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CLARK AND THE COPPER TRUST.

How the Montana Senator Deceived His Supporters.

Walter A. Clark, after getting into the Senate by attacking the Copper Trust, turns out to be affiliated with that organization.

The miners, smelters, and other wage workers of Montana and the neighboring states have received another lesson on the necessity of class-conscious labor policies.
For many years the Montana workers have suffered under the increasing oppression of the Copper Trust, an aggregation of capitalist interests dominated by the same Standard Oil ring which organized the criminal conspiracy against labor in the Coeur d'Alene, and which is rapidly gaining complete control of all the industries of the nation. The workmen knew that political action was necessary to resist the aggressions of this "octopus," but they had not yet developed sufficient solidarity, self-reliance, and independence of mind to stand together as wage workers. In a party of their own, to achieve their own emancipation through the collective ownership of the mines and mills that their collective labor had created. They chose, rather, to depend upon some capitalist with political ambitions, who should champion their cause for them and promise, through the influence of the wealth he had secured them, to secure for them some partial protection from the tyranny of other capitalists.

The longest "friend of labor" appeared in the person of Walter A. Clark, the millionaire copper king, who had a great interest in getting into the Millionaire's Club of Washington. He had cherished this lofty ambition for some twenty years, but the other copper king, Marcus Daly, had been able to thwart all his plans. Which of the two was better qualified to fill a senatorial chair—and worse qualified honestly to represent the working people of Montana—is a question that it would be very difficult to decide. The corrupt methods by which "one sought" to gratify his aspirations and the other to defeat it are well known throughout the country; they did not differ in the least. Both were political machines, demagogues of the political machinery of the state and disinterested in the eyes of their neighbors.

After once buying his way into the Senate and being refused a seat, Copper King Clark, in the campaign of 1900, saw his great opportunity in the widespread fear and hatred of the Copper Trust. As the "Miners' Magazine," in a recent article, describes the incident: "Senator Clark, in his campaign of 1900, traveled over the state and denounced the Amalgamated Copper Trust and all other trusts in the most scathing language at the time. Did any laboring man take the trouble to read the reports of the trusts in the same manner, and use the same language that Senator Clark used he would be in jail at this time; but Senator Clark was a millionaire, and, according to his own words, was fighting for the interests of the commonwealth of Montana in opposition to this snake-headed monster that threatened their destruction, and therefore he was applauded by the people from one end of the state to the other."

"His paper, the *Butte Miner*, in its editorial day by day, denounced the Copper Trust and said that the only barrier that stood between the people of Montana and the Copper Trust, which threatened their liberties and their very existence, was W. A. Clark; and the morning after election in this paper published a picture of its owner under the glaring headline: 'The Man of the Hour.'"

"From the beginning of the campaign until the announcement of the result, Senator Clark took all the credit for the fight he had made against the Copper Trust in behalf of the people."
So far, so good. Clark was elected. But what happened next? Hardly had the news of his success gone over the country before the further news appeared that he had joined forces with the Amalgamated Copper Company—the divided and hated Copper Trust—that he had no intention of denouncing. That news had since been definitely confirmed, and W. A. Clark sits at the Capitol, not as the representative of the people of Montana, not as its guardian against the Copper Trust, but as the ally and agent of that organization.

The "Miners' Magazine" comments as follows on this remarkable experience: "During all this time Senator Clark played the game of bunco stoner. No confidence man ever stood upon a street corner and tried to deceive his audience by such steady means and plausible arguments as Senator Clark has used to deceive the people of Montana. He was negotiating with the Amalgamated Copper Trust while he was traveling over the state denouncing them in no uncertain language. It is the Copper Trust that was an injury to the people of Montana, as Senator Clark contended previous to his election. We would like to know how it has changed since election. If Senator Clark has so improved it by his presence that it is now the people and stock creatures that will benefit, the people's influence will be such a far-reaching effect on this monster corporation that it will become the instrument of the people of Montana, to be used at will, and not the monster that pictured it in former days. We wonder if the moral influence of Senator Clark will be so great on John D. Rockefeller, Morgan, and Rodgers and their co-conspirators that the people of Montana will re-elect him to a second term in the United States Senate. 'It is the duty of the people of the state of Montana to rise in their might against this man, who deceived and betrayed them. It is their duty and their right to raise their voice in protest against his being seated.'"

