

PHIL. D. ARMOUR.

SOME OF THE REAL AND ACCREDITED ECCENTRICITIES OF

The Biggest Butcher the World Has Known Since Man Became a Beef Eating Animal.

Mr. Philip D. Armour is said to be the richest man in Chicago and the most powerful capitalist in the West.

AS A BUTCHER.

Mr. Armour is confessedly the biggest butcher in the world, or that the world has ever known. It requires the cattle on a thousand hills, the sheep and hogs of half the continent, to supply his demands. The amount of animal life he extinguishes annually, if it were electricity, Edison says, would beat all the storm clouds that hover over the continent from Panama to Alaska—and the blood that flows by his command every year, could it be properly confined and dammed would suffice to run all the machinery of New England, or if gathered into one great reservoir, would float Uncle Sam's navy.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE

Mr. Armour has an immense head on a splendidly preserved, compact body; his cheeks are rosy and his whiskers red, his eye alert, and his jaws bespeak the firmness and grip of a wolf trap. When he smiles his face is as radiant as a full moon, and when he frowns it is like a storm-cloud with a dozen thunderbolts ready for their work. He has his moods and tempers, his ups and downs, his grand elevations and deep depressions of soul, but generally, is possessed of great equanimity of spirits. Those who know him best, have learned that to rescue him from attacks of "blues," it is only required to say "beef has gone up a point," when instantly all the clouds that lowered above and around him, at once disappear and the great butcher becomes as serene as a wolf with a lamb inside of him.

FOND OF MUSIC.

Mr. Armour is credited with having an ear exquisitely attuned to music, and to be enrapturingly fond of the melodies of nature; that the songs of birds, and brook and bees are, with him, a joy forever; indeed, it is said he is often seen alone, sitting by the lake, listening to the mellifluous sighing of the waves in response to caressing winds, but with greater delight when they put on their whitecaps and the storm-god lashes them into fury. He confesses that on summer nights, when the sky is cloudless, he clambers to the roof of his palatial home, where he avers he can hear the music of the spheres, and on such occasions, as he beholds the planets and the stars move in sublime grandeur along their shining circuits, he can hear them "rejoice."

And utter for thee a glorious voice, Forever singing as they shine, The hand that made us is divine."

But after all, the sublimated millionaire admits that the music which most enthralms his spiritual being and holds him in the most rapt delight; the music that calms and soothes him when most perturbed, is the blended bellows, bleatings and squeals of steers, sheep and swine, which constitute, in his opinion, oratorios and symphonies, such as Mozart and Beethoven never dreamed of, and such as no cathedral organ and choirs can produce.

AS A PHILANTHROPIST.

The Chicago millionaire believes he is a philanthropist. His motto is, "Banish ignorance and small butcher shops," for the good of the people. Mr. Armour is not an educated man, in a university sense. He knows nothing of Greek, but is thoroughly posted in all that pertains to grease, and would, if it were permissible, like to be known as "Lard" Bacon. Of his immense wealth, he has already given \$3,000,000 to found the American Mission and the Armour Technical Institute, which costs him a hundred thousand dollars a year to maintain, and which he regards as an investment that pays him ten per cent. annually in the joys and satisfactions which at night give him blissful repose and heavenly dreams. But, Mr. Armour's philanthropy is not satisfied in supporting his mission and his school. It takes a wider sweep. He regards

SMALL BUTCHER SHOPS

in a great city as so many nuisances, unholly places of resort, where the poor assemble to talk anarchy, and therefore ought to be abated, and massing his millions of dollars, as Napoleon, Caesar and other great captains massed their armies, proceeds to everlastingly wipe out all the small butcher shops in existence, so that not a pig's foot, a chunk of liver, a shin bone, nor a steer's tusk, a sheep's head and pluck, nor a hog's snout can be had without his permission and at a price which he names. It is a philanthropy so heavenly, so divine, that it enables him to rake in a million with one hand, while he gives a hundred thousand with the other to support a mission and a school. He holds, that but for his divine oversight, a great

many poor people would "bite off more than they could chew," that they would have beef, or pork, or mutton three times a day, when, if they must be extravagant in their diet, they can buy old hoes; and that is just what his agonizing anxiety for the welfare of the poor has brought about.

HOW HE CAME TO BE WEALTHY.

There is not even a little bit of romance connected with the financial evolution of Mr. P. D. Armour. Having been interrogated upon the subject, he could give no explanation of its colossal proportions, only, that, like Topsy, it 'grewed.' He complimented his mother, but was dumb as an oyster about his "old man." It is said of him that from his youth, like a pointer, he had a nose for business. He played marbles and pitched cents for keeps. As a Sunday School scholar he was quick to learn, and would repeat the Lord's Prayer for marbles and sing a Sunday school song for candy, and then the work of evolution went forward.

In his youth he learned the art of trapping rabbits, muskrats, coons, and other little animals, and became an adept in skinning them, and no one, contemplating his wonderful wealth, does not doubt that his expertness in skinning things, was its foundation.

HIS RELIGION.

Being a pious youth he did not, as he grew older, neglect religion, and is today, doubtless, the most pious butcher in the world. To say that he mixes business and religion is doing him no injustice. Geo. M. Pullman, John D. Rockefeller, Andy Carnegie and Cornelius Vanderbilt do the same thing. In his devotion Mr. Armour is frequently absent minded, and gets things a little mixed sometimes, as for instance, being called upon to pray, he is reported to have said "O Lord tallow my heart with thy abundant grease," but as it was brother Armour, it was permitted, aside from a little titter, to pass unnoticed.

FINDING FAULT WITH THE JEWS.

It is reported that on one occasion, Mr. Armour had a controversy with a rabbi, holding that the extravagance of the Jewish worship resulted in the downfall of the nation. Rabbi Benzieski was amazed. Mr. Armour inquired of the rabbi the probable number of bullocks the Jews sacrificed while their government lasted. The rabbi had no statistics touching the matter, but Mr. Armour informed him that, according to his estimate, the animals slaughtered, and practically thrown away, were worth to the nation fully \$3,000,000,000—a mistake of Moses which, he did not doubt, finally destroyed the nation. Another great mistake of Moses was the decree against swine—that, too, impoverished the Jews, who ought long since to have learned that a hog held high rank as food, in fact that he constituted the real "fatness" of a nation.

ECONOMY IN BUTCHERING.

Mr. Armour prides himself on his economic business methods which he facetiously but cogently illustrates by saying: "In slaughtering hogs, everything is saved but the squeal," and he hopes eventually, as science scores triumphs, to save that.

DEMOCRATIC.

It is said of Mr. Armour, notwithstanding his great wealth, that he is approachable, so much so that on one occasion a poor girl, the daughter of a cook, shook hands with him on the street, survived, and went on her way rejoicing; and that when he attends church he actually joins in the congregational singing, just as he used to do, when he was numbered with "poor folks."

REGRETS.

Mr. Armour is a herbalist and a vegetarian, and deplors the fact that so much blood and life is required to satisfy mankind with meat, but as meat is wanted, he is prepared to meet the demands, but he sees in the spiritual evolution of the human family a time coming, when we all get back to Eden diet, when steers and swine, sheep and goats, and even old horses, will cease to tempt epicurean palates, and the occupation of butchers will be one of the lost arts.

PROPHECY, PLUTOCRACY AND POVERTY.

"Yes," said Abraham Lincoln just before his death, in a letter to a friend in Illinois, "we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearly to its close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. The best blood of the flower of American youth has been freely offered upon our country's altar that the nation might live. It has been indeed a trying hour for the republic; but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

DEBT AND DEATH.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF IN A WAY INDICATIVE OF PERIL.

Events which for a Quarter of a Century Have Cast their Dark Shadow on the Country.

