

## LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!! SPECIAL AGITATION EDITION. SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME!

### ON THE BOSTON COMMON

### The New Declaration of Independence Solemnly and Firmly Proclaimed

### BY THE AVANT-GUARD OF THE ARMY FOR SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Comrade Martha Moore Avery's Historical Oration, Delivered on July 4, 1895.

The Socialist Labor Party of Boston celebrated the 119th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on Boston Commons on the morning of July 4th.

The affair was started by the adoption of the following in the State Convention held in this city May 26, 1895:

That the official Fourth of July orator in the chief city of the Commonwealth, J. H. O'Neil, M. C., as the orator of the 118th anniversary of American independence, but followed in the footsteps of his predecessors for many years past, who have used the position to assail the principles of the Declaration of Independence, oppose the aims of the working classes, bolster up plutocracy and disseminate treason; therefore,

Ordered, That the secretary of the party be, and he is hereby directed to engage a suitable person to deliver an oration on the coming Fourth of July, and shall invite all the trade unions and working people's societies in Boston and vicinity to participate in such anniversary of the

Martha Moore Avery Accepted the Invitation

to deliver the oration and the Common was secured for the occasion. The platform, built for the event, was planted under a fine old English elm—for which the Common is famous—near the band stand. By 8 o'clock the crowd began to assemble and when the time set for the meeting was open arrived—9 o'clock—about 1,000 people were present. Squire E. Putney, secretary of the State Committee, stepped upon the platform and, after a few remarks introduced Herbert N. and Chas. Casson, member of the party and of the Labor Church, Lynn, who had kindly come from that city to assist in the exercises, who sang a number of Labor songs, composed by Herbert Casson. (Labor song book by Herbert N. Casson, Lynn, Mass., 20 pages, price 5 cents.)

The following is the preface to the little book:

**Stand With Your Comrades in Battle.**  
Not for the selfish and idle,  
My verses are breathed into life;  
Not for a coward's amusement,  
Do I sing in the center of strife.

But using each line as a weapon,  
And clad in the armor of rhyme,  
I stand with my comrades in battle,  
Against the black armies of crime.

The poems so restful and soothing,  
Like a mother's white hand on your brow,  
Are not for my hot lips to utter,  
While thousands are perishing now.

The dainty, soft-fingered reformers,  
That tip-toe about in the Hub,  
They may wield philosophical tooth-picks,  
And faint at the sight of a club.

But, by heaven, there's more need of a  
Samson,  
Unconquered, defiant and rash,  
Who dares shake the pillars of Mammon,  
And perish himself in the crash.

The singing was concluded with the following from the "Labor Song Book":  
**Profit and Interest.**  
When millionaires rule us, and Money is God,  
What can a workingman do?  
Injustice is guarded by Force and by fraud;  
The whole world is owned by a few.

Cho. Profit and Interest,  
Taxes and Rent,  
Leave to the workingman  
Not a red cent.  
Robbed in the factory,  
Fleece in the shop;  
'Tis only by ballots  
We'll rise to the top.

Six days from poverty, hunger and cold,  
Less than a week from the street;  
Once out of work, out of home, out of gold,  
Nothing to wear or to eat.

When workers have nothing, and idlers have all,  
Law is a farce and a lie;  
When prices rise higher and wages grow small,  
Freedom means freedom to die.

After the reading of the Declaration of

Independence the orator of the day was introduced, and spoke as follows:

**Oration by Martha Moore Avery.**

In 1783 it was voted, in the town meeting of Boston, "that upon each successive anniversary of the 4th of July, there shall be delivered an oration, in which the orators shall consider the feelings, manner and principles that led to this great event, as well as the important conclusion and happy effects that shall forever continue to flow from it."

This has been done. On every successive 4th of July there has been an official oration. Searching the records, I find, so early as 1831, an oration delivered by Frederick Robinson to the Trades Unions of Boston on Fort Hill. In it there is a severe criticism of the civil service and of the judiciary. He says: "Can you suppose that our laws would be the blind chaos they now are if they had been framed by disinterested citizens?"

He goes on more or less clearly to point out that the advantage of the thousands

is due to the unjust use of the political power given by the unthinking workmen. "Equality is liberty. Liberty without equality is dead," is his half-conscious statement of the full and free demand of the Socialist of to-day.

Henry Cabot Lodge, July 4th, 1879, said: "The step from democracy is to Socialism, and although Socialism is not an immediate danger in the United States, it here and there rears its ugly head and breathes its false spirit in our laws and party resolutions. It must be crushed out before it gathers strength."

The step is indeed from democracy to Socialism, or to more democracy; to the completion of political democracy with industrial and social democracy added.

Henry Cabot Lodge and his class will succeed in crushing out Socialism in this country as Bismarck did in Germany—by its increase to two millions strong. Later, however, the Junior Senator from Massachusetts has seen the magnitude of the labor movement. He said in October last, in Haverhill, at the joint debate between the five political parties of this Commonwealth, that "the real issue before the American people is equality of opportunity in the economic realm."

Other official Fourth of July orators have used ignorant and vicious language against Socialists and their doctrine, while none have faced the danger, to our beloved land, of organized capital in private hands. Here, as elsewhere, the demagogue persuades the half-conscious masses to remain their victims.

Our duty and opportunity on this dear day is plain: To remember the spirit of the honored fathers, who would have our city and our nation go from conclusion to higher conclusion by considering the feelings, manners and principles which led to this great national event, and the important and happy effects that shall forever continue to flow from it. This, then, our resolve that we, the Socialists and workingmen of Boston, representing the same spirit to-day which our forefathers of the Revolution expressed so grandly in their day, take up the work bequeathed us by them, and on each successive Fourth of July in Boston do what we may to revive on Yankee soil determination to free ourselves, our children and our children's children from the subjection to the remorseless greed of capitalists, the seductive rascality of politicians, and the cold reserve and refined cruelty of the so-called upper classes. Putting ourselves in line as the American wing of the international labor movement for the elevation of the people to industrial and social democracy, we proceed to the important task before us.

The conclusion of some great movement in success is fittingly remembered by those who take part in the struggle, and also by those who are directly benefited by the change wrought. So it is that we,

the descendants and the inheritors of this Republic, assemble to remember the fathers in honor; to appreciate anew the political power given us; to look with clearer sight at our responsibilities, and to consecrate our powers of hand, mind and heart to the defense and expansion of our rights and privileges as citizens of these States.

Our deep gratitude is freely paid to those who declared, and made good by brave deeds, the fact that "Government is instituted for the common good." We cherish as a rich inheritance the brave words of Patrick Henry, "As for me, give me liberty or give me death;" of Samuel Adams, "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute." We remember with rejoicing the impulse towards knowledge as opposed to the acceptance of authority given by Thomas Paine. We recall with a thrill of pride the high deeds of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and a host of the named and unnamed heroes who made up the dominant sentiment for political freedom from Great Britain and political equality for Americans. We would call to mind Bunker Hill, Lexington, Concord, Valley Forge and Yorktown, made sacred by high hope, stern endeavor and determined action. We would pause here in devout thanksgiving that we stand on common ground, hallowed soil; common to the uses of the people, typical of what all the world one day will be—as far off from the event as was the single-handed act of Crispus Attucks from the Declaration of Independence, the chain leading from the one to the other is not less sure than the presence given by this, our beloved "Common," of the dwelling together in equality of mankind.

Rightly to read the past is to correctly interpret the future. To press the science of biology up in to sociology is to reveal to man his great destiny; his possible conquest over physical forces; his freedom when he shall recognize his interdependence.

To appreciate political power the history of its achievement must be understood, and the knowledge of the science of sociology, educationally and socially.

From patriarchal government to tribal, up to petty kingdoms, on to the great nations of our own day, the emancipation of the tolling classes from political servitude has been steady, if slow; not indeed, that the growth has been uniform.

To-day Germany has the largest number of persons who are intellectually advanced in understanding the economic problems which confront us. France has, perhaps, front rank in the spirit of liberty, by which a social democracy could be maintained; England the most uniform development, industrially and politically; the United States the institutions that lend themselves most directly to the will of the people, and a high grade of industrial development in concentration of capital with central control.

This being true, the vantage ground of American citizens is very great; it is simply a question of intelligence, of consciousness. Once to realize the opportunities and responsibilities of political freedom is to push democracy on to fuller expression but this must be a social intelligence, a social consciousness that shall dominate, perforce, the selfish interests of the individuals opposing national progress.

No class ever yet gave over a profitable injustice without a struggle the contest may be long and silent, or it may be sharp and quick. Each successive victory for the people was partly gained by the one preceding it. So many important factors enter into the advancing step. Religion and education—using these words in their broadest significance—being the great division of power. The religious nature of man becomes conscious of the possibility of humanity from man to man. The ten commandments are given, and after thousands of years moral force enough is generated to project a political recognition of the brotherhood of man. The Gospel is still preached, and to-day we are become conscious that it is immoral to be rich, while one fellow-man is in want. This knowledge is a masterful leaven in elevating the nations to the coming Co-operative Commonwealth.

Education—knowing how to do things and insistence of expression—and the face of the earth is changed. Man, from digging roots with his hands, is using the electric plow; from tying a sun-dried skin about his loins, is clothing himself with the product of the magical loom; from dwelling in a cave to living in stately cities; from painfully threading his way through the forest to passing quickly and agreeably across the country, and from Continent to Continent; from guttural communications to the smooth flow of cultivated speech, and to the immeasurable flight of music; all this, and more, because he has more and more knowledge. Knowing the broad road of his advance we confidently predict and work for industrial co-operation.

Then, we say, Hail to American citi-

zenship! Let it project itself; let it be a lever to elevate competition above the bread and butter question; let it go up into the educational realm, the realm of ambition; eye, and higher still, mount as an eagle, up into the realm of aspiration, where no man, as our good citizen Emerson has said—where no man would control another, and will not be controlled.

Knowledge of a few facts are necessary

men, industrial slaves. What American citizenship is, what citizenship would be action follows thought.

The two great divisions of human activity, religion and education, in other words, evolution calls upon the people to unite in producing for use, and not for profit, those things which sustain civilization.

No better day to unite, in the consciousness that to uplift the race is to make



MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

to intelligent citizenship, that labor applied to natural resources alone creates wealth; that there is no cost but the labor cost; that it is the energy of brain and hand that brings into existence everything that is used by man; that no man of himself can bring one thread of wool into existence; that no man can create a single ounce of mineral, a single blade of grass; but that man may by his energy cultivate the soil, dig and fashion the mineral, spin and wear the wool. Man works, God alone creates.

Economic class-consciousness then, consists in the very simple knowledge; that if a man live upon rent, interest and profit he is a capitalist, and as such his interests, economically speaking, are directly opposed to those of the man who sells his labor power. Do not mistake the difference between labor power and the laborer.

Discouraging it is to look upon the dark and dismal features of this so-called civilized life, somewhat fair on the outside, but within reeking with all that is hostile to moral and spiritual life. If the higher classes were as susceptible to elevation as the lower classes they would perforce institute a better regime, because they themselves would not be able to bear the squallor of their own iniquities.

I know full well that growth takes place among that part of the population that is most agitated, and if the agitation of the industrial class is not sufficient to project the new era, then all the signs of the times will have passed by forever, and the phenomena of the past will go as nothing toward the understanding of the history of the future.

I ask you, what, as American citizens, will be your determination? Have you the necessary blood? Have you the necessary quality of independence that will say with your forefathers: "As for me, give me liberty or give me death?" Is it you who will answer to this great Declaration of Independence: "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute?"

I apprehend that enough enthusiasm can be generated on American soil to liberate the coming generation.

The three most important decisions recently made by the United States Supreme Court, one declaring the income tax unconstitutional, one relating to the right of suffrage as raised in South Carolina, and one dealing with the habeas corpus right which was brought forward in the case of Eugene V. Debs—strikes, indictments, imprisonments, and all the other paraphernalia that the rich use for class protection, help to swell this irresistible movement which seeks the conquest of the public powers, to be used to gain possession and control of the social factors of production.

Fellow-citizens, this is a day when true patriotism calls for deep thought; we see boundless natural resources—marvelous inventions to save labor—children of the masses clamoring for supply of wants,

old young women—palatial homes for the rich, no homes for the poor, political freedom's self free, than this, our national day of Independence.

Socialism is not a religion, but an opportunity of expressing religion, an opportunity of making good the fact of the brotherhood of man, the solidarity of the race.

We have no controversy with any system of religion. We would unite upon the only measures strong enough to reduce to every day practice the great religious sentiments that have been gathering force from the dawn of human life up to to-day. We would express democracy in religion, democracy in statecraft and democracy in production and distribution.

Industrial evolution has taken place up to that point where economy is no longer considered by the private ownership of the means of social production; divine economy, or, if you please, social economy, is thrusting us forward whether we will or no, towards co-operative ownership of the modern factors of industrial life.

Private capitalists are no longer the blind instruments serving the universal good, but the relentless fate that compels men to think. The class conscious Socialists with the new trades unionists, together with other more or less conscious workers, are now cutting a swath through this civilization which will make smoother the path to pure social democracy.

On each successive Fourth of July we shall not look to the achievement of the past only, but to the possible future, with high resolve, say: Up and on, my countrymen; up into the white light that science has given; up with the mental powers and demonstrate once for all that the American people have generated that amount of patriotic endeavor, of moral enthusiasm, of high spiritual consciousness that can project and sustain a co-operative commonwealth. Now the star is set high in the heavens that shall lead to a consummation that will be higher, fuller and deeper than the last.

The Stars and Stripes which tell of our independent political freedom—our union, not of States only, but of citizens, with its broad, bold, red and white bars giving the symbol of integrity and unity, the spotless white as the aspirations of man towards purity; common humanity is represented in the red, because of the life-blood that flows and interflows by the mingling of the races; that blue field always ready to welcome new stars, is typical of the time when the great civilized nations of the world shall mount up and flow together; above them all we will plant our own Socialist banner — — — we will plant it firmly there and cry: All hail! That which poets have sung from time immemorial, they who catch the highest watchword of the world, and throw it out to filter through the being of all mankind, is now at hand. United at last a federation of civilized nations—the universal Co-operative Commonwealth.

At the conclusion of the address three cheers were given to the orator, and three more for the Socialist Labor Party. And so passed into history the first Fourth of July celebration by the Socialists of Massachusetts.

Vote for the Socialist candidates!  
Vote Socialism in and Capitalism out!  
Vote for Morris E. Rutherford for Governor of Massachusetts.

### OMAHA IN CONFUSION.

A GENERAL PROCESS OF DISSOLUTION, WITH NEARLY A DOZEN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Comrade Bernine Gives Some Good Advice to the Socialists.

We succeeded on Friday evening in attaching our Omaha Section to the national body, and we have a sure enough Socialist Labor Party in Nebraska. Three of the "Pops" withdrew from the organization. Central Labor Union is trying to form an independent Labor party here. But we think that they will finally come to us. The president is a member of our section. Politics are all split up here. There are the Republicans and their factions, the Rosewaters, the A. P. A., the Democrats, Straight Democrats, Free Silver Democrats, Demo-Pops, the Pops who are continually quarreling among themselves, the Prohibitionists, who are weak, and the Socialist Labor, which has just been born, making about ten distinct political factions in this city. If the whole country is divided like that we may expect to hear something drop soon. In these peculiar times Socialists ought to bestir themselves everywhere, for according to all historical precedents things are not going to be quiet for long. And if this nation is going to be saved a strong party must point the way, and the only way it can be saved now can only be by aid through Socialism. Yours for "Socialism in our time."

THEO. BERNINE.

Omaha, Neb.

### PENNSYLVANIA IN LINE.

A Full Ticket of the Socialist Labor Party Nominated.

The nomination convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Philadelphia was held at the Labor Lyceum, June 30.

A special call to all Labor organizations had been issued by the Central Committee, to all Labor organizations who had adopted the programme of the declaration of principles of the S. L. P.

Twenty-four organizations, represented by sixty-four delegates, answered to the call.

Comrade L. Fish of the American Branch called the Convention to order. He stated that the proletarian had long enough been the tool of injustice and oppression, that all well-meaning citizens of this Republic should combine and cast their votes for principles rather than for men.

He said this was a class struggle, and there was only one party who took cognizance of this fact, and that was the conquering Socialist Labor Party.

The following Comrades were nominated:

For District Attorney, Comrade J. M. Barnes.

For Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 1, Comrade M. Benditt.

For Recorder of Deeds, Comrade Edward Kuppinger.

For Clerk of Court of Quarter Session, Comrade C. Cassidi.

For Coroner, Comrade Ph. Montis.

The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic throughout, and the Convention adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Socialist Labor Party and the candidates.

J. DE BRUYN,  
Secretary of Convention.

Socialism in Ireland is making splendid progress. Read the following item published in London "Justice": "I observe that the Trade Unionists of Ireland have been holding a Congress in Cork. Mr. James McCarron, Londonderry, moved: 'That in the opinion of this Congress the ultimate solution of the labor problem is to be found in the nationalization of land, also the means of production, distribution and exchange.' This motion received 25 votes against 57. Not much, you will say. True, but still it is a start. You 25 voters, I salute ye. Some of the arguments used against this motion were 'that this resolution meant that private property was a thing that could not exist; that it meant that Trade Unionism was played out; that Socialism was right enough if they had to deal with angels, but not with human nature.' Keep in mind that this was a purely Irish Trades Union Congress.

It is said in Spanish official circles that the cable report from Madrid that the Bank of Spain would make advances to the Government to the extent desired probably refers to raising the \$120,000,000 in gold provided in the recent budget to carry on operations in Cuba. One hundred and twenty million dollars for murder purposes! Civilization of the Nineteenth Century! And what is the final object of all this murderous work? It is business, business, and nothing but business. The Cuban working people have to pay the whole bill. The Spanish Government and the Spanish Capitalists want to make business out of poor Cuba. And American Capitalists assist Cuba, because they, also, want to make business out of it.



## GLASS OF FASHION.

### CURRENT NOTES OF THE STYLES FOR WOMEN.

A Promenade Costume—Dresses in White—A Model in Pique—General News and Gossip of Interest to Dames and Damsels.