"He has betrayed the people of Montana in the past and they can expect no other treatment from him in the future. He is, according to his own words, worked against their most vital interest by pooling his interest with the Amalgamated Copper Trust, and if he is permitted to retain his seat in the United States Senate, the people of Montana and of the United States know that his voice and vote will be used against their interest. No confidence can be played in a man who will stand upon the public rostrum and perpetrate such an outrage upon the people of any state as Senator Clark was guilty of in the last campaign. And the lesson of it all is: Never trust your enemy to protect your interests. Montana is not the only place where such things have happened. Clark is not the only capitalist that has played 'friend of labor' until he got what he wanted and then came out in his true colors. If the men who work in the mines and smelters of Montana do not want to be owned, body and soul, by the Copper Trust they have one thing to do. They must resolve to act together as one man at the ballot box, to demand that the people own the land, the mines, the mills, and all the means of production, and operate them for the common good. Seven hundred of them set out on the last year, for the first time in the history of the state, by voting the ticket of the Social Democratic Party. Let it be seven thousand next time, and Clark will cease to be a danger."

NO COMPROMISE!

Stockton Socialists Astonish Democratic Politicians by Prompt Rejection of Proposed Trade.

San Francisco "Advance" reports an incident which conveys further proof of the adherence to principle of the Social Democratic Party and its members. Coming so quickly after the experience of our comrades of Battle Creek, Mich., and West Hoboken, N. J., this new incident is worthy of comment and remembrance. "Advance" says:

"A municipal election is on in Stockton. A very hot fight is being waged there. The office of the Superintendent of Streets is one of the special prizes of contention. The Democrats came to our Stockton comrades, who have only a partial ticket in the present election, and asked for their support for that office, promising a liberal distribution of popular money in the event of success. The newspapers report that the reply 'staggered the Democrats.' It was a hard blow they did not expect. The Socialists refused point blank to even consider the proposal and the Democrats retired in confusion. 'Well may we exclaim 'Bravo, Stockton.' The comrades there by their clear-cut, class-conscious, uncompromising stand, have struck not only the Democrats a blow, but a good, powerful stroke at capitalism itself. The cry of 'No compromise! Down with capitalism!' which they have raised through the breast of every toiler in the ranks and inspired each to a fiercer and harder and harder fight for the common good. We rejoice in such acts, which display the good faith of those who perform them and inspire confidence in those that behold them. Few things have been better done this year."

We heartily endorse the sentiments expressed by our Pacific Coast contemporary, and we commend the Stockton fellows to the attention of those who falsely maintain in the face of facts that the Social Democratic Party is not an uncompromising party, as well as to those who would make the cause of Socialism the plaything of unclean capitalist politicians so that "thrift may follow fawning."

IN MR. JOHNSON'S TOWN.

According to Acting Judge Whelan's decision, scab molders have the right to go armed, for there is nothing to prevent them from falsely claiming that they are threatened with injury by union men. How does Mayor Johnson like the decision of his appointee? And how do the molders who voted for Mr. Johnson like the manner in which the imported hirelings of greedy capitalism are encouraged by his authority to continue their infamous tactics? It appears from Whelan's rank decision that lying scoundrels and union snuffers brought to this city have lived here all their lives who struggle for better conditions against overwhelming odds, and who have produced the wealth that has enriched the capitalists who are now using a part of it to further enslave their employees. It's up to the molders and other trade unionists. It is for them to say whether they are dissatisfied with the rule and dictation of capitalists and their politicians, or whether they will not soon have the wisdom and backbone to place class-conscious men in places of power in order to control industrial affairs in this community. —Cleveland Citizen.

The function of a minority party, it has been well said, is to be a majority party. Every Social Democrat should bear that maxim in mind and act upon it.

OHIO NOMINATES.

Social Democratic State Ticket Is Put in the Field.

Convention Held at Columbus—H. C. Thompson for Governor—Name of "Socialist Party" Is Favored.

