## 8. WILSON BECKER IN DEBATE.

THE QUIET CITY OF LUZERNE, PA., AROUSED BY A LIVELY MEETING BY A SOCIALIST DEMON-STRATION.

epresentative of the People's Party Debates With the Socialist Agitator.

The quiet city of Luzerne, Pa., was the scene of a lively agitation last week. Comrade S. Wilson Becker, representing the Socialist Labor Party, and Wm. P. King, representing the Populist Party, had a public debate which was interesting and nstructive. The issue was debated by the wo over the thesis: Affirmed, That the stablishment of the following principles would conflict with the science of political economy and the interest of the race. To replace the system of private capital (i. e., culative method of production, regby the full competition of private rise) by a system of collective capithat is by a method of production would introduce a unified (Socialist or ctive) organization of national labor he basis of Socialist or collective rship of the means of production by o members of seciety.

g opened, taking up the Omaha platof the People's party, he read the ble and got down to the first four arguing in support of them when as called.

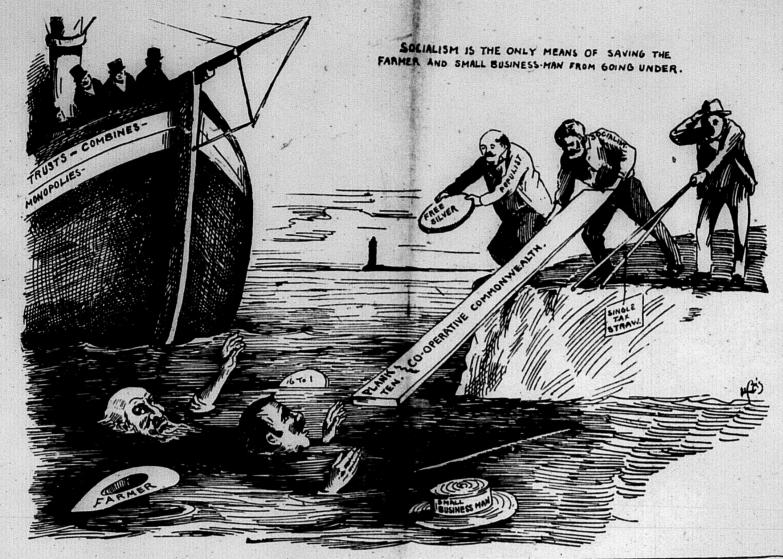
er then immediately attacked his ent. Becker naintained that the ist party is composed principally of e-class and silver labor skinning Capitalists. The middle class he said was doomed to destruction, that Mr. King ignored the law of social evolution and then took up King's arguments point by point. The main point of Becker's opening attack was the demand for more money and the Free Coinage of Silver at 16 to 1 ratio, the authorities that he introduced were Karl Marx, Capital; Henry George, Progress and Poverty; Horace Greel J. Stewart Mills, Richard Faucet and Prof. R. T. Ely, of Madison University.

Becker claimed that there was distress in all countries, under Protection or Free Trade under monometalism or where paper is only used as money. Evidently beneath such we must seek a common cause. Money under competition involved the question of exchange, there can be no exchange where production is carried on individually and owned lands and machinery requisite for production, the system must accommodate itself to that fact. Exchange under such a system must be essential barter. Barter means the exchange of value for value "money" under such a system must, in exchange, contain intrinsic value. He v. 10 receives it must believe it is the value of the goods he parts with or redeemable thereby. Money in exchange without intrinsic value, is Socialist money. Such money presupposes co-operative work.

It ceases to be money in the present or historic sense of the term, continued Comrade Becker. It becomes a voucher of values deposited, like a postage stamp or a railroad ticket. Hence it is false tactics same as to try to change the shape of a shadow first, before changing the object that cast the shadow first as the shadow would disappear by removing the object that cast it. So will, and only so, can the present ills that seem to directly frame the present financial system disappear by first overthrowing the system of individual or Capitalist production. He then took another point in Mr. King's argument-"That ch ap money would enable the mid dle class, the small business men, to keep their shops open and employ more men and thus the workers would be indirectly benefited."

Comrade Becker said it is hardly credthe that any man endowed with common sense would believe for one moment that such a result would follow an increase of the amount of money. We have seen that the small capitalist cannot successfully compete with the large capitalist because he lacks the equipment imperatively necessary for such a competition. Now sup pose that there are two capitalists in the same line of business, one belonging to the middle class type, whose economic strength we will assume as one; the othe whose economic strength we will assun as 100. The man with 100 units of econom ic strength is always getting the best of the one unit man, though the small ma is struggling as best he can. Suppos further, that the circulating medium i increased 1000 fold; certainly such an in crease would effect all equally, the 100 uni man as well as the one unit man.

unit man suddenly rises to 1000 units; the T. Aspinwal 100 unit man to 100,000. Their relative eco nomic strength was formerly as one to 100 and is now 1000 to 100,000, or actually the same. No change has taken place save in the sum total of the units. The relative position of the two men is not affected. The small capitalist would laber under the same disadvantages, and the workingman would have to bear the additional



deficit of social quackery. Becker then asked King seven questions: First-What is money? Seventh-What is a commodity Third-What is excharge value? Fourth-What is Capital? Fifth-What is Labor power? Sixth-Do you seeopt The Economists I name as authorities? Seventh-What is surplus value? King then get up and dodged the issue and wound up by refusing to answer Becker's questions and acknowledged defeat.

Then Becker closed with a short lecture on Socialism and the class struggle, maintaining that no revolutionary principles ever yet succeeded unless based on a class struggle and cited the three latest revolutions: The overthrow of British bule, the French Revolution, and the overthrow of Chattel slavery here and asked his hearers to unite in one grand class movement at the polls and abolish Capitalism and establish a Socialist Republic. Do it by your votes, for if you haven't sense enough to vote, you certainly will not have sense enought to fight, and the man who preaches a bloody revolution in a country where work'rgmen have a ballot is a crazy fool.

Chairman Nym Seward then called on the people as a jury to decide which is right, Socialism or Pepulism; and every thinking and investigating about the relahand but three went up in favor of So-

John McLaughlin, Socialist candidate for Sheriff, was then presented to the crowd and was cheered, and the meeting then adjourned. Socialism in our Time!" Wilkesbarre, Pa.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND,

The Vote of the Labor Party of Eng-

land. According to the "Labor Leader," the vote cast by he Socialist Labor elements

of England, is as follows: CANDIDATES OF THE SOCIAL DEMO-CRATIC PEDERATION. H. M. Hyndman, Burnley ...... 1,498

J. F. Jones, Northampton	1,216
G. Lansburg, Walworth.	203
CANDIDATES OF THE INDEPE	ND-
ENT LABOR PARTY.	
Keir Hardy, West Ham	3,975
F. Hammill, Newcastle-on-Tyne	2,303
Hall Headley, Swansen	2,108.
Shaw Maxwell, Glasgow Blackfriars.	448

A Distriction of the Control of the	m
Shaw Maxwell, Glasgow Blackfriars.	
Robert Smillie, Clasgow Comlachie.:	
F. Smith, Glasgow Tradeston	
Robt. Watson, North Cambrewell	
Hartley, Dewsbury 1	
F. McCarthy, West Hull	
Alfred Shaw, South Leels	
Upward, Merthyr Tydfil	
Woolacott, Glasgow St. Rollox 1	
L. Jones, Central Leeds 2	
J. Leighton, North St. Paneras	
W. Parnell, Fulham	
McDonald Southampton	
G. Barnes, Rochdale	
R. Hudderstield 1	
J. Tattersali, Preston 4	
M. Wightman, Lambex	
J. Lister, Halifax	
	eil.

J. Sexton, Ashton-Under-Lyne......

Mahon North Aberdeen .....

Brocklehurst, Bolton

B. Tillet, West Bradford..

Parkhurst, Lancashire Gorton,

J. Hobson, East Bristol ........... 1,874

SOCIALISTS ARE NOT A. P. A.

COMRADE TIMOTHY LEHAN GIVES SOME ADVICE TO A "PILOT" EDITOR.

The Beston "Pilot" recently published a communication in which a-Protestant minister claimed that "the A. P. A. is made up, with few exceptions, of Socialists, Anarchists and especially Catholic haters, who care in reality no more for our Constitution, free government and all

the principles for which our forefathers fought, bled and died to win and hand down to us, than does the matadore care for the reg flag he flaunts in the maddened eyes of the infuriated bull."

In answer to this attack our Comrade Timothy Lehan, of Dedham, Mass., sent a communication to the "Pilot," of which we reproduce the following extracts: I do not believe there was a single So

cialist in the A. P. A. procession. Many and Europe are Roman Catholics. I votes the Democratic ticket three years, and would be of the so-called Democratic party still, but the Pullman strike set me to tion of Labor and capital, and having read several books for and against the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth-Socialism-and also hearing the political speeches of Democrats, Republicans and Socialists, I have become a

I have been one now for only nine months, but am as ardent in the cause of Social Democracy as anyone since the time of that true benefactor of his fellowmen, Robert Owens. The two official organs of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States are thoroughly against the A. P. A., as they deplore this religious or anti-religious movement, as it only divides the working class against its arch enemy and exploiter, i fivate capitalism.

.The following is an editorial from "The People" of New York, official organ of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, in its edition of March 17. 1895: "Knownothingism was no doubt, a manifestation of ignorance, but it was conspicuously free from the odor of corruption. This cannot be said of the A. P. A-ism. It is as corrupt as it is ignorant. Hence the news that there is to be an 'Independent American Party,' on the A. P. A. platform for the Presidential campaign of next year, is everywhere understood to mean that there is to be a National blackmail scheme played on the old parties. Let it be so. Swine rend swine."

Does the above imply even the slightest friendship for the A. P. A. movement? Here is another piece from Boston "Labor." official organ of the Socialist Labor Party in Boston, in the issue of July 13. "Belfast, Ireland.-The Reaction Fighting Against True Progress,-Working for the Labor movement in this city is not easy. Lately a fight took place at the Custom House steps between the Orangemen and the Socialists. The Socialists were denounced as Home Rulers, Athe-1sts. Fenians, Anarchists, Englishmen. Dynamiters, and such like. Some of the mob carried half bricks covered with pa-59,590. per, and they all shouted: 'Drown them!'

'Kill them!' "Throw them in the dock! This would have been done had not eight policemen come along and scattered 500 of them. The Orangemen now hold the field at the steps and sing 'Rule Britannia' and 'God Save the Queen,' and for one to give opposition means getting thrown into the dock. Ireland is a fine nation for sectarianism, landlordism and such like, Yes, a great nation!"

Does this show any love to be existing but men of all creeds and of no creed at all rant and rave against the irresistible progress, power and justice of Socialism, because it is a doctrine which is tearing to shreds the old moss-back notions and institutions that uphold wage slavery, which is the greatest cause of poverty which, in turn, is the chief cause of crime intemperance, vice, ignorance and degradation of the tolling, wealth-creating, wealth-confiscated masses of the people.

I claim as a Socialist that the Socialists alone have a full conception of true patriotism and humanitarianism. They alone have the true remedy to solve the great question which is now stirring each view.

civilized nation to the center, whether the people will be mere slaves, as they are getting more and more to be, or whether they will, through peaceful through the people will be mere slaves, as they are getting more and more to be, or whether they will, through peaceful through the people will be mere slaves, as they are getting more and more to be, or whether they will, through peaceful through the presented to our observative creamery is a perfect example of Socialism.—Farm, Stock and Home.

So you don't care: the present system scape, too, is grand;

The gentleman who owns it is a states will last during your time, will it? Supmer the present of the present strength of the people will be mere slaves, as they are getting more and more to be, or whether they will, through peaceful through the people will be mere slaves, as they are getting more and more to be, or whether they will, through peaceful through the people will be mere slaves, as they are getting more and more to be, or whether they will be mere slaves, as they are getting more and more to be, or whether they will be mere slaves, as they are getting more and more to be, or whether the people will be mere slaves. means of the ballot, if possible, overthrow their present tyranny, and become masters and owners of their own country. which they alone created into a wealthy nation-this latter assuredly is a very patriotic sentiment to carry into practice.

Though Socialists love their native countries as ardently as anyone else, they do not love them with the blindness of some "patriots" who like to see their country overreach and injure other nations by murderous war and fraudulent diplomacy to gain thereby the material supremacy of their native land. But in the words of that ploneer of freedom. William Lloyd Garrison, each Socialist says, with hearty accord and brotherly love, "My country is the world; my countrymen are all mankind."

The reverend gentleman classes the Socialist and Anarchist together in his communication against the A. P. A. If he means to infer that Socialists and Anarchists have about the same ends in view, he is very much mistaken, as any honest student of political economy knows that the aims and objects of both schools of economic thought are entirely different and antagonistic. In fact, the Socialists and Anarchists are as much enemies of one another as Socialists and Capital-. . .

Private Capitalism is nothing else but Anarchism in industry or economics upheld by unjust laws made by a money controlled handful of representatives A representative Government is a farce, a delusion and a tool of Capitalism without direct legislation accompanying it-the Fepresentative institution.

ical to Socialism will be ardent Socialists in the years to come when the evolution of politics and economics will force them to stand on the side of true liberty and justice against the system which monopolizes nearly all the wealth of the na-

uons wealth which was created by the labor of mind and body of the masses of the people who, according to the dictates of justice ought to be the sole possessors

We must be Socialists to save our country and for the betterment of civilization. or else go down into a state of barbarism as the ancient nations of the Old World, when almost all the wealth got monopo-lized by a few, and the people subjected to virtual slavery and starvation. To enlighten one's self about Socialism on should read Karl Marx's "Capital." Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England." and other timely publications, and also to correspond with the many reputable men, lay and clerical, who have joined the movement for the emancipation of the masses from wage slavery, for universal peace and prosperity, and the brotherhood of man, without distinction of race color, ereed or sex. Yours respectfully TIMOTHY LEHAN

TWO PICTURES.

Many living pictures are presented to our

man in our land; Of lovely scenes in other parts poets may descant.

Jajestic rocks kissed by the sea in rug-ged grandeur rise,

And guard the mansion from the sea when storm beclouds the skies.

Amid this scene the statesman sits enjoying his cigar;

Doubtless he is thinking what fools his voters are.

Last pink is

voters are.

Last night in fervid eloquence he on the tariff question dwelt.

Grandiloquently portraying the increase of our wealth.

Lynn's Music re-echoed plaudits to his

Tame;
"Workingmen's Bamboozier" is this great

statesman's name.

Now let this picture fade away and take another in.

The picture of a wage-slave's home in the picture of a

Now let this picture fade away and take another in.

The picture of a wage-slave's home in the nearest city, Lynn.

The poverty home we here behold is just like many more.

Its master is a workingman who often-times feels work.

He rails against his fellowmen and calls him a "damphool"

For voting against "Protection" or for the "Free trade rule."

Pantless, he is sitting on a chair that needs repairing.

His gentle wife seems tired of life, of the misery she is sharing:

misery she is sharing;
But he last night heard Cabot Lodge, the
statesman of Nahant,
Expose the "free trade party," its lies, its
fraud and cant. This wage slave clapped and cheered to give his feelings vent. And he burst his only pants; his wife just now is stitching up the rent.

now is stitching up the rent. This honest man is firmly bound in chains will not see, he sits and thinks and smokes his soothing old "S. D."
His rentle wife hands his pants with patch sewed neatly on.
And tells him that "the flour is out, and

the coal is almost gone.
"The landlord came last night inquiring Socialism.—Co-operative Age. after you; "He said that you must pay him, or what

are we to do?"
"Thank God," said he, "we are living, though not in best of health.
"The landford must see Mr. Lodge about the increase of our wealth."

—M. D. Flizzerald in New York People.

"Everybody" is out of town to escape the smothering summer heat! body is in the country! "Everybody" took a trip to Europe-for recreation! And the "Nobodies"—those darned fools are patiently staying in the workshops, factories and their children are smothering in the backyards and filthy allegs, while "Everyon's" enjoys life tiberty and backyards. les and nines, an smothering in the allegs, while "Every erty and happiness

IT IS COMING.

WHAT! SOCIALISM; AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

see What the Reform Press Has to Say About It.

To talk of reforming this system is absurd so long as the unjust basis remains. 'Reformers' would wipe off one or two blots from what seems to them an almost perfect system. Revolutionists will remove fundamental injustice which is ever productive of evil conditions; will take from the individual and give to the community the control of the natural wealth-the means of production which are necessary to its very existence.-Providence Justice.

Did you ever think that under a Socialist society the millions of men now supported as soldiers, including all the standing armies of Europe and America, could be still supported as scientists and inventors organized for the conquering of nature under great generals as they are now organized to kill their fellows? All the standing armies of the world by exerting their terrific energies to discovery and mechanics could gain such control over the earth that all ancient conceptions of paradise would appear insignificant alongside the new reality.-Pennsylvania Farmer.

Save this. It shows the advantage of municipal over private ownership; New York City owns and runs the Brooklyn bridge at a profit and pays the following wages: Engineers, \$4; firemen, \$2.87; conductors, \$2:76; toll collector, \$3-all-eight hours. The elevated railways in the same city, private corporations, pay: Engineers, \$3.50 for twelve hours; firemen, \$1.60 to \$2.50, nine hours; conductors, \$2 to \$2.50, ten hours; ticket men. \$1.50, twelve hours, -Cleveland Citizen.

Well! Well!! Here's an item as is an item. At an election held in Port Oram, N. J., on July 23, the contest for mayor was between William V. Curtis, a Prohibitionist, and Michael Mulligan, a Populist, and the former won. The two old parties didn't have nerve enough to put up candidates. Port Oram, N. J., is o. k .-Cleveland Citizen.

Well! Well! This shows that neither the Populist nor the Prohibitionists are a danger to Capitalism. Don't imagine for one moment that the Capitalists would allow the Socialist Labor Party to run a campaign without Capitalist opposition. Well! Well! Well?

The only protection the masses have gainst railroad discrimination is government ownership of railways. Then follow up by nationalizing all monopolies, and the Co-operative Comonwealth is a reality. This means heaven on earth, universal prosperity.-Peninsula Farmer.