HE ILLUSTRATION shown in the initial represents a promenade costume in butter-colored crepon and white which I saw at the salon in the Champs Elysees. The bodice, which was slightly full, opened in the front, turning back with two large white batiste revers, edged with Valenciennes lace and finished with two large white pearl buttons on either side. The chic little front or gilet was in accord with the white chiffon, upon which there were two half vests resting of moss green velvet, edged with tiny gold buttons, producing a most distinctive effect. The hat was in Panama straw, of the same tone as the dress, trimmed with a cluster of shaded mauve orchids and foliage, its back being turned up and finished with large bows of moss green ribbon. Hats are generally so covered with flowers that they might be called "flower gardens." Cornflowers have followed roses in favor. At a noted modiste's in the Rue de la Paix, I saw many pretty toques, which are still worn, although there are so many enormous hats to the fore. One was of gold tissue, chiffonnee, with a large algrette and small bunches of roses at each corner. Another was in straw in "mousse farini," the front slightly turned up in the form of a sabot, very simple but effective, owing to the bunch of green

when thread lace and linen lawn are limited coarsely the effect cannot fail of being unpleasing. Black and white will always be a lovely combination for summer wear, and never were light silks in closer run, alternate stripes of black and white more popular than now. Charming variations are made by combining skirts of the silk with



black chiffon bodices, trimmed with narrow runnings of white lace. One very stylish example had a bodice of black chiffon covered with rows of horizontally set white lace and the effect was at once unique and charming. A tiny and faint figure of color in white goods generally adds daintiness to it, a fact that seems to have impressed itself on manufacturers this season, for such fabrics are very abundant. They make up very prettily and are especially attractive when made to display some new feature of cut or accessory. A dress is shown herewith made from white batiste figured with pale blue. Its skirt may be lined with white satin, or lining and batiste can form two skirts, the former being a little shorter than the latter. The bodice has fitted lining and hooks in back, the batiste being draped in rich folds in front and forming a bow near the shoulders at the corners of the cut-out. The 1830 sleeves are tucked at the top and the garniture consists of pale blue satin ribbon. Though simply made of inexpensive stuffs, this dress is very attractive, being at once cool and stylish, the low neck and tightly fitted shoulders stamping it as of the newest.



ears of corn, raised high above the point of the sabot. A band of prune rose velvet surrounds the crown, terminating behind in a somewhat large paste buckle.—Paris Letter.

A Model in Pique. Russia linen is more in vogue than ever, partly because string color is accepted as the best taste in summer, outlandish and informal gowns. The rougher and coarser the linen the better. It is made in severe tailor fashion as to skirt, strapped seams being quite in harmony. The usual bodice is a blouse



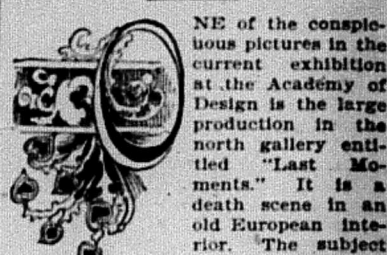
front, made very loose, with at least three box plaits forming baggily, the center one hanging deeply over the belt. Such dresses are always self-trimmed, though they may be lined with any brilliant silk. Tans, too, will have summer favor and light stuffs in these shades are made up very daintily. One model is shown in pique, its godet skirt banded with embroidery. The skirt may be left plain if desired and be equally correct. The bodice is made very full and is supplied with triple epaulets, each edged with embroidery.

Fashion Notes. A dainty little bonnet is of puffed chiffon over a passementerie edge. The crown is of passementerie and the trimming is of ostrich tips. Bead garniture of a rich and elaborate sort is becoming a rage. There is no handsomer trimming made, and it rarely stays out of favor for any length of time. The little close bonnet fitting the head and occupying but little more space than a headress is much liked. A handsome model is made of box-plaited velvet, with three full ostrich tips. Velvet sleeves and soft belts are worn with dresses of extremely thin material. A dress of embroidered chiffon over silk has enormous puffs of velvet for sleeves and a soft belt set on in corselet fashion. A stylish waist is made of taffeta in shepherd's plaid. The front is in bibuse fashion, with plaits from the very narrow yoke. A long point of lace is sewed down each of these plaits to the bust. There is a lace collar and a standing ruching of the taffeta. The sleeves are very large, with taffeta ruffles below the elbows.

## MOSLER, THE ARTIST.

### HE FLOURISHED DURING THE LATE CIVIL WAR.

The War Pictures in Harper's Weekly Were Among His Most Notable Work—Has Recently Finished a Painting Destined to Become Famous.



NE of the conspicuous pictures in the current exhibition at the Academy of Design is the large production in the north gallery entitled "Last Moments." It is a death scene in an old European interior. The subject renders it anything but cheerful, yet the signature affixed to the work must send the mind of many a visitor pleasantly back to the early sixties and our civil war. The artist, Henry Mosler, came into considerable prominence then. He was a lad in Cincinnati, the city of his birth. Major Anderson was there just after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and Mr. Mosler saw him throughout the festivities incident to his passage through the place. He made some sketches apropos of the occasion and sent them to the editor of Harper's Weekly. They were promptly accepted, and their author was commissioned out of hand to act as the special artist in the west for the periodical at that time foremost in the pictorial celebration of the war. Mr. Mosler started for Louisville and sketched episodes in the trouble thereabouts. Within a short time he met Sherman, who gave him a rather bluff reception; but he was soon at home in military life, and made friends with the commander, who at first seemed to doubt that so young a man could be anything but an obstruction at the front. He saw the battles of Mumfordsville, Perryville, Somerset, Shiloh, and Pittsburg Landing, besides many nameless minor actions in various parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. All through this period Mr. Mosler sent sketches and correspondence to Harper's Weekly, and old readers of the paper will remember the spirit and picturesqueness of his work. In 1863 he threw up his commission and went to New York en route for Europe, where he contemplated a long course of artistic study. His employers in the East were astonished when they saw him. They had expected an older man. But already Mr. Mosler had confirmed the faith which had been placed in his work, and not long after his arrival in Europe he showed even more conclusively that his talents were of a substantial character. He entered at once upon a career which has been un-



HENRY MOSLER, ARTIST. broken in its success, and has recently brought him back to America to settle with a consciousness of work well done and well rewarded. When Mr. Mosler departed for Europe the Dusseldorf school was in its glory, and he went straight to that center of German thoroughness and sentiment. He found much there that established him in his art, but it was not long before the influence of Paris began to move him, and he proceeded to the French capital. He entered the atelier of Hebert, the man whose refined and stately style was for some years the presiding example at the Villa Medici in Rome. Mr. Mosler profited by the thoughtful strain in his master. He fixed himself in the path to which he had gravitated from the beginning, a path in which nothing was ever thought worth doing unless it served a serious purpose. He came back to America with a profound distaste for chic, for fragmentary and aimless sketching. He brought an equally profound enthusiasm for well-pondered compositions. In 1871 he returned to Europe, but for some reason or other the Parisian air was not as attractive as before, and he became Pilot's pupil in Munich, settling in the Bavarian city for three years. At the end of that time his earlier feelings were revived and he went back to Paris. He has lived in that city, exhibiting at the Old Salon and winning honors there, until only the other day, when he came back to New York.

To recapitulate here Mr. Mosler's recumbent abroad would be a dry and useless task; but there is one honor which it is necessary to mention, for reference to it brings back the memory of his best work. This picture, "Le Retour," was first shown in the Salon in 79. The government espied it and purchased it for the Luxembourg. It was the first time an American artist had been so honored. The chances of admission to the anteroom of the French "Salon" were slight for a painter from his country. It was only of late years that the policy which has admitted Whistler, Sargent, Macdonalds, Alexander Harrison, and W.T. Dana had been in favor. When Mr. Mosler's picture was purchased it was in recognition of certain good qualities which at all times are rare. His art is not a brilliant one, but it is sound. It is based first of all in the most admirable of artistic data, that a picture should have not only the charm of color and personal character, but intelligible form, intelligible construction.

The average height of men in the United States is five feet ten and one-half inches; in France, five feet four inches; in Belgium, five feet six and one-fourth inches.

## A GIRL HONORED.

### Chosen to Position of Government Librarian.

Miss Adelaide Hasse, of Los Angeles, Cal., who has just been appointed chief of the department of government documents and files at Washington, is a Wisconsin girl, having graduated from a Milwaukee high school. Secretary Morton was attracted to her ability as a librarian by her method of indexing publications of the agricultural department while in the Los Angeles public library. As city librarian, Miss Hasse made repeated requests for publications of the department at Washington, and it was during this correspondence that Secretary Morton became acquainted with the system of filing in vogue at Los Angeles and its inventor. On account of some misunderstanding with Los Angeles library trustees both Miss Hasse and her assistant recently resigned her position there, which she had held for six years. A few days later she received a telegraphic offer of the



place at Washington. The documentary collection there is the largest of its kind in the world, containing upward of 600,000 volumes. Her appointment was made solely because of her merit and the marked ability she has shown in similar lines of work, of which she has always made a specialty. Her work resulted in giving the Los Angeles library one of the most complete collections in the country, and a scheme of classification of them, devised by her, won her a medal at the world's fair, and its adoption has been decided upon in the government bureau. Miss Hasse has done some commendable literary work on horticultural and kindred topics. She is also interested in athletic subjects, and is an enthusiastic cyclist. Her particular fad, however, in sports is fencing, in which she is an expert. Her father is Dr. Hasse, of the Soldiers' Home, Santa Monica, Cal.

The tonsure. The priests of the Catholic Church have three special ways of shaving the head. Those of the Latin Church shave the whole crown, leaving a fringe of hair that represents the crown of thorns worn by the Savior; and this is called St. Peter's tonsure. The priests of the Greek Church shave the whole head and only the tonsure of St. Paul. The other tonsure is called that of Simon Magnus. A semi-circle is shaven from ear to ear, above the forehead, but it does not reach to the back of the head, where the hair is allowed to grow. This last is the one usually adopted by the Irish missionaries.

Father Violet. When Napoleon left France for Elba, he said, "I will return with the violets," and the followers who awaited his return wore always on their breasts a violet, and in their gathering they always drank to the toast of "Corporal Violet." Prints are in existence that in two violets have the outlined profiles of Napoleon and Marie Louisa, and beneath these are the words "En printemps il reviendra." There was a popular song early in this century, called "Le Pere de la Violette," and le pere was Napoleon.

Bradley of Kentucky. This is the latest portrait of W. O. Bradley, who has been chosen by the



Republicans of Kentucky to lead the ticket in the gubernatorial campaign in that state.

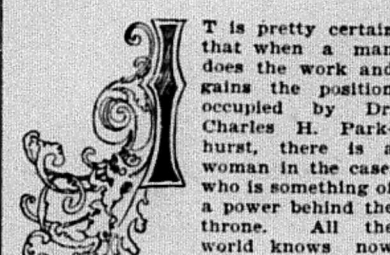
Order of the Garter. The widely circulated report that Queen Victoria proposed conferring the Order of the Garter on little Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, is found to be entirely without foundation. It would be an unprecedented act, as the Garter has never yet been bestowed upon a female foreign sovereign, and in no case would it be given to one under the age of 18. The Queen Regent of Holland and the Empress of Russia have both received the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert from the Queen.

An Honorable Record. The honor of being the oldest man in point of consecutive years in the employment of the city of Philadelphia is accredited to Uncle David Brown, messenger in the Health Bureau. Uncle David has just celebrated his fifty-eighth year of service in the health office, and gives promise of contributing his faithful labors to the city for many years to come.

## IS A TRUE REFORMER.

### MRS. CHARLES H. PARKHURST AN EARNEST WORKER.

To Her Husband Is Not Due All the Honor of Reforming New York—She Was the Inspiring Angel of the Great Work.



IT is pretty certain that when a man does the work and gains the position occupied by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, there is a woman in the case, who is something of a power behind the throne. All the world knows now that Dr. Parkhurst is a moral hero. The fact is universally recognized that he is a man with a thought, and that he possesses the courage of his convictions. His praises are sounded everywhere, but how many stop to think of the noble woman in his home, who has been herself, in a large measure, the inspiration of this great life? Nevertheless, it is a fact that Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst is a woman of such intellectual ability, moral and spiritual character, as well as personal address and magnetism, as to be placed justly on this pedestal. She believes in her husband. She believes in his work. She is in fullest sympathy with him in what he has done and is doing. In her quiet, refined, womanly way she renders assistance that can never be told and that will, consequently, never be known. But all people everywhere ought to be given to understand that when Dr. Parkhurst and his work are spoken of, com-



mended and praised, Mrs. Parkhurst ought to have a place in the mental concept. How carefully she guards her husband against intruders is known chiefly, if not only, by those who have sought and failed to obtain interviews with Dr. Parkhurst. She measures his strength with marvelous accuracy, and when the limit is nearly reached she understands it and no amount of persuasion can prevail upon her to give way and permit another ounce of weight to be placed upon his overburdened shoulders. As a counselor Mrs. Parkhurst is not only sympathetic but wise; with true womanly instinct she sees, as if by a divine inspiration, the right, and then, notwithstanding her native gentleness, she is ready to stand by the right as unflinchingly as is her world-famous husband. Mrs. Parkhurst is not an advocate of so-called woman's rights, and if all women could exert their influence as she is able to put forth hers, there would be no crying demand for the right of franchise on the part of woman. If she had any number of ballots she would not be able to exert by their use a title of the in-



MRS. CHARLES H. PARKHURST. fluence that goes out to affect public affairs from the quiet of her home. Her influence for good is simply incalculable. No wonder that in an atmosphere of such happy domesticity Dr. Parkhurst stands out boldly against the enfranchisement of women. It is because he has such a wife, who in her quiet way works such a mighty influence, doubtless, that he has been led to take this position. All honor to this noble woman for the part she has taken, for the influence she has exerted in public affairs, all unknown to the great outside world, and in some respects, unsympathetic world. There is no end to Mrs. Parkhurst's mission work, the demands upon her time being enormous. She is con-

nected with many working girls' homes, relief societies, and, in fact, all of the charitable enterprises of the church of which her husband is pastor, as well as a number of outside missions. Her friendly words of advice cheer and encourage many a forlorn and heartbroken girl, and those who are deserving receive help from her generous heart in a more substantial way. The hungry never leave her door unfed, or the naked unclothed.

Regarding Christian Endeavor societies, Mrs. Parkhurst expresses herself strongly against their necessity. "Evidently the Endeavorers do reach some people who could not be brought into religious fellowship in any other apparent way," she says, "but where a Young People's Christian Endeavor society is organized you may be pretty sure of finding a weak church preceding it. Each church member should be an earnest, vigorous worker in the cause of the saving of souls, and if he or she performs his or her duty conscientiously, there can be no reason for organizing. I always accept it as a sign of church weakness, and the organized Christian Endeavorers acts as a prop to keep it from falling." Mrs. Parkhurst was born in Chalemont, Mass.

Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who was the sixth child of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 12, 1812, and was educated at the Litchfield Academy. At the age of twelve she wrote compositions on profound themes, and at the age of fourteen taught a class in "Butler's Analogy." In 1832 she removed with her father's family to Cincinnati, where she was married in 1836 to Professor Calvin Ellis Stowe. Subsequently she made several visits to the south, and fugitive slaves were often sheltered in her house and assisted to escape to Canada. In 1849 she published



"The Mayflower, or Short Sketches of the Descendants of the Pilgrims," and in 1851, while living at Brunswick, Me., where her husband had a chair in Bowdoin College, she wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life Among the Lowly." It was published serially in the National Era, and in 1852 appeared in book form. Nearly 500,000 copies were sold in the United States alone within the five years following its publication. It has been translated into twenty languages and dramatized in various forms. Mrs. Stowe traveled extensively in Europe for several years, and has published a number of other books, among them "The Minister's Wooing," "Dred; a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp," "Old Town Folks," "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life," and "Lady Byron Vindicated." For some years she has resided in Hartford, Conn.

The Mollere Fountain. Not far from the National Library, where the little street Mollere runs into the Rue Richelieu, at this converging point, is the Fountain of Mollere, one of the handsomest in Paris. It is supposed that the founder of French comedy died in the house now numbered 34, Rue Richelieu, and so the monument was placed here, near it, at this commanding point. The monument was built by public subscription and bears the date of the birth and death of the celebrated actor, whom Louis XIV honored with his friendship. It was through the efforts of one Regnier, Societaire of the Comedie Francaise—when Mollere's plays delighted all Paris—that this subscription was started and the monumental fountain erected. There is a pedestal, above which is a bronze figure of Mollere, who appears as if in deep thought, while in his hand is a pen. On each side of the pedestal there is the figure of a woman, one representing High Comedy and the other Light Comedy, both of these the work of Proder, the sculptor who was born in Geneva, but who did all his best work in Paris. Four Corinthian columns support a pediment and cornice, and in the pediment is an emblematic figure that is holding out a crown to place upon Mollere's head.

To Study Mars. Mr. Percival Lowell, of Boston, who erected and equipped a fine temporary observatory in Arizona last year merely for the purpose of studying the planet Mars, announces that he will have a 24-inch telescope made by Clark for further research.

An old flame—the light of other days.



## THE SPINSTER ARMY.

### WOMEN WHO EVADE THE DARTS OF CUPID.

Found in Various Callings Including the Ministry, Art, Science and Literature—Range in Age from 25 to 75 Years—Who They Are.

(Special Correspondence.)

**I**F MARRY or not to marry—that is the question which perplexes every woman at some time in her career, and must be answered yea or nay. The ambitious plead that an unmarried woman is less hampered and trammelled than her married sister, and therefore a woman is better off without than with the life society of the tyrant man. It used to be the fashion and until very recently to style unmarried ladies past a certain age as old maids. Now they are woman bachelors, whether they be twenty-five or fifty-five. Certain it is, a glance over the list of feminine bachelors shows that many women have earned fame and fortune unfettered or unaided by husbands. Here are a few interesting examples, which tell their own story.

Miss Harriet G. Hosmer is the foremost woman sculptor in America. She



HELEN GLADSTONE.

is the daughter of a well-known physician, and was born in Massachusetts sixty years ago. For forty years she has been a resident of Rome, going there in 1853 with her father and her friend, Charlotte Cushman. Some of her celebrated works have been the "Beatrice Cenci," in the St. Louis Public Library, and the ideal figures, "Zenobia," "Puck," "Sleeping Faun," and the "Pompeian Sentinel." Miss Hosmer has carved out a future with her chisel, and she was paid for one piece of work \$25,000, the figure of Queen Isabella, for the World's Fair.

Rosa Bonheur is another of the old maids bound to poverty as the sparks are to fly upward, and who has gained a generous future by the cunning of her fingers in representing the animals she loves so well.

Miss Ada M. Field, a great traveler, who has written books and lectured, has devoted much of her time to ameliorating the condition of her sex. She has worked hard and earnestly for political equality, but finds her greatest rest and relaxation in the housewife's acts, particularly cooking and sewing.

Miss Grace Dodge is so young and good to look upon that it is difficult to distinguish her from one of her girls. She is wrapped up heart and soul in the cause of the working girl, and what she has accomplished for them no one will ever know. She lives with her mother in quiet, but elegant style, on Madison avenue, New York. Her life is a very busy one, for she fulfills many social obligations besides presiding over the working girls' clubs, and being their confidant and adviser.

Miss Anna Leary is the oldest of the socially prominent spinsters in New York society. Half of her enormous income goes in well-considered and deserving charities. She is building now a memorial chapel for her brother, Arthur Leary, who was about the most popular man in New York society. The chapel is for the use of the patients of Bellevue hospital. There is to be no fixed creed, but every denomination will be welcomed alike. Miss Leary lives in a picturesque old house way down on Fifth avenue with her surviving bachelor brother, Charles Leary.

Kate Field's name is well known over two continents as a brilliant, fearless writer and a bold, convincing lecturer.



MAMIE DICKENS.