The state ticket of the Social Democratic Party of Ohio, nominated at the convention held in Columbus on May 29, is as follows:
For Governor—H. C. THOMPSON of Cincinnati.
For Lieutenant Governor—MICHAEL HEINS of Dayton.
For Auditor—E. H. RANDALL of Springfield.
For Attorney General—JOHN G. WILLETT of Cleveland.
For Treasurer—J. FREUDENTHAL of Toledo.
For Judge of Supreme Court—PETER FRANK of Portsmouth.

For Member of State Board of Public Works—JOHN FLYNN of Canton.
The convention was called to order with twenty-one delegates present and other delegations arrived later. All parts of the state were represented. Charles Parker of Toledo was chairman and H. C. Thompson secretary.
On recommendation of the State Committee the following propositions were favorably considered and referred to general vote:
1. An assessment of \$1 per capita put an organizer in the field.
2. A state paper to be started as soon as necessary funds can be raised.
3. The present party name to be retained until the holding of the National Convention, with recommendation that the name be changed to the "Socialist Party."

All "immediate demands" were stricken from the platform, which consists in a clear statement of the revolutionary principles and purposes of Socialism. Dayton was chosen as the seat of the state committee. The delegates reported the party in excellent condition throughout the state.

ALREADY IT CRUMBLES.

St. Louis Public Ownership Party Loses an Active Member, Who Joins the Social Democratic Party.

A. J. Lawrence, former secretary of one of the Public Ownership Party ward clubs in St. Louis, has joined the Social Democratic Party. He says: "The P. O. P. is bossed by five men, whereas the S. D. P. is governed entirely by the votes of its members. He concludes in a letter to the "Missouri Socialist" as follows:
"I shall hereafter devote myself earnestly and enthusiastically to building up the class-conscious Socialist movement as represented by the Social Democratic Party, and I am confident that during the next few months a large number of the sincere and energetic workers in the Public Ownership Party will see the mistake they have been making and will do as I have done."
The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis has again taken action that shows the strength of Socialist feeling there. A great jingo jamboree in the shape of a Fourth of July celebration to be participated in by "good citizens of all classes" is being arranged by a committee of union-smashing business men and other patriots. The C. T. & L. U. was invited to take part and promptly tabled the invitation. An invitation to participate in the workingmen's celebration on the Fourth, arranged by the Social Democratic Party, was then taken up and accepted by an almost unanimous vote.

SOCIALIST AGITATION.

Comrade Charles H. Yall speaks in Minneapolis and St. Paul June 6 and at Fargo, N. D., June 9.
Comrade Sparzo starts out next Tuesday on his outdoor agitation tour. His dates for the first week are:
Tuesday, June 11—Port Chester, N.Y.
June 12—Bridgeport, Conn.
June 13—Ansonia.
June 14—Waterbury.
June 15—Danbury.
June 16—New Haven.
June 17—Stoungton.
June 18—New London.

After that he speaks at Montville, June 19; Meriden, June 20; New Britain, June 21; Hartford, June 22; Colville or Windsor Locks, June 23; Rockville, June 24; Springfield, June 25.
Comrade Origo is also on a tour in the New England states. His dates for next week are:
June 10—Adams, Mass.
June 11—Bennington, Vt.
June 12—Ludlow.
June 13—Rutland.
June 14—Montpelier.
June 15—Barre.
Comrade Geiger has begun his tour in the Central states. His dates are:
June 10—Cleveland, O.
June 11—Allegheny, Pa.
June 12—York.
June 13—Yoe.
June 14—Reading.
June 15—Pottstown.

The comrades in the various cities visited should do their utmost to make these meetings successful.

CAUTION.

"Did that man say he wanted to get up an article about me, telling how I attained my present proud position in life?" asked Senator Sorghum.
"He gives that as his errand," answered the private secretary.
"Well, see him again and find out what it is a case of, delicate flattery or blackmail."—Washington Star.

YET ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

Court Comes to Aid of Lockout Conspirators in Dayton.

Terms of the Debs Injunction of 1894 Renewed Against Metal Workers—Street Car Men on Strike—A Decisive Battle Being Fought for Right to Organize.

The Dayton lockout, organized by the National Cash Register Company and other corporations for the purpose of crushing the labor organizations, has called for one more injunction to add to our long list of the crimes of the courts against labor.

