations patriot, bear in mind, No mighty deed of human kind, No lull of a haughty nation prone, Or hurled a tyrant from his throne, But fearless words of tongue or pen That stirred the hearts of valiant men. Repine not, martyr, at thy fate, Thus ever have the good and great, Through all the ages of the past, By despot been in dungeons cast. The noblest blood the world has seen Was shed upon the guillotine; And often has the gallows tree Borne the seeds of Liberty. 'Tis thine to sow, and not to reap, To wake a nation from its sleep; To hasten on the tardy hour, When brain and brawn shall know their power, To banish from our hallowed land The perjured tools of Shylock's band, And when the spirit of our sires, Foes to flame the slumbering fires— No alien, horde of Mammon's slaves, Nor vassals in the hire of slaves, Nor prison bars, nor stake, nor rack Shall turn the tide of Freedom back— 'Tis honest hearts and arms of brown, Illume this night with Freedom's dawn, And 'neath the stars and stripes unfurled Have struck the fetters from the world. St. Louis, Mo. —J. I. STEUB.

ALL SORTS.

Six Populists will hold the balance of power in the next senate. There will be 39 Democrats and 43 Republicans.

Carnegie says it is a sin for a man to die rich. That is likely his best reason for keeping his workmen in poverty.

By what perversion of society and business is it that the more labor-saving machinery is made the harder it is for the laborer to live?

A sympathetic strike is the demonstration of that much-talked-of thing we know so little about in this Christian civilization, the brotherhood of man.

A Philadelphia gentleman recently secured 3,125 square miles, or 2,000,000 acres of land in the state of Florida, said to be one of the largest real estate operations in the world.

There is a law among the United States' statutes which was approved by George Washington when president that debar any banker from a seat in the national house of representatives.

The stealings from the New York City banks in two years foot up \$1,106,200. The biggest nugget was \$450,000 in the Ninth National Bank, looted by its president. Surely the present is an age of steal.

Let a minister raise his voice in behalf of the white slave of this commonwealth and see how quick he'll lose his job. Rev. Myron Reed of Denver can probably tell just how long it took him to lose his on exactly these lines.

There are nearly 6,000 building and loan associations in the United States. The original idea was to benefit workmen and enable them to build and own their homes, and this has been done in thousands of instances.

By a large majority of the voters of New York City, that municipality was authorized to build rapid transit railways. It is the beginning of the policy to municipalize monopolies in the interest of the taxpayers as advocated by the Populists.

According to parliamentary reports the 38,109,075 inhabitants of Great Britain consumed during the year ending March 31st, 1894, 47,000,000 gallons of spirits and 1,400,000,000 gallons of beer, upon which the government realized in taxes \$165,537,390.

Ricks, the Toledo & Ann Arbor pimp, is likely to get his dues.

Ricks and Woods, Woods and Ricks, One a half dozen, the other six— What a corporation garbage team, Was anything like it ever seen? How splendidly they match each other, As, mule or dog, you need not bother, Surely one's the other's brother.

The supreme effort of the banks at this time is to get the greenbacks out of the way by getting congress to pass some new currency law. The object is to take the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks out of circulation as money on which the people do not pay a cent of interest, and issue in their place \$346,000,000 of bonds at 5 per cent interest. Business is dull and this would be a bonanza investment for the banks. Are the workmen ready to pay tribute to these money rates in this manner?

The only difference between a government bond and a government note—greenback—is that the bond draws interest and the greenback doesn't. There is absolutely nothing behind either but the credit of the government. If the bond is good, sound and stable, so is the greenback. Isn't it now? If not, why not?—Morning American.

Upon the advice and practically at the request of the Secretary of the Navy the House resolution to test the fraudulent armor plates Carnegie sold the government has been killed in Senate committee. If such conduct, on the part of officers in high authority is not intended to promote anarchy, it is difficult to conceive what would bring the common people to an equal disregard of law.

James Russell Lowell once wrote: They are slaves who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak; They are slaves who will not choose Hatred, scolding and abuse, Rather than in silence shrink From the truth they needs must think. They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three. And the ringing words are eternally true, and in the language of Burns: Who will be a traitor knave? Who can fill a coward's grave? Who see base as be a slave Let him turn and flee—

Money is the creation of law. No matter whether gold, silver or paper, you cannot pay a debt without it if the man you owe objects, until there is a law passed by Congress making the material, whatever it may be, a lawful tender for debt. This is the first principle of the money question to get into your head. Before there is such a law passed gold is gold, silver is silver, paper is paper. All three of them are commodities like wheat, corn, beans, cabbage, etc., but neither of them can fulfill the functions of money until the people say so through law.

The Street Railway Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., has determined, if possible, to destroy the Street Railway Union of that city by discharging its members and importing scabs. The war upon labor organizations is on, and in Fort Wayne the indications are that from sympathy all the labor organizations are taking an active part in the strike, and are resolving not to ride on the cars. If this policy is carried out to the bitter end, the street car company will either surrender or go into bankruptcy. In unity there is a power that is invincible.