Her great aim in life is to combat what she argues are the fallacies of prohibition, and her services are in constant demand all over the world.

Susan B. Anthony is as energetic in the crusade of woman suffrage as when in the early fifties she began to make her demand for equal rights for men and for women. She is well into the seventies, but her unusual mind seems to gather fresh vigor with every birthday. It is always a pleasure when this modest-looking little woman, with her smoothly parted hair and earnest winning face, rises to speak, for she always has something well worth the telling, and tells it right worthily.

Ada Rehan and Georgia Cayvan are the bachelor girls among the theatrical stars since Mary Anderson took upon

herself the responsibilities of home-making and housekeeping.

In literature the list of unmarried is a long one. Among the noted names are Nora Perry, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of the president, and at one time the first lady in the land; Ouida, Jean Ingelow, Rosa Nouchette Carey, Anna Dickinson, Grace Denio Litchfield, Edith Thomas and Susan Coolidge. Miss Katharine Draper, who is still handsome and healthy, though past eighty, had the honor to be photographed by her brother, Professor Draper, of the University of New York, in 1841. Miss Draper was then a young lady in society, and the fact that a "sun" picture had been made of her was widely discussed by the belles and beaux. The picture, which was the first of the kind ever taken, was sent to England to Sir William Herschel, from whose son it was procured for the World's Fair. Miss Draper remembers the process vividly, and enjoys telling all about it.

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett occasionally writes sketches of 6,000 or 7,000 words in a single day. This is of course exceptional, and her favorite way of writing is to work steadily during five or six weeks and then to stop for a like period of time.

Miss Frances E. Willard is one of our most interesting women bachelors. She is in London now, the guest of Lady Henry Somerset. Distressing news has lately come across the seas to the effect that after many years of freedom and emancipation Miss Willard may marry an Englishman. He is vaguely described as of rank, fortune, and heart and soul devoted to the principles for which Miss Willard has spent the best part of her life. The name of the suitor has not been mentioned, though some of Miss Willard's intimate friends have admitted that stranger things than this have happened.

The Rev. Phoebe Hannaford, a prominent member of the Sorosis, has the honor of being the first woman minister ordained in America. At the time of Dr. Hannaford's ordination only three women besides herself in the world had received orders. She is busily engaged in preparing a book of her early experiences.

Miss Mamie Dickens, the eldest daughter of the great novelist, makes her home at quaint old Dunton rectory in the town of Brentwood in Essex, England. The love of flowers, which, with her, amounts to a passion, is fully gratified in this beautiful country. Her real life work consists in ministering to the poor and sick and needy. She was born in Furnival's inn in March of 1838, when Charles Dickens was past 26 years old, and father and child grew up almost, as it were, together. It is not to be wondered at that she is like him in thought, taste, sentiment, and even look.

Miss Helen Gladstone, the daughter and companion of the "Grand Old Man," is a tall, stately woman of 43. The genius of her father seems to shine through her deep, earnest eyes. For a number of years she has been vice principal of the Newnham College for Women at Cambridge. Notwithstanding her work for, and her intense belief in the higher education of women, Miss Gladstone has a great dislike to the masculine girl. She believes that the great mission of woman is to be womanly and that college life has no influence in robbing women of their chief charm. This gifted daughter not



HARRIET HOSMER.

only coincides with her father's political views, but, like him, is a great believer in the virtues of hardy exercise. It is not on record that she ever felled a tree, but she is an indefatigable walker and climber and endeavors to have her college girls follow her example.

A successful bachelor maid is Lotta, who has wooed a goodly fortune from the fickle goddess. She is credited with having a snug \$2,000,000 to her credit, well invested in a hotel in Boston, next to the Park Avenue theater, which she also owns. In New York she has a swell apartment house, besides real estate all over the country. She and her mother, Mrs. Crabtree, make all the investments without the help of any men folk. Her father was an unsuccessful miner, and it was from a log cabin on Rabbit creek, California, that the actress made her debut.

#### A New Japanese Shade.

A French woman of fashion has invented a beautiful shade of electric lights. She got her inspiration from the falling of a sunbeam on a beaded Japanese screen, and, full of the idea, she summoned an electrician for experiments. The shades were drawn, the beaded Japanese cloth was thrown around the bulb of an incandescent lamp, and when the current was turned on the effect was exquisite. The light was split into a thousand shafts of colored radiance. An attachment was produced after the design of the Japanese cloth, and the new shade at once became the rage. An American electrician who has brought the design over here has improved on the original idea by using bulb covers in imitation of grapes, purple and yellow, and of flowers glistening with dewdrops.—New York Times.

#### "Kathleen Mavourneen."

"Kathleen Mavourneen" was written by Mrs. Crawford, an Irish lady, whose songs ninety years ago were in high repute. The music was by Crouch, an eccentric genius, who in his old age and poverty begged his way into a concert given by "Citizens that he might hear his own compositions flitly sung."

Eighteen cremation societies exist in the United States. During the past ten years there have been over three thousand cremations in this country.

## IS YOUNG AND TRIED.

### MRS. CARRIE CATT MAY SUCCEED SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Her Presidential Room Launched at New York—She is Supported by Elizabeth Cady Stanton—Leaders of Equal Suffrage.

(New York Correspondence.)

**M**RS. CARRIE CATT is to be the next president of the National American Woman's Suffrage association. She will succeed Susan B. Anthony, who has been president since 1892, and who was in turn the successor of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton when that lady retired after holding the position since the formation of the association twenty-five years before. Mrs. Catt lives in a beautiful country home on Bay Thirty-first street, Bensonhurst by the Sea. That is where she is to be found in the summer, but in the winter she is away a good part of the time lecturing on the cause to which she devotes her life—the emancipation of women from the thralldom of non-voting obscurity. She travels from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, and her name is known wherever woman suffrage is spoken of.

A pleasant-looking woman, with clear-cut features and light brown, wavy hair, is Mrs. Catt. She has eloquent blue eyes, that seem almost black in some of her changing moods, when she becomes interested in her subject, which she is sure to do when that subject is woman suffrage. "I do not know anything about being made president of the Woman's Suffrage association," she declared as the writer was ushered into her parlor. "I have not been officially told of it and I did not know that Miss Anthony intended to retire. It is rather peculiar that the news should become public before it reaches me."

The determination with which Mrs. Catt said this suggested that her force

falling full around her neck and shoulders and a white silk shawl, she was the incarnation of lovely old age, almost without anything old about her except her years and her wealth of silvery white hair arranged in rows of soft curls.

In answer to a suggestion that she had not given up all work yet Mrs. Stanton said in a surprised tone:

"What? Give up all work? I? No. Indeed; I write for the newspapers right along when I have anything to say, and I am busy on my 'Woman's Bible,' that I hope to finish before I die. What is the 'Woman's Bible'?"

Why, it is a commentary on the bible in the line of common sense. Women need more common sense, philosophy, and science in the training of their minds and less religious fanaticism. I am trying to analyze passages that need explanation and to render them clear to the women whom I expect will read my book. It involves much reading and study, and I am always employed in some way or other."

Talking further about her "Woman's Bible," Mrs. Stanton said:

"I want to open women's eyes if I can. Women are hampered by their religious views and blinded to many obvious truths because they are afraid of being irreverent. And yet, does it not seem absurd that the great God of all these worlds should give us this little book, this bible, with all its faults and inconsistencies, and call it His inspired work? It needs revision indeed. I believe in freedom of thought and of action for women as well as for men. Just look at those foolish women who tried to have the Columbian exposition at Chicago closed on Sunday. I worked for four years to have it open on Sunday, so that the many who could not go during the week should have an opportunity to see the great exposition."

"Women are such confounded fools! Then, again, look at the art galleries and museums here in New York that are tightly sealed up on Sundays. Why, they are trying to stop bicycle riding on Sundays, and it is a wonder they allow the parks to be open on that day. Well, you know how hot it was last Sunday. My daughter and I rode about Central park till 11 o'clock at night."

Rules for the admission of the infant regiments of the English army under 5 feet 6 inches in stature and a girl around the chest of not less than thirty-four inches with the arms raised above the head.

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and spring. We have just completed our spring work of canvassing and organizing there and we are much pleased with what we have accomplished. In the fall we shall go to the southwest and push woman's suffrage with all the energy and determination that we can muster."

Mrs. Catt is a young woman. She was born in Ripon, Wis., and was educated at the State Industrial College of Iowa, going from that institution into the study and practice of law. She has spent most of her time of late years between California and Washington, D. C., but her husband's business, that of civil engineer, requires him to be in New York, and she has practically settled down in her present home. She is a charming talker, in the parlor as well as on the platform, and her eloquence has done a great deal for the cause of women, in that she does not make enemies of the men, but rather enlists them on her side by her persuasive manner.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is today one of the most remarkable women in the world. She is in her eightieth year, but is as vigorous in mind and almost as much so in body as if she were 30. She was the pioneer in the woman's suffrage cause and is still working for it. She was the first president of the association and it was through her efforts that it was formed.

When Mrs. Stanton was seen in her pretty home in this city she was in a pleasant mood (but that she always is), and she entered into conversation with the writer willingly. She said she was very busy, but she did not show it in her manner. She was deliberate in her speech and there was a sparkle in her eye that reflected the good nature within. She is the kind of woman that would make nervous people forget their hurry and become almost as composed as herself. If she was ever afflicted with the nervous hurry that is characteristic of Americans, and particularly of New Yorkers, she has got entirely over it. In her white cotton summer wrapper, with a bertha of soft lace



SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

frage association," she declared as the writer was ushered into her parlor. "I have not been officially told of it and I did not know that Miss Anthony intended to retire. It is rather peculiar that the news should become public before it reaches me."

The determination with which Mrs. Catt said this suggested that her force

falling full around her neck and shoulders and a white silk shawl, she was the incarnation of lovely old age, almost without anything old about her except her years and her wealth of silvery white hair arranged in rows of soft curls.

In answer to a suggestion that she had not given up all work yet Mrs. Stanton said in a surprised tone:

"What? Give up all work? I? No. Indeed; I write for the newspapers right along when I have anything to say, and I am busy on my 'Woman's Bible,' that I hope to finish before I die. What is the 'Woman's Bible'?"

Why, it is a commentary on the bible in the line of common sense. Women need more common sense, philosophy, and science in the training of their minds and less religious fanaticism. I am trying to analyze passages that need explanation and to render them clear to the women whom I expect will read my book. It involves much reading and study, and I am always employed in some way or other."

Talking further about her "Woman's Bible," Mrs. Stanton said:

"I want to open women's eyes if I can. Women are hampered by their religious views and blinded to many obvious truths because they are afraid of being irreverent. And yet, does it not seem absurd that the great God of all these worlds should give us this little book, this bible, with all its faults and inconsistencies, and call it His inspired work? It needs revision indeed. I believe in freedom of thought and of action for women as well as for men. Just look at those foolish women who tried to have the Columbian exposition at Chicago closed on Sunday. I worked for four years to have it open on Sunday, so that the many who could not go during the week should have an opportunity to see the great exposition."

"Women are such confounded fools! Then, again, look at the art galleries and museums here in New York that are tightly sealed up on Sundays. Why, they are trying to stop bicycle riding on Sundays, and it is a wonder they allow the parks to be open on that day. Well, you know how hot it was last Sunday. My daughter and I rode about Central park till 11 o'clock at night."

Rules for the admission of the infant regiments of the English army under 5 feet 6 inches in stature and a girl around the chest of not less than thirty-four inches with the arms raised above the head.

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## ABOUT THE HARMONS

### ATTORNEY-GENERAL A HAPPY MAN DOMESTICALLY.

Mrs. Harmon Will Be an Acquisition to Capital Society—Their Three Daughters—To Live at a Hotel—Rise to Fame.

(Cincinnati Correspondence.)

**A**TORNEY General Harmon will live at the Arlington in Washington. President Cleveland's selection of such a dark horse as Judge Harmon a roused the curiosity and inquiry of the people of the country, apart from party consideration, to learn something about the new head of the department of justice. A life-long resident of this city, where he has won fame and fortune as a lawyer, and where he has, as a citizen, established a public-spirited reputation, Judge Harmon's career refutes the old adage that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." His life has been a useful and successful one, and in his profession no lawyer stands higher at the Hamilton county bar than he. He is the senior member of the law firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly. Formerly a law partner of ex-Governor Hoadly, that connection was broken up when Governor Hoadly went to New York, and the present partnership was formed, a son of

eration, to learn something about the new head of the department of justice. A life-long resident of this city, where he has won fame and fortune as a lawyer, and where he has, as a citizen, established a public-spirited reputation, Judge Harmon's career refutes the old adage that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." His life has been a useful and successful one, and in his profession no lawyer stands higher at the Hamilton county bar than he. He is the senior member of the law firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly. Formerly a law partner of ex-Governor Hoadly, that connection was broken up when Governor Hoadly went to New York, and the present partnership was formed, a son of



JUDSON HARMON, ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Govern



# OUR PRESS.



Up With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party!

## EDITORIAL.

### WHY YOU SHOULD JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

We do not beg anybody to join the Socialist Labor Party. We appeal to all men and women of intelligence to study the modern labor movement, to investigate the economic conditions of the millions of starving wealth-producers, to read the Socialist literature and form his own opinion as to whether the Socialists are right or wrong in their opposition to the present unjust and tyrannical capitalist system.

Any intelligent working man or woman who themselves feel the pains of poverty and misery must recognize the fact that there is something radically wrong in the fundamental economic conditions and social construction of the present system of production and distribution.

In a country where nature's resources, if properly united with the productive forces of human labor, would suffice to make a paradise for two hundred million people, what do we see to-day?

Immense accumulation of wealth, monstrous monopolization of nature's resources and of the products of labor on the one hand—overproduction of all the means that make life worth living.

Oh, America is the wealthiest country on earth! Look at the thousands of millions of dollars in the hands of an untitled aristocracy—the thousands of millions of dollars as the certificate of ownership of all the products robbed from the human working bees!

And on the other hand?

There we see the ever increasing army of starving men and women and children—a starving nation.

Our Trades and Labor Organizations have done much to ameliorate the conditions of hundreds of thousands of workers. But there is a limit to the power of the economic organization of labor. And the line where that limit of power begins is marked by the hungry stomachs of the wage slaves.

We claim to be as good Trade Unionists as the next one, but we cannot help making the assertion that Trades Unions, with all their agitation for shorter hours, cannot keep pace with the rapid development of labor-saving machinery, and the consequent growth of the number of unemployed. Here is where the power of Trade Union ends and the power of Socialism begins.

The Trade Union is a necessary step in the historical march of the working class towards economic freedom. The Trade Union is a means of protection, an organization of resistance against capitalist encroachments.

Every workman should know this. But every workman should also know that no man can be a good Trade Unionist without being a good Socialist. Not before he knows what Socialism means does he understand the fundamental basis of the Trades Union movement, its aims and objects.

Socialism can only be realized by political means. Consequently it requires a political party to undertake this work, and such a party must necessarily be a Socialist party—a Socialist Labor Party.

The reading and study of our platform alone should convince every man of common sense of the fact that the Socialist Labor Party is THE party that will save our Republic from ruin and destruction.

We welcome every honest man and woman in our ranks.

We appeal to all those who love their country, their home—if they have one—to all those who love their wives and children, to join the Socialist Labor Party.

The moment you study our principles and our movement you will become an enthusiastic Socialist as we are, and then your motto will be:

"Socialism in Our Time!"

### ECHO OF THE A. R. U. STRIKE.

Ye free citizens and striking wage slaves, please read this carefully:

Washington, D. C., July 9.—President Cleveland, in approving the new army regulations, has laid down important rules for the guidance of the army in dealing with mobs.

It is positively stated that it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army

as a posse comitatus or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress.

In case of sudden or unexpected invasion, or in case of attempted robbery or interruption of United States mails or other emergency, so momentous as to render it dangerous to await instructions, an officer of the army may take such action before the receipt of instructions, as circumstances may justify.

It will be seen that a great deal of power is given to the army by this paragraph, but the authorities have taken the precaution to state that the officer will be held responsible for the employment of his men, and this will have a deterrent effect upon hasty action.

The succeeding paragraph states that troops cannot act under the orders of any civil officer. "The commanding officers of troops so employed are directly responsible to their military superiors. Any unlawful act on their part would not be excusable on the ground of an order or request received by them from a marshal or any other civil officer."

"It is purely a tactical question in what manner troops shall use weapons with which they are armed—whether by fire or musketry and artillery or by the use of bayonet and saber, at or by both, and at what stage of the operations which or other mode of attack shall be employed. This tactical question will be decided by the immediate commander of the troops, according to the judgment of the situation."

Before the troops are ordered to fire into the mob the commanding officer is directed to give timely warning to the innocent who may be mingled with it.

One instruction in the regulations which will undoubtedly please Uncle Sam's soldiers and be gratefully read by the militia who have been called out against mobs, is that directing the detail of sharpshooters to shoot down such individual rioters as have fired upon or thrown missiles at troops.

It is stated that as a general rule the bayonet alone should be used against mixed crowds in the first stages of revolt. As soon as sufficient warning has been given the troops will be governed solely by tactical considerations. "THEY SHOULD MAKE THEIR BLOWS SO EFFECTIVE," THE REGULATIONS CONCLUDE, "AS TO PROMPTLY SUPPRESS ALL RESISTANCE TO LAWFUL AUTHORITY AND SHOULD STOP THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE THE MOMENT THE LAWLESS RESISTANCE HAS CEASED. PUNISHMENT BELONGS NOT TO TROOPS, BUT TO THE COURTS OF JUSTICE."

THESE REGULATIONS WILL GOVERN SUCH OF THE MILITIA OF THE COUNTRY AS MAY BE CALLED INTO THE FIELD BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES against a mob as well as the regular army, and it is expected that the several States will incorporate these riot regulations into their militia laws and regulations.

What is a mob? This question can only be answered by Pinkerton's militia officers and Federal troops officers who happen to command the "law abiding" Winchester and Gatling gun heroes.

Mark this well: The capitalists of this country won't allow you to have another Pullman strike. Before they permit you to go that far they will sacrifice the lives of thousands of the "mob."

Cleveland knows what he is talking about. He won't make any fun with the millions of Democratic and Republican wage slaves.

Wage workers of America! Let us prepare for another general strike. But this strike must be for Socialism on the day of election. A million Socialist votes in this country would explode the wind-bags of the old capitalist Gatling gun parties.

New life and new hope would enter the hearts of the American wage workers. Up with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party!

### A HINT FROM MERRIE ENGLAND.

#### Man Is the Product of His Economic and Social Surroundings.

Men are made what they are by two forces, heredity and environment. That is to say, by "breed" and the conditions of life. Take a new-born babe—a Shakespeare or a Stevenson—and put it down upon an uninhabited island and it will perish of hunger. Set a savage to suckle it, and it will grow up a savage. Your intellect and character are, at birth, what your forefathers made them. And the intellects and characters of your forefathers were what their forefathers and their own surroundings made them. After birth, you become just what your circumstances and the people around you, acting upon your peculiar character and intellect, make you. Born among sets and thieves and reared among them, you will almost certainly become a set and a thief. Born among thugs, you would have learned and grown to delight in murder. Whatever you are, you are what your forefathers, your circumstances, and your companions have made you. You did not make yourself; therefore, you have no right to yourself. Your were made by other men; therefore, to those other men you are indebted for all you are, and Socialism, with its awful justice, tells you that you must pay the debt.