On petition of the Dayton Manufacturing Company in its case against Metal Polishers, Buffers, Plates, and Brass Workers' Union No. 5, Judge Kumler has granted a perpetual injunction against the union, its officers and all its members, forbidding them to boycott the products of the firm, forbidding them to picket the disbanding of the workmen from taking the places of striking or lockout employees, or in any other way to "interfere" with the business of the plaintiff.

The present action of the court makes permanent a temporary injunction which was granted a year ago in the same case. It was evidently brought to climax by the present extensive strike and lockout. The entry is in effect the same as in the famous "Debs case," the injunction against the American Railway Union, in 1894.

The National Cash Register situation continues about the same. Several conferences have been held during the past two weeks between President Gompers of the A. F. of L. and other interested labor men, but to no avail. The State Board of Arbitration is now on the ground, but as yet has been unable to accomplish anything.

STREET CAR STRIKE.

Over one year ago the employees of the People's Street Railway Company—an Eastern corporation—went on strike for nine hours, 25 cents an hour, and recognition. After a fight of a few days the settlement of the strike was left in the hands of a committee who were about to strike again. Cooler judgment prevailed, however, and they have stood by the contract which expired June 1, 1901. A new contract was prepared, presented, and refused. The strike began on Monday. It affects two lines—the "White Line" and

GIRLS LOCKED OUT.

Because they refuse to yield to inhuman and arbitrary impositions—Time for Workingmen to Come to Their Sisters' Rescue.
The lockout of fifty girls at the ladies' wash factory of Goldsmith & Co., 625 Broadway, gives an illustration of the petty tyranny and meanness of the capitalist system.
It has been customary in this shop in past years to quit work at noon on Saturday from June 1 through the summer. In accordance with this custom the girls went home last Saturday at noon, although the boss, after keeping them idle through the whole forenoon, said he had some work for them to do. During the summer months the elevator does not run Saturday afternoon and the girls did not fancy the idea of climbing nine flights of stairs to go to work that could be given them at another time.
When they came to work Monday morning they were given their pay—what little there was of it—and summarily discharged. A number of other girls, but directly concerned, then went out in sympathy.
The employees have had much to complain of in the past, especially that they were kept idle a large part of the time, but were required to be present in the shop nine and one-half hours a day, whether there was work to be done or not. As the work is laid out by the piece, all this waiting time was so much dead loss to the girls. Sometimes a girl would have to wait a whole day for the privilege of making one waist and thus earning 125 cents. When some of them proposed to put in their idle time doing sewing for their own use they were positively forbidden to do so. "What do you do with all your time after you leave the shop?" asked the boss. "If you want to make clothes for yourselves you can do it in the evening." Other arbitrary rules were enforced. As that girls must not talk or sing, must not have their machines without permission, etc.
In the rush season the very swift workers were sometimes able to make \$10 in a week; but this was a rare exception. Six to eight dollars is near the average for the swiftest and during a large part of the year it is not possible to earn more than \$2 or \$3 a week. Some of the girls, of course, live at home. But many are alone or even have to help support widowed mothers or younger brothers and sisters. How is this possible on an average wage, the year round, of some uncertain—the fine ladies who wear the waists these girls make do not care to inquire. It must be remembered, too, that very many working girls are far worse paid and worse treated even

WAS IT A JOKE?

AND ON WHOM?

Pious Clergymen Denounce Unions for Meeting on Sunday, but Refuse to Consider Request That They Pray for the Eight-Hour Day.

Last Saturday's session of the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, meeting at Pittsburg, was the scene of a bitter attack upon trade unions by the clergymen assembled. Resolutions were introduced condemning the unions, both because they are, to a certain extent, secret organizations and because they often hold their meetings on Sunday.

Ex-Moderator Foster supported the resolutions, denouncing the "irregular" labor organizations, which do not "leave a free field for labor," but wickedly restrict competition by fixing wages and hours for men employed in their trades. Elder Robb of Sharon, Ia., said the emblem of a trade union was "the mark of the beast" and wanted a resolution to condemn and denounce absolutely all labor unions. Elder Walter Miller and Rev. J. M. McKnight spoke in the same strain.