Socialism is a word that inspires many with horror, they associate it with dynamite, assassination, destruction, when, as a matter of fact, the harmless, helpful cooperative creamcry is a perfect example

hand for an occasional dollar-a-day job. But can those be more beautiful than this Your children may object to being left that kind of a heritage. Coming generations will have good reason to hold your memory in contempt. Perhaps you don't mind that. Neither do the thousands of other swine killed to-day by Armour's butchers.--Co-operative Age.

> The latest returns from the English Parliamentary elections show that the Labor and Socialist vote has inc eased over 100 per cent. In Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett's district the vote was more than doubled. So it was in the Midlothian constituency, so long represented by Mr. Gladstone. Birmingham showed a total increase of 9.000, and in London the percentage of gain was on an average 85.

We saw a farmer feed his pigs. The milk was poured into a trough some three feet long for four fair-sized shoats to dewise into the trough and allowed the others to stand back and squeal till he was full. We then thought of people who denounce Socialism, and we concluded that people are divided into two classes: Socialists and hogs.-Sledgehammer.

J. A. Wayland has retired as editor of the "Coming Nation" and left the Ruskin colony. The rest of the colonists demanded that he practice as well as preach

Socialism does not aim to take from one man and give to another, nor does it aim man and give to another, nor does it aim to a distribution of acquired wealth. To the contrary, it destroys the power to extort, the power to claim that which is not honestly acquired. It snatches from the hand of the usurer the lashwhip he now applies upon the debt-ridden, industrial class. It breaks the fetters that binds honest toil. It lifts the head of the oppressed, brings happiness in millions of homes, and

Smoothly floats our bark along
O'er life's most troubled wave,
It brings contentment here on earth
And peace beyond the grave,
—Montreal Saturday Times.

#### IN FASHION'S GLASS.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN WOMAN'S WEAR.

ractor to the Bodice-The sked Summer Dresses Have Put in an Appearance



most women it is safer to give character to the bodice by some unique acc novel cut than to shorten its top rashly, and there is shorten now a fine selection from which to jehoose. Here is one

in this picture, a fancy waist of dark blue crepon, furnished with a yoke of white gulpure underlaid with pale blue rah and finished with a stock collar of blue satin ribbon, ornamented with pale blue chiffon rosettes. At either side of the front are bretelles of folded pale blue surah fastened with big blue satin\_bows, the latter repeated at the waist. Between bretelles and shoulders are jet bands which end in fringes at back and front. The sleeves have big puffs of the pale blue stuff.

#### Low-Necked Dresses.

The low-necked dresses that June promised for July's outdoor wear have not appeared as yet in numbers suffi-ciently large to make them seem alto-gether pleasing at first glance. The slight V is well enough for those who like it and where throats can bear the display, but the occasional cases of overdoing the cut are nothing less than dreadful. Low neck, except for elab-erate functions, is not in good taste, and dresses for afternoon wear or for evening home use should be cut out but a wee bit. Truth to tell, this is a trying out, for often a neck that makes a good showing if exposed well toward the shoulders is a little awkward about the rise of the throat and the portion with six white loops that includes "salt cellars" and "col- bands at the wrists.

edge is a tiny little frill of yellow old lace. The new butterfly sleeve comes lace. The new outterfly sleeve comes to the clow and is full yellow tissue heavily weighted with tiny spangles in bronze, dull green, copper, gray and black, mixed sparingly with gold and silver. About the neck goes a triple rucke, the inner one of closely plaited yellow thread lace, the next pleating of the spangled tulle, and the last a series of pale dull rose ribbon loops. So wide is the ruche that it sets away out on the shoulders, and here is a knot of the ribbon that falls in long loops over the sleeves. A similar knot is under the plaits to below the bust line. The en talls noted are all blended into an ex-quisite crush of cashmere coloring and glint of barbaric glitter. Such a wrap will serve to good purpose in topping off a conventional gown, but it would



hardly do for the dress shown here whose novelty is all in the arrangement of its upper part. Made of white satin, a is trimmed front and back with three plaits, and whenever the satin show between the platts, it is garnished with sequins. The blue collar is finished with a turned down one of white satin. and the sleeves are trimmed at the tor with six white loops and with sequined



lar bone." This fact merely constitutes a greater inducement for a women who has a pretty upper throat and she may safely adopt the cut if she wishes

# A Model for Your Gown of Linen.

A jaunty dress of pale blue grass ingly tasteful model for outing wear, being at once serviceable and dressy. Its godet skirt has a panel of white pique, embroidered with dark blue linen, while the fitted bodice includes gathered yoke of blue stuff and girdlelike portions of the lighter material, besides embroidered straps of the latter. Narrow galloon edges the girdle and the puffed elbow sleeves are com-pleted by embroidered bands, but the



standing collar is plain. Linens of many kinds are found in the host of summer fabrics and gowns from them dot the summer promerade, but few of them are as attractive as this example, which is well worth keeping in mind.

Wraps That Are Men's Despuir. nummer wraps are for the most part re flufferies of frill with foundation delicate slik or a bit of rich brocade. hen they are off they resolve them-ves into a bewildering frou-frou that the despair of the unfortunate man. as to adjust the wrap on the prethas to adjust the wrap on the pret-houlders waiting for it. Once on thoulders it takes shape, though the ne is none too severe. A favorite el shows a bolero, cut very long, points coming below the waist in laste brocade, traced with cash-colors. All around the bolero's

# . Mohair in Favor.

Mohair is another stuff that has strong current liking and it is shown in linen color with tiny colored stripes. Outing rigs are made with facings and linings to match the stripe and with charming effect. Black mohair or bril-liantine is also much in vogue. It is p with all the elaboration proper to silk, which seems very had taste, but, on the other hand, a black mohair made with full plain skirt that clears the ground, a loose front bodice, with a high collar finished with a pair of jet buttons and with jet buttons down the middle box plait, is a most suitable gown for traveling wear. Black always looks well if it can be kept free from dust, and brilliantine "wipes off just like a china plate," as one enthusiastic admirer expresses it.

# Silk Lining.

Plaid silk lining still makes the demure rig dazzling in unexpected places. To be just right the silk petticoat should be of the same plaid. That you may be proved above the economy of one eton jacket dress that is to be with a change of shirt waists you may have the eton lined with silk to match that of the silk shirt waist. But you won't do that if you are wise, and it is much nicer to be wise than to be rich.

With costumes of white duck and With costumes of white duck and linen the summer girl will don cooks; caps and Tam O'Shanters of the dress stuff. The advantage of these over the visor style of cap is that they can go to the wash with the dress.

# Brevittes

The gout is a lame excuse for pro fanity.

Women are said to be always look.

ing in the glass. Men seldom do unless there is something to drink in it. Men are very much inclined to accept a pretty woman at her face value The young man's resolutions to quit using tobacco usually end in smoke

The principal reason why those thin wafers you get at a church supper are called oyster fritters is because you fritter away so much time looking for

Cirls who wish to have small, prettyshaped mouths, should repeat at frequent intervals during the day: "Fanny Fineh fried floundering fish for Frances Forbes' father." The frequent repetition of "stewed prunes" is said to be likewise effective

A married woman's description of an ideal man is a picture of the kind she didn't get.—LAURA.

# GAY SAILOR LASSIES.

PATRIOTIC YOUNG WOMEN FORM A NAVAL GUARD.

Their Motto Is Honor the Stars Stripes and They Are Ready to Die for Old Glory Under Proper Co. -Their Uniform and Drill

(New York Correspondence.)



ORTY young women in pretty sallor costumes attracted considerable atten-tion in the Harlem ship canal parade on the opening day in June. They were members of a Hoboken organization called the Young Lady Naval guards

Although they were mustered in nearly a year ago very little has been said about them in the newspapers, for the organization is a woman's secret society. "Honor the Stars and Stripes" is their motto, and one of their main objects is to protect the flag from insult and injury.

Shortly after the Naval Cadets were

organized half a dozen Hoboken girls got together and discussed the advisability of forming an organization of their own similar to the cadets. A meeting was called in August last at 17 Wil-low terrace, Hoboken, and Capt. J. Wells Martin of the Naval Cadets explained the objects of the organization. Seventeen young women listened at-tentively to Capt. Martin's remarks and then and there decided to organize. The name chosen was the Young Lady Naval guards. It was decided to make any respectable girl between the ages of 12 and 25 years eligible to membership, providing she would swear to up hold the flag on all occasions, even at



MAY ENGLERT, SHIPMATE.

the risk of her life. The membership fee was fixed at 50 cents and the dues at 15 cents a month. The uniform selected was a sailor suit, including a blue shirt trimmed with white braid, a plain sailor blouse with a white flannel yoke bearing a miniature flag, and a round sallor hat similar to that worn by the sailors in the navy. The band of the hats 'bears the letters "Y. L. N. G." The uniforms of the officers differ from that of the rank and file. Instead of a blouse the officers wear a tight-fitting coat trimmed, with gold braid and bearing the usual emblems denoting the rank of the wearer This is topped off with a pretty cap.

A few weeks after organizing Capt. Charley Brown, a naval veteran and commander of the Hoboken naval pos of the G. A. R., agreed to muster in the guards. All the members of the Grand Army post were invited to be present. together with the officers of the Naval Cadet corps of this city. The muster took place in Odd Fellows hall, in Washington street, near Fifth street Hoboken, and here the girls have been meeting ever since. The meetings are held on Wednesday night, which, by the way, is beau night, but that fact does not prevent the girls from attending drills and business meetings. As one of them said:

"We drill first, and our fellows call those of us who are keeping steady company.

On the first and third Wednesday in each month the girls appear in their uniforms in the hall and go through the drill exercises prescribed by their manual. They have as instructor Lieut Guyer of the Naval Cadets. They parade in public on all proper occasions and on Decoration day they turned out with the naval veterans. They have paid visits to the naval cemetery in Broocklyn, to the Farragut monument in Madison square, to Trinity, and other churches in this city and on the invi-tation of "Admiral" Oston participated in the Harlem ship canal celebration.

organization is commanded by Miss Margaret Shotter, a New York



CAPT. SHOTTEL

daughter of a New York printer. Miss Shotter was born in this city and takes considerable interest in the welfare of the Young Lady Naval Guards. Her uniform is very pretty and is decorated with six gold stripes and six stars.

The surgeon is Miss Carrie Smith,

The surgeon is Miss Carrie Smith, a tall young woman, who has studied medicine. Surgeon Smith when on parade carries a leather satchel filled with surgical instruments and bandages similar in every respect to the equip ment of an ambulance surgeon.

Paymaster Lillian Phillips is one of

the hardest workers in the organiza-tion. Her duties are to look after de linquent members, and she filled the of-fice so well that she has just been elect-

ed for a second term. Miss Phillips has three sisters whom she has induced to join. Her 12-year-old sister Daisy is the messenger of the guards and another sister, Rose, is the signal quartermaster. Ella, the third sister, is an ordinary seaman. All the Phillips girls

were born in England. The family has been in this country only seven years, but Miss Eillian says she has no use for England and that if she had had anything to say about her birth she would have been born right here in these United States.

"This country is good enough for any body," said Miss Lillian Phillips, I think more of the American flag than I do of my life. I'd be w'lling to die any time fighting for the red, white, and blue. My mother, to tease me, sings 'God Save the Queen.' Then we four girls begin singing 'America.' I have my room at home decorated with American flags and a big American hangs from the head of my bed. I like to look at it the last thing before closing my eyes at night, and I want to see it the first thing in the morning. My father is a dyed-in-the-wool English-man and I keep telling him that he ought to have stayed in England. But I would part from my family any time to fight for Old Glory. My body may be English, but my soul is American."

The officer of the deck, Miss Emily Le Gras, is of French descent, although her father, Nelson S. Le Gras, was born here. She is a native of this city, and while attending school here she be noted among her classmates for her patriotism and devotion to the Amer-ican flag. She is one of the charter members of the Young Lady Naval guards

Miss Harriet Lane, captain's clerk was named after the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, which in turn was named after President Buchanan's niece, and she is proud of the fact. She is the daughter of William B. Lane, who is employed by the Hoboken Ferry com-pany. She was born in Ulster county, is an ardent worker in the interests of the Nayal guards, and has brought in many new members.
Shipmate Flora Bahrs is particularly

proud of the fact that she is one of the few girls in the organization who is the daughter of a veteran.
"My father fought for his country,"

she says, "and I am willing to fellow his footsteps." Ensign Celia Ruehl is a West Hobo-

A few days ago they were informed that on next Decoration day they would be invited to a trip down the bay, when it is proposed that the naval veterans shall strew flowers on the water in

memory of the sailors buried at sea. It may be news to these patriotic oung women to learn that 100 years before their time half a hundred of their sex organized a naval company with a view of taking active part in the war of the American revolution.

And, what is better, they did actually take a part in the strife, one of their number, Mary Carroll, giving up her life on Lake Champiain in a minor naval engagement. This Miss Carroll enlisted on the American ship in some capacity, not under naval restrictions and when the British tried to board the ship used a cutlass with terrible effect on the enemy. She fell, pierced with a ball, after an hour's fighting, but be fore she died defeat had been turned into victory and in song it is said that her heroic fighting moved the Amer



CELIA RUEHL, ENSIGN. icans to the spirit which brought suc

cess.

# A Famous Cook.

The fattening of poultry has been made the subject of special attention by M. Josephs, the great chef, who has started a restaurant in Paris. poultry that he uses are fed according to his own directions. They are first allowed a run of 200 yards; a few days after this curtailed to 175 yards and then reduced daily until the poultry are confined in boxes. Beautiful, plump and fat they then are and ready for the crowned heads who honor his establish To see Josephs carve one of ment. these birds is a revelation. He holds it in mid-air on a fork. With his knife he dexterously skims round the wings and legs and before it is possible to say "Jack Robinson" every portion of the bird is carved and ready to be served. One young officer of the guards is so fascinated with the cuisine at M. Josephs' establishment in Paris that every Saturday he starts from London, dines there, and returns by the next train This is the most expensive meal on record.-Exchange.

# Will Trim His Hedge Now.

It is against the laws of Illinois to allow a hedge to grow to greater height than four feet. Daniel Gordon of South Moline allowed a hedge on his place to grow beyond the limit and when ordered by the highway commissioners to trim it five years ago he replied that he guessed that he could run his own farm to suit himself, by gum, and he has con-tinued to do so, disregarding the yearly notices sent him that his hedge w tall. Recently he was arrested and fined \$50 and costs, or \$10 a year for each year that he has disregarded the orders of the commissioners.

Wolves in Peoris County. Who would suppose that in this year of our Lord, 1895, Peoria county, would suffer from wolves. Yet Friday John Staver, of Jubilee town-ship, brought in the scalps of three old wolves and one wolf whelp, and Lewis Hines brought in the scalps of two old wolves caught in Medina township They received the bounty.

Every difficulty slurred over will be

## MUSIC AT THE NORTH.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN MAY GO TO WAR.

King Oscar Accused of Reversing the Articles of Union-Norwegians May Establish a Republic-Russia and Germany Watching.

(Copenhagen Correspondence.)



LOSE students of the political situaamong Swedes and Norweglans, the two nations dwelling on opposite sides of the rocky range of mountains which divides the Scandi-navian peninsula from north to

south, fear that before long the bickerings between the two will become so serious as to scare away from Europe the white-winged peace angel that has hovered over the continent ever since the Franco-Prus-

If war should be declared between Sweden and Norway, these observers predict, the trouble would by no means e restricted to the Scandinavian peninsula. So restricted, it would not be of very serious import to the world at large, but of late it has been apparent that Germany has great sympathy for the Swedish side of the controversy, while Russia has been manifesting equal interest in the Norwegians. So has the matter gore, in fact, that that the newspapers of Berlin have more than once hinted at the advisibility of sending a fleet of German war vessels to the Bay of Christiania, on which the capital city of Norway is located, while the journals of St. Peters-burg and Moscow, which are never al-lowed to print a line disapproved by the official censors, have alluded quite as directly to the possible necessity of dispatching a Russian squadron to Stockholm, the Swedish capital. If the Swedes and Norwegians should come to blows while Russian and German ships were in their waters watching to keep the peace, there seems to be little doubt that Russia and Germany might both bear a hand, and it does not need great insight in to the existing strained relations between the powers to perceive that after that the red deluge of war would be apt to flow over all Europe. It would require, many newspaper

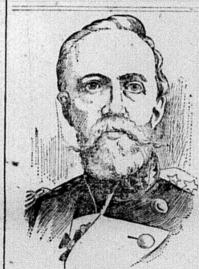
columns to adequately explain the de-tails of the disputes that have arisen

originally one, but differences of envi-ronment have developed marked differ-ences in language, customs and char-acter. In the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries, the vikings of Norway were known and feared in many lands, but, with the introduction of Christianity in the eleventh century the Norsemen lost their fierce and warlike character and the small chiefs were at the same time brought into subjection by King Olaf the Saint, who reigned from 1015 to 1030. but was killed in a war with King Knud of Denmark. In 1036, however, King Knud died, and Olaf's son, Magnus, re-established Norwegian independence. which was thereafter maintained till 1319, when Norway again fell under Danish domination. In 1387 Sweden also became practically subject to Denmark, though until 1450 the three na-tions were nominally on equal footing. Subsequently both Swedes and Nor-wegians were greviously oppressed by the Danes, and after many efforts, which were only partially successful, Sweden , in 1511, threw off the Danish yoke forever. Norway, however, remained virtually a Danish prevince for more than 300 years longer, or until 1814, when the allied powers by the treaty of Kiel, adopted in January, to punish Denmark for espousing the cause of Napoleon, presented Norway to Sweden.

The Norwegians, however, refused to ecognize this arrangement, and, on May 17, declared themselves a free and independent nation, adopting a limited heritable, constitutional, monarchical form of government. Christian Frederick was then made king, but his reign did not last for long, since the Swedes objected to giving up what had been allotted to them by the treaty of Kiel, and, after some fighting between the two peoples, the Norwegians, on Nov. 14. following the adoption of their constitution, entered into a voluntary union with Sweden. It was agreed that the two nations should be equal in every respect, and that the throne of the united kingdoms should be occupied by Charles XIII., king of Sweden.

It was in this way that the celebrated > Napoleon in 1810, who had joined in the coalition of 1813 against the Little Corporal, and, on the death of the adopted son of Charles XIII., had been chosen crown prince, came to be the first real ruler of the United Scandinavian peninsula. For, even before the death of Charles XIII., which occurred in 1818, the royal functions were actually performed by the elected crown prince, who took the title of Charles XIV., when he actually ascended the throne.