We pity those working men and reformers who are still spending their time in agitating the gold or silver swindle. It requires very little common sense to grasp the fact that the money question is a purely capitalist question, i. e., a fight between two classes of capitalists. Just read the proceedings of the Democratic and Republican conventions. The same old swindle as free trade and high protective tariff!

## MASSACHUSETTS

### LABOR TICKET.

#### PROLETARIANS OF MASSACHUSETTS, UNITE UNDER THE BANNER OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY!

#### Up With the Banner of the Co-Operative Commonwealth!

**The Ticket.**  
For Governor—MORITZ E. RUTHER, of Holyoke.  
For Lieutenant Governor—PATRICK F. O'NEIL, of Roxbury.  
For Secretary of State—J. F. MALONEY, of Lynn.  
For Treasurer and Receiver General—CHARLES N. WENTWORTH, of Lynn.  
For Attorney General—SQUIRE E. PUTNEY, of Somerville.  
For Auditor—FREDERIC A. NAGLER, of Springfield.

#### Programme Of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, ADOPTED AT THE STATE CONVENTION, HELD IN BOSTON, MAY 26TH, 1895.

We, citizens of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, representing the Socialist Labor Party, do, for the fifth time in this Commonwealth, here near the landing place of the Pilgrims, who held all things in common, within sight of Bunker Hill, and beneath the shadow of Faneuil Hall, where young America shook her wings ere she took her departure to proclaim political liberty on this continent,—re-assert the principles that are to give industrial liberty to the working classes.

"Government is instituted for the common good," says the Constitution of Massachusetts, "for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of all the people; and not for the profit, honor or private interest of any one man or family, or class of men."

We have only to look around to see that Government, as it is, is maintained for the benefit of a class. Sixty-four per cent of the families of the country own but NINE PER CENT OF THE WEALTH, AND NINE SEVENTY-ONE PER CENT OF THE WEALTH.

In the chief city of our State, with a population of more than 500,000 souls, 129,000 pay a poll tax. Less than one-seventh of these (or 17,000) pay a tax on the one thousand million dollars' worth of property assessed in the city, wealth which the people created by labor and continually recreate by rent, interest and profit; wealth, therefore, to which its possessors have no moral right, and from which—as shown by the frequent attempts to pass laws exempting foreign investments in foreign corporations—they are anxious to evade any contribution to the expenses of the State.

There are indications on every hand that this small class, conscious of their mastery over the working people, with a retinue of lawyers to defend them in the possession of their stolen wealth, are preparing, in case courts and lawyers fail them, to resist by force any invasion of their power to mulct the people. If that class, which hopes to perpetuate its unjust power, could read history aright, it would know that its armories and bayonets will be turned against itself and that those who first draw the sword will perish by the sword.

The Socialist Labor Party comes to fulfill the promises of the revolution and establish those principles of liberty and democracy enunciated by the founders of this Commonwealth. Socialism enters the arena to wrest from privilege, monopoly and caste the power that is used to enslave the people.

The industrial system which has been developed during the past one hundred years is, we believe, approaching with rapid strides its culminating point. The Socialist Labor Party long ago indicted it for its many crimes, and it is now set to the bar to be tried, and will be condemned when the working classes realize the condition of servitude it imposes on them. It will fall and be condemned: (1) Because it cheats labor out of nine-tenths of the wealth produced by it. (2) It maintains a vast army of unemployed. (3) It forces children of tender years into the industrial treadmill. (4) It forces the old, who for long years have performed faithful service for society, into the poorhouse. (5) It separates families to a greater extent than the slave system ever did. (6) It maintains an idle and useless class, who perform none of the world's work—the rich parasites who eat bread by the sweat of other people's labor. (7) It develops a caste—beasts of prey who wax fat by preying upon the community—who are always in hot pursuit of the things produced by other people, and whose scent and ferocity is not excelled even by the tiger of the jungle; lords who are in perpetual conspiracy against the recognized rights of the people; men who corrupt the representatives of the people on the bench and in the legislative halls. (8) It fails utterly to supply the people with the opportunity of labor, and with those things that ought to be within the reach of all.

With such an industrial system there can be no truce or compromise; the issue is joined between freedom and slavery—between Socialism and Capitalism.

We labor for the socialization of industry, the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth—the establishment of peace on earth.

The conduct of the political Philistines in control of this Commonwealth is a menace to the State. Men who observe the outward forms of democracy are every year betraying the rights of the people by selling their enactments, invading municipal and other rights. "For the 'clean politics' demanded by them we have venal-

ity; for 'pure administration,' corruption; for 'no lobby,' a swarm of ex-officials and members of the party whose 'minds are ever open to the sunlight and morning,' with the voice and promise of the serpent twining through the corridors and committee rooms of the State House. For 'reform of old abuses,' a deaf ear is turned to those who ask for justice, and the old abuses are joined every year by new ones enacted into law. For 'leadership along loftier lines' we have lightweight politicians who represent selfish interests, or pettifogging lawyers in the pay of greedy corporations.

The conduct of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1886, on the soil of Virginia, in failing to insist that the civil rights of one of their number be respected by the Democratic oligarchy in Richmond, well illustrates the decadence of the party of Sumner and Andrew. The cowardice of Senator Darling and his committee is in strong contrast with the action of the delegates from New York City to the National Convention of the Knights of Labor, held in Richmond in 1886, who did what the members of the Massachusetts Legislature from the home of Phillips and Garrison, failed to do: Successfully insisted on the same treatment to the negro uv so on the same treatment to a negro brother delegate—Farrell of New York—that was accorded any white man within the gates of the city.

We look with alarm upon the edicts of the Federal and State Courts, whereby trial by jury is abolished, and men charged with violation of law are tried for contempt by a judge instead of by the Constitution and laws of the land.

We look upon the biennial resolve passed by the Republican party in this State as a blow at the rights of the ballot.

We demand a change in the jury laws of this Commonwealth that will give the wage workers a full representation on juries, and the establishment of the ancient prerogative of the jury to be judges of the law as well as the fact.

We condemn the present Democratic administration as a tool of the banks and moneyed interests of Europe and America. The conduct of the Republican and Democratic parties in placing in their platform planks in favor of proportional representation and the referendum, and afterwards defeating the proposition in the Legislature, ought to convince the working people that no reliance can be placed upon the promises of politicians.

We favor the reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the displacement of the same by labor-saving appliances.

The present ballot law in this State violates the Constitution in denying citizens the "right to be voted for" on the same terms with other citizens. It violates the principles of a secret ballot and compels thousands of citizens to sign nomination papers and expose their political preferences. It is a fraud—a profitable injustice maintained by the Republican party.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax, like the decision of the same court in 1856, in the attempt to bolster up slavery, in the Dred Scott decision, only sounds the death knell of the slave-driving classes of to-day, whom the decision seeks to protect from contributing a part of their plunder towards the Commonwealth.

### OUR CAUSE WILL SURELY WIN.

#### ALTHOUGH SMALL IN NUMBER, THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WILL REVOLUTIONIZE THE PUBLIC OPINION IN ALL CIVILIZED NATIONS

#### And Hasten the Establishment of the Co-Operative Commonwealth.

There are thoughtless people who use the argument against Socialism that the Socialist Labor Party is too small to amount to anything at present, or to realize its programme. This is a very weak argument and can easily be met. John Jacoby, one of the foremost philosophers of Germany, made this remarkable statement in one of his speeches many years ago:

"To the future historian the formation of the smallest labor society will be of greater importance than the battle of Sedowa."

#### The Battle of Sedowa.

was fought in 1866, between Prussia and Austria, and was the cause of a complete change, in the political constellations of Europe. It laid the foundation of the German Empire, which took place during the Franco-German war, and was also the cause of bringing on the war between France and Germany in 1870. Great as the changes caused by the battle of Sedowa have been, it was only a shifting of power between the rulers of European nations and did not affect material conditions of the masses of the people at all. The formation of a labor society is the placement of a new force in the great army of labor which is now forming, not only for the purpose of bringing about a new shifting of power between the privileged classes who lord it over the masses of the people of all nations, but the abolition of those passing classes themselves and the formation of a new world's power, a new nation composed of all mankind, the

#### Universal Co-Operative Commonwealth.

Therefore, John Jacoby was perfectly right when he said that the formation of the smallest labor society was of more importance than the battle of Sedowa.

Therefore, it is cause for great rejoicing for those who understand the workings of this great, world-wide labor movement whenever a new labor society is being organized. It is another stone in the magnificent temple of humanity that is now slowly but surely going up, and anyone who derides the slowness of the progress only acknowledges his ignorance upon the subject. It is nature's law, that anything which is to be of lasting duration grows slowly, while all mushroom growth is intended for a passing existence only. Labor will surely win and remain to enjoy the blessings of its victory.

M. RUTHER.

Holyoke, Mass.

## NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

### APPEAL OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TO ALL WORKERS AND CITIZENS OF THE STATE.

#### No Compromise With Any of the False Issue Reform Parties.

#### NEW YORK STATE TICKET OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

For Secretary of State, ERASMUS PELLENZ, of Onondaga.  
For State Comptroller, PATRICK MURPHY, of New York.  
For State Treasurer, WILLIAM F. STEER, of Albany.  
For State Engineer, MORRIS BERMAN, of Monroe.  
For Attorney General, JOHN H. MOORE, of Richmond.  
For Judge of the Court of Appeals, HENRY GRAY, of Winchester.

#### The Appeal.

We hereby reaffirm the principles and objects of International Socialism. Its irresistible advance throughout the civilized world portends at last the early downfall of the capitalist system. Under the banner the working classes of Continental Europe are steadily marching to the conquest of the public powers. Forty-six Socialists in the German Reichstag, fifty-one in the French House of Representatives, thirty in the Belgian Assembly, nine in the Danish Diet, seventeen in the Italian Legislature, are representing five million voters, sworn to achieve the emancipation of Labor. In England the trades unions have likewise accepted Socialism as the only possible solution of the economic problem; under the lead of Socialists they have already affected an entrance into Parliament, and are organizing to take possession of government.

Aware of these facts and of the rapid growth of Socialistic sentiment in the United States, the American plutocracy fondly hopes to beat back the tide of human progress with the clubs of its policemen, the bayonets of its militia, the injunction of its courts and the toomfoolery of its political parties.

Yet its stolen wealth and usurped authority hang by a thread. United on election day, the despoiled toilers can still to commit in the enforcement of its privileges, the money issue, the tariff issue, the reform issue, the income tax issue, and all such fraudulent issues testify to its masterly hypocrisy and superior cunning. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in again calling upon the wage working voters of the Empire State to rally under its banner, the Socialist Labor party urges them to ignore every so-called question of the day other than the class struggle; to consider the necessity of abolishing the wage system, and to treat as one reactionary mass the Republican, Democratic, Populist, Reform and Free Silver parties, the common object of which is to maintain the said system of wage slavery, regardless of their differences on all other questions.

We warn them, in particular, against taking sides in the following capitalistic disputes, whereby they have heretofore been kept divided in the political field, and at one blow recover their stolen property and resume their sovereignty. On political toomfoolery, far more even than on brute force and judicial rascality, does the plutocracy therefore rely for the perpetuation of its despotism. And while Homestead, Briceville, Coeur d'Alene, Buffalo, Chicago and Brooklyn testify to the monstrous crimes which the ruling class is at all times ready for the sole benefit of the strongest capitalistic faction, which in the end always dictates the policy of a capitalistic regime:

1. REFORM.—Which consists in substituting a Harrison for a Cleveland, and a Cleveland for a Harrison; a Levi P. Morton for a Roosevelt P. Flower; a William Strong for a Gilroy, or any set of beasts of prey for another set of beasts in the Augean stables of plutocratic government. While any administration, municipal, State or national is good enough for an office-holder and had enough for an office-seeker, every administration is worse than its predecessor for the working class under the capitalistic system. Likewise as to "good men." Any politician is of necessity the instrument of his party, and no man can be good in the service of a bad party.

2. MONEY.—On the retail market the present purchasing power of the wages of the worker is one quarter of his product. Whether the dollar be made of gold or silver or paper the money wages of labor will be calculated on the basis of one loaf of bread for every four loaves produced, with a constant tendency of the laborer's loaf to get smaller.

3. THE TARIFF.—Under protection, as under free trade, the worker enjoys neither security nor freedom, but is mercilessly traded upon by the capitalist class. His wages are primarily regulated by the competition among laborers, and must logically decrease with the increase of competition between labor-pushing machinery. In no country does the working class receive or require protection from the working class of other countries; but the working people everywhere need to protect each other against the capitalists of the whole world.

4. TAXATION.—As already stated, under the Capitalistic system, labor, which produces all, receive one-quarter of its product. Out of the remaining three-quarters the Capitalist class pays the taxes, and therefore, owns the Government. Any dispute between Capitalistic

factions as to the cost of their government, or as to the mode of apportioning taxes between them, is, therefore, of no interest whatever to the wage working class. Computed in money or in necessities, wages have been highest in this and all other countries in times of war, when the burden of taxation was greatest; not because money was depreciated or necessities cheaper, but because of the extraordinary demand created for labor by the needs of government, coupled with the destruction of human life on the battle field. Again, the failure of the income tax bill is simply an illustration of the above statement, that under the Capitalistic system the policy of government is solely determined by the interests of the most powerful Capitalistic faction. And furthermore

Resolved, That foremost among the criminals who, by their infamous deeds, have earned the hatred of all honest men, stand the corporation attorneys, who, as Judges, dispense class justice, violate human rights, assume tyrannical powers, and, in bold defiance of American institutions, have actually set up in this country a "government by injunction."

Whereas, the ruffianly conduct of our State militia at Brooklyn during the trolley strike has plainly shown that our so-called citizen soldiery is composed of plutocratic lackeys, and is officered by brutes entirely lost to all sentiment of humanity, with a special view to the enforcement of plutocratic class rule at any cost.

Resolved, That to the bullets of this barbaric militia, fired at random in the streets and at the houses of Brooklyn, every workman should reply next fall with a Socialist ballot, aimed at the heart of Capitalism.

### THE OHIO SOCIALISTS.

#### "Socialists of America, Unite," Is Still Our Motto.

On July 4 the Socialists of Ohio held two conventions, one in Dayton, the other in Columbus. As could be expected, both were slimly attended.

Here is the report of the proceedings of the Columbus Convention:

For Governor, W. WATKINS.

For Lieutenant Governor, W. E. ROUMROY.

Columbus, O., July 6.—The State Convention of this State met on the Fourth and nominated the above ticket, authorizing the State Committee to fill vacancies.

From Cleveland were Comrades G. Gustaves, K. Ibsen and P. C. Christensen.

From Massillon, Chas. Brueggeman.

From Dayton, Gustave Rempen and Rose Watkins.

From Cincinnati, J. Schuck and Wm. Straus.

From Gloucester, W. Frank.

The report from Hocking Valley showed that, owing to lack of work, the Section there could not be financially upheld. All other Sections remained on foot.

The party platform was adopted without additions, and Cleveland was chosen the seat of the State Committee.

A motion to call a National Convention of "all Socialist organizations" was rejected on the ground that next year's National Convention will consider the question.

#### II.

The Dayton convention was attended by the following delegates:

Cleveland—Four Sections, three delegates.

Toledo—One delegate for Section, and one delegate for State Committee.

Dayton—Two delegates.

Communications received from Sections Cincinnati, Jacksonville and Gloucester, in which said Sections declare that they will not take part in any State agitation as long as a union between the New York faction; the Cincinnati faction and the independent Sections has not been brought about. Secretary Neuber of the State Committee submitted his report. The question of uniting the Socialist Sections was discussed, and finally a motion was adopted calling upon the Socialist Sections of Ohio, irrespective of factions, to sever their affiliation with the respective National Executive Committees, in order to bring about a union among the Socialists of Ohio. If the Sections of New York factions should not agree with this proposition, a new State Committee would then be organized. The headquarters of the old State Committee remain in Toledo.

#### III. APPEAL.

#### To the Socialists of Cleveland, Ohio.

Comrade August Kette's (American) Section having become tired of the factional fighting going on between the New York and Baltimore factions of the Socialist Labor Party, has seen fit to withdraw from the New York faction of the party, and declare itself to be a Socialist Section whose members intend to vote at all elections, but at the same time is determined to be independent of both factions, and proposes to carry on the agitation of the Socialists in the way that seems to be likely to most rapidly advance the cause for which New Yorkers and Baltimoreans alike strive.

We call upon all who are interested in the labor movement to come to our meetings and participate in the debates. Our motto is "Socialism in our time."

We have secured Juengling's Hall, 704 Clark avenue (south side), where we will hold meetings every Wednesday evening, commencing July 17. Come and meet with us.

Yours fraternally,

THE COMMITTEE,  
August Kette American Section, Socialist Labor Party.

S. WEINGART, Organizer,  
WM. SHERBARTH, Sec.



# World of Labor

## COMPETITION'S SOLOQUY.

(Written for the Socialist Newspaper Union.)

King Competition sat in state within his palace grand,  
Contemplating signs of overthrow which came from every hand.  
With heavy heart he realized he was no longer prized,  
And in the greatness of his grief he thus soliloquized:

"For countless years I've been a king and lived the life sublime;  
"For countless years I've reigned supreme in almost every clime.  
"I've strewn the earth with grief and pain and poverty and fraud,  
"I've left my mark on all mankind wherever I have trod.

"For countless years I've cast a gloom o'er every field and town;  
"Beneath the wings of Church and State I've had a bed of down.  
"I've wrenched from some their daily bread and cast them off to die,  
"While others I've made rich and grand and given positions high.

"But, alas! alack! the time is near when I must henceforth go;  
"When I must bid adieu to friends who loved me well I know.  
"When I must leave my palace grand, my work, my pleasant days;  
"When I must fly before this plague—this Socialist craze.

"These blasted Socialists are my foes, they mean to cause my death,  
"Already they have made me weak, have almost stopped my breath;  
"They tell my subjects I'm a fraud and can be done without,  
"And that the fools will think it true I've not the slightest doubt.

"Oh, gods! Ye gods! 'Tis hard this fate—despised for evermore!  
"Sweet out like dirt that tarnishes the tidy housewife's floor!  
"Abandoned by my old-time friends and taunted with my fall!  
"By Socialism made the sport of mankind one and all!"

Drinks some "Old Ry."  
"Ah, well, good sirs, I've had my fling, so must not much complain,  
"For altho' I have had a long and busy reign,  
"And, only for you Socialists, I'd have made this old ball hum,  
"And given you lots to shout about for ages yet to come."

St. Louis, Mo. J. H. FAIRFIELD.