He is an enemy of society who rings alarm bells prematurely, or cries "wolf," when there is no wolf. And he is a coward and an enemy of society who hesitates to ring alarm bells when danger is nigh, or cry wolf, when the beast is devouring the flock; and he who would silence the alarm bells when danger is nigh or supinely permit the wolf to proceed on his mission of death, is a traitor to God, to man and to his country. In this line Mr. Thomas V. Caton, of San Francisco, writes under recent date, by saying, that: "The crisis is upon us. The campaign of 1896 will result in more for weal or woe than any event since the birth of this republic. The laborers and producers of the nation are being destroyed by an insatiable monster—usury. If this demon survives, the masses must perish. Though denounced by God, reason and experience, this fiend has left the earth in every age and clime, whitened by the bones of its victims. This word usury means to gnaw, to bite, and is so defined because it eats up or absorbs the product of the labor of others. But hard as the iron task master has been in the past, there has been no period when it was so powerful, so rapacious, so cruel and all-devouring as at present. Within the last half century it has submerged the United States beneath an ocean of interest-bearing bonds and debts such as no previous age or civilization ever faced or contemplated. Mr. Harvey estimates the public and private debt at forty thousand millions of dollars. Other writers have placed it at thirty-two thousand millions of dollars. Hon. J. H. Walker, republican member of congress from Massachusetts, author of the proposed new national banking act, stated in Congress in March, 1892, that the debts of our people, public and private, amounted to thirty-one thousand millions of dollars. If we accept his figures, the interest at six per cent. each year would amount to \$1,860,000,000. This is more than the total value of all the following commodities, viz: wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, tobacco, gold and silver produced in the United States in 1894, which, according to government reports were of the value of \$1,703,873,433. If we add to this usury on debts the amount paid yearly for taxes, federal, state and municipal, which is \$800,000,000, then we have the following burden:

Annual usury	\$1,860,000,000
Taxes	800,000,000
Total taxes and usury	\$2,660,000,000

This is a sum far in excess of the total wages paid in the year 1890 to 4,711,832 persons engaged in all the factories of the United States who received \$2,282,823,265. The total value of all property in the United States in 1890 was \$60,000,000,000. The shrinkage in value of us since 1890 has been in excess of the added value, so that we may safely say the total property does not, at present price, exceed \$60,000,000,000. But this debt of thirty-one thousand millions is owed by the masses and is owned and held by the rich. Now in 1889 we find that 200,000 families owned \$46,200,000,000. They certainly own as much or more now, and when this is deducted from the \$60,000,000,000 (the present value of all property), we find that there remains less than fifteen billions of dollars in the hands of the remaining thirteen millions of families in our country and, at the rate of present accumulation, all of this must be swept into the hands of the few in a very short time. While debts have increased, the means of payment have decreased. The ascertained loss on the following crops during the past twenty-five years by the fall in prices since 1870 has been as follows:

Cotton	\$5,170,000,000
Wheat	2,589,000,000
Wool	950,000,000
Barley	225,000,000
Corn	1,172,000,000
Oats	510,000,000
Rye	37,000,000
Live Stock	1,884,000,000
Total	\$12,648,000,000

While such ruinous losses from falling prices have bankrupted agriculture and beggared labor, the value of bank stocks has increased beyond the fondest dreams of avarice. Chemical Bank stock rising from \$100 per share to over \$4,000 per share. First National (John Sherman's bank) from \$100 to \$2,500 per share, and numerous others rising from five to eight hundred per cent. in value.

Again, we see that usury rolls wealth so rapidly into the hands of the few that they cannot find investment for it all in loans. It has absorbed all railroads, telegraphs, coal mines, oil fields, lumber forests, and similar industries, and by the enormous advantage of immense combined capital has consolidated the manufacturing and similar

branches of business into three hundred gigantic trusts all controlled by the few. It has thus swept the smaller operators out of business and turned profit from such business to the usurers. This oligarchy, with control of banking, transportation and the trusts, increasing its income so rapidly has but one other outlet. It turns to absorb all valuable agricultural land. To this end it raises firmly its invincible weapon, the gold standard, by which it can force prices of land and products ever lower, until it has, by foreclosure of mortgages or otherwise, swept all such land to the hands of plutocracy, thus destroying all independent American farmers, reducing them to renters and wage slaves, who in rags must toil side by side with Chinamen, and fast hurrying all branches of labor to conditions, where a pure despotism of capital shall grind ever deeper into the dust of despair, slavery and misery the once happy and hopeful millions of our land. With wages ever falling, the masses become more wretched, the army of unemployed is greater. The usurer despots object to giving to labor the means of life by public employment of the unemployed while they are yet outside the jail, but favor driving the laborer first to imprisonment where he may work as the slave of the state. To this end they enact so-called vagrant laws, by which all men without means of support become criminals, and when arrested and forced to prison for the crime of poverty, the usurers favor furnishing public employment in prison to the victims whom they have forced to that position.

This is the situation, and the problem we are called to face in the year 1896. Therefore we are now face to face with the crisis of the ages. We enter upon this irrepressible conflict from which we are to emerge with victory and industrial freedom, or in defeat and hopeless slavery. If we will rise to the occasion the contest cannot be doubtful. The usurers have frankly stated the process by which they have enslaved the people, in the infamous Hazard circular issued by the London capitalists to the New York bankers in 1862, which said:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor, and carries with it the care of the laborer, while the European plan, led on by England, is capital control of labor by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money." It is, therefore, the control of money which they confess has been the chief weapon in destroying our people. This control of money has been possible only because these same despots have controlled our government and our people can never end their slavery until they hurl from political power the organizations which have given, and now give to usurers the control of money. Mr. R. M. Widney, a banker, said in 1891: "A corner on money is a corner on all other corners combined and can control the social and political, as well as producing, labor and property interests of the nation." This is the testimony of every honest statesman and of all human experience. We must have a financial system which will place the control of money forever beyond the power of any combination or class. The remedy must be adequate to the occasion—a system which will destroy usury is the only one which can meet the demands of this hour.

THE GROWTH OF THE A. R. U.

It is gratifying to note the steady growth and development of the American Railway union in all parts of the country. New unions are being instituted, and the membership is increasing at a rate to warrant the prediction, that at no distant day the railway and telegraph employees everywhere will be united in one solid phalanx, and work together harmoniously for the common welfare. It is with special satisfaction that we observe the increasing number of old employees, gray-haired engineers, conductors, machinists, boiler makers, etc., etc.; men of years of experience, coming to our ranks. The shibboleth "get together" is heard all along the line, and old and young are responding in a way to give great hope for the future. Class distinctions are dying out. The old policy of "each for himself" has brought all to the verge of servitude; and the new policy of "each for all and all for each" has been inaugurated, and is finding universal favor and acceptance. Experience and observation have taught that unification is the remedy for existing ills, and when all labor's forces are united, the san of labor's emancipation will light the world.

In almost every instance our local unions are affiliated with other labor unions in central trades and labor bodies. This is as it should be. We want first to organize railway and telegraph employees, and then put them in harmonious alliance with all other organized workmen. Aristocracy in labor must disappear. The rights of all are equal and the interests of all identical. The A. R. U. is first, last and always pledged to the solidarity of labor.

TO RAILROAD MEN.

E. T. JEFFREY, PRESIDENT OF THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY,

Delivers an Anniversary Address Before the Employees and Officers of the New York Central Railroad Co.

When one president of a great railroad consents to divulge some of his thoughts on railroad affairs before the "employees and officers" of another great railroad, it is safe to assume that only the merest platitudes will be presented, and that nothing of great importance will be said.

WHOOOP UP THE EMPLOYEES.

On such occasions nothing is required to be said to the "officers," they are posted, but special attention must be paid to the employees. To stuff them chuck full of taffy is the supreme requirement, and if they can be made to realize for a few minutes that they are bigger men than Vanderbilt or Depew, and a' that, the orator is entitled to an extra bottle of the best there is in the cellar.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Jeffrey, in his address before the "employees and officers" of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company, hit the bull's eye. He talked learnedly of "taking observations" so that men may know "where they are at." He talked of "surveying old land marks," of "old thoughts and thinkers, conditions and relationships," and "human aspirations," and, as a matter of course, got in some work on the everlasting theme of "capital and labor," from a Vanderbilt standpoint.

A WORKMAN HIMSELF.

Mr. Jeffrey alluded to a time when he was a workman himself, and discussed "so-called labor problems," not labor problems in fact, only "so-called," just for fun, as it were. At that time he and his "fellow workmen" "sat around emptying their dinner kettles," and discussed railroad work and the "affairs of the nation," concluding that "ruling wages" was O. K., and if not, they were at liberty to go into the "market" and sell their labor for what they could get for it.

GRAND OLD DAYS.

Then, though there were grievances, there were no Jenkenses, nor Pinkertons, nor General Managers' Associations, nor injunctions. Corporations had not learned to buy judges, and the government had not learned that the best way to beat railroad men with a grievance was to call out the regular army and shoot them down as they would vagabond dogs. No, at that halcyon period, said the orator, "nearly all seemed to be actuated by a spirit of loyalty to the company they were identified with. A feeling of mutuality of interests between the company and its workers prevailed. The engineer spoke with pride of his engine, the mechanic of his shop, the conductor of his train, the telegraph operator of his office, the switchman of his yard, the trackman of his section, and all with loyalty to our company."

LOYALTY.