It is claimed by the Norwegian radicals of the present day that, in the face of the agreement that Norway should be in all things the equal of Sweden, the first king after the union did all in his between the haives of the Scandinavian | power to reduce Norway to to the con-



OSCAR II., SWEDEN.



QUEEN SOPHIA, SWEDEN.

and have been bound together in politi-cal union since 1814, but the immediate disturbing cause is the refusal of King Oscar to dissolve the present conservative ministry of Sweden and form a new one, the members of which should be chosen from the leaders of the radicals or extreme left. He gave his decision in this matter to the Norwegian congress, in February of the present year, though the severest since been brought to bear upon him. has resolutely adhered to his ul-timatum ever since, though so critical has the situation now become that between the writing and printing of this article the situation may have changed materially.
Until within two or three years King

Oscar has been able, by reason of his powers of diplomacy and unusual levelheadedness, to maintain excellent re-lations with both parties, and his disinclination at this time to form a radical ministry is said to be based more upon personal than political grounds. Some time ago Deputy Rand, in course of a heated discussion in the Norwegian, congress, alluded to the



EX-PREMIER STEEN. arch in the most slighting fashion averring that "the supreme defense of Norway was in the hands of a foreign man from a foreign land." Deputy Neilson, president of the storthing, or congress, and leader of the Left, re-fused to call Rand to order for this characterization, and this refusal has caused King Oscar to declare that ther is no provision in the Norwegian consti-tution making it mandatory upon the monarch to change his ministry at the demand of the legislative branch of the

In order to make the radical demands clear it will be necessary to devote a few lines to the early history of the Scandinavians. Undoubfedly the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian races were

peninsula, whose people are of kindred dition of a Swedish province. His son, race, speak practically the same tongue Oscar I., and Oscar's son, Charles XV. Oscar I., and Oscar's son, Charles XV., changed this policy, giving Norway changed this policy, giving Norway every privilege exercised by Sweden, and so won great popularity in Norway. But the radicals claim the present monarch, Oscar II., grandson of Bernadotte and brother of Charles XV., has returned to the policy of his grandfather, in persistently putting down the efforts of the Norwegies. of the Norwegians to maintain perfect equality with the Swedes.

of the Norwegian radicals, as stated, are partly sentimental and partly of a more material nature. Although Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the journalist, novelist and poet, is not a member of the storthing, for twenty years he has been the voice of the Norwegians who desire separation from Sweden. In his writings he calls attention to the dif-ferences between the two nations in a manner that invariably arouses the radical element among his countrymen. Sweden, he says, is an aristocratic country, while Norway is the most democratic land in Europe. Between the two peoples there exists but slight sympathy, and this is largely due, he claims, to the fact that during the reign of Oscar II. the monarch's sympathies have clearly been with Sweden, so that by all foreign nations Norway is regarded not as equal with Sweden but in the light of a dependency. This foreign view, and the growing dislike of Oscar II. as a king by the Norwegians, he adds, are augmented by the fact that whenever the monarch goes abroad he travels as king of Sweden only, never adding the name of Norway to his title.

It was not until a comparatively recent date that their present stand was openly taken by Bjornson, Engelhart, Neilson, Steen, Rand and others who now advocate separation. For a long time they claimed to believe that their demands would be granted if only they could show sufficient strength in the storthing. Now, however, they frankly advocate not only separation but the establishment of a Norse republic and claim for their side the sympathy of the common people and the middle classes of Norway, even as the conservatives claim the sentiments of the masses to be with them. It is hard to see what chance the Norwegians would have in case of a war with Sweden, since on Bjornson's own showing, although there is a Norwegian army and a Norwegian navy separate and distinct from the Swedish army and navy, the Norwegian swedish army and havy, the Norwegian war-like forces are inferior to those of Sweden. It is also possible that not all the Norwegian fighting men would turn against the Swedish forces, so that unless helped by some outside power, like Russia, for instance, Norway would be at a great disadventure in a great disadventure in a great disadventure.

at a great disadvantage in a fight. The first ingredient in conversation is truth; the next, good sense; the third, good humor, and the fourth, wit.—Sir W. Temple.

# WROTE NELLIE GRAY.

BEN R. HANBY'S GRAVE AT WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

ag Was Once the Most l'opular of -Made Money for the Publishers but They Nover Bewarded the



NMARKED by a more pretentious nument than a plain wooden headboard, warping and decaying as the years go by, there is a grave in the United Brethren cemetery at West-erville, a northern suburb of Colum-

bus, O., which covby, auther of "Nellie Gray," one of the most eloquently pathetic songs of the mother tengue. Peaceful in storm and sun, the man forgotten, while his touching verse still lives, Ben Hanby sleeps, save by his family and a few personal friends, unwept and unhonored.

The story of his tender, passionate little seng often has been told, although seldom, perhaps, truthfully. Like many brilliant and famous compositions of words and music, it was the creation of an hour, and its sudden and astonishing success was altogether unexpected by the author. The inspiration came to young Hanby while he was a passenger on a railroad train between Cincinnati and Hamilton. He was listlessly read-ing a newspaper when he found an account of the manner in which a beautiful quadroon girl had been torn from the arms of her lover and taken to a southern slave market to be sold on the auction block. The quadroon's name was given as Nellie Gray. The story filed Hanby with pity and indignation, for he was naturally gentle and kind and sharped the injusting of nation, for he was naturally gentie and kind and abhorred the iniquities of slave-holding. So impressed was he that, with pencil and paper, used as best he could upon the joiting and swaying car seat, he jotted down the words of a song in which the incidents of the story were utilized. This was done simply for the relief of his own mind and his overburdened heart, and mind and his overburdened heart, and at that time there was not the remotest design of ever bringing the verse to the

By the time Hanby had reached his destination he had practically completed the few verses of the song. It was thrown carelessly with his baggage and soon after his return to his home in Westerville it was tossed among some other papers in his desk and there forgotten for six months or more. One day he came across the manuscript and day he came across the manuscript and sent it to a well-known firm of music publishers in Chicago with a note, saying that if they saw anything in the song they might publish it. The song sprang at once into popularity, and Hanby, like Byron, awoke one morning to find himself famous. But this awakening did not come for many months after the not come for many months after the pathetic melody of his song had poured from thousands of tuneful throats throughout the land. His publishers throughout the land. His publishers never even acknowledged the receipt of the manuscript. They made a fortune from its sale, but of all the thousands of dollars which poured into their bank account Hanby never received a cent. When he wrote to them they sent him six printed copies of the song, without the formality of thanks for the manuthe fermality of thanks for the manu-

While his song was gaining its popularity and daily growing dearer to hundreds of thousands of tender hearts, Hanby was living undisturbed his calm Hanby was living undisturbed his calm and peaceful rural life. He was yet to learn his fame. Several months after the music of his song had become familiar as household words Hanby visited a young lady in Columbus and requested her to sing to him. Complying, she said she would sing a sweet little song, which, by some strange co-incidence, had been written by a man of his name. See began, and, greatly to his surprise. Hanby recognized the words and music of his "Nellie Gray." It was the first intimation he had that

the song had been published.



HANBY'S GRAVE

highly descended and cultured family. His father was a bis...p in the United Brethren church and was the compiler of a hymn-book, which is still in use. Young Hanby composed a number of songs, several of which were published, songs, several of which were published, none, however, receiving the remark-able reception which was given to "Nellie Gray." A few years after the war Hanby died as he had lived, in obscurity and poverty, and the fact that he was the author of the famous song was known to few save his family and

A newspaper remarks that "Gresham was the last of the log-cabin statesmen" -that is, the last of our great men who have tolled their way upward from the plough and the pine-knot. We hope not. It will be a bad day for America when our high places are filled by lace-emour high places are filled by lace-em-bowered cradles and mansions of wealth. The log-cabin, the humble tenement, the canal boat and the shop will continue, we trust, to furnish us with Presidents and secretaries of state for many a decade to come. When the people cease to rule, when our of-fice holders cease to spring from the ranks of the common people, this will cease to be a republic.—Home- and Country.

#### MAY BE A SENATOR.

Col Isane Trumbo Wants to Repre Utah in Upper House

One of the most important of the com ing new states is Utah. Though the bill of admission has passed both the house and senate the constitution will not be adopted and the territory formally admitted as a state until next November. Steps will then be taken to send to the United States senate men who will be truly representative of the new state.

One man who, it is confidently as-serted, will be thus honored is Col.

Isaac Trumbo of Salt Lake City Perhaps the greatest claim that Col. Trumbo has upon the people of Utah is his efforts to have it admitted as state. When the proposition to admit Utah was first broached the opposition developed was tremendous. The Mor-mon question was invoked as a great bugaboo. It was cited as an unheard-of thing that any state should permit polygamy within its borders. A few earnest, devoted men got together to work for statehood. Col. Trumbo was a leader in the movement. He spared neither time, money, nor labor in his ef-forts. When polygamy was formally. eschewed by the Mormons the chief argument to keeping the territory out of the union was killed. President Harri-son's proclamation of amnesty and the one of President Cleveland took the last prop away from the opposition, and the efforts of Col Trumbo and his helpers, which never ceased during the whole of the long and bitter fight, were



COL. ISAAC TRUMBO.

finally crowned with success. The bug was laid and Utah will be admit ted as a state of the union, the house passing the bill Dec. 13, 1893, and the senate July 10, 1894. As Col. Trumbo himself said: "The struggle for statehood was a bitter one, but the admis-sion of Utah being assured has killed all prejudice against it, and Utah will justify the faith put in it."

Col. Trumbo has always been a firm believer in the future of Utah. His business is chiefly that of mining. He owns a big silver mine and employs large number of men. He is personally popular with both Gentiles and Mormons, not less on account of the liberality of his opinion than for his devo-

tion to the interests of the territory.
In appearance Col. Trumbo is almost 40 years of age. He is a good talker and debater, but his great theme is the section from which he halls. As he says, he has lived in Utah all his life and no man knows it better than he does. He can tell you how much rain falls in any given section, the full extent of the mining and milling indus-tries, or any other details. In fact, he is a cyclopedia of information and imparts it willingly.

# BABY SETTLED THE CASE.

Said Peck-a-Boo to His Papa and Trouble Was Over.

An unlooked-for ending to a case of non-support and desertion, almost tearful in its simple pathos, occurred the other day at the Central Police Court in Philadelphia. A little boy saved his father from jail.

Mrs. Alice Montgomery, 2344 Ludlow street, entered the courtroom with her four children, placed her hand on the bible, and swore that her husband had only given her \$10 since April 10. "Besides," she said bitterly, "my husband drinks, and has lost his work." Then she looked scornfully at her husband,

Thomas Montgomery.

Magistrate Jermon was about to mention the amount of bail Montgomery would have to enter for court when a mall voice said: "Oh, papa, I see you.

Peek-a-boo! The magistrate leaned over his desk and saw Montgomery's 4-year-old son dodging between the legs of two policemen, vainly trying to reach his father, who stood scowling in the prisoner's

"Papa, I see you," laughed the baby voice. "Peek-a-boo. Why don't play with me?"

Even the big policemen were visably affected and the magistrate asked Montgomery, try and settle this case. If I let you go will you swear off drink for one year and take care of your wife

and family?"
"Yes, sir," said the big father in a hushed sort of tone. He placed his hand on the bible, took the oath and walked off with his reunited family.

M. de Heredis a Cuban by Birth. de Heredia, the new member of the French Academy, was in his youth a singularly handsome man—one who, according to Francois Coppee, "combined the nobility of the hidalgo and the grace of the creole." He is a Cuban by birth, but sufficiently in love with "the finest that has issued from human the finest that has issued from human lips since Homer." M. de Heredia owes his literary rank in France to his son-nets, which, because of their polish and vigor, hold a high place in contemporary French literature.

George W. Julian, who was surveyor-general of New Mexico under Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and who lives in a suburb of Indianapolis, is the only survivor of the prominent leaders of the free soil party. Mr. Julian is now 78 years old, but he is in excellent health and active with his pen, his name appearing frequently in the pages of the magazines. It is fifty years since he went to congress for the first time and forty since his candidacy for the vice presidency.

# LORD AND HIS LADY.

SALISBURY "A LATH PAINTED LIKE IRON."

Malignant in Public Utterance but Soft at Heart - Indiscreet and Out of Touch with Party-His Happy Home



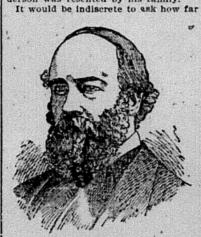
HERE is nothing in so apt to lead one of men as to act on the principle, "The style is the man," and there are few men to whom the principle would prove so unjust as to the Marquis of Salisbury. If one were to judge him

by his spoken, and still more if one were to judge him by his written, utter-ances, he would pass for one of the most rancorous, the most implacable and the narrowest of men. Mr. Bright spoke long ago of his "haughty unwis-dom," and those who are old enough to remember his somewhat wild and scat-ter-brained political youth are still unable to throw off the unpleasant and biting memories of some of his fierce and malignant utterances in those days. He once, for instance, spoke of some proceedings of Mr. Gladstone as worthy of a pettifogging attorney; and when, some days afterward, he was asked to apologize, his reply was that he apologized—to the attorneys. When we were in the midst of the struggle over the reform bill of 1867 Lord Cranborne he then was) cut some very fine jokes over the question whether a workingman who was in prison would be held to have qualified by residence; in fact, Lord Cranborne of that day was very much like the ill-mannered and rather rancorous youth whom we know by that name in this day—with the very important qualification that the elder bearer of the name added great bril-liancy to his gibes; if the humor was sardonic, at least it was humor.

And yet those who know Lord Salisbury give one the very opposite impression of his inner nature. There is a strong movement at the present time to drive him out of the premiership in case the next election should return his party to power, and one of the reasons given for this movement is that he is of so soft and really amiable a disposition as to be unfit for the position of a ruler of men. He is described as one of that unhappy class of men who are never able to say No, and who, accordingly, cannot be trusted to deal with incompe tence or imprudence or knavery after the stern and pitiless fashion which a leader of men is bound to display for the preservation of himself and his party. Liberals, even, who are privi-leged with the personal acquaintance of Lord Salisbury, declare that in pri-vate life nobody could speak more amiably-more reasonably-more tolerant-ly-of political things, and even of political opponents.

The training of Lord Salisbury is, to a certain extent, responsible for this gulf which stretches between the popular estimate and the inner life of the man. Though he is now a nobleman of considerable wealth, and has reached the highest place in the scale of British ambition, it was not always thus; and his early years were years in which poverty, struggle, and perhaps even bit-terness, were not unknown. He was not the eldest son of his father. In the home of Lord Salisbury, too, there was another family—for his father had mar-ried a second time; and it is not often that in such houses there is peace between the elder and the younger tribes.

If anything were wanted to accentuate the family differences which such circumstances were so well calculated to produce, it would be a marriage which was regarded as a mesalliance And Lord Robert Cecil, as he then was made such a marriage. In these days it may appear somewhat ridiculous to regard a union with the daughter of one of the most distinguished judges of his time as a mesalliance for anybody, however exalted; but we have advanced very much in the democratization of society since the days when Lord Salis-bury was a resolute young lover; and undoubtedly his marriage to Miss Alderson was resented by his family.



LORD SALISBURY

the young household had to face the bitter want of insufficient means; and, at all event, there is no reason for such an inquiry now. The marriage een exceptionally happy and satisfactory; the e is not a happier—as there is not a purer—home in England than that which thus, in storm and stress, began so many years ago; and besides, to the necessities which such a marriage and his position as a younger son created. Lord Salisbury owes probably his present position more than to any other For it was as a writer in the Saturday

Review that Lord Salisbury learnt the great doctrine of struggle and of work. Mr. Beresford Hope, who founded that journal-and expended upon it and upon churches a vast portion of his patrimeny—was his brother-in-law; and thus the young writer found a ready-made place for his pen. The character made place for his pen. The character of the Saturday Review in its early years must have come fargely from Lord Salisbury. The Saturday Review gave Lord Salisbury bread; and he himself was ready to say so many years afterward, when having reached the great position of foreign secretary in an hour of national crisis—he presided over less fortunate members of the fournaiistic profession. fournalistic profession.

of this form of training as of temper-ament, that the dispatches and the speeches of Lord Salisbury sacrifice so much to style, regard epigrams as harmless luxuries of writing and the nest collocation of epithets as more important than the stern facts of life. It was enough to make one's blood run cold to read that dispatch which Lord Salisbury issued in the very midst the Russo-Turkish crisis, and to see how the Saturday Review-unregenerate, vehement, and impulsive—wrote as if his words were not things which might bring into motion and collusion myrlads of armed men and the clash of ironclads and eighty-ton guns. It was

this epoch in Lord Sallsbury's career which elicited from Mr. John Morley one of the finest of the many very fine passages in his platform speeches. He reminded a great audience in St. James' hall that in Alpine heights the deadly avalanche, which brought death and desolution to the quiet villagers below, often was so neatly poised that the sound of a human voice was enough to bring it down; and then he asked whether, with such terrible forces in such dread tension existing around us in Europe, it was safe to have issuing from the foreign office the harsh and thoughtless voice of the Marquis of Sallsbury? If we escape war with Russia in that terrible time and a general conflagration it was in spite of Lord

And yet this man, who was about to



LADY SALISBURY.

precipitate events so awful, would probably have been more shocked by them than any other man in Europe. For he was not like his chief-he had a conscience and a heart; and he was also unlike his chief in lacking that magnificent self-confidence which is often as great a hardener of the nerves as true courage. Bismarck, with that keen and almost cruel eye of his, soon found this out, for, meeting Lord Salisbury at Berlin, when the representatives of the great powers met, he described Lord allsbury as a lath painted like iron. Many of the worst catastrophes of history are produced by weak men who desire to appear strong.

The Marquis of Salisbury at the pres ent moment is to some extent on the decline. Arthur Balfour has immensely advanced in his public reputation; and, above all things, he is touchy with his party, while Lord Salisbury is not. Indeed, except in the case of the late Mr. Parnell, there has never been an instance in which a political leader has kept so far apart from his followers as Lord Salisbury. This is due to many circumstances, but mainly to his intense love of study and his Intense love of home.