## International.

### TURIN, ITALY.

#### The Growth of the Progressive Labor Movement.

The more you oppress the people, the more you endeavor to prevent the new ideas of social reform, the more these new ideas will grow and revolutionize the minds of the people. Premier Crispien, the "ex-revolutionaire" of 1848, had decided to kill the Socialist labor movement, but failed. At the recent parliamentary elections the Socialists polled 70,585 votes. In 1892 the Socialists had but 25,229 votes! In Turin the Labor party had but a few hundred votes in 1892, while in 1895 the Socialists polled 2,400 votes! A poor teacher of a public school, the Socialist Italo Soldi, nearly defeated the millionaire banker Signor Levi.

### PALERMO, ITALY.

#### An Illustration of Proletarian Patriotism.

"La Lotta di Classe," the organ of the Italian Labor party, reports the following interesting item of the recent Socialist campaign:  
Barbato and de Felice, the two Socialists who had been sentenced to many years imprisonment, polled 14,000 resp. 8,000 votes in the various parts of Italy at the recent elections. In Palermo one of the Socialist candidates was Pasco Garibaldi. He was imprisoned for many years. His young wife agitated like a beaver. With her little children in her arms she went through the streets of Palermo on the day of election, distributing election circulars for her imprisoned husband. In Reggio Emilia Mrs. Soldi, the wife of the imprisoned Socialist candidate Soldi, marched through the streets with her little children. The children distributed circulars bearing the appeal: "Vote for Italo Soldi! Liberate our dear father!"

### LANGSCHEDE, GERMANY.

#### Chain Makers Forging Their Own Chains.

One of the most infernal systems of wage slavery exists among the chain-makers of this district. All the work is still done by hand, because hand-labor is so cheap that it does not pay the bosses to have chains made by machinery. The chainmakers of this district are working from 5 o'clock in the morning to 8 or 9 at night for about 40 to 50 cents a day. Indeed, in this case, machinery would be the only means to abolish the long hours of labor.

### BERLIN, GERMANY.

#### Growth of the German Typographical Union.

According to the last annual report the Typographical Union of Germany has increased its membership from 16,073 in 1892 to 17,776 in 1895. The union expended during the twelve months, the enormous sum of 2,322,444 marks, or over \$500,000.00. The sum of 101,562 marks, or \$25,000, was expended for unemployed members; 1,000 marks, or about \$25,000, for traveling members.

### BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA.

#### Demand Municipal Workshops for Shoemakers.

The Brisbane "Worker" reports: The boot manufacturers have refused to confer with their employees on matters in dispute. The municipal councils of South Brisbane and North Brisbane should, therefore, at once empower their officials to arrange for municipal boot factories in which the men employed would receive

a fair rate of wages. The public would then receive the best of boots—no brown-paper leather—at low rates, and there need be no sweating.

### MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

#### Colored Slavery in Queensland.

The following is reported by a Queensland paper: But still greater danger looms ahead. The South Australian Government has appointed a commission to inquire into the working of black labor in Queensland, with a view to its ultimate adoption in South Australia. It is, therefore, possible that in the near future South Australia will vie with Queensland in the importation of cheap servile labor. This can only accentuate the evil already in existence, and result in a large reserve of low-wage aliens, insidiously encroaching on the white labor market, and inevitably lowering the rate of wages and the standard of comfort of white Australia. The action of South Australia may be followed by other colonies. Indeed, once introduced servile labor into one colony, and there is no logical reason why it should not be introduced into all.

### SIDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

#### Australian Cities Crowded With Unemployed.

Capitalism governs the world! But wherever it governs we see the same central system of misery and starvation. The outlook in Australia is a gloomy one for those out of work. The Superintendent of the Government Labor Bureau estimates that there are from eight to ten thousand unemployed in and around Sydney at present, and that others are coming in from the country districts. In this connection it is well to remember that when it is midsummer here it is winter in the Antipodes. The Trade Union rate clause is catching on there. In a recent contract for the supply of boots, the Victorian Government required the contractor to pay such wages as would enable his men to earn about £2 a week.

### GLASGOW, ENGLAND.

#### A New Trick of the Capitalist Masters.

A correspondent writes to the Glasgow "Labor Leader":  
"I would strongly advise our friends in the North of England to watch the 'Industrial Union of Employers and Employed.' It is an association promoted by both employers and workmen, who want to do things amicably (don and lamb, so to speak), believing that private property in the instruments of production is likely to last for a lengthened period. In an address to Socialists by Mr. Edw. Grubb, M. A., we are informed that 'Capital and Labor are intended to work together like the upper and lower rows of teeth.' The simile is a bit carnivorous in these piping days of vegetarianism, but we can let that pass, the central idea being that both sides can learn much from the other by meeting round a table in friendly discussion, a cardinal doctrine being entire freedom from combination to both employers and employed. This is very good from the employers' point of view. To meet representative labor leaders on terms of amity and conciliation is to effectively disarm any stringency of attack by labor upon capitalistic industrialism, whilst the preaching of a certain academic form of evolution is a sure method of indefinitely prolonging the 'lengthened period' of 'private property in the instruments of production' contemplated by Mr. Edward Grubb, M. A."  
The main object of this move is to break the power of Organized Labor.

### BRISSELS, BELGIUM.

#### The European Republic Is Coming.

A European labor paper says: The Republic of Europe is coming. The National Assemblies will, before many years elapse, be in the habit of adjourning in order that their members may engage in important business at the International Parliaments. It is significant that in a House only ten short of its full membership, the Belgian Socialists have reduced the Government majority to thirty-seven on a motion for adjournment because some of their members were at the International Miners' Conference. The measure under consideration in the Belgian House was a Customs bill.

## National.

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### Sovereign's Protest Against Debs' Imprisonment.

To the Members of the Order of the Knights of Labor and All Friends of Humanity in the United States: The decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the action of Judge Woods in the recent contempt case against Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard and other officers of the American Railway Union has, in fact, placed the rights of corporations and the rights of property above the rights of human beings, and thus committed a travesty on justice and an outrage against free Government.  
It has established a precedent of arresting and thrusting American citizens into prison without evidence of crime or conviction by jury, which is an open violation of the Constitution of the United States. The decision is a long stride toward the annihilation of the right of free speech and the right of the common people to organize, counsel together, and act for their mutual welfare. In fact, under the precedent established in the contempt cases against the American Railway Union, it is possible to arrest and imprison, without charge or trial, any number of citizens who may, individually or collectively, quit the service of a private corporation. Already the process of arresting men in Pennsylvania for attending meetings of labor organizations has begun.

Free government has been perverted and the rights of the producing masses subordinated to the will of the privileged classes. Therefore I appeal to our Order everywhere in the United States to arrange public meetings to be held on Labor Day, Monday, September 2, for the purpose of condemning the action of the court and protesting against the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union. I would suggest that our Local and District Assemblies solicit the co-operation of all other labor organizations of recognized standing, and of reform organizations, and as far as possible make Labor Day one united protest against the usurpation and tyranny of the courts. We have now a monarchical government with the crown vested in the Federal Courts, and the sooner this fact is recognized and acted upon the better it is for the whole people.  
J. R. SOVEREIGN,  
General Master Workmen.

In our opinion, the Capitalists will not care an iota for the wage slaves' protest on Labor Day. Why, Brother Sovereign, don't you advise your friends to protest on election day, at the ballot box? There is the place to make ourselves heard.

### PHILADELPHIA, PA.

#### Over Three Thousand Weavers Strike.

Of course, the good times are coming! Not less than three thousand weavers, employed in the Ingraham carpet mills here, struck for an advance of 7½ per cent in wages. It is thought that double the number will be eventually affected. While on the one hand the capitalist press is doing all it can to prove that the good times are coming, on the other hand the "strike fever" is on the increase.

### PITTSBURG, PA.

#### There Are Still Men of Honor in Our Public Life.

Judge Slagle of this city made a rule in the Common Pleas Court, dissolving the preliminary injunction granted against the United Mine Workers upon petition of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. The petition asked that the court restrain certain officers and members of the United Mine Workers and the Independent Knights of Labor from assembling at or near the works of the plaintiff. The decision is a decided victory for the labor unions in the legal fight against them.

### HOMESTEAD, PA.

#### Don't Be Deceived by the Capitalist Hypocry.

"Like other iron manufacturers Philantropus Andrew Carnegie has raised the wages of his thousands of employees 10 per cent. Surely prosperity is returning." So says the Capitalist press. But the same press fails to mention the fact that Carnegie raised rents 10 per cent at the same time. This bunco scheme of raising wages you will hear much of now, but nobody should allow themselves to be fooled by it. Every time a capitalist raises wages you may rest assured it is for political effect and that behind the raise is a raise in rents or something else that enables the company to play even. Wages will never reach the same height as before the battle on the banks of the Monongahela River. The capitalists are afraid of strike troubles, they have raised the price of iron from 25 to 40 per cent—and it pays to raise wages a little!"

### BOISE, IDAHO.

#### Read This Plutocratic Ass. Press Telegram.

"Boise, Idaho, July 10.—To-morrow will be the anniversary of the great mining riots in Coeur d'Alene, and the day is to be observed by the lawless element. This fact has given the law and order element and the State authorities much uneasiness. Adjutant General Capwell is there with arms and ammunition, and has mustered in a force of more than 110 men. He wired Governor McConnell this evening as follows:  
"We are in good shape for to-morrow, thoroughly organized and plans for defense completed."  
At the request of the Governor, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has refused to run any special trains for the concentration of those participating in the celebration. The President of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Company wired the Governor to-day, requesting him to notify President Cleveland that Federal troops are liable to be needed."

The demonstration referred to in this telegram was held on July 11. It was a grand success. But the many thousands of people who gathered in Coeur d'Alene were more law-abiding than all the capitalists and their Governor.

### BOSTON, MASS.

#### The Influence of Labor-Saving Machinery.

Improved machinery is displacing labor. In the leather and paper industries alone 55 per cent of labor has been displaced by machinery. Thousands of printers are being turned out of printing offices by typesetting machines. By the aid of machinery male labor is being displaced by female labor, and woman's labor in turn is being displaced by child labor. In thousands of instances parents and families are wholly, or to some extent, dependent upon the children for support. Instead of adjusting our civilization or social conditions to the new order of things, and keeping pace with the constantly broadening field of invention by reducing the hours of labor and having less labor, machinery is made to do the work while men are being turned out to starve. When we stop to consider that one-half of the people of the country are not consuming one-half of what they ought to consume, and one-third of the people scarcely eking out an existence, is it any wonder millions are idle? It is

not because of scarcity of food or clothing that so many millions go hungry and in rags, but because the means of distribution of products are so monopolized by a few that they are beyond the reach of millions of consumers. How often the silly assertion is made, 'Any man can get work who wants to work,' by superficial-minded people, who never stop to consider conditions that are constantly enlarging the army of the unemployed. Only a few months ago a contractor called for men to do some work on a street crossing in Chicago, and while he only wanted about 60 men, more than 5,000 men were on hand at the place appointed, and these conditions grow worse from day to day.

### UTICA, N. Y.

#### An Appeal for the Suffering Weavers.

About eight weeks ago a strike was inaugurated in this city by the employees of the Globe Woolen Mills, all of whom are members of the Local Union of Textile Workers, against a condition of affairs such as it is seldom any body of wage-earners are asked to submit to. There employees have been reduced, from time to time, in their weekly wages, to a sum aggregating 55 cents and 75 cents per day. They have many other grievances as to a system of robbery being practiced against them by means of which their earnings are still lowered by an unjust speculation of fines before they can eventually claim any part of the same. There are now over 300 spinners, weavers and finishers involved, and they are bound to win if they can obtain financial aid to help them subsist and preserve intact the solid front that now exists. At a meeting of the Utica Trades Assembly a committee was appointed to take in charge the soliciting of funds from sister organizations to help these most deserving and unfortunate brothers and sisters. Trusting this call for aid will be cheerfully met, and hoping to hear soon regarding the same, we are, thanking you for past donations, most respectfully,  
UTTICA TRADES ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE.

Send all communications or contributions to the secretary, E. B. Horton, 255 Bleeker street, Utica, N. Y.

### PITTSBURG, KAN.

#### What Fools These Mortals Be.

There is great suffering among the Kansas coal mines. Indeed, the misery in the mining region has become permanent. A reformer illustrates the conditions as follows:  
The Government, i. e., the people, once owned some land in Kansas. The people sold it to individuals who found deposits of coal which nature placed there. These individuals sold or leased the land to corporations who have been hiring the people to dig the coal for them and taking the profits because they owned the land. The people who dug the coal for the companies to make profits on, are now starving on what they have made for the corporations and did not get. If the Government, (the people), still owned the land and operated the mines for the public good, would the present distress prevail? Don't you ever think what fools you have been to allow things to come to such a condition?

### CLEVELAND, O.

#### From the Sweat Shops to a Plutocratic Platform.

The Cleveland "Citizen" says:  
"Bro. Samuel Gompers, ex-President of the A. F. of L., was in the city during the week in the interest of the Garment Workers, and has been putting in some time investigating local 'sweat' shops. Bro. Gompers arrived from Oberlin, O., where he delivered an address before the Sociological Congress, and had a friendly bout with our old side partner, Tommy Morgan, the irrepressible Chicago Socialist, who always strikes straight from the shoulder for the Co-Operative Commonwealth. The Federation's ex-President speaks enthusiastically of the organization boom that is on all over the country, and declares that about all union men who dropped their memberships during the depression have again joined, along with many others who have never been affiliated with unions, while new organizations by the score are coming into existence."  
But it was a bad spirit that led Mr. Gompers from the Ohio sweat shops to Chicago Schutzenpark, where he spoke side by side with the plutocrats McKinley and Stevenson. A Chicago paper says that Gompers spoke before empty chairs, while everybody wanted to hear McKinley. Well, it serves Mr. Gompers right. Let the plutocrats alone!"

### CINCINNATI, O.

#### Victory of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Organized Labor gained a decided victory before Judge Wright. A cigarist, who employs non-union men, was enjoined from using the official label. This is the first decision under the law. The arguments presented for the unions and for Mr. Landler were of a most interesting character. The discussion turned upon the following notice, carried in the label: "This certifies that these cigars have been made by a first-class workman, a member of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to inferior, rat-shop, coolie, prison or filthy tenement house workmanship. Therefore, we recommend these cigars to all to smoke throughout the world."  
A decision from the Pennsylvania Supreme Court holding that such an official statement was detrimental to public policy, and was a serious reflection upon all workmen not members of unions was read.  
The Court found that where that tribunal so held, it did not have a law similar to the one upon which to-day's de-

cision was predicated. Further search finds that the Illinois Supreme Court has enjoined the use of such a label by non-union men.

### CHICAGO, ILL.

#### How Gracious These Capitalists Are!

Judge Woods reinstated his former order making concurrent the sentences of Eugene V. Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union, and as a result Debs will serve but six months in jail and his associates but three months. The men were convicted on two charges, and in each Debs received a six months' jail sentence, and the other defendants were given three months each, the sentences being made concurrent. In order to take the case to the Supreme Court Debs' attorneys had the sentences separated, and when the appeal was refused it left the prisoners under the double sentence, with the prospect of a year in jail for Debs and six months for each of the other Railway Union officers. The defendants' attorneys then petitioned for reinstatement of the former order, the petition being granted by Judge Woods.

#### The Pomeroy Roodle Demonstration on July 4th Brings \$5,000.

The Illinois "Trades Unionist," heretofore observing a strict neutrality between the contending factions in the Chicago labor movement, now comes forward and charges that the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio contributed the sum of \$5,000 to the "skate" picnic, which, of course, was well taken care of by the gang running the fake celebration. It is also charged that Sharpshooters' Park, in which the picnic occurred, was under a boycott, which has never been lifted, and that, although the disreputable Pomeroy formerly posed as a union waiter, the Walters' Union "was totally ignored and scabs were employed," who had been previously bled for "assessments." The "Unionist," in a scathing editorial, under the caption of "The Rape of Organized Labor," says:  
"The most careful scrutiny of American history from the date of the Declaration of Independence down to the present hour will not reveal a more stupendous fraud than that perpetrated July 4, 1895, at Sharpshooters' Park, Chicago, in the name of organized labor."

"Politicians in high places lent the prestige of their official positions to an exposition of chicanery and false pretense. Repudiated labor leaders found a market for a mythical following in the stupidity and greed of short-sighted aspirants for the highest honor in the Nation's gift—an honor whose remoteness they have not lessened by participating in the desecration of a National holiday."

"The men who originated the so-called labor celebration represent the worst and most degraded elements in this community. They never work. Their unions are myths. Their stock in trade is a combination of greed, unscrupulousness and criminal cunning. They are banded together in a 'communism of pelf' to prey on the labor movement. Like the buccaneers who sailed the Spanish main in pursuit of their calling of robbery, murder and pillage, these modern pirates, with an eye single to pecuniary results, barter away the good name of trades unionism on every possible occasion, scheming in season and out of season for means to utilize the labor organizations to serve their selfish ends."

### SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

#### The Great Coal Miners' Strike in Illinois.

Advance sheets of the forthcoming coal report for the year 1894, issued by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, are out. This section deals with the investigations by the bureau of the great coal miners' strike of last year. The returns embrace statistics of employees of coal companies working at 26 mines and operated or managed by 26 companies or owners. The recapitulations of these tables show that 25,27 men participating lost an average of 72 days. Taking into consideration the condition of the commercial business of the country and other reasons for anticipating probable loss of time if the men had not gone out, the secretary estimates the actual net loss of time to the men at an average of 32.6 days, and he assumes that \$2 represents fairly the average daily wages the men were receiving. His conclusion is that the aggregate net loss of wages to the strikers was \$1,693,910, which is an average of \$67.29 to each man. Other tables present detailed statistics which show that only 12.6 per cent of the strikers were enabled to resume work at an advance of wages or under changed conditions of employment which could be presumed to be to their advantage. The report shows that 13,423 resumed work upon the same terms that they worked under previous to the strike, and 8,608 submitted to reduced wages as the condition to re-employment, making 57.4 per cent whose condition was not benefited by striking.

### SPRING VALLEY, ILL.

#### An Interesting Fourth of July Dispatch.

The following special telegram was published by the Boston "Herald" on July 4th, 1895:  
Spring Valley, Ill., July 3, 1895.—Three hundred coal miners have caused great excitement here by offering to go into voluntary slavery, if guaranteed, for themselves and families, comfortable houses, plenty of fuel, food and serviceable clothing. They represent the best element among the miners, and are willing to thus serve without a cent of wages. They will sign an ironclad contract. They say that it will prove that the present trouble, which threatens a strike, is not of their seeking. During the last three years they say they have often suffered for the necessities of life, and that rather than see their families suffer any more they will become serfs.