In those grand old days, railroad employees were "loyal to the company" because they worked for it. Mr. Jeffrey, like other railroad magnates, evinced an exceedingly slavish idea of loyalty. The term "loyal" has no reference to work and wages. It means "faithful to law, true to lawful government, faithful to prince or sovereign to whom one is subject." It means to do, to dare, to die for one's country. But Mr. Jeffrey's idea of loyalty is something quite different. The railroad corporation, the president or the general manager, assuming to be "prince or sovereign," regard their employees as "subjects," who simply eat to live, and live to eat, and that these inestimable blessings being conferred upon them by the corporation they become ingrates and traitors if not loyal to their sovereigns, of whom Mr. Jeffrey takes high rank.

LOYALTY DEPARTING.

Mr. Jeffrey looks abroad, and laments that "the old-time spirit of loyalty and duty seems to be departing, and in its stead, a growing one of hostility and antagonism is either secretly enforced or openly manifested." Mr. Jeffrey sees engineers speaking with "pride" about some things other than their engines. True it is that some engineers do not pat their machines on the back in a spirit of loyalty to throttle and smoke stack, but have so evolved backwards that they are seen in a spirit of "loyalty" licking P. M. Arthur's boots, and eulogizing Chauncey Depew as a great labor leader. Mr. Jeffrey seems to think that the spirit of loyalty to the corporation is departing, because conductors have found some other topics aside from their train and punches to talk about, and that the mechanics on all occasions and everywhere do not talk "shop;" telegraph operators, "office;" switchmen, "his yard;" trackman, "his section;" and firemen their picks and scoops, and such facts impress Mr. Jeffrey that "loyalty" to the corporation is "departing," but he fails to see that in place of a spirit of

slavish degeneracy, multiplied thousands of railroad employes are expanding to the full stature of free men.

GETTING ON TOP.

Mr. Jeffrey pointed out the magnificent and numerous opportunities railroad employes enjoy for becoming railroad presidents, and in a sweep of memory over forty years, out of all the railroad employes, numbering millions, he was able to recall only eleven or twelve, including himself, who had got on top; and to make himself ridiculous and his address a mass of flummery, he introduces Chauncey M. Depew as a railroad employe who had got on top, and referred to him as a "combination of talent and energy; wit and wisdom; of law and philosophy; of politics and railroad-ing, and of learning and oratory," and this slobber was blown into the face of the president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., who receives \$50,000 a year, with the intimation that by "loyalty" to the corporation the employes of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. might eventually occupy Depew's place.

TAKING CARE OF EMPLOYEES.

In the matter of solicitude for the welfare of their employes, Mr. Jeffrey's eloquence was equal to a cloud burst. He watered the stock with the solicitude of a Texas ranchman. Referring to the past and to the present executive officers of railroad corporations, Mr. Jeffrey affirmed, that "never before have the executive officers of railways manifested so deep an interest in the welfare of the men and their relations with them. I know whereof I speak, and affirm this without fear of contradiction. Many of those who are charged with the practical management of the great railway systems of the country are men I have known for years, and I assert that in no other great enterprises, industrial or commercial, in this or any other country, is such anxious, conscientious and thoughtful care bestowed upon employes as is given them by the managers of the principal railways of the United States." When the facts stand forth in gloomy array that the corporations are ceaselessly engaged in devising schemes to rob and degrade their employes, and that this robbery is the cause of almost universal unrest in the ranks of railroad employes, and strange to say, the officials of railways who have been

"PROMOTED FROM THE RANKS,"

as a rule, are the most heartless of the entire tribe of pirates. Take, for instance, Jim Hill, of the Great Northern, who, as it were, was yesterday a Paul mud clerk on the levee, and now forty times a millionaire. To rob railway employes of wages is his chief ambition, and for this he schemes when awake and dreams when asleep.

CAPITAL.

Mr. Jeffrey announces that "capital is conservative," that "it shuns risks and contentions, and seeks harmonious and peaceful relations." True, capital wants to preserve itself regardless of the woe it inflicts upon those who create it. Whatever may be said of capital, capitalists are aggressive, autocratic and plutocratic. They neither fear God nor regard man. What they want is slaves to do their bidding; to remain quiet while, like so many sheep, they are sheared, and it was the piratical greed of the railroad capitalists that made the inter-state commerce law a necessity, and which called for an amendment that makes small thieves testify in court against railroad official thieves when piracies had become so numerous and of such astounding magnitude, that a provision of the constitution had to be struck down to arrest their rapacity.

FINALLY.

Mr. Jeffrey, surveying the field, announces, that "to the thoughtful observer it is evident that there must be a close affiliation, a welding together, as it were, of the railway manager and his men. The drifting apart must in some way be brought to an end. Harmonious relationships must be established and maintained, mutual confidence must be manifested, concert of action having a mutually beneficial end in view must be brought about. The interest of all require this, public necessity demands it, and the prosperity of our nation depends upon it."

Right you are, Mr. Jeffrey. Something has got to be done. Railroad magnates have got to cease watering their stocks. They must cease levying tribute upon \$10,000,000,000 of railroad property when they have not got more than \$6,000,000,000 invested—the steal on \$4,000,000,000 must cease. The railroad manager must cease robbing his employes. The Hills, Huntingtons, Vanderbills, Goulds, et al, must have their claws cut, their beaks blunted and their fangs extracted, and this done, there may be harmonious relations between them and their employes. When a few of the exceptional rascals are sent to the penitentiary, when blacklisting ceases, when United States judges cease to be purchasable and become like Judge Caldwell, then will be hopes of peace, but not until then.

Workingmen are no longer contented with being dogs under plutocratic control. [CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE]

THE RAILWAY TIMES

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION On the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS: One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Three months .25

W. N. GATES, 29 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, Advertising Agent.

Remittances, exchanges, manuscripts and all correspondence should be addressed to RAILWAY TIMES, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Terre Haute Postoffice.



TERRE HAUTE, JUNE 15, 1896.

IDLENESS.

It has passed into a proverb, that "idleness is the parent of crime."

Poetically stated—"Satan finds some mischief still, For idle hands to do."

No one gainsays such facts or fancies. They are truisms of immense consequences.

To-day, idleness is a menace to the well-being of society.

It is a social, industrial and a moral evil, growing to alarming proportions as the days go by.

It is asserted that many people are by choice, or by inheritance, idlers. Admit it—what then? Does the admission modify the facts? Not in the least.

The fact remains that the army of idlers is steadily increasing—confirmed by observation and statistics.

Professional idlers, whatever their number may be, account for only a fraction of the sum total who are out of employment.

It is well understood that idleness, long continued, is productive of vicious habits; while employment is promotive of virtue.

If all the men who are idle, and who would work if an opportunity offered, were employed, a sort of an industrial millennium would suddenly dawn upon the country.

We should hear less about over-production, and more about increased consumption.

If idleness is a national curse, and no one doubts or denies the averment, then it should have a place in all discussions in which the public welfare is assigned any prominence.

In the first place, we ask, who discusses as it desires to be discussed, the national calamity of idleness?

Has any of the great universities produced a man from president to professor, who has so much as attempted to analyze the subject? We know of none.

Here and there, some minister has discussed the labor question, and pointed out the calamitous trend of industrial affairs. But we are not aware that the church, and we include all denominations, has so much as suggested a remedy for idleness.

Occasionally some one refers to the tramp evil, and recommends whips, shotguns and prisons as remedies, and if any one voices a word of sympathy for these outcasts, they are promptly denounced as cranks, visionaries or anarchists, and all doors are closed, all hands are clenched, and savagery takes the place of sympathy.

But our purpose is not to discuss the tramp question. Their number is an unknown quantity, expressed by X, but it is known, whether it is 100,000 or 500,000, the number is increasing.

We refer more particularly to the vast number of idlers in the country, estimated at 4,000,000—who by circumstances artificially created, are forced into idleness—about 6 per cent. of our entire population.

Who proposes a remedy for this colossal evil, which if promptly applied, would have a beneficial effect?

General Coxe would build roads for the purpose of giving employment to idle men. The proposition is statesmanlike, and it is philanthropic. It is feasible and would be productive of incalculable benefit to the country in many ways, but those in control of the governmental machinery, laugh to scorn the proposition, because it affords little chance for boodlers to steal.

Mayor Pingree would plant potatoes, and this has been done till potatoes have been sold at 80 cents a ton.

Organized labor proposes a reduction of the hours of labor. It contends for an eight-hour day's work.

The proposition is based upon a mathematical axiom. If you reduce the hours of labor, more men are required to perform the labor of the country. As a result, idle men are afforded opportunities to earn a living—and as the number of idlers is reduced, national prosperity increases.