It is known that his singularly rich intellect, in addition to its immense literary aptitudes, is scientific, and that ne works in his laboratory with almost as much industry as a professional chemist or a man of science to whom the study of natural phenomena is the sole interest of life. Out of touch with the house of commons, feeling unfamiliar with the details of its warfare, passions and moods, he rarely got on a platform without committing some blazing indiscretion which it took all the subtletv and all the energies of his adroit nephew to undo. But the future of every politician is dark-and the unionist party must settle their own affairs.

Let us dismiss Lord Salisbury some gratitude that, with all his faults, he has given the country an example of political highmindedness and personal cleanliness of life which will be one of its valuable heritages in all its future its valuable nerves.
political experiences.
T. P. O'CONNOR.

#### AN ACCOMMODATING PASTOR. He Had the Interest of His Congregation

at Heart

The minister of a congregation in an agricultural district was greatly annoyed Sunday after Sunday by the un-ruly conduct of the junior members of his flock. When one of the younger-representatives of the gentler sex got ary of the evening services she would invariably rise and go out. A momen later her admirer would selze his hat and sheepishly follow her. To such an extent would this course of action pre-vall that by the time the discourse was finished only the old people' remained for the concusion of the service. Mr. Jones concealed his chargin for several weeks, but at last be firmly resolved to act. A youth grew drowsy one Sunday evening, and, picking up his hat, stepped into the aisle. But the minister's keen eye was upon him, and, to the culprit's dismay, he stopped short in his sermon.

"Young man," said he, "the girl who went out last is not the one you wish to walk home with. When she goes I will let you know at once. Please sit down. After this when a young woman goes out I will call on the proper young man to take care of her.'

The minister resumed his discourse There was much tittering and considerable anger, but the sermons were not interrupted again.—Hartford Times.

# Machine for Putting Up Pine

One of the eleverest inventions ever patented is the machine for sticking common pins in the papers in which up the pins in rows, draws the paper into position, orimps it in two lines, then at a single push passes the pins through the paper and sets them in posi-

# To this day one can see traces of this IS NEARING HIS END.

DOMINICK O'GRADY, THE SLAY-ER, MAY NOT HANG.

SICK UNTO DEATH IN A CINCINNATI HOSPITAL.

His Trial Has Often Been Put Off-The Murderer of Miss Gilmartin Re-

fored the Last Rites of His Church-



Story of the Crime

OMINICK O'Grady, the unfrocked priest from Ireland, who followed his sweet-heart, Miss Mary Gilmartin, to Cintwo years ago, and shot her to death on the street on Wednesday morn-ing, April 25, 1894, is now dying from a

complication of troubles at the City Hospital in that city. His case is hope-Hospital in that city. His case is nopeless, and his attending physicians are looking for the end at almost any time. His cot is situated in one of the ordinary wards. and is being closely guarded by an offi-cer day and night. His bed is not soft, and his surroundings are anything but pleasant. The nurses shun him, and his medical advisers shrink from his cruel gaze. He is a mere shadow of his former self. His appetite has gone, and he is being kept alive by stimulants. He has no visitors, and the other day, when the physicians thought that dissolution was near and a priest was called in, he was refused extreme uncbecause, as the priest stated, O'Grady was crazy and was an unfit



DOMINICK O'GRADY.

subject to receive the last and most sacred rights of the Church.

The public has been clamoring ever since the tragedy to have the murderer brought to trial. Three terms of court have passed since the killing, and still O'Grady has never yet been brought be-fore the bar to stand trial. His attorneys are known to be the most skilled and artful in the west, and they have had the case put off from time to time until at last it seems that a natural death will claim him. From what source comes the money for the em-ployment of his high priced atterneys is ot known to the public.

All of the ingenuity of a lawyer's

mind has been exercised in this remark-able case. The public press and the pulpit have urged the authorities to at once proceed with the trial, but their appeals have been in vain.

The newspaper reading public well re members the story of how Miss. Gil-martin met her death. It is a story replete with romance and of tragedy, the like of which was never before enacted in Cincinnati. Dominick O'Grady was born of a respectable family in Sligo county, Ireland, thirty-five years ago He was educated at the Knox National school, and, soon after he had graduated, studied for the ministry. Ten years ago he was given a parish in Sligo county.

He rapidly advanced and soon be-O'Grady and Gilmartin families were near neighbors in Ireland, and when Miss Gilmartin was a mere child she found favor in the eyes of the young student. He was very devoted and attached to the girl, and as she advanced in years his attention became more pro-He .was then a priest, why should he not take an interest in the younger members of his flock?

It was soon after her graduation that Father O'Grady's visits to her became frequent enough to cause the neighbors to gossip. Her brother, hearing the noise, sent her to this country. She had many relatives living here. A fav-orite cousin was in Springfield, Mass. and she first stopped there. Letters found in O'Grady's possession show that she wrote him tenderly and lovingly from that point.



MARY GILMARTIN. Her visit to Springfield was of an

duration, and she went to join her brother, Father Michael Gilmartin, at Chicago. This was in October, 1988. While there O'Grady appeared upon the Whill there O'Grady appeared upon the scene. The young lady's brother could not understand the close companionship of the two and ordered his sister to return to Ireland. But O'Grady had a talk with his brother priest, and told him that he was going back, and assured him that nothing but the purest of sincere friendship had prompted his association with his sister. O'Grady then left for his native hame.

Meantime the story had been circu-lated in Ireland that he had cloped with Miss Gilmartin. He had left his church without consent or without telling any one where he was going, so when he re-turned he found his charge in the hands of another. His attempts to be reinstated were vigorous, but unsuccessful Finding himself scorned by his people and disgraced by the action of the

Bishop, he again set sail for America.

He had been in constant communication with Miss Gilmartin all during his absence, and he knew exactly where to find her when he returned. He stopped first in Philadelphia, and in some man-ner got acquainted with the manage-ment of a leading newspaper, who vainly attempted to get him a pastorate. Meantime Miss Gilmartin had gone to Cincinnati and had secured employment with a local firm. O'Grady made his appearance there in the early part of

He hovered around Miss Gilmartin's boarding place at all hours of the day and night. They went out frequently together. O'Grady had not been there long, however, before Miss Gilmartin, so it seems, tired of his close attention. Miss Gilmartin was at the time board-

ing with a distant relative. Her cousis, Mrs. Anna Tibbles, became suspicious and drew the lines more closely around her privileges. The former priest smarted under the frequent restraints placed upon him by the young woman and her cousin, and it was not long be-fore he-began to make threats. These were passed as idle talk by his sweet-heart, but O'Grady soon became so ob-nexious that he was at last forbidden to come to the Tibbles' home at all, or is any other way attempt to see or com-municate with Miss Gilmartin.

He suffered this ostracism for a week. Finally, one morning he waylaid the woman as she was about to take a car for her work. O'Grady stopped her as she was halling a car, and what he said will likely never be known. The con-versation was short. The infuriated man drew a revolver from his pocket and emptied its contents into the body of the woman. She fell to the sidewalk, and then O'Grady tried to kill himself.

#### REQUESTED TO LEAVE.

She Stood Not on the Order of Her Going. but Left at Pace.

When W. H. Thacker, a prominent citizen and ex-Sunday-school teacher of Benzonia, Mich., was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment for poison ing his wife a great deal was said by the witnesses about his alleged love for his housekeeper. Ora Binker. Miss Binker, however, remained with the Thacker children, who believed their fa-ther innocent and accepted Miss Binker as a sort of foster mother. During the last few months many reports concern-ing the woman have been started by neighbors and the two Thacker boys de-cided to get rid of her. They called her up in the middle of the night, made her pack her baggage, and ordered her to leave. After she was driven out from Thacker's family she continued to hang about town. A recent night over fifty prominent citizens went to her house, took her out, and escorted her to her fa-ther's home, twelve miles away. She was gently treated, but was emphatically told that if she ever set foot in



ORA BINKER.

Benzonia or meddled with the Thacker children she would be tarred and feath-

THIS BOY DIED FOR LOVE.

A Rejected Suitor Slays Himself by the

mitted suicide at Bonne Terre, Mo., on

Light of a Mother's Letter. James A. Wilson, 19 years of age, whose mother resides in St. Louis, com-

the night of July 4, by shooting himself through the head. Death was almost instantaneous. Disappointment in love was the cause. By the light of a burning letter from his mother, in the darkness of the night on a public street, he wrote a few lines to the girl who had jilted him, pinned the paper to his cont and then took his own life, says a St. Louis paper. The history of the boy was unusual. He was born in Collinsrille, Ill., where his father, then a wellknown resident of that town, died about ten years ago, leaving his wife with twin boys, John and James. Mrs. Wilson was in poor circumstances, and moved to St. Louis with the hope of bettering her condition. After a year's struggle she found it no better and was obliged to find homes for her sons. John was adopted by Mrs. Anne Pender, a wealthy widow of St. Louis county. He remained with her until about six months ago, when he suddenly disap-peared, and has not been heard from since. James was adopted by James M. Rollins, then a resident of St. Louis county, but now a deputy under Sheriff Troll of St. Louis. After two years Mr. Rolling went abroad, and as the boy did not wish to go he was placed in the care of John A. Sprott, a merchant of Farmor John A. Sprott, a merchant of Farm-ington, Mo., now treasurer of St. Fran-cols county, with whom he remained until the time of his death. Seme time ago he formed the acquaintance of Miss Minnie Turley, daughter of Finis Tur-ley, a prominent resident of Bonne Terre, and they became engaged. They had quarreled recently, but the difficulty young Wilson went to Beane Terre to and the Fourth of July in her comtogether, and during the progress of a waits the girl told him she would have nothing more to do with him after that night. He threatened immediately to kill himself, but she paid no attention to kill himself, but she paid no attention to the matter. He left the house without her, and while she, with a party of friends, was passing within a hundred feet of where he burned his mother's latter, he fired the fatal shot. The fun-scal was hold at Farmington.

# OUR PRESS.



With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party

## EDITORIAL.

#### FREDERICK ENGELS DEAD.

London, August 6.-Frederick Eng e pioneer of International So

Marx and Engels are dead. But heir cause goes marching on. Milthe civilized world honor our dend es. They will be honored by th future generations.

Down with wage slavery! Up with e banner of the Co-Operative Com

HARMONY-AS IT SHOULD BE.

"AS IT SHOULD BE." Under this cap The Railroad Telegrapher" publishes an editorial of which we reproduc the following sentences:

The Trades and Labor Assembly St. Paul, Minn., gave a banquet on July 26th, to which were invited, not only prominent representatives of Labor, bu also prominent citizens who were em ployers of Labor. Every Labor Union in the city was represented by three delegates, and the affair marks a departure which it would be wise for every Trade sembly to adopt. As has been stated e in this journal, Labor and Capital ould draw nearer to each other for mutual benefit. The thinkers behind the Lavement should meet the employers of Labor on a common platform and exchange ideas so that both may be able to better understand existing facts and devise a means whereby the relationship between Capital and Labor may be a cor dial one. That the St. Paul Trades As sembly has taken a step forward is to it. credit, and proves conclusively that the men who are representing Labor in the Northwest are bread in thought and earnest in effort. Let us have more such

. . . . . . . . . There good reason why organized or individual capital should antagonize organizations of Labor, but there are a number together in a harmonious manner.

Harmony! "The Railroad Telegrapher is doing excellent work-of course, not for the interests of labor-if this kind of education is continued in its columns Most assuredly a little more harmony would solve the troublesome labor ques "Labor and capital must draw -about as near as they were a year ago, during the Pullman strike in Chicago. It was but about a week ago when the Associated Press informed the American people that "harmony" was exoted within a very short time, i. e., the anagers of the Gould Southwest Railroad system had decided to wipe out teleegraphers' union within their The same telegram stated that the telegraphers were prepared for a struggle to the bitter end

The "Railroad Telegrapher" is simply belying its readers; that's about all. Submit to the yoke of wage slaverey orstarve! This is the harmony of the plu-Capitalism knows of no other narmony. To "devise a means whereb the relationship between capital and labor may be a cordial one," is like devising ans whereby the relationship between wolf and the lamb may be a cordia se blatherskites in St. Paul who with corrupt politicians and ting business men at the exof the thousands of women and in the tenement houses, and may well feel proud of their ptible boodle work.

have more such meetings!" Cer tainly. It pays the labor leaders to banith the capitalists and sell the very life of the proletarians to the drones and es of society.

By the way, not all of the telegraphen re of the capitalist-loving nature as the editor of their organ. A correspondent to the "Railroad Telegrapher" comes out openly as a pure Socialist. He writes upom de plume of "Abou Ben Ad

way through the thick crust of the dark ages of the recent past, and will soon b at our doors. Edward Bellamy says it abor and own and enjoy equally the abun dance which the systematic labor of al

Then he continues: "All these things elpers of one another. It is possible; it endency of modern thought is strongly eward it. We have reached the parting of the ways. It is either Socialism of the death of civilization. It will be the former. . . . We are as much the children of the world as Chauncey Depey or George Gould. The time should soon come when rich and poor will be forgot ten words. Both are creations of a false and vicious system. . . . Think on these things. You have a vote. Read the works of a few great writers on Socialism. It will repay you a thousand fold The truth is not far to seek."

The editor of the "Railroad Telegra to get them he may apply to his Socialist correspondent. The tabor leader, without the knowledge of Socialism, is like th dancing mule on the ice

#### KANSAS CITY AT WORK.

our power to make our movement a s cess. Everybody must advocate our plat form for the next election. We have al the time we wish to prepare the field for minute of it. The development of moder machinery is opening the eyes of a good many workingmen. Starvation is forcing them to help themselves. As long as they had enough to keep themselves from starving they would only look for news in the Capitalist press; but now they begin to feel that they must soon loook for something to eat before the machin forces them into a worse slavery than th conditions were under chattel slavery They begin to read the Labor press an talk very loud of the much-needed reform of the people. It is high time, but better hard times are coming from. They neve stop to think about the clothing factorie in Kansas City, where the sewing ma chines are running by electricity or stear power at the speed of 4,000 stitches a min ute, where over 200 such machines ar run only in one factory, to finish gar ments by the thousands of dos ens, to be sent away to the mar ket; where no man will get a job, fo all the work is done by women and machines; that there are only 800 women em ployed at the factory at Central street just as large and smaller ones. One fac tory of that kind can supply the whole State of Missouri with clothes. That certainly gives all the tailors plenty of time to stand at the door and watch the people passing by. The small bosses naturally burst up, especially when they cannot stand the easy time, when business is dul and then they howl that there is no enough business confidence in the country and talk about free coinage of silver Protection, or Free Trade. To these per ple we say: . Watch your Kansas City LA BOR, read it carefully; study the presen conditions and the ways to get out of them, and how to establish a better sys tem of society, where everybody will re ceive the full product of his labor. Read Kansas City LABOR.

F. J. ROEDIGER.

Comrade Martin, Quinn writes from Portland, Oregon; "I do not wish to b without LABOR. The sample copies you sent me I distributed among my frienda but as the Socialists here are determined to work inside of the Populist organiza tion you will readily understand how re luctant they would be to circulate LABOR to any great extent at this time. In m orinion the Populist Party is rapidly be coming a Socialist Party. I spoke at Van couver. Washington, where the big milltary garrison is located, on July 4th. speak in different places here in th Northwest and find that the people are becoming more interested in Socialism every day."

The People's Union of Boston has ar ranged for a joint debate between C. W Mowbray and Comrade Morris Winchews ky, to take place Saturday evening. Aug ust 18th, at 7:45 p. m., in Wells' Memoria Hall, 987 Washington street. Subject Voluntary versus Compulsory Commun ism." Admission 10 cents. The People' Union has also ordered 500 copies of "Mer rie England," to bring the book in circu obtain Each person in attendance may obtain a copy of the book from the committee, which will be in charge at the door, gratis.

C. CROOSDELL,
Becretary.

Socialist Newspaper

# **VOICE FROM NEW AMERICA**

BY CIVIS AMERICANUS.

[Written Especially for the Socialist Newspaper Union.]

Motto: "Nay, take my life and all, pardon not that: You take my house, when you do take the prop That does sustain my house; you take my life, When you take the means whereby I live."

Shakspeare.

#### CHAPTER II.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN OLD AMERICA.

To give the readers a clear conception of the economic, social and political condition of Old America is the main object of this chapter. How could we ever have dreamed of realizing the magnanimous ideals of New America? How could we have succeeded in educating the millions of poor and oppressed up to these ideals had we not studied the economic, social and political history of Old America? How could we ever have dreamed of leading the world's greatest nation to the golden shores of the Co-operative Commonwealth if we had not known the foundation upon which the first temple of freedom of this nation is built?

While Minister to France (1784-1789) Thomas Jefferson wrote to his revolutionary friends in America about the industrial progress in Europe. He mentions the astounding success of the Watts steam engine, "just put in operation, by means of which a peck and a half of coal performed as much work as a horse in a day." Jefferson praises a French machine "for copying letters at a single stroke, which I have turned to my own use. Poor Jefferson! He never dreamed of the gigantic economic revolution that would accelerate the unnatural social development and final downfall of Old America.

Time makes more converts than reason, provided that the new ideas advocated by the social reformers are based on right and justice, and, above all, on sound economic principles. mere expression of a new idea aiming at a change in the existing social conditions causes opposition from all sides. Considerable time must clapse before the prejudice against the new idea and the general outcry in defense of old customs and institutions is

So it was with the new gospel of economic truth that constitutes the foundation of the social order in New America. The sentiments contained in the following pages had long been decried as Utopian, impractical and wrong. But time made converts, and soon the same ideas and sentiments of New America came into general favor. Social reformers labored under the same disadvantages as did all progressive men of science, inventors, explorers and discoverers. Abuse, persecution, privation and suffering were their reward. Their valuable services rendered to the general welfare of humanity, were generally recognized by the coming generations, who enjoyed the blessings of the work of the "impractical dreamers" of former years.