### NEW YORK, N. Y.

#### Exploiting Girls and Children for \$2 a Week.

One hundred members of the Rolled and Pated Cigarette Makers' Union, L. A. 411, D. A. 49, K. of L., are the fifth week on strike at the shop of the Commercial Union Cigar and Cigarette Company, because the same has broken its agreement with the Union. The company went out of business, but has started a non-union shop in Hoboken, and employs girls and children at \$2 and \$3 a week. The real incorporators of the company are Davidson Bros., tobacco dealers, of 143 Water street. The strikers are hopeful of winning the strike because the company cannot fill the orders with the work of its few scabs, of whose work a half part is fit to be thrown out, and the other half hasn't even that value. We warn our fellow-workers of this trade not to listen to the bluffs of the known scab agent, Bernard Berger, of 118 Lewis street, and also of the scab and scab agent, Clara Holzman, of 21 East Houston street. The order of the K. of L. will boycott all the cigarettes and tobacco of the aforesaid firm if the same will not live up to the agreement.

### PEKIN, ILL.

#### Governor Altgeld Should Liberate an Innocent Man.

W. J. Howard of the Federation of Labor, who has been actively working in this vicinity to secure a pardon for John L. Geher and three other miners convicted of riot at Little's coal mine. He endeavored to secure the co-operation of the Board of Supervisors of Tazewell County, but that board to-day passed resolutions protesting against the efforts being made to get the rioters pardoned. It is now thought no further attempt will be made in behalf of the imprisoned men. Governor Altgeld should at once interfere in this case and liberate an innocent man. Mr. Geher is the victim of a capitalist conspiracy.

### TERRE HAUTE, IND.

#### Agitators Must Be Put on the Black-List.

The Indiana miners notified the operators that they would object to the clause in the wage scale agreement which provides that an operator may discharge and hire whom he pleases. There is no serious difficulty in the way of agreeing on a wage scale, but the miners' organization has taken up the grievance of the men in the Clinton district, and the issue is raised as to the right of an employer to discharge men because of their activity as labor leaders. In this instance men were refused work after a wage scale had been agreed upon because, it is alleged, they are agitators. The men say they were discharged, or rather refused work, because they signed the petition to Gov. Matthews to have the mining laws enforced. The operators served notice that under no circumstances would they agree to the demand of the men that operators should restore objectionable men to their places. The Miners' Convention discussed the proposition from the operators for 51c for mining and \$1.53 for day labor.

### ROCKPORT, IND.

#### Read This Capitalist Sensational Telegram.

The Capitalist Associated Press and the United Press sent out the following report:  
"Rockport, Ind., July 5.—The failure of the contractors of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Rockport Railroad to pay the 150 Italian laborers the money due them according to promise has caused them to become violent, and the town is practically in their hands. They are infuriated and crazed with liquor, and have placed combustibles on the bridge leading to the town and in several public places, and threaten to burn the town. The women and children are terror-stricken. All the business houses and public places are closed, and the men and boys have to a man been sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs, and under Sheriff Marshall they are guarding the bridges and other places threatened with destruction. A bloody battle is imminent, and is only kept back by the pleadings of the Roman Catholic priests."  
The fact is that the men were as sober as any citizens of Rockport could be. It is not true that they were drunk. Why, they had not a single cent to buy liquor with, because they had not received their wages. There was no danger of a "bloody battle."

### A. F. OF L. PROGRAMME.

1. Compulsory education.
2. A legal eight-hour work day.
3. Sanitary inspection of work shop, mine and home.
4. Liability of employers for injury to health, body and life.
5. The abolition of the contract system in all public work.
6. The abolition of the sweating system.
7. Under proper economic conditions, the ownership and operation of railways and telegraphs, and the municipal ownership and operation of street railways, gas and electric light, telephone lines and similar monopolies.
8. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be subject to speculative traffic. Occupancy and use should be the only title to possession of land. Taxes upon land should be levied upon its full value for use, exclusive of improvement, and should be sufficient to take for the community all unearned increment.
9. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
10. The collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution.



## SCIENCE UP TO DATE.

### NOTES OF PROGRESS FROM MANY LANDS.

**The Nautical Bicycle—A Wonderful Clock—An Electric Mail Car—Two-Story Cars—Carriage Without Horses—Electrical Cooking.**



ON RAMON BARRERA, of Madrid, is the latest amateur to try his hand at inventing a nautical bicycle. He has perfected a machine for use upon lakes and rivers, with which he has been enabled to make about six miles per hour. This machine is composed of two cases of steel, which serve as floats, and are connected by cross-bars. Near the stern, in the space between the two cases, is a paddle wheel, operated by pedals something like a bicycle. The machine weighs about one hundred pounds. It is steered by a small rudder at the stern and has been tried successfully by its inventor, passing over the water quickly and easily.

#### One More Invaluable.

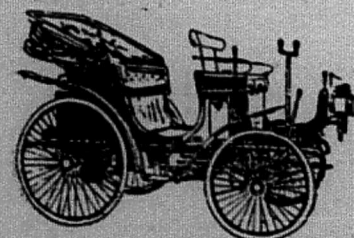
Science is an exacting taskmaster, and he who serves must be ever ready to give up time, talents, hope, ambition, even life itself at the beck and call of the tyrant. The search for the North Pole has cost many lives and more treasure, and yet there is no lack of enthusiasts who are ready to take up the work where the last victim had laid it down. The latest idea is to explore this region by means of a balloon, which seems quite the most visionary and hopeless of all of the many fruitless efforts that have been made in that direction. The effect of intense cold on the gas in the balloon, the possibility of getting out of trouble in case of accident, and the certainty that no rescuing hand could reach the party as no one would know where to find them, should all be considered. It may be among the possibilities of science to store gas under pressure and at such a low temperature that an amount could be provided sufficient to bridge over almost any emergency that might arise; but in tasks of this kind there is so much to be looked out for and guarded against that only a temperament of the most elastic and daring description would think of going into it. The history of explorations is punctuated with horrors and tragedies and fringed with the bones of martyrs to science. This, however, is no bar to future investigations, and there is not the slightest difficulty in filling up the ranks when the order comes to go forward.

#### A Purifying Article.

The following communication from M. Girard of Paris, on the most efficacious way to purify water, will be interesting to every person who would like to indulge in what is at times a most dangerous beverage. According to this account, a most efficient sterilizing process has been discovered. "The water is first treated with permanganate of calcium, and then filtered through peroxide of manganese. It appears that the calcium permanganate—a salt easily manufactured—is, in the presence of organic matter and micro-organisms, decomposed into oxygen, manganese oxide and lime, and the organic matter and the bacteria are thus destroyed. But in order to further increase this oxidizing power and at the same time destroy the excess of calcium permanganate added to the water, this latter is filtered through a layer of manganese peroxide. The filtered water is perfectly limpid, and is entirely free from pathogenic and other micro-organisms and from organic matter. The simplicity of the process tells greatly in its favor."

#### Carriages Without Horses.

How far is it necessary, economical, or convenient to continue in our great towns the use of horse-power for street traffic? Here is a question which must be faced sooner or later, and the sooner the better. The only wonder is that most people seem quite content to go on with a method of propulsion for carriages, carts, omnibuses, etc., which to any scientifically minded person is simply barbarous! That may sound rather strong, but it would be quite easy to show that the use of the horse for such



purposes is very expensive, inconvenient, unsanitary, noisy; that it blocks up our streets unnecessarily, and causes the pavements to wear away much faster than they need, and, last, but not least, that it is cruel. It is humiliating to think that in a matter of this sort we, who invented the steam engine and the railway, instead of once more taking the lead, are being left far behind by France, says a writer in the London Westminster Budget. Last year that enterprising paper, Le Petit Journal, in order to find out what was the best of the various self-moving road vehicles, held a competition. Roughly speaking, about fifty vehicles of the 192 entered took part in the trials. Various routes were taken from Paris to places about thirty miles distant, and the whole thing was carefully planned out, the greatest interest being shown in the affair by the public. One firm entered six separate vehicles—this is Messrs. Les Fils de Peugeot Freres, of Valentigney (Doubs), who have also a depot at 22 Avenue de la Grand Armée, in Paris. All their vehicles are fitted with the Daimler-Gazoline motor, recently introduced into England, and now being fitted into several launches in course of construction on the Thames. They are capable of propelling carriages at a speed of from about nine to eleven miles an hour on a good level road, and about two or three miles on inclines of one in twelve to one in ten. The wheels are of the cycle type, with pneumatic tires, and the controlling lev-

## OUR WIT AND HUMOR.

### CURRENT PRODUCTIONS OF FUNNY WRITERS.

**"He Kneelt Before Her in the Most Courteously Fashion"—Not Invited to the Funeral—Way of the Vagrant—Sharp Penell Points.**



HE KNELT before her in most courteously fashion. As maids romantic think a lover should; the crowded thoroughfare lay just before them, But here the shadows of the quiet wood. Down at her feet he bowed, while she in silence waited, with covert glances cast about; No one was near to catch their words or glances— It was a timely moment, beyond doubt.

He knelt before her, but the lover's wooing Had been done a year or so ago; He was her husband, and 'twas at her bidding His knee was bent, his head was drooping low.

He rose and mopped his flushed and weary features, And muttered as they wandered from the spot, "That's the fifth time you've got me at this business— Next time I'll tie that shoestring in a knot!"

#### How He Won.

"False one!" he hissed. The beautiful blue eyes gazed steadily into his. "Meaning me?" asked the owner of the azure orbs. "You bet. Last Christmas the candy I bought for you came to \$7.43. Valentine's day I sent you \$13 worth of hot-house roses. In March I blew in \$11 for theater tickets. And now comes along that odious Smithers and takes you to the music festival, sets up the ice cream, pays for a carriage and corsage bouquet, at less than half the money and time I expended on you, and you give me the cold, cold shake." The azure eyes twinkled. "Well, you see," she said, "Mr. Smithers bunched his hits."

#### His Idea of Grace.

A young Chicago drummer was taking a vacation with his uncle in the country and was suddenly called upon to ask the blessing, and not being accustomed to it, he promptly tackled the difficulty in the following style: "We acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date. Allow us to express our gratitude for this expression of good will. Trusting that our house may merit your confidence and that you may have many good orders from you this fall, we are, yours truly, amen." The old man will say grace hereafter.

#### At the Court of the Sultan.

"Sirrah," remarked the sultan, "my first wife and I are one." The court mathematician bowed low in affirmation. "Well," proceeded his majesty, "how about me and my second wife?" "You are another," promptly rejoined the man of science. Whereat divers high functionaries made shift to leave the apartment, not deeming it good politics to give their puissant sovereign the ha-ha to his face.

#### A Little Gossip.



First Gossip—So you was niver axed to the funeral? Second Gossip—Nivver as much as inside the house. But you just wait till we hev' a funeral of our own, an' we'll show 'em!

#### A Sad Dog.

Cholly was struck by the dash and vim Of a golden-haired soubrette, And he asked her out to dine with him The very first night they met.

And effusive friends of that sporty youth Said: "Cholly's a sad dog, you bet!" In which they were strictly speaking the truth— For the bill was twelve dollars net.

#### They Bloom There.

Mr. Emerson (from Boston)—I don't see why you call them roof gardens. There don't seem to be any flowers here. Mr. Manhattan—that's so. But you see a few society buds and blossoms here once in a while.—New York World.

#### The Reason.

Mrs. Biggs—I wonder why it is that none of the park policemen notice my children, when they are patting Mrs. Binn's on the head half the time? Old Biggs (rapturously)—Ah, you never saw Mrs. Binn's nursegirl, did you?

#### A Paying Business.

Dreamleigh—Hullo, Skeamleigh! You look quite prosperous! What are you working at these days? Skeamleigh—Getting up sensations for New York preachers.

## The Spreading Movement.

Mr. Shanghai—Am I to understand my dear, that you do not intend to see this year? Mrs. Shanghai—That is it exactly. If you want any setting done around here you can do it yourself. I have joined the Hens' Advanced club and we have firmly determined to let the males take their share of domestic cares.

#### The New Woman.

"Caroline!" In the darkness of the night he clutched the coverlet wildly. "Caroline," he gasped, "I'm sure there's a woman in the house!" But his wife only laughed at his terrors, and with a little moan he covered up his head.

#### A Woman of the Future.

I love the coming woman; I love her pretty ways. With music and with sweetness She fills my fleeting days. I kiss her laughing dimples And stroke her hair of gold. For my dainty coming woman Is only four years old.

#### Had Too Much of Him.

Subscriber—What is going to be the policy of the new magazine? Mr. Blueblues (the editor)—We are going to adopt the Wellington policy. Subscriber—The Wellington policy? What is that? Mr. Blueblues—The annihilation of Napoleonic rule.

#### Vagrancy.



Dusty Rhodes—Poor Fitzzy has gone to the pen for thirty days. Walker—What for? Dusty Rhodes—Doing absolutely nothing.

#### The Worst of It.

Press Agent—Is this true about our two prima donnas, who used to be such friends, having quarreled fiercely? Why, they used to use the same dressing-room! Stage Manager—Yes, but this row ends all that. They'll never make up together again.

#### The Statesman's Wife.

"Pfwat," asked Mrs. Grogan, severely, "kep' yez so late th' night?" "O! wuz down at Harrigan's barroom, discusin' questions av the coinage. Intherchangin' ideas, O! may say, Miss Therses Grogan, on free silver." "And twin yez got t'rough, ye had the ideas and Harrigan had th' silver. It is a foine statesman ye are—O! don't think!"

#### Brought to the Scratch.

She—I'll bet you a box of cigars against a box of gloves that I get married before you do. He—I take the bet. But I had hoped you would marry me. She—So I will. He—Then why did you make such a bet? She—I knew your sporting blood. You'd do anything to win a bet.

#### Wit and Humor.

Son—And what does father do for his country? Mother—Nothing whatever, my dear. He is a member of congress.—Boston Bulletin. He—You are the only girl who can make me happy. She (coquettishly)—Sure? He—Yes; I have tried all the others.—Tid-Bits. "That last poem of Jones' has the right ring," said the editor. "How so?" "When I opened it a silver dollar dropped out!"—Atlanta Constitution. "No, Maud, dear, the quarter-deck of an excursion steamer is not so called because you can get a seat on it for twenty-five cents."—Philadelphia Record.

"Money talks," said the oracular boarder. "It talks pretty conclusively," admitted the Cheerful Idiot, "but at times it gets rattled."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Did you look at that bill I left yesterday, sir?" said a collector to a member of congress. "Yes," was the reply. "It has passed first reading."—Exchange.

He—Why does Miss Middleage persist in singing "My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon"? She—Because he can't come down and deny it.—Harper's Bazar.

Oldun—The girls are not so attractive as they were when I was a young man. Youngun—Don't you mean that they are not so attracted?—Cincinnati Tribune.

"Blessed if I ain't a regular Trilby," muttered the man in the crowd after being stepped on half a dozen times; "everybody gets on to my feet."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Grill—Oh, dear! I've sung to this baby for an hour and she hasn't stopped crying yet. Mr. Grill—Probably she has been waiting for you to stop.—Boston Courier.

Abbott—I have never been in Chicago but I have been through the town a few times. Babbitt—I have been in Chicago, but the town went through me.—Indianapolis Journal.

"The curious thing about my business," said the mosquito, alighting softly upon the nose of the sleeping victim, "is that it's more fun to go to work than it is to stay to hum."—Chicago Tribune.

Wearly Wiggins (handing dipper)—You look dry. Here's a drink of water. Wayside—Husks (waving the dipper away)—What's the use of spilling a good thirst like I've got?—Chicago Record.

Miss Wellalong—I think I made quite a sensation in my antique costume at the levee last evening. Miss Market-made—Oh, decidedly! Everybody exclaimed, "How appropriate!"—Boston Transcript.

## INSECTS AS GUARDS.

### PRICELESS NUGGETS GUARDED BY MOSQUITOES.

**The Insects Drive Workers Away—Only the Leprosy-Ridden Natives Able to Stand the Horrible Plague—Method of Torture.**



OLD IN PLENTY may be found in the sands of the Volador river—a stream of moderate volume that comes tumbling from the snow line of the Sierra de St. Martha in South America—but though the lowland region and the river bed where the precious metal abounds in fabulous quantities are easily accessible, the mosquitoes are so thick and terrible there that all attempts to ride the sands of their gold have so far failed.

Elisee Reclus, the celebrated French geographer, was the first to explore the plain about the Volador's mouth. It seemed like an earthly paradise at first, and the stinging insects were no more numerous than one might have expected. But as the rainy season came on and the air grew hot and humid the mosquitoes appeared in incredible swarms. M. Reclus had thought of establishing an agricultural colony in the fertile lowlands, but found the plague of insects so unbearable that he was forced to beat a retreat and abandon the project.

He was the discoverer of this wonderful stream, whose waters sweep over sands that are literally golden. He told the news to the French Vice-Consul at Rio Hacha, and this official obtained the concession of this Eldorado. The dangers he was to encounter he knew perfectly well. He took with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions. For two days he tried to live under its shelter and watch the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by heavy boots, gloves and veils. At the end of the second day, however, both employer and employees with one accord gave up the struggle and retreated.

The next to try to wring fortune from these auriferous sands was an Italian, who obtained permission from the Vice-Consul referred to above. The Italian laughed at the idea of mosquitoes driving anyone away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six who shared with him his belief, and so they took along no special protection against the insects. They endured for less than half an hour the awful torture and then fled. They found their way back to Rio Hacha with difficulty, for the eyes of five were so badly swollen that they were blind. The sixth was a sight to behold, and he had to pick out the pathway with the aid of one eye, which the mosquitoes had not entirely closed.

Yet there are human beings who can venture with impunity into this hell whose guardian demons are mosquitoes, and these are some of the savage natives of the mountains from whose rocky steep the river comes tumbling down. These savages who are mosquito to proof are rendered so by their bodies being covered with the scales of that awful disease leprosy. Strange to say, the mosquitoes will not touch them. But neither gold nor the glads of civilization will tempt them to labor, and there is no human power, apparently, which will drag them from their rude caves on the mountain side and make them labor for the white men.

It is an old and true saying that one might as well try to get along without furs in the arctic regions as without mosquito nets in the tropics. Mosquito nets seem to have been of little avail, however, in the instances related. The insects are said to have been both unusually large and unusually venomous, and they came in such myriads that they had the appearance of a mist hanging over the waters of the river. The intense pain and action of the poison on the system speedily drive the strongest mad.

One of the favorite tortures among the natives of the region about the valley of the Volador is to strip their victim and bind him naked to a stake. In a moment his body will be literally covered with mosquitoes and in a half hour's time it will be enormously swelled. The torture is indescribable.

#### Greasers Coming East.

The lower class of Mexicans, "greasers" they are called out west, are immigrating east in large numbers. In the past five years such inducements were offered them in southern Texas as cheap farm hands that they brought all their friends on, and now there are large "greaser" colonies all over Southwest Texas. But immigration is so great that even Texas hasn't room for them, and they are now flocking to the North and East. A few years ago Mexican labor was totally unknown in the Southern states. Now it is plentiful. They are so successful as cheap farm workers in the Southern states that they are steadily coming this way, having already reached as far as Central Ohio. A large number of them are now in Chicago, where they introduced Mexican dishes at the World's Fair.—Ex.