A minority defended the unions, Rev. J. C. McPeeters pointing out that the synod did not propose to censure or organize of capitalists, although they were also secret organizations, and were in the habit of requiring their employees to work on Sunday. The conference, however, evidently thought that the practices of the trusts were sanctioned by "the law and the profits" and, by a vote of 71 to 54 instructed the committee to remodel the resolution so as to condemn all labor unions and forbid the church members to join them.

But the climax came on Monday, as told in the following dispatch: "Moderator Martin of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod has received a telegram from the Association of Chicago Labor Unions asking the synod to pray for an eight-hour work day, so the laboring men would not have to hold meetings on Sunday to devise means to secure it. Dr. Martin said he thought the telegram was meant for a joke."

The pious elders at Pittsburg seem to be as deficient in a sense of humor as in a sense of truthfulness, decency, or humanity. They have nothing to say against bosses who compel many of their employees, on pain of discharge, to work seven days when week; but they condemn the workingmen for taking the only day when most of them have time for thought or discussion to meet and plan for their common welfare. They profess to believe in the "power of prayer." But when they are asked to pray that their God would incline the hearts of the employers to grant a shorter workday, so that the men might not be too tired to hold their meetings on weekday evenings, they consider that the request must be meant for a joke!

They are quite right, too. But the joke is on them—and a bitter joke it is, revealing the hollowness of their sanctimonious pretenses. The church has been called upon to decide on which side it would throw such influence as it may have—for the men who create the world's wealth and bear the world's burdens or for the men who exploit the workers and build churches out of the plunder. They have decided—and intelligent workingmen will be able to get along without the ministrations of such hypocrites.

CLASS STRUGGLE OPENLY AVOWED.

Capitalist Tells Striking Machinists the Whole Moneyed Interest of the Country Is Backing the Employers' Association.
An instructive incident is to be noted in connection with the machinists' strike at the shop of Hughes & Phillips in Newark. When the men came for the wages due them on the payday following the beginning of the strike, they were invited to a discussion with the employers, George Phillips, a member of the firm, addressed them at some length, the main point of his speech being in essentially the following words:
"Men, you want to understand that you have not only the Metal Trades Association to fight in this affair, but that you have to fight the whole moneyed interest of the country, which is backing us up."
Comrade Magnette, one of the strikers, replied in their behalf. He thanked Phillips for the unexpected frankness of his speech. It was true, he said, that in such a struggle as this the machinists had the whole moneyed interest of the country and the whole moneyed interest of the world arrayed against them. In order to fight this organized capitalist class, the machinists must depend on the strength of the working-class of this country and of the world. They must be aggressive, united and class-conscious, acting always as loyal members of the working class. Such an open declaration of the class struggle from the capitalist side was worthy of careful thought.

The machinists of Essex County have leaped a great deal about Socialism since the strike began. The comrades have seen to it that they were supplied with Socialist literature and given a chance to hear Social Democratic speakers, and a deep impression has been made.

A LESSON IN SOLIDARITY.

We heartily endorse the position taken in the following letter from a comrade in Yonkers:
"Some three weeks ago the Yonkers bricklayers and hod-carriers went on strike for an increase in pay and the Saturday half holiday. The boss masons and bricklayers offered to grant the Saturday half holiday with an increase of twenty cents per day. The offer was a compromise and the president of the International Bricklayers' Union, who, it appears, had been delegated to make the settlement, agreed to accept the terms offered and instructed the bricklayers to go back to work and take stuff from anybody. In other words, 'to h—l with the union hod carriers.'"
"Now labor organizations, according to our friends, the DeLeonites, are so purely simple that they will not and cannot accomplish anything. But it is a fact that the hod carriers have, with the able assistance rendered by the Building Trades Council of Yonkers, succeeded not only in beating the bosses and securing for themselves the Saturday half holiday and an increase of the whole amount asked—that is, an advance from 20 to 33 cents per hour—but they have made those aristocrats of the labor movement, the bricklayers and plasterers, stay idle for three weeks, and taught them the lesson that it would have been better for them, even financially, if they had known what the solidarity of labor meant at the beginning of the strike. It would have been settled long since—ill, of course, the fight comes on again. It seems a deplorable fact that the bricklayers and the locomotive engineers, so-called intelligent bodies of the workers, are further behind the scene in a true knowledge of what is meant by the modern labor movement than are the so-called 'ignorant' hod carriers, who in this city, anyway, have shown several times that at least on the economic field they understand their class interests. Let us hope that in the near future they will also learn their duty on the political field and become class-conscious of action."