Why, just think of the discovery of Old America! Long before Christopher Columbus was born, the learned men were seriously discussing the question whether the world was round as a ball or flat as a pancake. These learned men were ridiculed and persecuted because they believed there was a way of reaching old customs, science gained the victory over superstition and ignorance. Finally the small pioneer army of dreamers succeeded in getting some very "practical" men interested in these new ideas, men who were determined to realize the ideals for which they had worked and suffered so much. And Columbus happened to be the most successful of these practical dreamers of

the Fifteenth Century.

"Columbus discovered America!" But who will deny the fact that the new ideas of crossing the "Sea of Darkness" (as the Atlantic Ocean was then called) was the mental work of the best and most self-sacrificing men of many generations? These new of the Asiatic coast. The discovery of America by Columbus quite taken away, although many efforts in this direct ever succeeds in reaching the North Pole first will get the honors and the King's governors. But how about the many thousands of men of the mental and physical exertions of a single man, but the re- maintained their colony under great hardships, suffering and sult of the common exertions of the social family. simply mention this to show that all laws of human progress and true civilization are based on Co-operation-not, on Individualism. It is a well-known fact that one of the most dangerous in fluences in the social order—or disorder—of Old America was the individualistic character of almost every law on the statute books that deprived sixty-five millions of people of their last spark of individuality, had been proclaimed as the only salvation of mankind—until a handful of capitalistic individualists had monopolized the people's indivduality, freedom, and all, even the very life of millions of duped wage-slaving individualists.

But the times change. Columbus tried to realize his new ideal for eighteen long years, but in vain were all his efforts. He was ridiculed as a visionary, as a crank, the children in the streets tapped their foreheads with their fingers when he passed by, to intimate their belief that he was crazy.

And in Old America-what do you think the people did there? Why, they acted just like the little children in Old Europe whenever a social reformer appeared in public to preach the gospel of co-operation to an oppressed generation.

security and general welfare depended on the co-operation of all the people? For nearly a hundred years after Columbus' first landing on the coast of the West India Islands nobody thought it worth while to colonize America. Sir Walter Raleigh was one of the first who attempted the colonization of America for permalent historian, and a charming poet." Like all reformers, Ra- English pattern of that time, but they failed.

leigh had to suffer a great deal. By order of King James I. he was thrown into the Tower of London, and kept there for more than twelve years. "In 1618 James I. had this great man put to death to please the King of Spain."

In 1618 Bartholomew Gosnold, a great navigator, made another attempt to colonize New England. He joined himself with some of the merchants who had been partners in Sir Raleigh's last venture, and others, and succeeded in forming what was generally known as "The Virginia Company." This association of enterprising men sent to America the colony that made the first permanent beginning of English settlement in this country. It was in April, 1606, when this little group of pioneer colonists arrived at the mouth of the St. James River. It is superfluous to speak about all the hardships that befell these colonists. One of the most heroic of the one hundred colonists that landed at Jamestown was Captain John Smith, who was the first man to explore the Chesapeake Bay.

In 1612 the Englishman, John Rolfe, the same who married Pocahontas, the daughter of the Indian chief Powhattan (this most bitter enemy of the Jamestown colony) for the first time tried tobacco culture in Virginia for the English market. In less than five years tobacco culture was so successful that tobacco became the "money" by which trade was carried on and debts paid-and tobacco remained the recognized measure of value, or means of exchange, or "money," if you please, for about a hun-

dred and fifty years.

The history of the first colonies is a long, an almost incredible chain of suffering, privation and want. How many thousands of human lives had to be sacrificed, how much human blood had to be spilled before our forefathers succeeded in laying the fourdation for a new nation, for a new people, for a new world and a new civilization

In 1616 the total number of English colonists in America was not over three hundred and fifty. During the early years of the colony the settlers were by no means free to do as they pleased. They were the slaves of the British government. Some of the governors appointed by the King made the colony a hell to live in. Cruel military laws were put in force by the governors, which made the "Virginia" colony so unpopular that even people sentenced to be hanged for petty felonies refused pardon when offered to them by the British King on condition of their

going to the colony.

At this time there were many liberal statesmen and agitaters at work in Old England, among them Earl Southampton and Sir Edwin Sandys. As members of the British Parliament these men were engaged in resisting the tyranny of King James' government, and actually paved the way for the English Revolution, in which King Charles I. "lost his head," and his son, Charles II., was kept out of England by the Puritans under Oliver Cromwell. Sandys, Southampton and their friends were trying o establish liberty in England, but this was a dangerous work in a country where the King had absolute power over the lives of his subjects. Sandys and Southampton, as the leaders of the pioneers of freedom, decided to begin the work of establishing a free government rightly in Virginia, thousands of miles distant from the King's palace, and from that British bastile known as the London Tower, where thousands of liberal-minded men had been buried alive.

## THE "GREAT CHARTER" AS THE FUNDAMENTAL BASIS OF AMERICAN FREEDOM.

The King of England had given certain power to the "Virginia Company." At that time "Virginia" was the name of the entire Atlantic coast of North America. When such radical men as Sandys and Southampton got control of the Virginia Company, they took advantage of the power which the King had previously given and granted to Virginia, in November, 1618, a "Great the Eastern coast of Asia by sailing straight to the west. But Charter," under which the people were allowed a voice in making these new ideas were rapidly gaining ground; new ideas removed, their own laws. This "GREAT CHARTER" marks the beginning of political freedom in America. The government of Virginia was put into the hands of a Governor, a Council of Estate, and a General Assembly. The General Assembly members were chosen to represent the different settlements or boroughs in Virginia. The later Federal and State governments were patterned from this old Virginian government and the ideas put into the "Great Charter" had left their mark on the old Federal Constitution.

King James had never dreamed that the Virginia Company would pass into the hands of his radical opponents in the British Parliament. The King, in 1624, dissolved the Virginia Company and appointed his own hirelings as Governors, who destroyed the ideas had become so general that sooner or later some daring liberties which were then enjoyed by the Colonists. The right of men would have risked their lives and sailed westward in search the colonies to pass laws in the General Assembly could never be differs little from the future "discovery" of the North Pole. Who- made. There were many conflicts between the General Assembly

The seventeenth century was the period of religious persecuwho have already sacrificed their lives for the very same ideal? tion. The Puritans of England fled to Holland, where some of To-morrow the human mind may devise ways and means that them planned an expedition to America with a view of planting will make it comparatively easy for the explorers to cross the a colony there. In December, 1620, the first Puritans, with their Polar regions; but such ways and means will never be the result ship Mayflower, reached Plymouth, where they established and

danger.

In 1628 the "Massachusetts Company" was formed. This company, like the Virginia Company, established their headquarters in London. But in 1630 the Massachusetts Company, under the leadership of John Winthrop, resolved to change the place of holding its meetings from London to its new colony in America, of the nation. The truly American idea of Co-operation had in order to give the people in the colony, as members of the combeen lost sight of, and the inhuman principles of Individualism pany, the right to make their own laws. John Winthrop had pany, the right to make their own laws. John Winthrop had been chosen as Governor upon condition that he might bring the Charter and the machinery of the government to Massachusetts. He set sail for Massachusetts bay in 1630 with the Charter and about one thousand people, mostly Puritans. Winthrop and a part of his company settled at Boston, and that became the capital of the colony. In less than ten years twenty thousand people had settled in Massachusetts. This was the time of the Thirty Years' War in Germany, which also caused the religious persecution in all Western European countries, especially in England. The Puritans in England, who had fought for religious reform and religious freedom, suffered persecutions, and emigrated to Massachusetts. In 1635 and 1636 the first towns were settled in Connecticut, while smaller colonies had already been started all along the coast of New England. The first principal settlements The Declaration of American Independence is the direct opposite to this kind of individualism. How, then, could such a negarious system of Capitalist Individualism be brought about now situated. Maryland was first settled in 1634 "by twenty genof the Dutch were made in 1623 on the banks of the Hudson in a so-called free country like Old America—a country whose tlemen and three hundred laborers under the leadership of Leonard Calvert and Lord Baltimore." After these settlements in Massachusetts no colonies were planted for about thirty years, owing to the Great Rebellion in England that cost the life of Charles I. Under Charles II. the work of planting new colonies was again taken up. In 1663 the first permanent colony was nent settlement. History tells us that Raleigh was actually the planted in Carolina, where many of the Huguenots who were first man who showed to the English-speaking people of Europe then mercilessly persecuted in France, settled and established the true way of colonization in North America. He is described their new homes, their new country. The British lords dreamed as "a great soldier, a great statesman, a great seaman, an excelor of organizing a new hereditary nobility in America after the

# World of Labor

#### MY NEIGHBOR.

I have a neighbor, a legal man We meet on the sidewalk every day; He is shrewd to argue and scheme and plan,

Is my legal neighbor over the way. He talks, perhaps, a trifle too much-But he knows such a vast deal more than 1:

We have in our village a dozen such, Who do no labor-the Lord knows why

Alas for the workers throughout the land, Who labor and watch, but wait too long, Or waste the vigor of brain or hand In trifling pleasures, and drink, and

song! .But my neighbor is one who understands

All social riddles; and he explains That some must labor with caloused

While others may work with tongue and

# International.

PARIS. FRANCE.

Population and Poverty in the French Republic.

According to some recently-compiled statistics given by the "Revue Scientifique," of 1,000 inhabitants of both sexes, more than fifteen years old, 45.8 are married in France as compared with 53.0 in Germany, 52.6 in England and Wales, 40.9 in Scotland, 23.0 in Ireland and 91.6 in Hungary Thus, in the matter of mar riages France is not so far behind other nations. In the matter of births, how ever, the "Revue" confesses to considerable alarm, as France shows far and away the lowest number in Europe, the figures being 163 legitimate and 16.7 illegitimate births per 1,000 women from 15 to 50 years of age, as against 270 and 2.65 in Germany, 269 and 19.9 in Scotland, 250 and 12.1 in England and Wales, and 240 and 4.1 in Ireland. France has, therefore, about a third less births than any other country in Europe. From the Malthusian point of view, then, not only should France be the wealthiest country in Europe, but poverty should be quite unknown among her people. That this is very, very far from being the case is one of the strongest evidences of the ut ter fallacy of the Malthusian theory.

#### LONDON, ENGLAND.

#### The Labor Press Commenting on the Election Results.

Commenting on the results of the Parliamentary elections the London "Justice" says:

In London and the provinces, north, south, east and west; from Dan to Beershebs, as one of their own organs in the press has despairingly declared, the party of fads and frauds, of prigs and plutocrats had been smitten hip and thigh, horse, foot and artillery, they have been utterly routed; their defeat is annihilation, thorough, complete, overwhelming.

We do not see in this extinction of Liberalism such a victory for reaction as many seem to consider it. On the contrary, it is the result of utter weariness of the fraudulent phrases of Liberalism; a revolt against its policy, its ends, and its methods; but a revolt not yet crystallized into a party. Utterly disgusted by the failure of Liberalism; seeing how little there was to choose between its advocates and the Tories-while not sufficiently assured of the ultimate success of Socialism to vote for us-the people have cast their votes for the Tories or have abstained from voting.

regret, we rejoice and are exceeding glad over the defeat of the party. One of our enemies, the most dangerous because the most insiduous and treacherous, has gone. The ground has been cleared. We have what we have waited for so long, breathing room and a fair field. On every hand it is now recognized that Liberalism te deed and that the hour for the new party which we are forming to step into the field of action has sounded.

At last, at last, after years of weary working and waiting, the buffer party has been smashed, and we have got all our enemies in front. We now have to organize the forces which have been detached: already the leading battalions of the Social-Democratic Army are falling into line, and with the forces that will now be arrayed behind them we have no fear as to the result of the final fight between revolution and reaction, which must now assuredly come before long.

# SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

# "We Don't Want Such Scamps Here

An extraordinary scene occurred in the outhampton County Borough Council on Wednesday afternoon. The Mayor (Councillor L. Button, J. P.) stated that the Prince of Wales had kindly consented to open the new graving dock on Saturday. August 2, and he proposed that the corporation should present his Royal Highners with an address of welcome. This was agreed to. Councillor Exten (a Socialist) alone objecting. Immediately afterwards Councillor Batchelor, who was sitting next Exten, rose and said he objected to a remark which Mr. Exten had made: "We don't want such scamps here in Southapton." He considered such an observation very objectionable. The remark was ented by members of the Council, who called for its withdrawal. The Mayor said he did not hear the expression, or he would have taken notice of it. Cries of he was prepared to prove the words, and better for his health and the good name has "to keep off the grass."

words in the manner he thought right. He did not use the words without thought and it was his opinion. The Mayor asked Mr. Exten to withdraw, but this the latter emphatically declined to do. Councillor J. E. Lefeuvre, J. P., who is a well-known Freemason, said he would move that the Council should adjourn. Inconvenient though it might be, he considered the Prince was going to pay the town a high compliment, and it was impossible for a corporation of loyal men, when the Prince was coming to the town, to transact the business when one of their members used in sulting words about his Royal Highness. He moved that the Council should adjourn for half an hour to give Mr. Exten an opportunity of wis rawing. A further appeal was made to Mr. Exten to withdraw, the Mayor also asking him if he would de Councilior Exten: "No." Councillo: Lefeuvre's motion was carried, and the Council then left the Council chamber for some time. The incident has caused some sensation in the town.

MEXICO, MEX.

Victory of the Journeymen Bakers. Even in this country the poor wage slaves are waking up. After a two weeks strike the Journeyn en Bakers gained a complete victory. They forced the bosses to abolish the system of long hours, and to allow their employes to board where they please. No man shall work over twelve hours a day. In some American cities the bakers work fourteen and six-

# National.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Status of the Garment Workers'

fuse to declare the strike.

Strike. The Executive Committee of the Garment Makers' Union held a meeting today to discuss the attitude of the contractors as laid down by Secretary Wilkowsky at the midnight conference Saturday. Should a single contractor decline to sign, the Bretherhood of Tailors will re-

Acting Chief Conlon held a conference with Secretary Wilkowsky, of the Contractors' Association. The acting chief said that he had reason to believe on Saturday that at least 150 shops would start up with non-union men, and he was ready to furnish the police protection which would naturally be required in such an event. He said, however, that Secretary Wilkowsky had given him no assurance that such would be the case. He said that Mr. Wilkowsky told him that some shops might open, but that they would not be compelled to call upon the police for protection. In the meantime, however, the off platoon of police has been ordered to remain on duty, as it has done for the past few days.

# PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

#### Pennsylvania Operators Concede the Miners' Demands.

The miners of this district have won have given a written guarantee for the fulfillment of the contract. The papers were signed which increases the wages of 10,000 miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The terms of the agreement are that the present rate of wages shall continue in force until October 1. when every operator in the Pittsburg district will pay the 69c rate, with a difference of 5c in favor of operators who do not have company stores. The agreement further provides for another advance or will then be made 79c.

Above all, W. H. McDermott, who has tected Liberal candidates whose loss we fore, has been brought over and will pay the 64c rate, as he does not own any company stores. The effect of the settlement is to advance the mining rate in Ohio and Indiana from 51c to 60c, It also helps the rate in Illinois and brings the strike there to an end. It also changes the end of the scale year from April 30 to January.

> As another result of the compromise the operators propose to form a new association on different lines from the old one and every operator in the district will be included in its membership. This shows that the operators are forging new weapons to make a better fight against the miners the next time.

# CHICAGO, ILL.

#### Hold Thief! The 35,000 People Boodle Piente Ends With a Deficit.

"The Public" is at rest; it will cause no more vibrations in the atmosphere of reform. The legend, "Further contributions will be acknowledged in our next" will no longer thrill the sympathies of the genus crank. The Crabb is a very sour apple and will no longer attempt to assimilate itself with the gastric itices of

The Illinois "Trade Unionist" has passed into the control of Charles Dold, late Secretary of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 14. The talent in the ranks of labor is wonderful. It seems so easy to skip from the cigarmakers' board to the editorial chair-that is, when we see the

the Radical Club.

other fellow do it. The aftermath of the grand patriotic labor demonstration is of interest. Great was to be the story to the cause of labor; its good name was to be uplifted by the strong hands of Vice President of the United States Stevenson; McKinley, the prospective President of the United States; Gompers, the ex-President of the A. F. of L.; McBride, President of the A. F. of L., and McGuire, father of the A. F. of L. But the strong hand of Mc-Guire was parsiyzed by the local carpenters, who notified him that it would be

to stand by his position. He used the of the U.B. or C. and J. of A. if he would leave this patriotic business to the aforesaid great men already named. Great was the prelude, great was the performance. The Goddess of Liberty blushed at the flattering homage done her that day, The brawny hand of the Capitalist smote the soft prim of the heroic labor leader with resounding slap. The eyes of the well-fed and well-clad shoemaker girl beamed with pleasure as the soft compliments reached her from the lips of military gentlemen who thronged in the train of the great men whose words swell the patriotic veins of America's manhood and womanhood. The multitude heaved and throbbed from the first note of the warlike bugle to the last sizzle of the last firecracker, and then went home to await the patriotic committee's report. This was rendered at the Trade As

sembly last Sunday. It was a great success for Stevenson, for McKinley and their military following, but it was very expensive to labor. All the contributions to the "fund" from statesman, politician, general, colonel, captain and drummer, all the levies upon the business commu-nity for "labor's souvenir," had been absorbed; there was a deficit. President Grady was astonished. He swore he had not absorbed, but that somebody had, and that somebody must be squeezed. A Committee of Investigation must be appointed to catch the absorbers, and all shouted: "A committee! A committee!" And one was appointed forthwith, and the one selected was James O'Connor, the blind fildler, who constitutes the sole membership of the union he represents.

#### SPRING VALLEY, ILL.

#### A Scene From the Capitalist Paradise of the Nineteenth Century.

Spring Valley III Aug 4 - One hundred and twenty-five negroes, who inhabit what is called "The Location," near No. 3 shaft two miles west of this city, were attacked by 500 white miners this morning and brutally assaulted with stones, bricks and missiles of every description. Every negro in the patch was chased to the woods Many shots were fired, and fourteen of the blacks were wounded. The uprising was caused by an Italian being held up, robbed and almost murdered this morning by a gang of five negroes between this city and "The Location."

THE INJURED.

L. Granville Lewis, aged 45 years; shot in head, clubbed with rifles; face and neck badly bruised

Clem Martin, 32 years; shot in the back of head with rifle, thirty buckshot in back and shoulders; seriously hurt.