#### Affliction.

"Affliction is a divine diet, which, though it be not pleasing to mankind, yet Almighty God hath often, very often, imposed it as good though bitter physic upon those children whose souls are dearest to Him."—Walton.

## STATISTICS.

The estimated population of the world on January 1, 1895, was 1,500,000,000.

The microscope shows that the human body is covered with scales, each scale covering 500 pores.

Huxley's tables show that the human body is made up of thirteen different elements, of which five are gases and eight solids.

Figures by experts in vital statistics prove that not less than 4,847,500,000 human beings die on our globe each century.

The latest anthropological statistics prove that in America the daily, monthly and yearly number of births exceed the deaths in the ratio of 3 to 1.

Taking the world over, there is an average of one death and one and one-fourth births per second. Only one-half of all who are born into the world live to the age of seventeen years.

Vital statistics prove that, taking the world over, there are 109 women to every 100 men. Out of every nine sudden deaths reported, eight of the number are men.

#### Tobacco Chewing Dog.

Supt. McAlvey has a little English mastiff pup, eight months old and weighing 135 pounds that has developed an abnormal appetite for tobacco. He acquired his taste for it by watching Amos chew no doubt, and he is never happier than when he is given a "chaw." He chews and spits like any other man and has never yet been sick. His tobacco habit is a very expensive one and he will be given a treatment of No-to-bac in the hope of curing him.—Crawfordsville Argus News.

Missouri is the fifth state in population and in the number of its newspapers.

The late emperor of Germany said that woman's sphere was bounded by church, kitchen and nursery.

## Is Your Blood Pure?

If not, it is important that you make it pure at once with the great blood purifier,

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Because with impure blood you are in constant danger of serious illness.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

### HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR.

## IMPERIAL GRANUM

### THE BEST PREPARED FOOD

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

## You will ride a Bicycle

Of course you will ride. All the world will—fashion, pleasure, business—men, women, children. It takes a while sometimes for the world to recognize its privileges; but when it does it adapts itself promptly. Therefore, you who are in the world will ride a bicycle—a

### COLUMBIA

bicycle if you desire the best the world produces; a Hartford, the next best, if anything short of a Columbia will content you.

Columbias, \$100; Hartfords, \$80; \$60; for boys and girls, \$50.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Providence, Buffalo.

A Catalogue—comprehensive, beautiful—at any agent free, or by mail for two 3-cent stamps. The book tells of all the new Columbias and Hartfords.

## BLOOD POISON

### A SPECIALTY

Primary, Secondary, Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 10 to 30 days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guarantee. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodine, potassium, and still have aches and pains, Ulcers, Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Eruptions, Copper-colored spots, Etc., on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. \$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proof sent on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Macon St., Temple, CHICAGO, ILL. Cut out and send this advertisement.

## PATENTS, TRADE MARKS

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent. FATH & O'NEILL, Washington, D.C.

## EVAPORATING FRUIT

Condensed Fruit and Milk products. AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO., Box 61, Waynesboro, Pa.

## PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C.

Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 375 to 1000, 1500 to 2000, 2000 to 3000, 3000 to 4000, 4000 to 5000, 5000 to 6000, 6000 to 7000, 7000 to 8000, 8000 to 9000, 9000 to 10000, 10000 to 11000, 11000 to 12000, 12000 to 13000, 13000 to 14000, 14000 to 15000, 15000 to 16000, 16000 to 17000, 17000 to 18000, 18000 to 19000, 19000 to 20000, 20000 to 21000, 21000 to 22000, 22000 to 23000, 23000 to 24000, 24000 to 25000, 25000 to 26000, 26000 to 27000, 27000 to 28000, 28000 to 29000, 29000 to 30000, 30000 to 31000, 31000 to 32000, 32000 to 33000, 33000 to 34000, 34000 to 35000, 35000 to 36000, 36000 to 37000, 37000 to 38000, 38000 to 39000, 39000 to 40000, 40000 to 41000, 41000 to 42000, 42000 to 43000, 43000 to 44000, 44000 to 45000, 45000 to 46000, 46000 to 47000, 47000 to 48000, 48000 to 49000, 49000 to 50000, 50000 to 51000, 51000 to 52000, 52000 to 53000, 53000 to 54000, 54000 to 55000, 55000 to 56000, 56000 to 57000, 57000 to 58000, 58000 to 59000, 59000 to 60000, 60000 to 61000, 61000 to 62000, 62000 to 63000, 63000 to 64000, 64000 to 65000, 65000 to 66000, 66000 to 67000, 67000 to 68000, 68000 to 69000, 69000 to 70000, 70000 to 71000, 71000 to 72000, 72000 to 73000, 73000 to 74000, 74000 to 75000, 75000 to 76000, 76000 to 77000, 77000 to 78000, 78000 to 79000, 79000 to 80000, 80000 to 81000, 81000 to 82000, 82000 to 83000, 83000 to 84000, 84000 to 85000, 85000 to 86000, 86000 to 87000, 87000 to 88000, 88000 to 89000, 89000 to 90000, 90000 to 91000, 91000 to 92000, 92000 to 93000, 93000 to 94000, 94000 to 95000, 95000 to 96000, 96000 to 97000, 97000 to 98000, 98000 to 99000, 99000 to 100000, 100000 to 101000, 101000 to 102000, 102000 to 103000, 103000 to 104000, 104000 to 105000, 105000 to 106000, 106000 to 107000, 107000 to 108000, 108000 to 109000, 109000 to 110000, 110000 to 111000, 111000 to 112000, 112000 to 113000, 113000 to 114000, 114000 to 115000, 115000 to 116000, 116000 to 117000, 117000 to 118000, 118000 to 119000, 119000 to 120000, 120000 to 121000, 121000 to 122000, 122000 to 123000, 123000 to 124000, 124000 to 125000, 125000 to 126000, 126000 to 127000, 127000 to 128000, 128000 to 129000, 129000 to 130000, 130000 to 131000, 131000 to 132000, 132000 to 133000, 133000 to 134000, 134000 to 135000, 135000 to 136000, 136000 to 137000, 137000 to 138000, 138000 to 139000, 139000 to 140000, 140000 to 141000, 141000 to 142000, 142000 to 143000, 143000 to 144000, 144000 to 145000, 145000 to 146000, 146000 to 147000, 147000 to 148000, 148000 to 149000, 149000 to 150000, 150000 to 151000, 151000 to 152000, 152000 to 153000, 153000 to 154000, 154000 to 155000, 155000 to 156000, 156000 to 157000, 157000 to 158000, 158000 to 159000, 159000 to 160000, 160000 to 161000, 161000 to 162000, 162000 to 163000, 163000 to 164000, 164000 to 165000, 165000 to 166000, 166000 to 167000, 167000 to 168000, 168000 to 169000, 169000 to 170000, 170000 to 171000, 171000 to 172000, 172000 to 173000, 173000 to 174000, 174000 to 175000, 175000 to 176000, 176000 to 177000, 177000 to 178000, 178000



One word may make or mar an ad. Some papers have good circulations, and some papers have good circulation.

Too much shouting in advertisements may frighten people with money and sensitive nerves.

The man who does not advertise in summer is like the man who does not sprinkle his lawn in dry weather.

Brevity in ad construction is effective. No and Yes are the most moving, most pregnant words in our language.

The Washington Times offers a marriage license and a marriage ceremony in exchange for a coupon cut from its columns.

When a person is in need of an article he goes and buys it, but he also often buys what he doesn't need, because it is attractively advertised.

It is a curious fact that the man who thinks "advertising doesn't pay" is the one who is most ready to talk about a libel suit if a paper publishes something he doesn't like.

Have you ever noticed what a little cause will start a crowd, and how quickly it disperses after the cause is removed? and how advertising draws a big crowd to a store, but the crowd melts away when the advertising stops?

The style and wording of an advertisement should be determined upon after the medium, or class of media, in which it is to appear has been selected. An advertisement that is profitable in a high-class publication can hardly be expected to be so in one of a very different class.

Boston and Baltimore have about the same population, yet Boston has 50 per cent more daily papers than Baltimore; San Francisco has 50 per cent more than Cincinnati, and Dayton, Ohio, has twice the number in Atlanta, and three times the number in Memphis, although the relative population of the cities is about the same.—Printer's Ink.

"I understand the orator moved the people very deeply in his speech while in your section." "Yes, very much; he touched the popular chord; the committee hung him just 10 seconds after he concluded."

**Tobacco-Weakened Resolutions.**  
Nerves irritated by tobacco, always craving for stimulants, explains why it is so hard to SWEAR OFF. No-To-Bac is the only guaranteed tobacco-habit cure because it acts directly on affected nerve centers, destroys irritation, promotes digestion and healthy, refreshing sleep. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days. You run no risk. No-To-Bac is sold and guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

## FLOTSAM.

In Vienna there is a very stringent law against begging. A person found begging in the street is instantly arrested.

Wine tablets have been invented by a chemist of Algiers. One of them dissolved in half a pint of water makes a glass of wine.

M. Rochefort asserts that he has never smoked in his life, never drunk black coffee, and that he does not know the taste of cognac.

Explorations of Northern Siberia demonstrate that that region was inhabited by tigers until within a comparatively recent date.

The paupers in Japan number less than 10,000 out of a population of 38,000,000. It is considered a disgrace to be an idler in that country.

The Empire of the Spaniards, founded in America after its discovery by Columbus, comprised about twelve million square miles of territory.

The Chinese train the cormorant as a fishing bird. A ring is placed around the bird's neck, which prevents its swallowing the fish it takes.

Addison's great misery was his incurable diffidence. He never overcame it, but to the end of his life was silent and embarrassed when in company.

A mathematician has discovered that a bicyclist can travel fifteen miles over a good road on his wheel with less exertion than he can walk three miles.

A lively and ingenious machine recently invented will count and pack in bundles of one hundred each five hundred thousand postal cards in ten hours.

Australia is a country without orphans or an orphanage. Every waif is taken to the receiving house, where it is kept until a country home is found for it.



## KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

**Schrag's \$1,000,000 Rheumatic Cure Never Failed.**

## ON THE FRONTIER.



HERE was six of us. The sixth was (Ginger). He was about 17 years old, black as a coal, with the biggest mouth I ever saw, and that mouth was full of overflowing white teeth. Ginger often declared his parents were almost "taken back" into the black blood of his slave ancestors. This may have been true, but, as old Zeb Scatterman was wont to observe, he must have "taken back a darn long distance."

Out on Freshet Creek, in the Black Hills, we struck "color." Freshet Creek, I think, has since been given another name.

To Mike Garrity belonged the honor of discovering that the southern bank of the creek showed "sign."

But it was Big Ben Harris who found the entire side of the ravine was full of "veins," containing gold enough to make us all rich, if it could be taken out.

Then we held a consultation. Just above the point where we had made these discoveries the puny stream dropped from a high fall.

"Ef we only had plenty of water thar, we could work her by hydrulicks," said Zeb.

That set me to thinking. "There must be plenty of water there in the wet season," I observed. "Remember this is called Freshet Creek."

"Begobs, that's so," nodded Garrity. "Wid a bit awa dam up above we could git force to throw the warther clane to th' top av this bank."

Ginger said nothing, but looked very wise.

We worked at the bank for awhile, but, although it was very rich, the work of getting it by the painful to the stream and washing out the "yaller" did not make it very profitable.

Big Ben thought we had better build a dam, and wait for the spring rains to give us all the water we needed.

I had an idea.

"The spring rains would clear out our dam in a twinkling," I declared.



HE SLUMPED AND FELL.

"Then what can we do?" "There is water enough here now, if we can hold back a good pond above the fall."

They saw I was right. The next day Davis and Garrity were off for Custer to get hose pipes and nozzles.

The rest of us went to work building the dam. We worked like beavers.

We had it nearly completed when Davis and Garrity returned.

They brought the hose, likewise some news.

Sitting Bull and his braves were said to be in the hills.

It was reported that the chief had sent word that he would wipe out Custer City and level Deadwood.

A party of prospectors had been murdered and scalped in Potato Gulch.

Outside the larger camps there was a general state of alarm.

"Begobs!" cried Garrity. "It's ourselves that'll be losin' our hair av we don't look out."

"G'way, dar!" came contemptuously from Ginger's lips. "Who's skeered ob a few Injuns?"

His teeth were almost chattering with terror.

Old Zeb Scatterman looked serious. "Ef thar's redskins in thar hills we'd best keep our weather eye open all thar time," he observed. "Ef anybody sees anything of 'em round these yere parts we'll have ter skip out lively."

"Yah!" grinned Ginger. "Five big white mans runnin' from de 'Injuns! Yah, yah, yah! Nebber ketch dis nigger running while dar's yaller ter pay fer der washin'."

Now we all knew that Ginger was about the biggest coward on the face of the earth, and so we did not pay much attention to his boasting.

This seemed to anger him, and he bragged worse than ever.

He began to howl how many Indians he had killed, and how he had escaped death at their hands time after time, and he kept it up persistently for the next three days, till everybody was pretty sick of it.

"I'll fix him," said Ben one day. "I'll stop his bragging."

With his rifle he shot an eagle, from which he obtained plenty of feathers for his purpose.

Red clay served him as paint.

With considerable labor he made himself up like an Indian one day, and then he had us send Ginger down the ravine on an errand.

When the colored lad was at a considerable distance from the camp Big Ben came out upon him, uttering a fiendish whoop.

Ginger gave a choking yell of terror, and started to run.

But his legs seemed to melt beneath him, and he fell in a helpless, blubbering heap.

Big Ben stood over him, flourishing a hatchet and knife, as he cried: "Heap nice fat black boy! Ugh! Good curly scalp! Waugh! Big chief take black boy's scalp!"

"Oh, good Mistah Injun, please don't take my scalp!" wailed Ginger, in the most abject terror.

With the others, I had followed, and we were concealed at a distance, where we could watch all that took place.

Ben flourished the knife, at the same time pretending to seek for a good grip in Ginger's hair.

"Big chief like black boy's scalp," he declared. "Look heap nice in big chief's wigwam."

Ginger rose to his knees and clutched Ben about the legs, while he continued begging to be spared.

His manner was heartrending. "It's too bad!" I muttered to Zeb, who was near me. "Ben will scare the nig foolish."

"Ef he'll cure him o' boasin' I don't keer a dern!" was the old fellow's retort.

I stood it just as long as I could. I really began to fear Ginger would die of abject terror.

Of a sudden I rushed out, firing into the air with both revolvers, and yelling loudly.

Big Ben took to his heels. Ginger flopped over and lay stiff on the ground.

When I reached him I found that he had fainted.

The others came out and we restored him to consciousness, but he was as weak as a kitten during the rest of the day, and he would start and shake at the slightest sound.

A thousand times he blessed me for saving his life.

The boasting was completely taken out of him.

Big Ben was going to tell him how the trick was played, but I objected.

I made them all promise they would keep still till Ginger got to boasting again.

He was not taken that way.

But his admiration and love for me seemed unbounded. Apparently he sincerely believed that I had saved his life, and he was so grateful that he could not do too much for me.

Really he hung about me so much that he began to be a nuisance.

We had completed the dam, and it gradually filled with water.

The pipes were properly laid, and one day we turned two heavy streams of water against the bank of the ravine.

It melted and came washing down before the force of the water.

We could not use the water very long, for the pond lowered rapidly, and it took time for it to fill again.

But we could wash down enough so it was an easy thing to carry the precious clay to the sluices we had constructed.

In this way we could handle six or eight times as much in the course of a day as we could before.

It paid, and we were jubilant.

At the end of a week we began to feel like millionaires.

Then something happened.

We had been using the water, but had stopped.

I was getting my load far in under the hollowed-out bank, where I thought it was liable to be the richest.

Suddenly there was a yell of warning. I looked up.

A big slice of watery clay came swooping and sliding down the slope toward me.

Above it I saw the overhanging bank slowly giving way, threatening to bury me beneath tons of earth.

Before I could make a leap the sliding clay came about me and caught me to the knees.

I tried to drag myself away. Too late!

I was held fast! Slowly but surely the great bank was settling for the fall.

Looking upward, I felt that my moments were few.

A numbness seized upon me, and I gasped like one fascinated as death came down upon me.

Then there was another hoarse shout. I felt somebody catch me about the body and fiercely struggle to draw me from the clutch of the clinging clay.

Given sudden hope, I did my best to get free.

Thus aided, I succeeded, and I was sent reeling through the thick clay, over the top of it, down the bank, catching a glimpse of the face of my rescuer as I went.

It was Ginger!

As I was suddenly freed, he slumped and fell, struggled up, fell again.

Reaching solid ground, I turned to see him in the clutches of the coiling clay.

I would have dashed back, but, at that very instant, the crumbling bank gave way and came down with a thundering

roar, part of it reaching me and hurling me backward.

Ginger was buried from sight in a second.

I arose unharmed, but my brave rescuer was dead.

He had dared rush to my assistance when my other comrades stood spell-bound with fear.

But he had given his life for mine! In time we excavated his body and gave him decent burial, with a large boulder to mark his resting-place in Freshet Gulch.

On the boulder I laboriously chiseled these words:

"GINGER. A TRUE HERO."

**REWARDS OF LITERATURE.**

Number of Authors Earning Good Income Larger than Ever.

Not all of the truly worthy authors of past times have been condemned to penury and vagabondage. Some of them, on the contrary, have acquired fortunes by reason of the liberal compensation they received for their work.

Scott was paid for one of his novels at the rate of \$252 per day for the time employed in writing it, and his total literary earnings aggregated \$1,500,000.

Byron got \$20,000 for "Childe Harold" and \$15,000 for "Don Juan." Moore sold "Lalla Rookh" for \$15,750, and his "Irish Melodies" brought him \$45,000.

Gray received only \$200 for his poems, and not a cent for the immortal "Elegy," out of which the publisher made \$5,000; but that was because he had an eccentric prejudice against taking money for writing.

Tennyson had an annual income of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 for many years, though in the early part of his career, when he wrote "Maud" and "In Memoriam," he realized next to nothing.

Longfellow sold his first poems, including some of his best ones, at very low figures, but he lived to receive \$4,000, or \$20 a line, for the "Hanging of the Crane," and when he died he was worth \$350,000.

Whittier left an estate of \$200,000 and several of the leading American prose writers have done quite as well. These are exceptions, it is true, but they serve to modify the general rule, and to show that in cases of superior merit, literature has proved to be notably profitable.

It is safe to say that the present rates of pay for literary work of good quality are higher than those of any preceding time, and that the number of persons who are earning respectable incomes in that way is larger than was ever before known.

**Sambo's Close Call.**

It was a Tennessee Methodist class leader who had before him a six months' probationer, whom he was questioning for admission to all the privileges of the church.

"Well, Sambo," said the class leader. "I hope you are prepared to live a Christian life in accordance with your profession. Have you stolen chickens during the last six months?"

"No, sah. I done stole no chickens."

"Have you stolen any turkeys or pigs?"

Sambo looked grieved. "No, sah!"

"I am very glad to hear this good report," continued the class leader, "and I trust you will continue to live an honest Christian life."