So cogent is the reasoning, that the general government placed an eight-hour law upon the statute books of the nation and a number of states have followed the example—and laboring men, working for the general government, or for the state having the eight-hour law, work only eight hours a day, except in cases where officials disregard the law.

But we discuss the principles as applied to the welfare of the public and the welfare of individuals.

If all the required work of the coun-

try could be done by all the workers in four hours of each day, why insist upon a greater number of hours, and thereby remand a portion of the workers to idleness? since idleness is a curse and employment a blessing.

It is universally admitted that the "labor-saving machine" has come to stay. It remands multiplied thousands of men to idleness. To reduce the hours of labor is the only possible way under heavens to enable labor to participate in the blessings (?) conferred by labor-saving machinery.

We indulge in no idle speculations. If idleness is the prolific parent of crime, then statesmanship and philanthropy may, and ought to combine to find a remedy.

It will be folly to expect plutocratic employers of labor to suggest a remedy; they live upon the poverty, the degradation, the enslavement of labor.

But labor unified and enlightened, may find and enforce a remedy if it wields the ballot for labor's emancipation.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

Everybody, even gold bugs, admit there is something wrong in commercial, financial and industrial affairs, that some insidious poison is eating at the vitals of the nation, and everybody is talking of remedies without first instituting a searching analysis to ascertain the true character of the malady. The real trouble is the ceaseless encroachments of the money power upon the lives and the liberties of the people. It has proceeded until it has reduced the working class to beggary. It is assailing the middle class, and is sapping its independence and reducing it to a condition in which its independence is being rapidly destroyed. Let us see.

Assuming the population of the country to be 70,000,000, and the wealth of the country \$80,000,000,000, we have results as follows:

Capital class, 9 per cent. of population, or 6,300,000. This class owns 71 per cent. of the wealth of the country, or \$12,600,000,000.

The middle class, 39 per cent. of the population, or 27,300,000, owns 24 per cent. of the wealth, or \$14,400,000,000.

The working class represents 52 per cent. of the population, or 36,400,000, and 5 per cent. of the wealth, or \$3,000,000,000.

Here it is seen that one person of the capitalist class represents \$6,763, one person of the middle class represents \$527, and one person of the working represents \$53.

Again, to show the ascendancy of the capitalistic class, it is seen that one person in that class is equal to 13 persons in the middle class and 122 persons in the working class, and it is shown by the figures that one person of the capitalistic class is equal to eleven persons of the middle and working classes, combined.

To present conditions still more simplified, we have:

6,300,000 capitalists, owning \$12,600,000,000
27,300,000 middle class, owning 14,400,000,000
36,400,000 working class, owning 3,000,000,000

70,000,000 \$80,000,000,000

In the foregoing, we have a glimpse of conditions which portend calamities if a change for the better is not inaugurated. It is an exhibition of progress, poverty and degradation that defies adequate characterization. It is an exhibition of wealth and woe as infamous as can be found in the world. It is an exhibit of the whys and the wherefores of the domination of the money power in all matters in which the capitalistic class take an interest, and this deplorable condition has been brought about by vicious and infamous legislation, in which both of the old parties are equally, or about equally responsible.

The figures upon which our analysis is based are official.

If workingmen desire to perpetuate such infamous conditions they should vote for one or the other of the old parties.

If they want a change, if they desire better conditions, they should not vote for either of the old parties.

WEALTH IN POLITICS.

The power of wealth in politics and government cannot prudently be omitted when discussing political and governmental affairs in the United States.

If the wealth of the country were equitably distributed, it would not only be harmless but positively a great blessing. But accumulated and concentrated in the hands of a few, becomes the greatest curse in the entire catalogue of evils which afflict the people. Wealth acquired by legitimate means and honest endeavor, is of slow growth, and the uses to which it is put rarely, if ever, is the cause of alarm. While, on the contrary, wealth suddenly accumulated by disreputable means, is ceaselessly employed in schemes which investigation discloses are so many devices for spoliation. The late war, in the vast expenditure of money required to maintain vast armies in the field, and supply them with the means to achieve a final victory and "save the union," afforded opportunities to accumulate wealth, such perhaps, as the world had never known, and a greedy pack of remorseless men, quick to avail themselves of the opportunities thus presented, were ready to take the tide that led on to fortune, utterly regardless of all interests, except their own. As a result, the few have taken possession of the wealth of the country, and are pre-

pared to dictate to the many the terms upon which they may work and live.

To overthrow this combination of wealth is the supreme demand, regardless of the party flag it flings to the breeze. The time is close at hand when workingmen must choose, and by their ballots help on the infamies perpetrated by wealth in politics, or by their ballots say to those who have sought to work their ruin. "Thus far and no farther."

FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

In the United States of America the favored land where free speech and a free press exists? The answer is yes and no. Put to vote in any assemblage of intelligent, honest men the result would be humiliating.

There are men, heroes by divine courage, who dare speak their sentiments and take all the consequences. They are the "salt of the earth," the "light of world. Silence them and every barrier for arresting the onward march of Error would disappear, and the signal lights, by which we are guided to higher elevations of thought and purpose, would be extinguished.

There is a press in the United States of America which dare tell the truth, sound alarms, and create agitation. They are the angels that come down and trouble the waters in all the stagnant pools of thought in order that the infirm may be healed. It is a press with a sublime mission, nothing less than to enthroned truth and banish error.

On the other hand there is a mighty host of men, who claiming to be, par excellence, the champions of free speech, are the most arrant cowards that ever crawled in the dust or licked boots for boodle. And there is a press equally degenerate. A press that has its price, and those who can pay it away it at their will. For money it champions crime and criminals; for money it debauches national rectitude; for money it poisons every fountain of truth and creates a public opinion as repulsive and deadly as confluent smallpox, and glories in its shame. A press which stands as the embodiment of treachery and the culmination of infamy. In politics it champions the most notorious frauds in the shape of trusts, combines, syndicates and monopolies, each of which and all of which are so many schemes of piracy.

In religion it glorifies pomp and pride and all the spectacular flummery that phariseism can invent while it elevates its nose and sneers at the "little church around the corner," where the poor seek to worship God in the simplicity of holiness.

In labor affairs it adopts the millionaire idea that workmen may and ought to be tagged and numbered as so many dumb driven cattle, or blacklisted and driven out into the desert as so many unclean lepers.

In education it adopts the Rockefeller idea, and banishes men who dare point out the fact that universities are so many "whited sepulchres," which on the outside are attractive, but inwardly are as full of corruption as so many pest houses.

It is against such false teachers, men and press that reformers of the present are required to battle. Can they ultimately win the victory? Is the fight a forlorn hope?

Bryant sang,
"Truth crush'd to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."
And here comes in the question—have men who champion free speech the required staying qualities?

Is the free speech press manned by men who do not fight and run away, that sometime they may fight again? If, as Christ said to his disciples, they have "faith as a grain of mustard seed," any obstacle, though huge as a mountain, will be removed, and free speech and all the blessings it promises shall be secured.

CZAR CLEVELAND.

Cleveland is afraid some one will kill him. He lives in constant trepidation. Referring to his ceaseless dread of assassination, the Philadelphia Press remarks that: "President Cleveland, since the removal of his family from the White House to his country home, seems to have become affected with the fear that somebody will try to do him harm, and as a result, detectives accompany him to and from his country house. This was done last year; but when the president first moved out to Woodley Lane this year he drove out unaccompanied by detectives. Since the accident the other night, he has ordered the policeman to resume duty beside the carriage in citizen's clothes. The president now has twenty-seven policemen and detectives on duty to watch over his safety, and for some reason seems to be greatly scared lest injuries should happen to him."

The disclosure of the Press cannot be contemplated with composure. As president of the United States, Grover Cleveland has a belief, as deeply seated as that of the autocrat of Russia, that he is in constant danger of violence.

What is the character of the ghosts that haunt him? Does one of them, with gory locks and bloody finger point to Chicago, where he ordered Miles to kill workmen to appease the blood-thirsty demands of corporations? He does not tell, nor disclose the gnawings of his perturbed conscience. He simply lives in a state of constant alarm, with twenty-seven policemen and detectives constantly on duty to guard him against assassination.

The mere statement of such facts, hazard to the last degree, makes it pertinent to ask: what has become of the Republic? Is it not Russianized? Has not its glory departed?

Is it not true that Grover Cleveland, a Democratic President—heaven save the mark—is cheek by jowl, hand and glove, in alliance with millionaireism to oppress the poor? Is he not using his power and influence to force upon the country a policy concocted by millionaires around banqueting tables, where wine flows like a miniature Niagara, and gold bugs are as happy as when old Belshazzar and his guests drank wine from golden vessels that had been stolen?