Norman Bird, 38 years; shot in neck and head; badly bruised and internal injuries Mrs. Bird, 31 years, wife of above; shot in right cheek and arm.

Mary Bird, daughter of above, 14 years;

shot in breast; may prove fatal. William Lee, 34 years; kicked and trampled upon.

Jube Steritt, 47 years; trampled upon face lacerated and injured internally; badly cut by barbed wire fence while attempting to escape from the mob.

Oscar Prim, head bruised with stones. Silas Burden, bruised with clubs and shot at about thirty times.

Jud Stuart, eight teeth knocked out; bad wound on head from club. Jim Kelley, 26 years; flesh wounds and

clothes riddled with shot. Will Beck, 30 years; badly bruised and internal injuries.

Frank Turner, '8 years; shot twice in the back of the head, and struck in back and shoulders by forty buckshot.

Frank Burner, head badly bruised, trampled upon and internal injuries.

# PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

#### Chattel vs. Wage Slavery as Pictured by a Trade Union Organ. The "Locomotive Firemen's Magazine"

ploy labor during the days of chatte slavery in the United States, he would exercise great judgment in purchasing a stave. He wanted a healthy, robust man as this man would probably cost him \$1,000, If this slave died, the capitalist suffered a loss of \$1,000; therefore, the slave received about the same attention that a \$1,000 horse would receive. The expense of this slave's labor was food clothing, medical attention, housing and interest on investment. Do you suppose that coal could be mined under such conditions as cheaply as it is now being done with wage-slavery? Do you suppose that the modern capitalist would be willing to exchange conditions? Not much Every man would represent a \$1,000 investment, and revenues would greatly decrease from house rents and "pluck-me" stores. And then, if the miners died he would suffer the same loss as if \$1.00 houses had been burned without insurance; besides, he would have to buy pine boxes and have holes dug to put them in Oh, no, chattel slavery will never come again! The war decided that! How glorious to contemplate the changed conditions! Of course, the poverty-stricken, homeless wage-slave has no parallel in chattel slavery. The white slave has his liberty; he is at liberty to tramp, beg or starve! Chattel slavery was a relic of barbarism; wage-slavery is the acme of civilization. An American patriot once cried. "Give me liberty or give me death!" The American ware-slave can have both without asking. The "Labor Voice" says of the wage-slave: What star of hope can he look to and say, "Some day I'll be free?" None. The white slave must free himself. The black slave was lashed with a whip in the hands of his master the white slave of to-day is fined for contempt of court and thrown into prison The black slave when trying to escap from bondage, was pursued by redmouthed bloodhounds; the waite slave of to-day is pursued by drunken marshals with Winchester rifles. The black slave

#### MARKET LAKE, IDAHO

#### How Capitalist Free Competition Brutalizes Mankind.

Horrible Christian civilization! Brute. of so-called civilized American citizens' Read the following:

Indian Agent Teter, of the Fort Hall Reservation, returned here on his way back to the agency. On his arrival he sent the following message to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs;

"To Commissioner of Indian Affairs

"I have returned from Jackson's Hole Everything quiet there. I will recommend that you request the Department of Jus tice to investigate the killing of peaceabl Indians by lawless settlers in Uintab County, Wyoming, with a view to the prosecution of the guilty parties."

Agent Teter makes the following state ment with reference to affairs in Jack on's Hole:

"If I had had the co-operation of Gen. Spitzer and other State authorities who were in Jackson's Hole when I was there the first time, I believe this whole trouble might have been avoided. I urged the settlers then to assist me in preserving peace and in getting the indians to return quietly to their reservations, but the lawless element among the men were deter mined to give the Indians such treatment as would prevent their return another year. They told me that they had the assurance of Governor Richards that they would be backed by him in their efforts to drive the Indians out, and to take such steps as were necessary to drive them out. These settlers not only massacree several Indians, but they left their dead bodies upon the ground. One Indian, bad ly wounded, was for seventeen days with only a few mouthfuls of food, and to all his was added common thievery, for all the equipage of the Indian camp that was raided was carried off. If the Governnent will take steps to prosecute these settlers implicated in the murder of these Indians, and the Indians are shown that their treaty rights will be respected and assured to them, further trouble from the red men may be averted. If this is not done the Indians will surely seek some other method of retaliation. If they are to be cut off from their hunting ground they must be given more rations by the Government until such time as they be come self-supporting.

"On the other hand, lawless settlers have sworn among themselves never to let the Indians hunt in Jackson's Hole again. The only permanent solution of the question that I can see is for the Gov ernment to extend the National Park so as to take in all the Jackson's Hole country as far south as the Fall River and Hoback River. The National Park will not preserve the big game, as it ranges through the Territory to the south, and clk and moose will soon be as the buffalo, only a matter of history. Jackson's Hole will be the seat of a yearly recurring conflict between the white hunters and the red hunters, until it is taken in charge by the Government, or the game becomes extinct. The officers in charge of the United States troops all support my course in this trouble, and I do not hesitate to say so."

# CLEVELAND, OHIO.

#### Puddlers to Form a New Organiza tion.

A call has been issued for a convention of all the puddlers in the Sixth district, to be held at Youngstown on August 10, to consider a proposition to surrender the charters of their lodges in the Amalga mated Association and formulate plans for a new organization. This action is the result of the discovery by the puddlers that the new scale of wages does not tak effect on August 1, as they had expected. According to one clause of the agreement between the iron workers and the managers, the shipments of bar iron from the mills during July and August are to be reported and the scale based upon these shipments is to take effect on or after September 1. The puddlers claim they were ignorant of that agreement. The sentiment in favor of breaking away from the Amalgamated Association is said to be growing, and it is believed the Youngstown convention will result in action of

# MANISTEE, MICH.

#### Blood Atonement for National Crimes.

The Rev. Thomas Hines, rector of Holy Prinity Church, at Manistee, Mich., recently preached the following sermon in his pulpit at that place: And it came to pass that at midnight the Lord smote all the first-born in the land of Egypt, from the first-born of Pharoah that sat on his throne unto the first-born of the captive that was in the dungeon, and all the first born of cattle.-Exodus 12, 29. The Egyptians had enslaved the free-born Israelites and for four hundred years kept them in bondage, deprived them of the fruit of their labor, and made life a burden to them, Through Moses, God demanded their liberty. King Pharaoh not only refused, but increased their burdens for the vengeance upon Egypt with divers plagues and finally smote with death the first-born in every house, from the king on his throne to the prisoner in his cell, and there was not a house in which there was not one dead. The land was dripping with the blood of divine vengeance. Egypt was alarmed for its own safety and urged the people to depart out of the land, and they left that night. What is the lesson we are to learn from this incident to-day? It is vengeance-blood atorement for rationa crimes. Oppression will be followed by the annihilation of the opressors. It is an illustration of the Bible declaration, "Ven geance is mine, I will repay, saith the had "to keep his place;" the white slave

#### CHIEF ARTHUR'S TRAITORS.

IN IRON-CLAD CONTRACT SIGNED BY THE TRAITOROUS CURS OF ENGINEERS ON THE MINNEAP-OLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. S'ARIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

#### The "Railroad Telegrapher" Publishes the Agreement in Full.

The following article, copied from the Railroad Telegrapher," should not only article should be read and commented or in all Labor organizations and reform

READ! READ READ!

In the February lath number of this fournal attention was called editorially to the fact that the management of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Rallway Company, more commonly known as the "Soo," required its employes to sign under oath an iron-clad agreement certifying non-membership in any Labor organization. Hoping that the employes of the "Soo" would not permit themselves to be bluffed into submission by such methods and that the document referred to would be pigeonholed by the management, the blank form of agreement was not published in this journal Since last February, however, certain complications have arisen on the "Soo" which justify it being dubbed the "Great Slave Route of the Northwest," and the who have aided in up-building(?) the fail name of the "Soo" have been the engineers-many of them members of the B of L. E. This assistance came from the engineers when they entered into ar agreement with the management of the "Soo" which enabled every Knight of the Throttle to hire, discharge or lay off his firemen.

When this proposition was placed before the engineers, and the official tongue whicpered little soft words which aroused latent seeds of selfishness and personal aggrandizement, the so-called knights for that they were at one time the companion in the cab of a man they called Brother The agreement was signed, the details a to rebates on wages saved by employing cheap men were arranged with mutual satisfaction, and, lo, the engineer became an employer, or, as the cunning represen tatives of the "Soo" stated, "an officia like ourselves." Without censuring the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers as an organization, it is but just to state that its representatives on the "Soo" are worse than scabs. Turn the calcium light of truth upon them and call them what they really are: Traitors to their own organization, the R. of L. E.; traitors to those with whom they bave associated as brothers-as fellow-men marching together in the ranks of Organized Labor

Traitorous curs such men are who would drag the name of the pioneer organization of railroad labor into the mire of their own base selfishness and at the same time, to further their own ends. sell their companion in the cab into bondage!

And yet but half the evil has been stated! The firemen were robbed of their rights and their privileges and made the serfs of the engineers, and then from out the manager's den of devilish devices the following blank form was issued, which all employes are required to fill out under

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY CO. APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Applicants for employment must fill up an application on this form. No one need apply for employment who is not able to read and write English, and cannot produce a good character from his last em-F. D. UNDERWOOD. ployer.

Name in full ..... ....Nationality ...... Age ... years. Weight ... pounds. Married? ..... Family resides at.........Parent or nearest relatives, name and residence ...... Have you ever been in the service of this company before?..... In what capacity ..... At what place? ...... At what wages?.... When did you leave the service?..... For what reasons?..... Where did you last have employment?...

what wages?......Why did you leave?..... Give names of all entiroads on which you have been employed; date of entering and leaving serv ice, and capacity in which you worked

...... In what capacity?..... A

Give name and residence of three responsibles persons for reference ...... .............

In consideration of my employment by the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie Railway Company as ......at the

rate of ......per.....

I hereby certify that I do not, and agree that I will not, belong to any Trades Union and Labor Organization; to faithfully observe all rules and regulations, and to perform the duties that may be required of me by the foreman in charge, to the

best of my ability. I further agree that should I decide to leave the service of the said company, except by reason of the illnes of myself or family, of which, if required I will furnish a physician's certificate. I will give to the Mechanical Superintendent ter days' notice of such decision in writing Failing to twe such notice, I shall forfeit to said company the sum of twenty dollars said sum due me at that time. Witness .....

Said company agrees to employ said ...t. upon the foregoing conditions, and to give should get the 25 cents advance.

him five days' notice in writing of its desire to terminate such employment, except for cause, or to reduce his weges, or to forfelt to him the sum of twenty dollars for its failure to observe this condition MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT

STE. MARIE RAILWAY CO. By..... 1 ...... being duly sworn, depose and say that I am not now a member of any Trades Union or Labor Organization, and that I will not, during the life of the within contract, become a member of any such Union

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 

State of ...... County of ..... ss. On this ..........day of ........... D. 189 ... before me, a......within and for said county, personally appeared .....

.....to me known to be the peron described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he understood the contents thereof, and executed the same as his free act and

Assuredly those men who are responsible for the above document are intelligent enough to understand that it means the digruption on the "Soo" of every labor organization represented. It means that a few engineers have not only sold out the It. of L. F. on the "Soo," but it also means that they have aided and abetted an official movement which seeks to injure every other organization. The B. of L. E. has the shame to bear; members of the R. of L. F., the B. of R. T., the O. R. C. and the O. R. T. must sign away their rights as men or leave the service of the great Soo Squaw whose serpentine locks have been caresssed by the fingers of traitors to the principles of unionism

The Order of Railway Telegraphers hopes that no brother fireman occupies a cab with such canailles as the "Soo" engineers; also that none of its own members will ever sign the agreement printed above. Dame Rumor says that there are canailles on other railroads whose palms are itching for a rebate on the wages of the firemen, and whose hearts yearn for the "Soo agreement" to be adopted.

#### PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

#### Well-Known Agitator Denounces the Plutocratic Actions of the Window Glass Workers.

The "National Glass Budget," published in this city, and edited by the well-known labor agitator, Frank Gessner, has the following to say about their recent plutocratic action:

"The Window Glass Workers' convention during the present week adopted a resolution increasing the initiation fee of foreigners from \$200 to \$500. It is further provided that the applicant for membership must have a residence in this country for five years prior to his application; that during that time he shall not have worked in any glass house, and that he shall be a naturalized citizen of the United States. The purpose of this resolution is, of course, to keep the foreigners at home, to discourage their immigration to this country, or, if they are allured into coming, to starve them to death, so far as the power to inflict such punishment lies in the hands of our dear, good brethren of L. A. 300, of the noble order of the K. of L., whose ritual contains the sweet phrase, 'Labor is noble and holy.' We have no desire to point out to those medieval gentlemen the crudeness, futility and cruel injustice of the above measure for considerations of justice, fraternity, liberty and equity never avail aught when ddressed to men composing an organizas tion drunk with power and insolent from a long reign of uninterrupted prosperity. To impose a fine of \$500, the earnings of abroad, and paid dearly for in underpaid wages from the master, and in kicks and cuffs from his master workman, is a piece of impudence which reminds one of the spirit of Torquada, and the kindness, sweetness and light which pervaded the Spanish inquisition. A few hundred nonunion glassworkers scattered over the country, preferring to work for manufacturers who befriend them by paying from 10 to 16 per cent less than the western list, but still from 60 to 80 per cent more than they could earn in Belgium, rather than pay \$500 into the treasury of the close communion workers, already bulging out with over \$200,000, largely wrung from the hard hands of foreign workmen, especially whee their recent acts have shown them to be the enemies of human liberty, opponents of industrial progress, whose sympathies, like the Fegee Islanders, are bounded by their own small tribe, and who are ready to kill and sacrifice all who dare tread upon the ground encumbered by the presence of these self-important, lordly barbarians." RIBMINGHAM, ALA.

# Puddlers Are Not Satisfied.

The Alabama puddlers are seriously considering the question of withdrawing from the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. At a meeting held here the matter was discussed, but final'action was postponed until another meeting inter. The puddlers say that at the recent, conference of the Amalgamated Association and the manufacturers, held at Columbus, O., where a scale of wages was agreed upon, they got the little end of the bargain. A raise of only 25 cents per ton for puddlers was fixed. while they claim they should have had, and could easily have got, a dollar addue me for wares earned, or any part of | vance, had President Garland and others insisted woon it. Garland notified the Alabama puddlers by wire that the 65days' notice required by the manufacturers to be given before making effective a change in the scale had expired, and they

Clarke married Ma-bel Thorpe he had no expectation of ever being a rich man, but as his affairs appear at the present time he is on the broad highway to future wealth. It all arose from the fact that he took time by the

ferelock, the only way poor mortals have of ever getting even with him of he scythe and hour-glass. But it is this very thing that is caus

ng him such a lot of mental anguish ow, making his nights sleepless and threatening to undermine his domestic

Mabel Thorpe laid no claims to social distinction when Leander met her first at some entertainment, where she ren-dered selections of classic music in such masterly manner that he, being a lover of music, was instantly attracted to her side and stayed there during the evening. For the rest she wore glasses, being near-sighted, and, having grad-nated from an eastern college, was rather stiff and pedantic in her manner a grateful change from the ordinary frisky young creatures with whom Le-ander had been associated.

It takes all kinds of people to make a where it is sent. Mabel had expected to become one of that noble army of martyrs, teachers, but when Leander reposed she reconsidered the matter ad thought she heard the voice of duty bidding her answer "yes," an

New, Mabel Thorpe did not expect her hero to swim the Hellespont of life with all his armor on, but she did de-mand from him—as she had a right to 60-a high moral standard, for she had not married him until she had seen, as she had believed, his whole past life laid open before her as a book. There is no time when a man is as weakly scattimental and as religious as when he is trying to live up to the standard of a pure young girl's ideal, and Leander me almost an angel.

There are very few of us capable of making human angels of ourselves. Good and evil are as persistently pres ent in our moral nature as light and darkness are in our atmosphere, and er. To banish night we use the light of science, to counteract wrong we in ke divine help, but so largely is our ridly nature in excess of our spirit-

worldly nature in excess of our spiritual powers that we are constantly in danger of erring to be forgiven—in sthee words, sinning and repenting.

Makel Thorpe believed in an infexible marightness. The command to do evil that good may come was to her a perverted text. She was not aware that there are sins of omission, is well as of mission and that her uprighteous lemnation of sinners and her severe judgments were in themselves of a sin-bil nature. The self-righteous are often harder to live with than the sinner.

Leander Clarke had been a good son and he intended to be a good husband. He was both proud and fond of his wife, but certainly regretted that he built not give her all the luxuries that could appreciate not even the plane that her musical talent de-ed. But he went to work with a will to make her happy and hoped in a few years to be able to add all other dful things.
mong the wedding presents of the

meg couple was one that far out-ne all the rest—a superb set of dia-nds, sent by an uncle of Leander's



LYING ON THE FOUND HIM

idue of a large estate in this extrava

gant present.
"I never was so pleased in my life." she said. "Diamonds represent to me the orystallization of everything beautiful in art and nature. I never dreamed that I should possess such magnifi-

"But these have no associations," said her husband. "They are not heir

"They will be. All diamonds were new at some time. And are they not gave them?

dear old man had been a terror in the family and had only given the diamonds to Leander's wife because he hated that nephew a little less than the others, whom he hoped to make hor-ribly jealous and angry and—had suc-

When Leander asked his wife to keep her diamonds in the bank she promptly

"But you surely wil. not wear them. ar?" he suggested.
"Why not?" she asked.

"It would injure our prospects and not be consistent with our position." "They are a gift to me. Surely I have the right to do as I please with my

The right-yes, but I thought my wife had more discretion. I did not know you cared for gew-gaws, Mabel." So the first cloud came on the horizon heir love, but Leander was good-pered and Mabel satisfied, and it disappeared. The truth was that Le-ander had expected a handsome sum of money from this very uncle, who was a bachelor and very old. But age had not mellowed an vg-y disposition to thwart his relatives, and after raising

ber company and to make as much to three months as he would in a year by his clerkship Mabel would not listen to the suggestion that the bank would advance enough on the diamonds to enable him to make the investment.

Then Leander discovered that his wife could be a very obstinate woman. It was in vain that he laid before her the benefit that would result from a transient disposition of the gems.