QUESTIONS WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

Last week we referred to the manifesto issued by the machinist employers of Bridgeport, Conn., wherein threats were made of sending strikers to jail upon the evidence furnished by company detectives.

Besides this attempt at intimidation, there are other matters in the document worth considering. Some of the things that the manufacturers suggest are, first and important—but there is another inference to be drawn besides the one the bosses draw from them. They ask: "Do the machinists realize that the question of pay for labor performed is merely a question of supply and demand?"

That is a good question to think over. Do the workmen realize that so long as a capitalist class own the land and machinery and other means of production their labor power, their very lives, are only a commodity like potatoes or pig iron? Do they realize that under the capitalist system they have no right to be considered as human beings, but only as living means of production, to be bought and sold in the market? It is time that they realized this.

The manufacturers infer that workmen, as commodities, ought to be as passive as potatoes or pig iron, as submissive as oxen. Socialists make another inference. We say that workmen ought to use their united power to change a system which treats them as commodities and set up in its place a system under which all men would be workers and all workers would be men and treated as such. That condition will come only when the people, as a body, own the means of production. Is it not worth thinking about?

The manufacturers ask (we sum up three of these questions into one): "Do

MORE SERFS FOR RUSSELL SAGE.

Court Decision Expropriates Hundreds of Minnesota Farmers in His Favor.

Several hundred hard working people of Stearns County, Minnesota, will now have occasion to think seriously about Socialism. The courts have decided that 30,000 acres of land in that county, which have, for many years, been occupied and cultivated by these bona-fide settlers, legally belong to Russell Sage of New York.

Mr. Sage has neither the ability nor the desire to cultivate or use all this land that the courts have presented him with. As for the people who have worked upon the land, improved it, and multiplied its value many times over by their years of labor, Mr. Sage will graciously allow them to continue to work upon it on condition that every year they shall pay over to him or his agent a certain share—as large a share as he can extort from them—of the value of the crops they produce. As, year after year, the land is still further improved by their labor and as the demand for land becomes greater through the increase of the population, Mr. Sage or his heirs, without ever performing one iota of useful work, whether manual or mental, will be able to demand larger and larger rental from those who do the work. And if they refuse to yield to his demands he can call in the power of the government, with marshals and, if necessary, militia and soldiers, to drive them from their homes to seek other opportunities in this "glorious land of opportunity."

If the people of Minnesota had voted to put the Social Democratic Party in power, had elected Social Democrats as legislators, executive officers, and judges, that case would have been decided differently. It would have been decided that the people who worked upon the land had a right to the use of it, and that no other man had any right to levy toll upon the product of their labor. And the whole power of the state would have been exerted to support that decision against the outrageous claims of Mr. Sage and to protect the producers in the enjoyment of the fruits of their toil.

It is a pity that only about 3,000 of the people of Minnesota voted that way last fall. But they are learning, and decisions like this will help them to learn faster. Socialism is coming, and the reign of parasites like Sage is approaching its downfall.

TO SUPPRESS STRIKES.

Tammy Tammy Commissioner Devery delivered himself thus at the convention of the police chiefs last week:
"We must be to exchange views on the subject of strikes, riots, and all disturbances. As for our own town, I say, act promptly. Go at it. Don't let us spread. When you are up and in doubt about a situation, commit a strike. They will help you. And when you are asked for help in some waters, drop every hind and attend to it."
"Refer to a case, said in connection with a strike by labor leaders died at the Reformatory Club's Monday."

A GLEAN OF LIGHT.

A woman in a tattered shawl rang the bell of a stately mansion. "May I die on your doorstep, sir?" she asked, respectfully of the butler, who presently appeared. "No," was the brusque reply. The woman was turning slowly away, when a beautiful child with golden hair, exclaimed, "Oh, papa, please let the woman die on the doorstep." "Very well," said the father, he could do his little daughter nothing. So the woman died on the doorstep, feeling that the world was not altogether dark, after all.—Detroit Journal.