Having wrecked the Democratic party, and now engaged in wrecking the country, it may be he sees a skeleton hand writing his doom on the walls of the White House. To the Russian, Persian, Turkish level the nation has sunk in a century. Millionaires on top, money in the saddle, congress captured by boodlers, the courts despised, the land full of tramps, and the president fearing assassination—what next?

DREAMS.

Some people believe in dreams. Some believe in visions. They are not to be seriously criticised—because the prophets referred to a time when "old men shall dream dreams, and young men shall see visions." As a result we have modern soothsayers who interpret dreams and visions—and it may be well for those who take stock in dreams to understand what they portend. The following pointers may, therefore, be of service to some readers:

To dream of gold bugs, means that Cleveland is getting ready to sell more bonds.

To dream of pitchforks, means that Tillman is punching Grover.

To dream of long-necked clams, indicate that Henry Atkinson has found out how a New England workingman can get a square meal for one cent.

To dream of a crawfish, portends that you are getting ready to back out.

To dream of Congress, means either that Gabriel should blow his horn, or that Christ should come again.

To dream of Geo. M. Pullman, means that his employes will soon be in the grasp of a famine.

To dream of the U. S. Supreme Court means that Justice is up a back alley, licking itself till its nose bleeds.

To dream of a General Manager of a railroad, signifies that the tramp army is increasing.

To dream of a horseshoe, indicates that the country is full of kickers.

To dream of a circus, means that P. M. Arthur is about to invite Depew and Carnegie to make speeches to encourage organized workmen.

To dream of a mountain, indicates that the A. R. U. is on top by a big majority.

TALMAGE AND TRADES UNIONS.

The fellow Talmage, the mountebank who is as much like a true Christian, as a brass monkey is like an archangel, is quoted by the White Slave as saying that "The new trades-union movement is composed solely of the idle and vicious elements of our country, and hints about the serious consequences which will befall the church should the church not exert itself to overcome the infant movement of the masses." Then follows the comment by the same paper:

"Talmage never did a day's honest toil in his life, unless wagging his tongue can be called work. Imagine such as "To do Witt" posing as a judge of the masses, and doing so under the garb of Christ; a parasite in the fullest sense of the word; colossal old liar, whose aristocratic ideas have been carefully nurtured by the "most fashionable" congregation in Brooklyn. Out upon ye, man! You're a craven-hearted coward, and the garb of Christ fails to even hide your misshapen conscience. We promise you a future where snowshoes are a superfluity, and where the thermometer ranges all the way from 204 in the shade to 1240 in the sun, and where the frying and sizzling of such as you shall be a sweet, all-refreshing sound to those you have so villainously traduced."

An esteemed correspondent, residing in the city of Herington, Kan., writes that A. S. McAllister, a locomotive engineer, with a splendid record, was elected mayor of Herington; and exercising his authority, conferred by law, closed places, called "joints," where whisky, with an average of ten drunks, five fights and two divorces to the gallon, was sold.

Mr. McAllister had been employed by the Rock Island Railroad Company for many years, but as the company derived some revenue from hauling whisky to Herington, and deciding that McAllister was responsible for a loss of receipts, the officials of the road promptly discharged the engineer-mayor; and now, being out of a job, he has appealed to the B. of L. E., of which he is a worthy member, for "protection," to find that the order, with all of its protective machinery, don't protect; and that all of the dues he has paid in have been "poured into a rat hole."

While the B. of L. E. is run by P. M. Arthur, Chauncey Depew and Andrew Carnegie, it will be for the reception of millions for tribute, but not a dollar for protection.

The silver moon begins business every month on less than a quarter.

Say, Union Men,

what Overalls do you wear? We'll tell you why we ask. There's a principle at stake. Every suit which bears



the brand is made by well paid Union Operatives—Every suit you wear is direct help to your cause. If your clothing dealer doesn't keep these goods or will not order them, drop us a card.

We'll send samples of cloth, measurement blank, and tape measure. You'll like the goods for themselves as well as for the Union Maids who made them.

Hamilton Carhartt & Co., Detroit, Mich. NEW YORK CLOTHING CO., Sole Agents for CUMBERLAND, MD.

Advertisement for a piano. Features a large 'FREE' text and an illustration of a piano. Text includes: 'Now is the time to buy a PIANO or ORGAN from the largest manufacturer in the world, who sell their instruments direct to the public at wholesale factory prices. Don't pay a credit to agents and middlemen. TERMS to suit all. No money asked in advance. Privilege of testing organ or piano in your own home 30 days. No expense to you if not satisfactory. Warranted 15 years. Bank references furnished on application; the editor of this paper; any business man of this town, and to the thousands using our instruments in their homes. A book of testimonials with every catalogue. An advertisement we will sell the first Piano in a place for only \$160.00. The first Organ only \$85.00. If you want to buy on instalments, BUT DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU Write Us. KEETOVEN PIANO & ORGAN CO., P. O. Box 30, WASHINGTON, N. J.'

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm. Text includes: 'A RAILROAD MAN'S REMEDY!! No Douches, No Vaporizing, No Wash. A CURE THAT CURES. An Effective VEST POCKET Remedy. Always Ready. No Pain Exposed to Wind or Weather Like the Railroad "Boys" and Subject to CATARRH Should be Without ELY'S CREAM BALM Gives Relief at once for Cold in the Head. Apply into the Nostrils—It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.'

Advertisement for A. A. Marks' artificial feet. Text includes: 'The New Foot THE LATEST AND GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ARTIFICIAL LEGS A SPONGE RUBBER FOOT with a Spring Mattress. LIGHT, SOFT AND DURABLE. Patented September 17, 1895, by the Originator and Inventor of Artificial Limbs With Rubber Hands and Feet. A. A. MARKS, 701 Broadway, NEW YORK. A Treatise of 400 Pages on Artificial Legs and Arms Sent Free.'

Advertisement for Sweet, Orr & Co. overalls. Text includes: 'THE UNION FOREVER!! THE UNION MADE OVERALLS ARE MADE BY... SWEET, ORR & Co. The Largest Overall Manufacturers in the World GUARANTEED NEVER TO RIP! If you don't wear overalls, you MUST WEAR PANTS. If you should wear Shirts, and you should wear Sack Coats They are all the Best that can be made. Our Brand is on all INSIST upon our goods. If your local dealer don't keep them, then write to SWEET, ORR & CO. NEW YORK CITY. CHICAGO, ILL. NEWBURGH, N. Y.'

Advertisement for The Winkley Artificial Limb Co. Text includes: 'THE RAILROAD MAN'S FAVORITE. The Patent Adjustable Double Slip Socket (Warranted not to chafe the stump) Received the Medal and Diploma at the World's Fair, the Gold Medal and Diploma at the California International Exposition, and the Gold Medal and Diploma at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga. The Inner Socket, seen outside the limb in cut, is made over a plaster cast of the stump, giving an exact fit, being held permanently upon the stump by elastic fastened to lacer above, and in act of walking moves up and down in the Outer Socket, bringing all the friction between the two sockets, instead of between the stump and the socket as in the case of all wooden socket limbs. With our SLIP SOCKET the most tender and sensitive stump can be fitted and limb worn with perfect ease and comfort. Endorsed and purchased by the United States Government. Send for our new and large catalogue with illustrations. All we ask is for you to investigate for yourself, by writing to hundreds of railroad men having amputations like your own and wearing the DOUBLE SLIP SOCKET. THE WINKLEY ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO. BRANCH OFFICE: 1015 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.'

Advertisement for Fatfolks Reduced. Text includes: 'FATFOLKS REDUCED for month by 15 lbs from 150 to 85 lbs. No treatment by drugs. No bad effects or detention from business. No starving, weakness or faintness. Improves general health and the complexion. Fat dissolves and society ladies endorse it. Thousands cured. PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. For particulars address, with stamp, DR. SNYDER, 212 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.'

PAPERS.

YOUNG LOCHINVAR. With profuse apologies to the Wizard of the North. O, young Lochinvar has come over the sea...

HUGH J. HUGHES. Art of Bribery. BY FRANK A. MEYERS.

The power, the crime, the evil, and the art of political bribery have for many years exercised the attention of the best-meaning men of our country.

The greatest reformation that the world has ever seen, was the establishment of American liberty with its simple system of government.

There was corruption in the past. They had an Aaron Burr, for instance. The Governor of New York once disbanded the legislature because it was too corrupt to sit in council.

The bribe may be social position instead of money or office. Party vows and party performances never go together.

It is necessary for human society to have government, just as it is necessary to the human individual to breathe.

Sometime after this he said: "We believe that when men shall be permitted equal access to natural bounties they shall never fall from securing their daily bread."