"I wish," he said in tones of invective, "fhat burglars would get the hateful stones. They might at least be of some good to them."

It is said that curses, like chickens, come home to roost. After Leander had asked forgiveness for his rudeness and Mabel had sweetly extended the olive branch of reconciliation he suggested that she be doubly careful of her cherished possessions.
"The town is full of burglars and

they know the people who have fine diamonds, and if they once set out to

get them they'll succeed."

Mabel did not sleep with the diamonds in the same room. Womanlike, she thought if she secreted them in some place where they would never be detected they would be safe.

One night there was a crash in the room below. Mabel shook her sleeping husband and whispered in his ear: Burglars! Get your revolver and go

The diamonds are in the bottom of the clock."

Leander was startled and confused, but as the noise continued he hurried on his clothes, and, taking his revolver, ran softly down the stairs. Mabel re-There was a fearful commotion mained where she was, shivering with below, the noise of falling furniture. opening and closing of windows, and the rapid firing of the revolver after some flying roober. Then regard for her husband's life compelled Mabel to hurry to his assistance. She found him lying on the floor grasping his revolver. She did not faint nor shrick, but, kneeling beside him, bathed his face

and besought him to speak to her.
"Where am 1?" he asked feebly as
he tried to raise himself. "Are the dia-

"Never mind the diamonds," said his wife; "are you mortally wounded any-

where? "I don't know," answered Leander feebly, and to her credit be it recorded, Mrs. Leander assisted her husband to a couch and sent off, or rather, called, for assistance before she even thought of her diamonds.

Then the open door of the clock told the whole story—the diamonds were gone root and branch! And they were the only things stolen:

If Leander had been surprised at the manner of his wife on receiving the jewels he was astonished at the calm indifference with which she parted from them. She allowed the usual course to be taken to recover the thief, or thieves. to justice, but when no results followed she said she was glad of it; that the gems had been like an evil eye to them. and for her part she never wanted to

hear of them again.
"I wonder," she said, "that I did not see it in that light before. I will never keep anything in my house again to tempt the cupidity of the wicked or un-fortunate. To that extent am 1 my

brother's keeper."

But the effect upon her husband was entirely different. Either he caught cold on that night of the burglary or his nervous system received a shock, for he was almost ill from the effect of his tussle with the burglar. And he could not endure to have the subject mentioned before him. Not even the successs of the "Little Catawba," in which a friend had invested for him. gave him the peace and rest he craved.

A little incident that happened at that time did, however, help to restore him to his normal condition. His wife received a small package, accompanied by a solled and delapidated note, which, upon being opened, read:

"honored madam:
"I gets no sleap sence I stoal yure dimons i no yure laidy an i am a retch if I giv them up pra fur me.

"an unnone frend." And in the package Mabel found her diamonds, exactly as she had last seen

She was pleased-where is the woman who would not have been?-and she husband by placing the gems in his hands for safe keeping in the bank

"I wish I had taken your advice ear-lier," she said gracefully; "it would have saved us so much trouble."

Leander murmured something about all being well that ends well, and at noon brought her a certificate of de-

There we leave them, on the way to fortune and happiness if—if—Leander's conscience does not upset the whole scheme. He would give a great deal to know, what no clairvoyant could tell him, how much or little Mabel has discovered. My own opinion is that she saw through it from the first and holds herself equally guilty, as accessory after the crime, and with that sweet fickleness which even an upright woman employs she will make herself a loving accomplice. For it is a foregone conclusion that Leander Clarke was his own burglar.

Saved by a Woman's Nerve. A woman's nerve saved herself and her husband from death at Middletown, N. Y., the other afternoon. While Mme. Da Goma was riding a bicycle on a wire suspended over the Walkill river her husband sitting on a trapeze hung from the bicycle, the guy wire gave way and the main strand sank twenty feet. Mme Da Coms remained in her seat and plunged down the loop. The rear wheel left the wire and the front wheel started up the incline. The bicycle see-sawed several times and finally stopped. When the electric launch came under them the woman climbed down, and her husband, hanging by his feet, lowered her at arm's length and she dropped into the launch. Da Coma also reached the launch without tniury.

A Game with Strong Features. The onion sociable is the latest in-

novation in sociables. It is played as follows: The young ladies stand in a row; one of them bites a piece out of an onion and the men pay 10 cents for the young man's hopes he took a male them of them bites a piece out of licious pleasure is disappointing them. The young couple began lie in a pretty furnished cottage on the modern plan of a chaing-dash and hand-paint ed china, and it worked like a charm. When Leander had a chance to buy shares in the "Lettle Catawba" Lum-

## A Slave From Boyhood. (From the Red Wing, Minn , Republican.)

"I am now twenty-four years old, said Edward Swanson, of White Rock Goodhue County, Minn., to a Republican representative, "and as you can see I am not very large of stature. When I was eleven years old I became afflicted with a sickness which baffled the skill and knowledge of the physician. I was not taken suddenly ill but on the not taken suddenly ill but on the contrary I can hardly state the exact time when it began. The first symptoms were pains in my back and restless nights. The disease did not trouble me much at first, but it seemed to have settled in my body to stay and my bitter experience during the last thirteen years proved that to be the case. I was of course a child and never dreamed of the sufferings in store for me. I complained to my parents and they concluded that in time I would outgrow my trouble, but when they heard me groaning during my sleep they became thoroughly alarmed. Medical advice was sought but to no avail, I grew rapidly worse and was soon unable to move about and finally became confined continually to my bed. The best doctors that could be had were consulted, but did nothing for me. I tried various kinds of extensively advertised patent medicines with but the same result.

"For twelve long years I was thus a sufferer in constant agony without respite, abscesses formed on my body in trary I can hardly state the exact time

the same result.

"For twelve long years I was thus a sufferer in constant agony without respite, abscesses formed on my body in rapid succession and the world indeed looked very dark to me. About this time when all hope was gone and nothing seemed left but to resign myself to my most bitter fate my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Like a drowning man grasping at a straw, in sheer desperation I concluded to make one more attempt—not to regain my health (I dare not to hope so much) but if possible to ease my pain.

"I bought a box of the pills and they seemed to do me good. I felt encouraged and continued their use. After taking six boxes I was up and able to walk around the house. I have not felt so well for thirteen years as during the past year. Only one year have I taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am able now to do chores and attend to light duries.

now to do chores and attend to light

"Do I hesitate to let you publish what I have said? No. Why should I? It is the truth and I am only too glad to let

the truth and I am only too glad to let other sufferers know my experience. It may help those whose cup of misery is as full to-day as mine was in the past."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be shad of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

#### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Castor oil is the best thing with which to soften leather.

A novelty is a combined dough board and barrel cover.

Crash makes good kitchen apron and washes easily. Pillow slips should be troned length-wise instead of crosswise if one wishes

to iren wrinkles ou' instead of in.

Keep the lamps filled, trimmed, and clean in every part to obtain the best

results. Do not use boiling, but merely warn water to wash colored cotton and ging-

In boiling rice, peas, or macaroni sav the water in which they are boiled for use in soup. String beans "cut on the blas" have

a much finer flavor than those which re cut directly across Fried hominy is held by epicures in general to be the proper accompani-

ment for canvastack duck. Fried bread, cut in small squares, should be served with tomato soup. It will also go well with consomme or ox

tail. In making a mayonnaise dressing a half teaspoonful of white of egg added before stirring in the oil will prevent its curdling.

"Wretch!" "Brute!" And so they were diverced and lived happily to the end of their days.

# Taken at Home.

McElree's Wine of Cardui relieves the agony endured by many women month after month in modest silence It is recommended by many physicians as the most effective remedy known for painful menstruation. The treat ment can be adopted in the privacy of home, without submitting to humiliating examinations or consulting a doc-

Mrs. W. L. Mitchell, of Pratt Mines Ala., writes: "For the past six months I have suffered awful pains at the time of my monthly periods. A few months ago my husband got me some McElree's Wine of Cardui. Since using that I haven't felt a pain. I can't give it all. the praise it should have."

J. W. Pollard, Pleasant Ridge, Miss. says: "McElree's Wine of Cardui cured

my wife after four doctors had failed." "What came have you to-day?" he asked, as he entered the western cafe. Dice and poker," said the waiter.

The poet Swinburne is 55 years old, and in the prime of physical condition. He is impressive in appearance.

W. R. GRIFFIN, Jackson, Michigan, writes "Sufficed with Catarth for affect years. Hall" Catarth Core cured me." Soid by Draggate, 75c

Prince Henry of Prussia has been send-ing home quantities of water from the Jordan for the baptism of royal basies.

WHEAT, 48 BUSHELS: RYE. 60 BOSH-ELS.

Those are good yields, but a lot of farmers have had them this year. You can have them in 1896 by sowing Salzer's Red Cross of the North Winter Wheat, Monster Rye and Grasses. Sow now! John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. send catalogue and samples of above free, if you send this notice to ther

If the bicycle will precent the new woman from westig tight shoes and compressing her waist, there is not much to be said against it.

# For Knights Templar.

# INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

CURRENT NEWS OF INVENTION AND DISCOVERY

Computing Scale That Will Work a Revolution in the System of Weighing as It Places Goods Sold Directly Into Money



TYPESETTING machine which promises to eclipse all former efforts by inventors in this line is to be given a test trial in London shortly. Father Calendoli, a young Sicilian monk of the Dominican order, is the invent-

or of this most in-renious piece of mechanism. It is alleged the machine will readily compose or set 50,000 letters an hour. It is doubt ful if the quickest typesetter will average more than 2,500 letters in the same age more time, which would give the new machine a working capacity equal to that of almost twenty compositors.

Like most of its predecessors, Father Calendoli makes use of a keyboard in working his machine. Each key or button represents a letter which responds to the touch of the operator. As each key is struck the corresponding letter slips out and is automatically arranged ready for justification. Here the similarity between Father-Calendoll's new machine and those now in use ceases. The old-fashioned typesetting machine has each letter but once on its key-board, and consequently the operator has to touch the button just so many times as a letter is required. On the new machine there are numerous repetitions of the same letter, which follow one another in series like the octaves on a plane. And as the performer co the plane can with one movement strike a cord containing a number of notes, so can the operator on this new machine compose entire words in an instant by the simultaneous application of the fingers of both hands. This is obviously an enormous advantage over the machines in present use, which require that each individual key be struck with a distinct move.

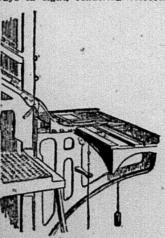
The question naturally occurs: How

is the word, the letters of which are struck simultaneously, correctly com-

posed? The secret of this is that so long

as the fingers rest pressing on the keys none of the mechanism is put into mo-tion. It is when the fingers are lifted from the keys that the composition is done. Thus, for instance, in the word "sea" you strike it with one movement of the left hand. Then the fingers are lifted as the word is spelled. The ring finger releases the letter "s," the middie finger the "e," and the index finger the final "a," which completes the word. This is, of course, done with lightning rapidity by the person accustomed to its use. The type used in the new mathine is considerably lower than the ordinary printing type. The foot of each type is perforated by a slot by which it is slid on a movable T rail of steel, thus being held absolutely secure from falling out when once in line. The type is supplied from vertical tubes ar ranged after the fashion of organ pipes At the foot of each tube is a bolt which, when open, picks up a type, which drops into a narrow channel when the bolt is pushed back. The tubes containing the types are arranged in four series adhering to each other. All these tubes communicate through an ingen-ious electrical device with the keyboard governed by the operator. As the com-position goes on the type slips down over a bent rail and is arranged in long standing galleys, which are removed as soon as filled up. Justification, always a source of trouble with the old machines, has been made a feature by Father Calendoll. He has succeeded, by a simple but effective device, in accomplishing this by the working of pedals under the machine. The operator knows just exactly how long a line he wishes, and can justify it to a nicety in the twinkling of an eye by pressing the pedal with his foot. Calendoli's new invention looks very much like a somewhat exaggerated upright dano. He says it can be made for considerably less money than any of the machines now in use; also that its mechanism is so simple any person of ordinary intelligence will comprehend and use it in a couple of days.

As the type is now arranged on it, it may be taken direct from the galleys and locked up for the press, thus dispensing with stereotyping. The copy is always in sight, rendering correction



TYPE PASSING TO GALLEYS.

practicable on the spot. This and much more in the way of pending improve-ments is promised by the inventor for his new machine. It sounds very well and if it passes the trial test under the eye of practical printers it must indeed be a great invention. It is scarcely necessary to say that the invention has been covered by patents in all countries A wealthy stock company has an option on putting it on the market if proved a

# Wood Pulp Production

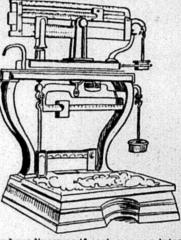
The amount of wood pulp now produced in Scandinavia is reported to be enormous, and, besides the many wood enormous, and, besides the many wood pulp mills, there are a large number of native cellulose and sulphite works, the former supplying more than one-half the wood pulp production; next to these come the sulphite mills, the wood pulp mills exporting barely half their pro-duction, or considerably less in quan-tity than the sulphite and cellulose. Al-most all the paper exported from Sweat all the paper exported from Swe

den is said to be made from wood pulp. A recently published account of this in-dustry shows a total of some ninetyfive establishments, and for fifty-five of these the aggregate power, usually water, is reported to equal about thirteen thousand horse power. The most important of these are thus enumerated: Those of Ornon, Tralhatton, 2,450-horse power, with twenty-four horizontal and two vertical mills; that of Munkidal, Uddevalla, 1,250-horse power, with ten horizontal and one vertical mill, and Tossefors, Ottebal, 900horse power, with seventeen horizontal mills. There are twelve natron cellulose works and seventeen sulphite establishments.

A Valuable Invention

A Chicago bank clerk who is regarded by his co-workers as being exceedingly clever in making any calculation involving complicated figuring, had an experience recently that now causes him to wonder if he is really the expert his friends claim. An acquaintance took him to see the operations of a new computing scale, now in use in many stores in Chicago. The machine was made to weigh all kinds of groceries in pounds and ounces at prices involving all the fractional parts of a cent and in each instance gave absolutely correct weight and cost as fast as the hand of the operator could move. After seeing that it was impossible for it to err or to permit of any dishonesty he left declaring that as an expert in fractions he had been outclassed, and that by a dumb machine.

As appears in the above cut there are in addition to the ordinary weighing beam two graduated bars operated by a lever. The lower bar marks the price in pounds and ounces and the upper the cost in bulk. The impressive feature it will be seen is found in the fact that odd ounces or fractions in the price are given with the same accuracy



and readiness as if each were an integral figure. Its commercial value is apparent in many ways. It saves the merchant and the buyer gets every grain he pays for. It is also a time saver. It will undoubtedly revolutionize the present system of weighing as it places all goods sold directly into money.

## Petroleum on Steam Cars

Engineering science will doubtless be benefited by the experiments so suc-Reading railroad by the Baldwin Loco-motive works, using one of their Vauclain compound engines having an un-usually long, narrow firebox, as that was believed to represent the most un-favorable conditions for burning oil. Three sets of tests were made, the loco-motive being changed somewhat for each set, so far as concerned the arrangement of the firebox. The total weight of the engine was 133,300 pounds and the weight on the drivers 98,650 pounds; the firebox was 120 inches long. 34 Inches wide, and 56 inches deep at the back, sloping down to 73 inches at the front, where the tubes began. In what proved to be the most effective arrangement in this series of trials the burner was placed below the fire door just above the mud ring and adjusted so as to spray the oil into the firebox. the brick arch being also lowered in order to secure more space between the crown sheet and its top. Now, a preliminary trial of about six miles having demonstrated the exceptional advantages possessed by such an arrange-ment, a run was made with a train of twenty-seven cars weighing some 661 tons. On this run the quantity of water evaporated from and at 212 degrees per pound of oil, as recorded, was twelve and one-half pounds—the boiler press ure was about 179 pounds-and there was not only a complete absence of smoke, but none of the trouble due to shoveling coal and tending fires.

A New Vencering Material. The production of a new kind of veneering material is noticed in the German papers, the substance being composed principally of infusorial earth mixed with various binding and coloring ingredients and spread in layers over a wooden core; on the mass becoming dry, it is cut into sheets or blocks and if the layers have been different ly colored, their irregular section pre-sents an effect resembling that of fig ured wood. For its expeditious produc tion a machine is arranged by which wooden posts, thirteen feet high and about five feet apart, are made to revolve about a vertical axis, each post has twenty-four horizontal branches radiating from it, and these branche as well as the posts revolve easily about their own axis. In the process of manufacture the horizontal branches are first covered with paper, to prevent any of the composition sticking to them, and then painted with the mixture of insorial earth, coloring matter, and gum The branches attached to one of the posts are first painted with one coat, and the machine is then revolved so as to bring the other post near the operator: by the time the branches of the second post are coated, those of the first are dry and ready to be revolved into position for a second coat. In this manner, the painting goes on continu ously, until the branches are loaded with a coat of composition nine or ten inches thick the color of the coat is made alternately dark and light, and the thickness of the stratum is varied so as to imitate the varying thickness of the annua rings in a tree. When all is thoroughly dry the cylinders of composition are slipped off their wooden

Of all the hearts that you have won Of none are you possessed; Because in keeping whole your own You've broken all the rest. FREAKS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

A girl at Massillon, Ohio, died in terrible agony one week after a spider had

disappeared in her ear.

A Newark, N. J., child, born with twelve fingers, twelve toes and a double

palate, lived only a few hours. One of Schweinfurth's' disciples at Lexington, Ky., bit off the head of a live blacksnake to win a wager of \$60.

A New York policeman reaconded in two thieves he had arrested school-mates he had not seen in thirty years. Lightning struck a wall near Win-chester, Ky., and since then the hole in the ground has been as dry as a mummy.

Divorce came to a Kansas City couple as the result of a quarrel over the siz of angleworms their caffary bird should eat.

The results of a day at Monte Carlo to the proprietors of the casine and to the principality of Monaco are testified in the boxes, weighted with gold. that are carried away before the very eyes of the losers. It is said that each table wins from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a day, which shows a gross gain from the eight tables of from \$60,000 to \$100,00

#### Don't Drag Your Feet.

Many men do because the nerve centers, weakened by the long-continued us of tobacco, become so affected that they are woak, dree liteless, listless, etc. All this can chailly be overcome if the tobacco user wants to guit and overcome it the lobacco user wants to quit and gain manhood, nerve power, and enjoy vigor-ously the good things of life. Take No-To-Bac. Guaranteed to cure or money refundad by Druggists everywhere. Boos free Address the Sterling Remedy Co. New York City or Chicago.