After church Sambo hurried home with his wife, who had overheard the catechizing. When they were fairly out of everybody's hearing he drew a long breath of relief and turned a self-approving glance to his better half.

"Golly," he said, in a half cautious whisper, "ef he'd er said ducks I'd be'n a lost niggah, suah!"

**Briefs from Billville.**

The Wholesale Grocers' association meets in Atlanta on Wednesday next. We hope to be present, for we honor the men who sell groceries—especially on credit.

We also note that the American Waterworks association meets in Atlanta Tuesday. We would have invited them to Billville, but, unfortunately, water is an unknown quantity here.

This has been the coldest June we have ever seen in Billville. We sold our fishing tackle for an overcoat and gave a half interest in the paper for a red-hot stove.—Atlanta Constitution.

**A New Chance.**

"Each day, each week, each month, each year is a new chance given you by God. A new chance, a new leaf, a new life—this is the golden, the unspeakable gift which each new day offers to you."—Canon Farrar.

**SOUTHWEST BREEZES.**

A woman's fads thrive on a man's objections. Never get scared until a woman gets after you.

The first test of a truly great man is his humility.

There are more balking drivers than balking horses.

A man's stomach is the highway to his amiability.

A crank—the fellow who is swimming up the stream.

Tae men who make history have not time to write it.

False face must hide what the false heart doth know.

We enjoy thoroughly only the pleasure that we give.

Hell is truth seen too late—duty neglected in its season.

He who can not govern himself can not govern his horse.

He that will not supply new remedies must expect new evils.

Conscience warns us as a friend before it punishes as a judge.

A day's delay in making hay means, often, dollars thrown away.

Every man's name look pretty to him when it appears in print.

A girl visitor never has better clothes at home than she has with her.

Courage is, on all hands, considered as an essential of high character.

A man who has no poor kin thinks it would be a pleasure to help them.

It is no sign that a man is a fool, because he differs from us in opinion.

Every man occasionally wishes that he could attract as much attention as a fire.

It is worth working hard all day to enjoy a hearty meal, and sleep well at night.

It would be better for many grown-up children if they could be seen, but not heard.—From the Southwest.

# Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in leavening strength.  
Latest U. S. Government Food Report.  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

## THINGS A WOMEN MAY DO.

Six of them can talk at once and get along first-rate, and no two men can do that.

She can throw a stone with a curve that would be a fortune to a base-ball pitcher.

She can say "no" in such a low voice that it means "yes."

She can sharpen a lead pencil if you give her plenty of time and plenty of pencils.

She can safely stick fifty pins in her dress while he is getting one under his thumb nail.

She can come to a conclusion without the slightest reasoning on it, and no sane man can do that.

She can appreciate a kiss from her husband seventy years after the marriage ceremony is performed.

She can dance all night in a pair of shoes two sizes too small for her, and enjoy every minute of the time.

She can walk half the night with a colicky baby in her arms without once expressing the desire of murdering the infant.

She is as cool as a cucumber in half a dozen tight dresses and skirts, while a man will sweat and fume and growl in one loose shirt.

Humboldt says a pound of spider's web is long enough to go round the world.

**WINTER WHEAT, 80 BUSHELS PER ACRE!**

Did you ever hear of that? Well there are thousands of farmers who think they will reach this yield with Salzer's new hardy Red Cross Wheat. Rye 60 bushels per acre! Crimson Clover at \$3.60 per bushel. Lots and lots of grass and clover for fall seeding. Cut this out and send to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for full catalogue and sample of above wheat free. (W.N.U.)

Psychologists now aver that the reason a young fellow holds his arm around a girl's waist in a hammock is to keep her from falling out with him.

**If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.**  
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WISLAW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

"Are you going to the seashore this summer?" "Well, I don't know; it will be cheaper to sit on my porch and see the bloomer girls go by."

**FITS**—Arrested freely by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. So fix after the first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 301 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"I conclude that's a fly," said a young trout. "You're right," said its mother, "but never jump at conclusions."

**"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."**  
Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

The opposition to the removal of the Liberty bell from Philadelphia to the Atlanta exposition has disappeared, and it will probably start on its journey Sept. 15.

I could not get along without Fiso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94

Women prompters are said to be better than men in the London theaters. They have the telephone voice.

E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures everyone that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"Well," said the monkey to the organ grinder as he sat on top of the organ. "I'm simply carried away with the music."

"I have tried Parker's Ginger Tonic and believe in it," says a mother, and so will you say when familiar with its revitalizing properties.

Horses have accustomed themselves to it, and no longer take fright at the bicycle costume, but men continue to be skittish.

Just how it does it is not the question. It is enough to know that Hindercon's takes out the corns, and a very pleasing relief is it. 15c at druggists.



## LINCOLN SOCIALIST - LABOR.

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

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—BY THE—  
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## UNDER OUR FLAG.

Our New York Comrades are discussing the question of having a fair the coming fall.

Section Omaha is now established on a sound basis. Let every Comrade do his duty.

From now on the Socialists of St. Louis will hold open air meetings nearly every night of the week.

According to report of St. Louis Central Committee nearly every cent of the \$300 of old campaign debts have been paid during the last six months.

The Socialists of St. Louis have held four open air meetings during the last week. Comrades Fry, Ricker, Schwiete, Scheidler and Haehn were the principal speakers.

Socialist Branch South Brooklyn, N. Y., elected the following officers: Organizer, J. Spencer; recording secretary, L. Wood; financial secretary, W. H. Wherry; treasurer, Louis Holms; auditing committee, Boyce, Klein and Ganss; delegates to the county committee, Wherry, Wood and Boyce; librarian, John Schintler. Twenty tickets of the Fourth of July celebration were received and distributed.

Socialist Comrades in Brooklyn have formed an Educational and Pleasure Club, the object of which is to educate its members in Socialism by the study of Socialist books, and also by debating. Each member pays 20 cents a month, and can take from the library two books each week. Fifteen of the 20 cents is used in buying new books, and the other 5 cents is put aside for a death benefit fund, which takes effect when the membership reaches 100.

### COMRADE SWANHOLM

Has Some Interesting Remarks on the Movement.

It is quite a while since I sent a report to LABOR now, but it is not on account of being tired of the fight for Socialism, but I don't like to report without sending good news from Comrades. With my heart full of happiness do I notice the success of our party all over the world. Socialism is getting modern now, even the greatest thinkers are sympathizing with the socialistic ideas, the organization is going on faster and faster, so if we stand solid, shoulder against shoulder, comrades, hand in hand in brotherly love, so we'll win through the darkness and see the bright day—the Co-operative Commonwealth. I am sorry that the Socialist movement in Council Bluffs was not more successful; but there might yet come a day when those ignorant people get their eyes opened. I have done my part for the organization in Council Bluffs, spent time and money, and am now getting so poor that I can't live there any longer. I am on the blacklist, and can't get a day's work; even my fellow-workers hate me and boycott me, so I have to leave. I will fight for Socialism wherever I go.

A. C. SWANHOLM.

Whoever reads these lines, whether friend of Socialism or not, is cordially invited to attend and take part in the discussion. The members and friends of the S. L. P. should make it their particular business, not only to attend in person, but to bring as many friends along as possible. This is the first service they can render our great cause.

Socialism is an eloquent and unanswerable argument for all the social, industrial and political ills of this unhappy afflicted country.

Attend your ward club meetings, comrades!

### HOLYOKE, MASS., ITEMS.

Holyoke "Labor's" Influence Is Being Felt.

Westfall organized a Central Labor Union on Wednesday, July 17.

The Cigarmakers are booming their blue label in good style. Everybody talks blue label now.

The tenth annual convention of the Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor, will be held at Boston on August 10.

Frank McCabe will represent Union 51 of Holyoke at the sixth annual Label Conference of the New England Label League.

The annual Labor Conference of the New England Cigarmakers' Union will be held at the Springfield Turn Hall on August 6.

Only the Protective Labor Union of Holyoke will be represented at the convention of the American Federation of Labor this year.

The Holyoke Central Labor Union will hold a public meeting at its hall, on Sunday afternoon, July 21, at 3 o'clock. John F. Sheehan will address the audience upon labor topics. Everybody is welcome.

Holyoke Labor has passed its fifth quarter, and is getting stronger. That also means that another dividend is due. Send in your checks. The fall campaign is heating into sight, and we want to get it fighting trim. Send up more powder.

The new officers of the Cigarmakers' Union, 51 of Holyoke, are: Frank McCabe, President; Thomas Cheske, Vice-President; Mike Murphy, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; P. J. Sullivan, Financial Secretary; George Blockmer, Treasurer.

The work of Holyoke Labor is commencing to be felt, judging from the number of enemies it is making. Well it is disagreeable, yet it cannot be avoided. There will be two friends for every enemy.

M. RUTHER.

### PITTSFIELD, MASS.

O. What a Happy Life Man Might Live Under Socialism!

Socialist writers and speakers whose minds are romantically inclined and who would like to picture a town or city as it may possibly look under Socialism ought to take a trip to Pittsfield, Mass., in the summer months. Pittsfield is a city of 20,000 inhabitants, situated in the famous Berkshire hills, and a prettier settlement for the average citizen can hardly be imagined. Fine, broad streets, studded with rich elm and maple trees, neat and handsome houses of the cottage style, which is so becoming to America, adorn the cleanly kept side streets. Plenty of room surrounds each house for garden and lawn purposes. The soil must be rich in spite of its rocky appearance, because the trees, shrubs, flowers and grass look healthy and rich, and so do the people of this earthly paradise. Beautiful as is this picture to behold, yet it is sadly marred by the ugly and dirty fingermarks of Capitalism.

As you pass along North street the lover of nature is fairly intoxicated on beholding Maplewood Hotel and its beautiful park. Then, passing along, comes a handsome building situated back of another park, and, if it were not for the cross on top of it and the crosses upon the iron fence which surrounds the park, strangers would be at a loss to know what the building might be for. Then, as you go on, admiring the handsome buildings all along the street, you are at once reminded that we are still living under the rule of god Capitalism by an ugly and rickety shed that spreads out its wings like a Stinkweed in a Flower Garden.

This shed must have been a repository for carriages in former years, before the advent of electric and the bicycle, but now it serves as a temple of amusement for the lower classes. As we near the Post Office and depot, there is another evidence of capital vulgarity. A gigantic spiderweb of electric wires and cables enters here from all directions of the globe. There is no system and no taste exercised in the stringing of these wires and consequently they are not only an eye sore, but a danger to life and property that.

Will Some Day Punish the People in a frightful manner for tolerating this nuisance and death trap.

Another unbearable nuisance and public-borne institution is the Pittsfield Electric street railroad corporation.

It charges six cents for a ride, and packs the human freight into the cars like sardines in a box. It is a crime on the public to give such valuable public transportation facilities into the hands of private individuals or corporations.

Pittsfield harbors many other Capitalistic spiders, such as shoe manufacturing lords, worsted lords, machine factory lords, etc., and these also help to mar the lovely picture of Human Happiness.

And peace as it presents itself. The factories are as ugly and overcrowded as everywhere else. The comfort and convenience of the working people is never taken into consideration, except when compelled by law to comply with the rules of common decency.

The habitations of the working people are always a counterpart of the factories, and it is not surprising that working people are tempted to prefer the cheap comforts of the saloons rather than their so-called homes. Home, sweet home, is a mockery to them.

Almighty God—you the almighty people—help us out of the desert of Capitalism. Rise in your might—rally round the banner

of Socialism, and land the good American people on the shores of the Co-Operative Commonwealth with its magnificent garden, its beautiful, green and blooming meadows and fields, where not a privileged few, but all the people may enjoy the fruit of society's labor.

SOCIALIST DREAMER.

### NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

The Grand and Noble Ideas of Socialism Spreading.

One of the strangest things under the sun happened in Northampton last November on the occasion of the State elections. When the returns were all in it showed that the Socialist Labor Party had polled quite a good-sized vote in one of the most aristocratic wards of this aristocratic country town, while in the wards inhabited mainly by the working-people scarcely any votes were recorded for the S. L. P.

Northampton has about 13,000 inhabitants and is the county seat of Hampshire County, and for that reason is a very busy place during certain days in the week, when all the farmers and business men of the numerous towns and villages of the county come to Northampton to do their trading, etc. On such days the streets appear to be as crowded as almost any large city. On other days, and especially on Sundays, the town appears more like a graveyard than anything else. And in some respects it is a

A Graveyard for the Retired Gods of God Capital.

Here you find the rich, the richer and the richest. They are all there, the bank presidents, sound and shaky ones, who can tell. Then there are the land and rent lords, the factory lords, the speculators in, and on, the stock exchanges, gamblers of high and low degree, legal and illegal, as you may choose. Then there are the mining and railroad lords, the merchants, big and small, retired and unretired, from the rag buyer and seller to the iron and steel jobbers; professors, scholars and artists, ministers of the Gospel of God and of Mammon. They are all there, everyone of the

Leeches and Spiders of Humanity. But "the poor you have always with you," says the Scripture, and the capitalists say, "amen! amen! amen!"

For this reason Northampton, with its dazzling wealth, its learning and knowledge, its genius and charity, contains within its walls poverty's extreme misery. There, within the shadows of palaces, are the hovels of the poor, hardly fit for swine to live in. The wealth of Northampton is so great that it has become a burden to the community.

The ill-gotten wealth that has been bestowed upon the town in such a lavish manner as so-called

Charity Has Become a Curse. The library of the town, great and rich, second to none, has been surrounded by the donors with such conditions as to make it a burden for the town instead of a blessing to humanity.

And so it is with the other charitable bequests. This is another evidence of the ulcer-like effects of capitalism. It is like the poisonous Uvas tree that kill whatever comes within its reach.

That is the reason why the millionaires vote for it, but the ignorant wage-slaves, like cattle in the mire, enjoy their filth and misery, that is the reason they vote to uphold this damnable system of production and distribution of wealth, which robs the masses of the people of the fruits of their labor, while those who happen to be born with a silver spoon in their mouths live the lives of parasites.

Destroying the Tree that nourished and sustained the parasite.

Such is the effect of capitalism. On one hand it creates colossal wealth and on the other extreme misery. Wealth, which ought to be a blessing to the producer, becomes a curse to him.

That is the reason why the millionaires vote for Socialism, that being the balance wheel between the producer and the consumers of wealth. While the wage-slaves, having been hypnotized by the poisonous capitalist press, vote for capitalism, which degrades them and compels them to live like swine in the mire. But

The Glorious Light of the Coming Co-Operative Commonwealth

will surely open their eyes before long and will prompt them to join hands with the pioneers for a better and nobler civilization, a civilization that will carry out the words of the Bible: "He that will not work, neither shall he eat," a civilization that will at last establish liberty, fraternity and happiness for all mankind and not only for those who happen to be born with a silver spoon in their mouths and who live the lives of parasites, destroying the tree that nourished them.

SOCIALIST HUSTLER.

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENT FUND.

C. N., St. Louis, Mo. .... \$1.00  
S. H., Grimes, Iowa ..... .50  
A. G., Pueblo, Colo. .... .150  
Fifth, Seventh and Twenty-third Ward Clubs, St. Louis, Mo. .... 2.00  
Previously received ..... 16.08  
Total ..... \$21.68

All Council Bluffs subscribers to Omaha LABOR are hereby earnestly requested to pay up their subscriptions by sending the money to Manager Theo. Bernine, 1117 North Twenty-eighth street. If not, their papers will be discontinued. It is impossible for me to collect in Council Bluffs any longer, as I do not live there any more.

A. C. SWANHOLM.

There was money in it! We mean in that Fourth of July picnic at the Chicago Sharpshooters' Park. Pomeroy and his friends know how to get there. Five thousand dollars from the Republican Central Committee! Damn the Socialists for who spend their lifetime working for the good of the cause.

## PLATFORM

—OF THE—

## SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY of the United States, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

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

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise

Belong to the People in Common.

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

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy,

Labor Is Robbed

of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the

People May Be Kept in Bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; and,

Whereas, The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other Capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall; therefore, be it Resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the

Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

We call upon them to unite with us in a mighty effort to gain by all practicable means the political power. In the meantime, and with a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor, we present the following demands:

Social Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

6. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

7. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

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

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

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

11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

12. Official statistics concerning the condition of labor. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

13. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation.)

14. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

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

Political Demands.

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

2. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists.

3. municipal self government.

4. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

5. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

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

### ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

How to Organize Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalist methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties.

### 2. OFFICERS TO ELECT:

1—Organizer.  
2—Recording and corresponding secretary.  
3—Financial secretary.  
4—Treasurer.  
5—Literary agent.  
6—Chairman, each meeting.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1—Reading of minutes.  
2—New members.  
3—Correspondence.  
4—Financial report.  
5—Report of organizer.  
6—Report of committees.  
7—Unfinished business.  
8—New business.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 264 East Sixty-fourth street, New York City.

A system that say to labor, "You shall take what I offer you without a word of remonstrance, without any conference as to its justice; you shall take it or you shall move your family two hundred miles before you earn a dollar," is as real a system of slavery as anything that was ever endured in the North or any of the Southern States, for the man is utterly unable to resist the circumstances.—Wendell Phillips.

Comrades, you must do your utmost to get young people interested in our Socialist Labor movement.

Socialism must inevitably supersede Capitalism.

## TO THE FRIENDS OF OUR CAUSE.

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

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

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

Send all contributions to:

PHIL KAUFMAN,  
Secretary Socialist Newspaper Union, 311 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

Yours in the noble cause of Labor and Socialism.

CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE,  
SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

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### THIS IS YOUR PAPER.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF OUR LOCAL PARTY ORGAN.

Comrades and Friends: We request you to pay up your subscription within the next two or three weeks. The interests of our Socialist Labor press in particular, and the interest of our Socialist Labor Party in general, demand that hereafter all subscriptions must be paid in advance. All comrades and friends having the success of the Socialist movement at heart will greatly benefit our cause by promptly paying their subscriptions up to date, thereby enabling the local Press Committee to settle its accounts with the Socialist Newspaper Union, and inaugurate the new plan of a strictly "cash in advance" basis for all subscriptions.

### THE PARTY BUTTON.

Comrades everywhere should wear the party button. They can be made great educators. They will break down ignorant prejudice. They are made of celluloid and aluminum, and are strong and attractive. They now cost 5 cents each to manufacture, and are sold for 10 cents each in any quantity. A record is kept of the number sent to each city, and the surplus, after paying postage, will be equally apportioned and placed to the credit of the local Press Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of each city entitled to it. Help your local "Labor," and at the same time spread the light by getting several of these Party Buttons, wearing one and selling the others to your fellow workers. They may be obtained at the office of this paper or from the Secretary of the Socialist Newspaper Union, 311 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

Comrades, stand firmly and with dignity on the imperishable foundation of truth. Thus each of us will be a greater power for good in impressing others as to the value of Socialism in educating the masses to a knowledge of their rights and in speeding onward the triumphal march of true civilization.

Workingmen, this is your paper; if you are a Socialist you should support it; if you are not a Socialist read it and learn what Socialism means.

Pay for your paper.