He did not believe it was any one's business in this world to own land. There is a revolution ahead.

Militarism. BY JOSEPH WILSON BECKER.

The works of James Madison are just now good reading. In the light of the utterances made by our military men, Madison's warnings stand out in bold relief.

declared that "criticism by any public official who dares assail the G. A. R. warrant his speedy retirement to private life."

Again, Lieut. Chas. De Lano Hine, of the 6th United States Infantry, recently read a paper before the officers Lyceum at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, in which, prompted, no doubt, by the ridicule which the swashbucklers are justly treated every time they are sent to aid the capitalists crush the laboring class...

It is not amiss that men who are called "pension bums," resent the insult. What is amiss is that in resenting the insult to themselves they should arrogate to themselves an exclusive distinction they do not deserve.

All honor to the men who worked by fighting to save the country from the anarchy of secession, but not one solitary praise is due them that is not due the working class as well.

Nor can it be claimed that the soldier's work is the more dangerous and deadly. There are more lives lost, more bodies maimed, more cripples produced every year in the battlefield of production than during all the four years of our bloody civil war.

And yet, again, even though each member of the G. A. R. had been in active fight, from Fort Sumter to Richmond, they would have worked only about four years.

The latter may be ignominiously treated—the former is to be held sacred. Thus is developed the morality and the sense of justice of a nation that breeds the idle, parasitic capitalist.

Heroes and Principles. BY WILLIAM MAILLY.

The world loves and honors a hero, providing he is a hero of the right kind. The world is mighty hard to suit, however, and sometimes the man who would not be recognized and appreciated as being cast in a heroic mould, by the world of today, will have his innings a hundred years hence.

It is not necessary that a man should die in battle upon a bloody field to be enshrined as a hero. The drum beat has marshaled many men to death whose impulses were very far from heroic, and whose thoughts were far from the sublime.

Napoleon, long looked upon as an example for the rising youth to follow, was no hero. He was a butcher, and his splendid ability as a general was used for base purposes and ignoble ends.

favor. Prejudice and ignorance are sinking into deep, unhallowed graves. The glory of the bullies, slave binders, and cutthroats of past ages is dying with them.

These were the true heroes and their kind still exists, and they will exist until liberty is enthroned. If, then, these great hearts were willing to sacrifice themselves for the principle, should we falter in the fight?

Let us not linger by the wayside. What though the fool may sneer, the corrupt scorn and the traitor lie? Many have fallen before, and are we so weak and supine that we cannot follow their example?

To Entrap the Innocents. MR. EDITOR.—The New York Journal of May 20th, has the following article which appears under flaming headlines:

The Railway Conductors' Club of North America, which was incorporated at Albany last Monday, is the culmination of a movement which started three years ago at a convention of railroad men held in the Lenox Lyceum, this city, to form an organization which would bring railroad corporations and their employees into closer relations.

Mr. Weiss says that the plans have met with the most cordial endorsement of the presidents of most of the railroad corporations.

It is not necessary to say to a man of brains, that this is simply a scheme on the part of certain alleged leaders to make parasites and vermin of railroad employees.

The world changes and sentiment undergoes a transformation with the change. It is not necessary that a man should die in battle upon a bloody field to be enshrined as a hero.

What is required is a united organization of strong, sturdy, manly men who will not compromise with the Depeves and other oppressors of labor, but who have the courage to demand what is due them and if necessary to stand up and fight for it.

and other oppressors of labor, but who have the courage to demand what is due them and if necessary to stand up and fight for it. We have had enough of the whining spirit which is betrayed in the above article about men being "opposed to strikes," etc.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Anti Cringer.

American Railway Notes. MR. EDITOR.—As a large number of reformers are now commencing to take a lively interest in this new project, and are curious to know something of our methods, I may state that we do not propose to inaugurate any startling changes in the general mode of railroad construction.

Anyone desiring a copy of the articles of incorporation of this road, can have same by sending a stamp and their address to the company at Des Moines, Ia., and by the articles they will see that the company has done all in its power to prevent the stockholders either giving the road away, or getting it into debt—much the same thing.

The promoters of the road freely confess they are not capitalists—any more than the aforesaid speculators generally are. They would be delighted to offer themselves up on the altars of reform and build this road, but, unfortunately, they have not the means necessary to do it, consequently, they are obliged to ask the people to build it themselves.

Railway dividends and interest on bonds in this country mean tribute to the extent of between five and six hundred millions of dollars annually, a sum which in three years would equal the whole volume of our national currency.

Information has just arrived that the reformers of San Jose (near San Francisco) have organized to build a road 400 miles south of the point, to San Diego presumably.

Soldiers and Workmen. MR. EDITOR.—Not long since I received the following communication which explains itself:

QUARTERS COMPANY G, 13th REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. G. P., MONTROSE, PA.

R. J. McCausland, Captain. G. S. Jessup, 1st Lieutenant. E. B. Joachim, 2d Lieutenant.

Mr. F. J. Martin, Wallace, Idaho: The "Army Committee" of Company "G" has adopted the plan of soliciting dime donations from their friends to assist in building an Armory.

To this letter I made answer as follows, which may be of interest to your workmen readers: WALLACE, IDAHO, May 11, 1896. W. E. Roach, Secretary Co. G, 13th Reg't.

BOYCOTT THE SWEAT SHOP OF J. W. LOSSE!

SIXTH STREET BETWEEN MORGAN STREET AND FRANKLIN AVENUE. The "Shylock" of the Progressive Tailoring Company of St. Louis, Missouri. All Union men, look out for his agents, as



The above is a fac-simile of the Union Label of the J. T. U. of America. Fraternally, LOCAL UNION NO. 11., St. Louis, Mo.

The oppression we have most to fear will come from the capitalists, and our experience in the past has been when trouble arose between capital and labor (which is the producer of capital) we have not had the capitalist to face, but the hiring militiaman, Pinkerton assassin or the regular soldier.

It is deplorable that American citizens should have so degraded themselves that they should need military protection from their fellow workers, but I admire the cunning of their masters in getting them to join the militia, thereby signing away their rights as free Americans and placing themselves in a position where should they in an unguarded moment show a spark of manhood, or in any way oppose their masters, they may at any time be ordered to shoot themselves.

WALLACE, IDAHO. APPRECIATIVE WORDS. We have received from Secretary W. A. Sears, of the Federal Labor Union of Nashville, the following communication with the request that we give the same space in our columns:

Nashville, Tenn., June 5, 1896.—Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, Terre Haute, Ind.—Dear Sir and Brother: Nashville Federal Labor Union No. 6,617 at its regular meeting held on Thursday, June 4, instructed its Corresponding Secretary to tender you the sincere thanks of the union for the address delivered by you in the Grand Opera House, in this city on the 30th ult.

In following the instructions of the union I realize my inability to express to you in suitable language, the high appreciation felt by its members of your devotion to labor's cause and of your qualities as a man. During your all too short stay of three days in our midst you have endeared yourself to us with the strongest ties of affection and esteem.

The cause of organized labor is the cause of justice. Our demands are founded upon the eternal principles of Christianity, fraternity and right. Such a cause needs maintenance against selfish greed and the oppression of tyrants and as long as your life lasts organized labor of Nashville is confident its efforts will have the benefit of your splendid talents and fearless soul.

The very kind and generous expressions of our brethren of the Federal Labor Union are appreciated fully. The men composing this body and the men composing the Trades and Labor Council of Nashville are of the very best in the labor movement. They are thoroughly honest, earnest and conscientious, and when it comes to entertaining a visiting brother, they are surpassed by none.

Secretary Kellier has just completed a most successful trip in Michigan and Indiana. At every point he visited, he found our unions in good working order and the members wide-awake and enthusiastic.

The press has stated that Wm. A. Woods the pal of the General Managers' Association had gone deaf, and now it is rumored that he labors under the hallucination that he is a locomotive boiler just about to burst.



can now wear a collar as spotless as that of the man in a dress coat. However dirty his work, the workman can have a clean collar every day—without cost—if he wears the

TRADE MARK. CELLULOID. INTERLINED. It can be cleaned in a twinkling by the wearer, with a wet cloth or sponge. It combines satisfaction, economy and comfort.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, New York. SAPOLIO. The best cleanser for these goods.

STAR Accident Co., CHICAGO, ILL. STARTED BUSINESS 1884.

Paid for Claims since organization, \$634,492. 1884-5 \$ 280 1888-9 \$ 45,408 1892-3 \$ 84,423

First-class Agents wanted for Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana and Colorado. Send for terms to T. S. QUINCEY, Sec'y and Treas., P. O. Drawer 156, Chicago.