I met a manufacturer on the train the other day, and of course soon drifted into the discussion of the labor and capital problem. In order to find some common ground on which we both stood to reason from, I asked him if he believed in human slavery, expecting of course he would say no, as he was a northern man. But he said he was in favor of it! That the working people were only fit to be the servants of those who employed them! There was a porter and a brakeman listening and they afterward came to me and said they had learned something. The plutocrat was not converted, but the two workingmen were.—Coming Nation.

The Farmer's Voice proclaims that it "has no sympathy with Debs, but still," it says, "we can not afford to have him or any other man railroaded to prison because he did a wrong in the attempt to have justice done the down-trodden." To do a wrong in an attempt to rescue the victims of famine from the grasp of a millionaire as greedy as a wild boar and as heartless as a man-eating tiger, ought, if a wrong were done, to command the sympathy of the Voice of any one but an unredeemed savage. Even a Sitting Bull or a Spotted Tail would, after consulting the Great Spirit, ejaculate a sympathetic "ugh."

If Jesus Christ had lived to the first of January, 1895, and saved a dollar a day from the day he was born, Sundays and all, he would only have accumulated \$702,990—a good deal less than one million. Then for the politicians to tell workingmen the reason they are not rich is because they do not save their money sounds pretty thin to a man who stops and sizes up the situation. There is not one man in a hundred that can save a dollar a day and live like a white man to begin with. On the other hand there are a few hundred people who have accumulated the vast sum of a million dollars in the past twenty years. It looks to a man up a tree as though somebody was getting the best of the deal.

The Rev. Thos. Hines, of Spokane, Washington, Christmas sermon is full of love and warning to the people. He calls attention to our social and industrial system and says: "Multitudes are poverty stricken and contending against fearful odds for mere existence. They work and sweat, producing vast wealth which they are not permitted to enjoy. They eke out a miserable existence while others amass fortunes out of their toil to which they have absolutely no moral right. The wealth which they possess belongs of right to those who produced it. We have not sense enough nor honesty enough to make laws to stop this unequal and unjust distribution of wealth." It is one of the most encouraging signs of the times to hear ministers who have the courage to speak thus honestly and courageously.

A new type setting machine has been invented which is likely to give compositors furloughs of indefinite duration. It sets from 5,000 to 7,000 ems an hour. It casts each letter separately, takes up half the space of the Mergenthaler, does not cost half the money to manufacture, can set any measure and any size from agate to pica with very simple changes, and requires no machinist. If those who pretend to know, tell the truth, typographical unions will disband or continue for the purpose of discussing questions relating to the elevating influences of the machine.

Eugene V. Debs has been sentenced to six months in the county jail at Chicago; it's hard to tell just what for, although the conviction was for "contempt," and he was accused of almost every crime in the calendar. Now the other day, up in New York state, the officials of the New York Central ditched engines, blocked trains and incited a very lively little riot in their efforts to prevent the Lehigh Valley from crossing the Central tracks. Why shouldn't these officials get six months too, for delaying trains, destroying property which they did not own, and causing riot?—The Mogul.

The Boston Journal reminds its readers that "the sneak-thief who lifts an overcoat from a peg, or the thug who garotes a citizen in a dark alley, is not nearly so great an enemy to society as the public officer who sells his vote for gain." Right you are as far as you go, but how about a United States judge who sells his opinions and decrees to corporations and imprisons innocent men for the applause of millionaires. How do such monstrosities compare with sneak-thieves who "lift overcoats"? All the sneak thieves made into one great sneak-thief would weigh as a feather in the balance against one corrupt United States judge.

Professor Samuel A. King, the aeronaut, during the month of May next, will start for Europe in a monster balloon constructed specially for the voyage. Necessarily, the professor don't know just where he will land, and his monster balloon, therefore, will carry three cars, an aluminum life boat, a 5,000 pound drag rope, provisions and water for three months, an outfit of life-preserving suits, a full set of nautical and meteorological instruments, Arctic and Antarctic suits, a stove, fuel and cooking utensils, fishing tackle, guns and ammunition, presents for securing the good will of the natives of any land, 13,000 pounds of sand ballast, and, finally, a crew sufficient for the management of the great air ship.

Is it not queer that a child born in a foreign country, grows from babyhood to youth, from youth to manhood, receives an education, learns a trade and comes to this country fully equipped to undertake all the duties of citizenship and add the wealth of his labor to the nation; isn't there something wrong in the system that this man must either remain idle or if he goes to work some other man is thrown out? There is a profit on the labor of every man and under a proper system of government the more there are to work the more wealth would be created and the better all would live. Under our present system the more men there are ready to do work the more there are starving to death. Read up on co-operation.

Cardinal Manning, one of the great mind forces of the century, believed in land for the landless, and said that "in the Providence of nature and of God, the soil belongs to those who are born upon it and will be buried in it; and the attempt, contrary to Providence or the law of nature, to build upon the soil any civilization or any social estate which does not spring from that first governing law of God and nature, I believe to be doomed to failure." The Populist party advocates land for the landless, homes for the homeless, work for the idle at wages which will make the home the "sweet home" of the poet's fancy. The American home should be a place in which to rear independent citizens, not proletariats; and land is a prerequisite for such conditions.