Do You Want a ROUSING GOOD LECTURE? GET THE

Rev. W. H. Carwardine, The Pullman M. E. Clergyman and Honorary Member of the A. R. U., known all over the United States in connection with the Pullman Strike.

"The lecture of Rev. W. H. Carwardine, on 'Sociological Problems,' was one of the most interesting and instructive lectures ever delivered in St. Paul's Church. It ought to be heard in every town and city of the land."—St. Rev. Bishop Samuel Fallou, Chicago.

Your lectures are doing immense good for our cause. Your name is honored in ten thousand households throughout the country for your noble defense of the right."—Eugene V. Debs.

He has spoken all over the country under the auspices of the A. R. U. and other unions.

LECTURES: 1. The Story of the Pullman Struggle. 2. Sociological Problems.

For terms, dates, and splendid press notices, address 2065 Wilcox Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

A. R. U. Badges

Beautiful Emblems and Monograms JUST THE THING FOR A PRESENT

Every Member of the Order Should Have One of These Official Badges

PRICES: \$1.50 and \$2.00

SEND ORDERS TO RAILWAY TIMES

Terre Haute, Indiana

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT E. V. DEBS

A handsome cabinet photograph of the President of the American Railway Union may be obtained by enclosing twenty-five cents (stamps accepted) to

RAILWAY TIMES, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

THE BLACKLIST.

THE STARTLING INFAMY OF THE CENTURY TO BE EXPOSED.

The General Managers' Association to be Investigated and their Conspiracy Exposed to the Gaze of the Country.

The world is required, frequently, to contemplate aghast, what are called the "acts of God"—cyclones, earthquakes, tidal waves, thunderbolts, etc., for which there are no remedies, and men bow their heads in the presence of such calamities in silence and awe.

and create enough woes, were they bricks, to build monuments on every mile of railroad track in the country, to perpetuate the memory of the accused scoundrels who concocted the blacklisting crime.

GENERAL MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION the charge of conspiring to prevent all railroads implicated in that strike from again getting employment.

of 524 men, graded from water-boys to engineers, and even higher, and is said to have at the head a request by an official of the Illinois Central, that none of the men named be employed on other roads.

which Carlisle and Strong say will shortly be sued for damages for conspiracy to prevent various men from gaining employment are: The Illinois Central; Wabash; Chicago and Great Western; Rock Island; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Michigan Central; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

MAN'S LABOR IS HIS PROPERTY, and that the abridgement of his right or opportunity to labor is a violation of the state constitution as well as that of the United States, both of which guarantee to the citizen the free enjoyment of his life and property.

CONSPIRACY AMONG THE RAILROAD MANAGERS to blacklist every man who struck in the great American Railway Union difficulty of 1894. He says that the alleged blacklist of the Illinois Central will be important evidence of a conspiracy.

A DOZEN WITNESSES, says Mr. Strong, will come forward and testify that they have had their applications for work referred to their former employers, and that the answer came back: "Unsatisfactory reference," and

that they have continued among the unemployed. "The public," said the attorney, "must be interested in not having thousands of paupers forced on its bounty. It is also interested in having skilled men run the trains, and among the men who are deprived of work by this blacklisting system are some of the best railroaders in the country.

DEBS IN THE SOUTH.

On June 2d President Debs returned to Terre Haute, after nearly four weeks of an organizing and lecturing tour in the Southern States. The remarkable feature of the trip, was, that his audiences everywhere were vastly larger, and if possible, more enthusiastic than they were on his visit to that section three months ago.

Another remarkable feature of the Debs meetings is, that they are made up largely of the rich and cultured classes of both sexes: professional and business people, including judges, lawyers, legislators, doctors, professors, ministers, merchants, bankers, etc., thoroughly representative of the whole people of the community.

CITIES AND SLUMS. East and West, is entitled to credit for exploring census reports which indicate the trend of our civilization, as for instance: "Of the entire population of the United States in 1800, but 211,000 lived in cities; in 1850, 3,000,000 lived in cities; in 1890 18,000,000 lived in cities thus showing conclusively that the urban population of the United States is steadily increasing."

What of this rapid increase of urban population? It is in cities that slums are found. What is a slum? It is a foul backstreet of a city, especially one filled with a poor, dirty, degraded and often vicious population.

To show the environments of those who inhabit the slums of great cities, it is said that "in the slum districts of New York City there is one saloon to every 129 persons; in the city at large, one saloon to every 200 persons. In Chicago there is a saloon to every 127, in the slum districts; in the city at large, one saloon to every 212 persons.

We are constantly reading of the growth of American cities, and of the ambition to increase urban population; and it is said that legislation to unite the two cities of New York and Brooklyn, had its chief incentive, to outrank Chicago in matter of population in the census of 1900.

As we go to press, we learn with deepest regret that in the terrible bridge disaster at Victoria, B. C., Mrs. Thos. Phisick, the estimable wife of our local secretary in Vancouver, met her death. Our local union there passed a beautiful resolution of sympathy to the bereaved father and two sons, but lack of time and space prevent its appearance.

St. Louis, Mo., boasts of a population of 611,000, a gain in six years of 160,000.

FORCE AND FRAUD.

THE WEAPONS TO BE USED TO WRECK THE REPUBLIC.

The Inevitable Crisis Approaching and those Who are Urging it Forward Should Be Watched With Ceaseless Vigilance.

While it is not well to ring alarm bells prematurely it is, nevertheless, prudent to keep sentinels on the watch-towers. The Rev. D. Oglesby, in a recent issue of the Chicago Express, sounds a warning note by saying: "Nothing is clearer to my mind than the unpleasant, undesirable result sweeping down on us—viz, that plutocracy intends to hold by force what has been acquired by fraud.

Take, for instance, the iniquity of usury or interest. It constitutes the web and woof of the financial system of the civilized world. No process of reasoning, no moral force, no system of education can remove this curse now.

Whenever the masses vote to take control of the government, the plutocracy will hatch up as plausible a scheme as they can to hold their present status peaceably, but if they fail to count the people out they will attempt to seat some man as dictator and proclaim the republic a failure.

When Mr. Lincoln was elected, the Republican party did not intend to abolish slavery. The intention was to prevent its extension. But the cry of the slavocracy went up, "Abolition, abolition!"

The only remedy, as I see it, is to let usury kill itself, just as chattel slavery did. The slavocracy undertook to destroy the republic, and by so doing killed the "divine institution."

The plutocracy have already practically destroyed the republic, and when the people undertake to restore it to life the plutocracy will kill themselves, and their pet "divine institution," usury—kill it so dead it will never live in this world again; bury it so deep that its father, the devil can never resurrect it.

God is just. His justice will not sleep forever. When justice overtakes the conspirators that have deliberately foisted on the innocent toilers of our country this load of poverty, suffering and misery, producing 10,000 murders, 5,000 suicides a year and crimes unknown, it will be a fearful retribution.

But for these plutocrats who began their devilish work by coining money out of the blood of the soldiers, the pen of an angel could scarcely describe the glory that would envelop our country now. No bonds. No banks robbing labor of millions each year. No public strengthening steal to rob the people of \$600,000,000 at one blow.

No contracting and expanding of the volume of money so as to create panics and bankruptcy. The amount of usury paid to the plutocrats would furnish homes for every homeless family. No tramps, no idle men, no wrangling about the puerile reserve, no fear of foreign immigration. This devilish system of Mammon worship foisted on us by the plutocracy has made our country a vestibule of hell.

SOME MEN ARE SO WEAK THAT THEY CAN'T LICK A POSTAGE STAMP. According to statistics, Germany has a million more men than women.

France has about ceased being a baby-producing country; preferring frogs.

In Russia a man is an infant until he is 26 years old, but he is always a slave.

Presidential boom buttons are common now, later on it will be boom button-holes.

The Baptist church is opposing religious games, in which the penalty of failure is a kiss.

Rothschild has a luxurious yacht, which he calls "Bunco," in honor of Grover Cleveland.

A good deal of the campaign oratory is mere rot because the champagne is Jersey lightning.

In New York City it is said that the proceedings of the courts are "law's mockery of morals."

California suffers from the devastations of two devouring plagues; C. P. Huntington and jack rabbits.

The czar of Russia has 125,000,000 slaves, while the millionaire czars of America have only 70,000,000.

The Pope, in his vatican palace, can accommodate eleven hundred guests, and give each a separate room.

When Satan took the job of beating Job, he found that Job was too tough for the accomplishment of his job.

Tom Reed says he "made McKinley," and the St. Louis Convention will accept the job and say: "well done, Tom."