There are some poor devils in the country who are without an overcoat, shivering around in a summer-before-last suit of clothes, whose shoes have long ago outworn their usefulness, who can't buy a quarter of a ton of coal at a time to save their necks, and who never know where the next meal is coming from, and who have been throwing up their old sieve of a hat and yelling themselves hoarse over the results of the last election, and who sneer at the Populists as cranks of the first water. They think that the country is now "redeemed" and that we are to have prosperity. Along in the future they will wonder why in the world prosperity does not return, and that they are no better off than when the Democratic wreckers were in full charge. Sometimes we pity such "cattle" and sometimes we say it serves them just right—but it is too bad that they will do nothing for themselves nor allow others to do anything for them. Not only that, but they aid the plutes in grinding down a great majority of all the other people.—Searchlight.

Another infernal machine commonly called the Carlisle currency plan has been exploded because there was not Whitehouse pie enough to feed it into life. It must have been a "corker."

In a private letter from a sympathizer of the A. R. U. and true patriot in labor's cause, we are informed that during the strike last summer the Rev. Frank Dixon of Hartford, Conn., wrote a letter to the Hartford Times in which he took the side of labor in general and the A. R. U. in particular. Then the "leading citizens," such as railroad presidents, bank presidents, and all sorts of corporation pushers, among them the president of the Travelers' Insurance Company and proprietor of a marble works, who was specially prominent in his disapprobation of the true Christian spirit of the pastor, the whole "kit and push" of "conservative respectability," are clamoring for Rev. Dixon's resignation. He has the courage of his convictions and instead of backing down has repeatedly reiterated his sentiments, notwithstanding the plutocracy that aspires to curb his courage. Why all ministers do not work for the emancipation of the white slaves is the astonishing query with us. Another significant fact in the above which is worthy of note is that the Travelers Insurance Company does millions of dollars worth of accident business among railroad men every year. One would think they would not do so much this year.

Hon. W. J. Talbert, of South Carolina, made a strong speech against the currency bill. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Look at it as you will, mystify it as you will, the great question of the day is whether the dollar or the citizen shall rule the country; whether the manhood or money shall make our laws for us. Here we have had a Congress with all parties pledged to free silver, and no free silver yet. What does this mean? It has been said that, and it is true, king and peasant, knight and vassal, master and servant are terms common to the records of the past, both sacred and profane, but today it seems to me we have but two classes, in common parlance known as the skinner and skinned, in our country. It has also been said that—and equally true—brute force and superstition tyrannized over the ancient valor and discipline, the bow and spear were the political factors of the middle ages, but legislation, artifice, and financial craft enslave the modern, thus separating the people today, in modern times, only into two classes, the skinner and skinned, saying nothing of parties. This bill will, in my opinion, finally establish a moneyed aristocracy in the United States if passed in its present shape.

The Modern Slavery.

I now invite attention to another form of slavery far safer, far better and more comprehensive for the masters, but less merciful to the slaves. It is bond slavery, or "bondage," and may be illustrated by actual facts now transpiring in many parts of the world. It is a refined system, popular with civilized nations, as much superior to chattel slavery in its financial results as the railroad is to the wheelbarrow in matters of transportation. It annually yields millions and billions to the masters, with the minimum of financial or personal risk, while it enslaves whole nations, reaping the profits of states and empires as fast as the crops can grow or the profits of labor can be molded into valuable form.—John Davis, M. C.

In the Year of Our Lord 1894.

The Chicago Tribune has been keeping count of the ghastly record of murders committed during the past year. There were 9,800 murders reported—almost 50 per cent. increase over the previous year. This doubtless is largely due to the enforced idleness of such an immense proportion of the population. The causes of the murders are thus tabulated:

Quarrels, 4,536; unknown, 1,856; jealousy, 812; liquor, 776; by highwaymen, 525; infanticide, 340; resisting arrest, 273; highwaymen killed, 204; strikes, 179; insanity, 120; self defense, 99; outrage, 49; riots, 25.

The number of legal executions were 132, and the lynchings nearly one-half more, or 190, of whom 134 were negroes. There were lynched in the South 166 persons, and in the North 24. Four-fifths of the lynchings of colored men were not on account of crimes against women.

The number of suicides was also increased slightly, being 4,912. The causes were not well classified, 3,309 coming under the heads of "despondency" and "unknown." It seems that business losses are not a very important factor, these giving rise to only 122, while, for what they called "love," 232 shuffled off this mortal coil. But an even larger number of the married found life unendurable.

The total embezzlements, public and private, were the largest of any year on record, amounting to \$25,234,112.

The figures certainly prove that adverse times and conditions produce crime. They afford much food for thought, and certainly should arouse those who are saying "Peace, peace," when there is no peace.—Woman's Tribune.

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