The great American race after the almighty dollar knows no cessation. So far as heard from, Rockefeller is in the lead.

The "Old Cow," a rich mine out West is so called because it gives quartz of gold.

Holmes the multi-murderer, though professedly a candidate for heaven, lied like the devil a half minute before his neck snapped.

A. D. 1898, New York and Brooklyn will be united, constituting one great city, and than Chicago will have to fence in more prairie.

The way Cleveland and Carlisle have been selling bonds, is to be investigated and the "nigger in the wood pile" will have to show himself.

Bismarck is so fond of plovers' eggs than he can eat a hundred of them in a day. His friends are constantly sending him the eggs of these birds.

It is said that an American, traveling in Germany, got the name of one of its princes crosswise in his throat and choked to death before it could be removed.

Emperor William, of Germany, has given notice that he wants to sell his yacht and build a battleship—a childish freak, which makes his grandmother Victoria, laugh heartily.

Black slavery was only a means whereby one set of men profited off of the labor of another set. Wage-slavery is a means whereby one set profit off of the labor of another. It is the same man in another suit of clothes.—Los Angeles Labor World.

How many of the soldiers who fought to preserve the union and free the black slave had any idea that in thirty years hence, he himself, along with his children, were to have a moneter far more cruel than were the owners of the black man?—Labor World.

Henri Watterson is writing a lecture on horses, women, whisky, revolvers and draw poker, which will be embellished with frequent references to blue grass and Blue Lick water. When Henri has an attack of whimeys, he makes old man Holman wish he had perished with the rebellion.

According to the Chicago Times-Herald, of all the forty-eight governors of the States constituting the American Republic, there is but "one christianian," although there are ten Presbyterians, five Congregationalists, five Episcopalians, five Methodists, three Unitarians, and one Baptist, while there are nineteen going across lots to some place not mentioned.

A great paper of a great city in a state where Senator Gorman resides, defines politics as follows: "Politics" is defined (1) as "the branch of civics that treats of the principles of civil government and the conduct of State affairs, the administration of public affairs to the interest of the peace, prosperity and safety of the State."

Appealing to the practices of the two old parties, it is safe to say, there has been no politics in the United States for a quarter of a century. Politics, as now practiced is a form of bunco to secure boodle.

The logical republican ticket for 1896 is: For president, Geo. M. Pullman, of Italy. For vice-president, Andrew Carnegie, of Scotland.

Platform: To hell with the working man.—Chicago Times. And wouldn't this be a hummer for democracy?

For president, Baron Rothschild, of England. For vice-president, Queen Lil, of Hawaii.

Platform: The American people be damned.—Cleveland, O., Citizen.

TO RAILROAD MEN.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

or to be fed such crumbs as fall from plutocratic tables. They are no longer content with being fleas in the hair of general managers' dogs. They refuse to be herded and sheared like sheep, or plucked like geese. In lodge, assembly and union they are taking council together and are deciding to be men. Of this Mr. Jeffrey should take notice when he again essays to tickle the ribs of Vanderbilt and Depew with flapdoodle.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS UNFIT TO CONTROL THEIR EMPLOYEES.

All students of social and industrial questions agree that the never failing "signs of the times" point to an increasing tendency in the direction of combination and centralization of, not only wealth, but of effort in all lines of activity, and even the casual observer, whether he be farmer, merchant or laborer, is forced to realize that, as individuals, small companies or organizations they stand no show against the more powerful aggregations of wealth and power.

From the day that the second organization of railway employees flung to the breezes its banner, envy and jealousy forced to the front, and as the number and membership of the organizations increased, these demoralizing influences of caste and character obtained a firmer hold; duplicity took the place of confidence and enabled the corporations to defeat the objects the organizations were designed to secure, by playing one order against the others.

To overcome the disastrous effect of this fight for supremacy over each other, and avail themselves of the advantage of unification, the various railroad organizations have, during the past ten years, made repeated efforts to form some sort of an alliance that would enable them to work in harmony on all questions of common concern. With what success can be best understood, when it is known that at least one of the orders "federated," has, on more than one occasion, joined forces with the railroad corporations to annihilate a sister organization, and going so far in some cases as to furnish men to take the places made vacant by their fellow members while resisting encroachments of corporate greed.

While railway employes have been multiplying their differences and allowing their forces to become divided into "antiquated tribes," with fifty per cent. of their energy and power worse than thrown away, the railroad corporations have been rapidly and surely closing up their ranks; scores of the smaller companies have been swallowed up by the trunk lines, and all are represented by an "up-to-date" organization that enables them to act as a unit on all questions of general concern, and muster in their united forces at the first chirp from a common enemy.

The trend is in the direction of combination and closer organization in every branch of industry; and what has been true of the smaller railroad lines will be true of the small merchant, manufacturer and farmer. They are being forced to the wall, and must give way to the overmastering greed of the larger institutions that are rapidly assuming the proportions of trusts and monopolies in every line of trade, and are exerting a controlling influence in our political as well as industrial affairs.

Workingmen must understand that politics is the science of government, and that so long as they vote the same ticket as their masters, they forge their own chains and perpetuate the social and industrial conditions of which they complain. Railway employes realize now as they never did before the need of thorough organization, and understand that their only hope lies in the solidarity of not only the railway workers but all workers, upon the true political and industrial principles of liberty, justice and fraternity. In such a movement there is ultimate and inevitable victory; for,

"Through all warring seas of life One vast current onward rolls, And within all outward strife One eternal right controls— Right, at whose divine command Slaves go free and captives fall. In the might of those who stand All for one and one for all!" —Sylvester Kehler in Duluth Labor World.

STRIKES.

Rev. Hobart N. Carson remarks that; "Moses struck against capitalist Pharaoh of Egypt; Christ struck against the corruptionists of Judaism. He formed a union of twelve men and one of them was a scab. Cromwell instituted a national strike against the king and the aristocracy, and the king lost the strike and his head, too. Our revolutionary forefathers organized a glorious strike against English taxation and were successful. John Brown started a small strike at Harper's Ferry forty years ago, that struck the shackles from the limbs of millions of people, and people think none the less of him for it to-day. Even Christianity itself was the ethical result of a long series of labor strikes and revolution."

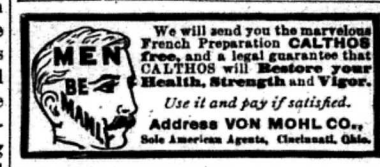
SPECIAL.

The Coming Nation in its last issue published a four column account of the speech delivered at Nashville, May 30th by Eugene V. Debs. Send for extra copies for distribution. Fifty cents per hundred. This is the kind of literature to wake up the people. Spread it broadcast. Address Coming Nation, Tennessee City, Tenn.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors prescribed a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.



Been Sick? Get well by using PABST MALT EXTRACT. The "Best" Tonic.



MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN'S TEETHING. For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.



Artificial Limbs. Aluminum Facumatic Eye, Non-rattling Joints and other valuable improvements. Catalogue free. JAS. I. LYONS, 96 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

RUBLEE A. COLE, LAWYER, Plankinton Building, S. E. Cor. Grand Ave. and Second St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE BUST OF EUGENE V. DEBS, Modeled from life by KOPPE & STEINICHEN. Will be sold for 50c. 25c. extra for mailing.

FRANK VOIGT, P. O. Box 59, ATLANTA, GA.

JUST OUT!! "THE ARCH CONSPIRACY." Leaves from the proceedings of the secret meetings of the GENERAL MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION Brought to light at the A. R. U. conspiracy trials in Chicago in January and February, 1895.

Every railway employe and every labor reformer and student of labor and social problems should have it. It is an eye-opener.

THE WHOLE PLOT DISCLOSED. Per Copy 10 Cents Per Dozen 75 Cents Per Hundred \$4.00

Address RAILWAY TIMES, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

BLOOD POISON Primary, Secondary or Tertiary permanently cured in 15 to 30 days. We eliminate all poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. Patients can be treated at home as well as here (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here, we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills.

Our Magic Remedy has been many years in use and never failed to cure. Since the history of medicine is a true record for BLOOD POISON has been sought for but never found until our Magic Remedy was discovered. The disease has always baffled the skill of most eminent physicians. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We guarantee the world for a case we cannot cure. \$500,000 CAPITAL behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent mailed on application. 25c. per page. Write for FREE COPY.

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Throat, Hoarseness, Hair Falling, Write for FREE COPY. F. J. CHENEY & CO., 607 Massena Temple, Chicago, Ill.

RUPTURE A positive radical cure at once. No pain. No danger. Guaranteed. Write for FREE COPY. Address Dr. W. E. RICE, Box 2, New York, N. Y.