Literary men are a good deal like The author lays a plot and then

the editor sits on it.

She—Let us sit under the grand old oak and chat. He-Beautiful tree. And did you plant it yourself?

In some parts of the country the Eng-lish language must be very sick—at least our mother tongue is badly quoted.

The contented man can get more comfort out of a corncob than the dyspeptic can from the finest imported cigar. The man who is able to travel extensively can generally learn enough in a year to make a bore of himself all the rest of his life.

Don't tell what you could have done

under favorable circumstances. What the world is interested in hearing is what you have accomplished under unfavorable circumstances - Bul Sport in Texas Siftings.

According to Eugene Field, Lucy Mon-roe, the World's Fair poetess, is karning the bicycle.

# Impure Blood

Manifests itself in hives, pimples, boils and other eruptions which disfigure face and cause pain and annoyance. By purifying the blood flood's Sarasparilla completely cures these troubles and clears the skin. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes that tired, drowsy feeling so general at this season and gives strength and vigor.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. \$1; six for \$5.



# D. Martiora Dicycles



Elegant in Design Strong and Easy Running

Hartfords are the sort of bicycles most makers ask \$100 for.

Columbias are far superior to so-called "specials," for which \$125 or even \$150 is asked. It is well to be posted upon the bi-wele price situation. The great Columbia plant is work-

ing for the rider's benefit, as usual. Columbias, 100

POPE MFG. CO.

General Offices
and Factories,
HARTFORD, Conn.

BUFFALO
BUFFALO

The Columbia Catalogue, a work of highesteri, tolling of and picturing clearly all the new Columbias and Hartfords, in free from any Columbia Agent, or is mailed for two 2-cont stamps.

# SORRARRARRARRARRARRARRA

A SPECIALTY Primary, Section of the control of the



Celibacy No Longer an Article of Faith Among the Harmonyltes--John Duss and His Wife Leading the Faithful Out of Error's Path.

(Special Correspondence.)



VERY PERSON who ever visited the quaint, Dutch village of Economy will be sorry to hear that the town is to modernized-or rather that a new town is to be built on the old. What steam launches

have done to mar romantic Venice. and the whistle and rumble of steam cors to destroy the sacred silence of Jerusalem, the proposed new town of Economy will do for the old town, which just now is like no place else under the sun. Of course we know this is not the age of romance, but the "age of progress;" that to be up to date we must be practical and keep a firm heel upon sentiment, and the senior trustee of the Harmony Society, which owns every house in Economy, a village of 200 souls, is a practical man, a progressive man, and may even be called "the new man," since he believes in women to such an extent as to have given themseats in the town council.

This, however, is only one of several innovations made by progressive John Duss, assisted by his equally progressive wife, who reign almost as absolutely over this communistic society as ever did king and queen over an empire. Economy, as the reading public every-



JOHN DUSS, HARMONY, PA.

where knows, is the home of the Harmony Society, one of the most unique mony Society, one of the most unique and picturesque communistic organiza-tions of its day. The cardinal principle of the society is the community of goods; this from the first has been strictly adhered to. Cellbacy was en-joined upon all members and taught by both Father Rapp and Father Henrici, his successor, but their successor, John S. Duss, the present leader, leaves that tenet out of his preaching. When he became the elected head of the Harmony Society he set about a work of reconstruction to suit his modernized ideas and the proposed new town is

only the latest added to the list.

The Economy farm land of 300 acres of bottom land on a level with the Fort Wayne railroad, eighteen miles below Pittsburg and overlooking the Ohio river, as a fine town site is not to be duplicated in Pennsylvania. The old town stands on a plateau, ninety feet above the Ohio-a magnificent tract of 1,200 acres, sloping down to the river just enough to afford natural drainage A most picturesque village with its houses all set with gable end toward the street, therefore there are no front Paling fences are about each house, wooden latches on each gate, brick pavements throughout the town, each street flanked by cherry trees for shade, and each house ornamented with trellised grape vines, by which blend-ing of the useful and the ornamental we see typified the idea of economy which predominated with the thrifty founder and his followers, and which suggested the name of Economy instead of Harmony, as the settlement in But-ler county and another in Indiana founded (and later abandoned) by these same Harmonyites, had been called.

And now it is proposed to lay out upon the new site and in vivid contrast to all this bewitching quaintness and simplicity a town on a plan so modern, grand and at the same time so practical as to embody everything beauty and utility can possibly have in common. The brag feature is going to be streets, with one exception, that will 60 feet wide. The sidewalks are to be proportionately wide, and there will be a continuous sward and row of trees on each side between the sidewalk and the curb. The lots are deep enough to allow the houses to be set far enough



FATHER RAPP. back from the street to leave a lawn to front, and this idea will be made obligatory upon builders. One street is planned to be still wider than the 60foot one. It will run the entire length of the town and be used for stores ex-

Surveys have been made and plans prepared for the erection of a proper system of water works, and no pains will be spared to make this new Economy, which will be only thirty minutes from Pittsburg, a city beautiful. Part of the ground upon which it will stand was purchased by Father Rapp from the grandfather of James G. Biaine. The present Economy occupies hirtoric | able to do her own housework.

ground, Mad-Anthony Wayne and his followers having camped upon it, leaving behind them a cannon which only a few years ago was sold for old iron by the Harmonyites, who, as their riches would seem to prove, turned everything into money and harbored no sentiment outside of their religious belief.

The main plank in the religious platform of Father Rapp and the early Harmonyites, it may be well to mention here, was a belief that the second advent of the Lord was close at hand, and teachings were, in brief, that all those who would be ready and worthy to meet Him must practice a self-denial of the lusts of the flesh, the pleasures and distractions of the world-hence celibacy and simple living.

It has been said the most important movements in the progress om humanity are controlled by some strong per-sonality, and that in spite of the assertion of philosophical students the effect of the individuality of the leader is often exaggerated and that the great changes which society has made would come in some form at all events, with or without the one whose name has been made great thereby. It is nevertheless, true that for the most part history is a series of biographies and the leader is a factor equally potent with the popular sentiment which calls him into being. Of no one can this be more clearly remarked than of John S. Duss, senior trustee of the 'Harmony Society, financial and spiritual head, president of the town council, musical director of the Economy Brass Band, which ranks equal to the best in the state; teacher, preacher, scholar, gen-tleman and philanthropist—a manysided man, one who impresses stranger as just what he is-an extraordinary man.

Only 25 years old, yet one cannot tell upon first guess whether he is an oldyoung man or a young-old man, but one could spend a month in the street and not meet another like him. In appearance he is dramatic. His hair, as black and nearly as straight as an In-dian's, is worn a trifle long. He is nearly six feet ta# and finely proportioned, firmly built and of vigorous constitution. The strength of his character is plainly in evidence in the pose of the head and shape of his prominent aqui-line nose, as well as by the shape of his determined mouth, which he wisely does not disguise in a moustache. His face is as smooth-shaven as a priest's His eyes are a clear, penetrating hazel that can either raise a blister on an enemy or warm the soul of a friend.

When 13 years old he was sent to the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Phillipsburg, Pa. After he had finished there he returned to Economy and there lost his heart. Susanna Creese, the pret-tiest girl in the village, found it. Lovemaking was not allowed among the Har-monyites and all thought of marriage was hopeless. Therefore, as much to try to forget Susanna as for the higher education, John Duss next enrolled him-self with the students of the Mount Union College, Ohio. While there he received an offer from the State Reform School, of Topeka, Kan., to teach in that institution and thither he went, and was soon followed by Susanna, who had been sent westward with an old lady who had been making a visit to Economy. When she was leaving old Father Henrici, then at the head of the commune, and who understood the unhappy state of affairs between the lovers, jokingly sa.d: "Be sure to see John before you come back, Susanna," and Susanna took him at his word and "saw John," and was married to him and immediately after the ceremony

continued on her way with the old lady Two months after this the bride and groom met at Alliance, Ohio, where Mr. Duss had prepared a home for them.



MRS. DUSS. HARMONY, PA. After six years of married life, and after two children had been born to them they were induced to return to Economy and with their young blood infuse nev life into the Harmony Society, which by reason of their being no new additions to the membership was in danger of extinction. There had been no change in the tenets and in uniting with the society they accepted its doctrines and agreed to live according to

Mr. and Mrs. Duss taught in the vil-lage school. He taught the German, she the English. He was elected junio trustee of the Harmony Society, which position he held until the death of Jacob Henrici, three years ago, when he was elected to the senior trusteeship, which means spiritual as well as financial head. In addition to the secular duties, which are arduous in the extreme, owing to much litigation growing out of the efforts of some disgruntled members to have the society dissolved, Mr. Dusmust preach two sermons each Sunday, visit the sick, conduct funerals-in short, attend to all spiritual requirements of a congregation. This it will be seen, means almost unremitting labor. Still, he is a man of sunny temperament, and when the day's work is over he can always be found romping with his children or discussing the latest book with his wife, or playing the cor-net with the three of them accompanying him. This a family of culture. Vera, the gipsy-complexioned daughter, and John, Jr., aged 12 and 9 respective ly, read books the average boy and girl far in their teens would find heavy. They each speak German and English with equal fluency and correctness. The rules of grammar are strictly adherred to, and even their pet parrot speaks grammatically.

Relatives Were Too Eager. A Portland woman who is advanced

in years has some attentive relatives. During a recent illness one relative went to an undertaker and paid all bills for the funeral expenses. The lady is now

# OUR WIT AND HUMOR

LITTLE LAUGHMAKERS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Sandwiched in with Some of Our Own Make-The Game as Played at Pumpkinville-A Fashion Note - Flotsam and Jetsam.



F COURSE we get the worst of it a few times in the year,

we are glad that we are liv ing, and we gently persevere; And, though we're

beat right down the line, we bear up 'neath our

1118 For we know we'll turn up victors when we meet the Pumpkinvilles.

There's something kind of sociable in playing there, I think; The runners don't mind stopping between bases for a drink. The umpire always joins right in and

never puts on frills With those who do the treating when we play the Pumpkinvilles.

We do not bow in homage to the wearers of a name; We are not dazzled by some chance to beat a club of fame.

We're satisfied to hold the simple-tribute to our skill. Which reads, "This club can always beat the Pumpkinville."

Go on in your career, you fretting glory chasers, go: Your bubble fame will surely burst as

fickle breezes blow, we can drift forever on in com fort and good will,

Secure in endless triumph o'er the nine from Pumpkinville.

#### Experience Teaches.

Tailor (measuring customer)-Are you married or single?
Customer—I have been married a few

months. "Then you will want a secret pocke in the lining of your vest."
"What for?"

"That shows how short a time you have been married. You will need a place to put a little change where your wife can't find it. You see I'm a married man myself."

"She looks good enough to eat," She overheard his words and they troubled her. Although he was a mercannibal and she a captive in his hands, her conscience accused her.
"I will tell him all," she said.

Taking him aside, then, she informed him that she was a woman with a past, whereat he started violently, and perceived how deceptive are appearances. -Detroit Tribune.

#### Business.

Affable Stranger-Ah, sir, I see you're stopping at this hotel. Do you play

Deacon Wayback (gruffly)-That's my

business, sir.

Affable Stranger—And mine, too, pard. Put it here. You've got the best "makeup" for a profesh that I ever

saw.-Ex.

## One of Those Kind Remarks. "There is one point in your future hus-

band's character that you are to be congratulated on," said Miss Cayenne.
"What is that?" asked the engaged her eyes lighting with happiness.

'He is very easy to please.' "How do you know? "He's so well satisfied with himself."

# -Washington Star.

Way Up. Fond Wife-I want you to get Ethel and myself some of those twenty-four button gloves.

Loving Husband-I cannot do it, They are very expensive. Fond Wife-I know it, darlingcome high, but we must have them.

# Another Monopoly.

"Promise me," she said, as she rested her head lovingly upon his highly pol-ished shirt front, "that you will never love anyone but me.'

"Darling, I promise," the happy lover responded. "You shall have a regular Standard Oil cinch upon my affections."



The latest invention for summer wear is the present electric bonnet fan, both beautiful and cooling.—Truth.

# An Aggravated Case.

Mr. Friendly-I hear that your partner has absconded with \$25,000 of your money.

Mr. Coupon—Not only that, but the ungrateful scoundrel didn't take my wife with him after he had-been flirting with her right under my very none for the past six months.

# An Unsatisfactory Answer.

Prospective Father-in-Law-And you promise to make my daughter happy Enamored Youth-I will care for her like a beautiful flower.

Prospective Father-in-Law-I hope you don't mean that she is to live on water and air.

# Friendly Encouragement

Scene—A concert for the people. Dis-tinguished Amateur (about to make his first appearance in public)-Oh, I do

Sympathetic Friend-Oh, there's no occasion to be nervous, my dear fellow. They applaud anything. -Ex.

He Was Robbed. Brown-You look as if you had the

Robinson-So I have. I've lost my beautiful new silk umbrella.

"Where did you leave it?" "I didn't leave it anywhere. owner met me on the street and took it

away from me", Style at the Opera-

Mr. Blinkers (joyously)-My friend Bullion gave us his opera box for tonight.

Mrs. Blinkers-Horrora! You havn't a thing fit to wear. Mr. Blinkers—Have you and the girls? Mrs. Blinkers—We don't need much,

you know.-New York Weekly.

Learning the Business "I have an assignment for you, Mr. Graffik," said the editor to the new re-"Are you married?"

"No, sir." "I thought not. Get married instantly and let me have a three-column article by 10 o'clock on how to manage a wife," -Judge.

Catterson-We are going to have big revival at my church next week Come up and spend some evening with

Hatterson-Great Scott! I don't go to revivals. Catterson-Neither do I, but my wife

does.-New York Herald.

#### Oulte So.

Haverly-What is the difference between collusion and collision?

Austen-If you at 1 I should come into collision and you had me arrested for assault and then agreed to settle the matter out of court the difference would be between u and I.



De Count-Yes, dey calls me de count Kind Lady-Why, my poor man, have another piece of pie. And so you are unfortunate nobleman, aren't you? De Count-Yep.

Could Do as They Pleased. The sisters stood there in the twilight and gazed thoughtfully into the dimpling water.

"Then you are not serious with the duke? "No. I merely priced him."

The cold night air presently impelled them to seek shelter. They were free to seek anything they wished, for they were Americans, and worth a million aplece .- Detroit Tribune.

#### Ilis Scheme. "Pah," said young Jarphley, "T've got a scheme."

"Ah, what is it for, my son?" cautiously asked his father. "To raise money—lots of it!" enthustastically responded the Jarphley heir "How?"

"Why, you get on a horse car and fall off and break your leg and ma and I'll sue the company."-Ex.

#### No More Alcohol. Examining Physician-How you treat a man with delirium tre-

Medical Student-I wouldn't treat him at all. I believe in shutting down on liquor right away.

#### A Genial Temperament. "They's nothink like takin' things good-naturedly," said Meandering

said Ploddin' Pete. my way o' doin'. things I allus lets the folks as owns 'em do the gittin' mad.'

#### She Would if She Were Not. Dick Singleton-Is your wife a good cook?

Benny Dictus-I guess she must be Dick Singleton-What makes you think so?

Benny Dictus-She never goes into the kitchen.

#### A Dreadful Thought. Guide-A few miles from here is a

place in the mountains where there is a wonderful echo. Every word you say is repeated ten times.

Tourist-Great Scott! What a fear-

ful place that would be to have to listen to a curtain lecture!

# Economy.

Chef-Shall ve haf terrapin stew for te grand dinnair to-morrow, Madame? Hostess-No. Veal is getting too expensive to make terrapin stew of since the Beef Trust. Find something cheaper that's just as swell.

May-What makes you think that his lordship won't propose to me? Brother Dick-I met him down at the county clerk's office bent double over a copy of Uncle Ducat's will.

#### His Plan. Miggs-Will you not suffer from the heat here in the city all summer?

Diggs-Oh, dear, no; I married one of Boston's "Four Hundred." I wear an overcoat in August when I am at home.—New York World.

She robes herself in fashions new That modern modes have given, But will she in those sleeves squeez

The pearly gates of heaven? -Boston Courier. Nowise Daunted.

Terseleigh-There goes a woman wi Verseleigh (interested)-Is that so What is she doing now? Terseleigh-Looking for a future.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# Baking Powder

CURRENCY.

The United States has now about 40 vessels engaged in whaling the remnant of a fleet which once numbered

The king of the Belgians exercise upon a bicycle daily, little Queen Wilhelmina rides one when she is at her castle of Het Loo, and the ezar, Prin-cess Waldemar, and Carl of Denmark, and Princess George and Nicolas of

500 ships.

Greece are a cyclists.

A French railway station-master has just officially complained that his duties "exceed the limits of human force." He is 62 years of age, and he has to do the whole work of the station—to deliver tickets, keep the books and papers, reg-ister the baggage, load and unload it. and at times he has to superintend the shunting of freight cars, attend the sig-

nals and keep the lights in trim. Letters written with a solution gold, silver, copper, tin or mercury, dis-solved in aquaforus, or, simpler still, of fron or lead in vinegar, with water, added until the liquor does not stain a white paper, will remain invisible for two or three months if shut up in the dark.

#### To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or billous, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers use Syrup of Figs.

Dennis Reardon, one of Boston's noted architects, has been blind from his ninth the horseless carriage.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consump-tion an un'ailing medicine.—F. R. Lorz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894

"Is there much dissipation here?"
"Nary a bit; why, the sun can't even dissipate the fog."

#### Choice of Routes

Choice of Routes

To Knights Templar conclave, Boston, via the Nickel Plate road, embracting Chantanqua Lake, Niagara Falls, Thonsand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Pallsades of the Hudson, Hoosac Tunnel, and ride through the Berkshire Hills by daylight. Tickets on sale Aug. 19th to 25th inclusive. Lowest rates, quick time and service unexcelled, including palace sleeping and dining cars. Address J. Y. Caiahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, for further information. information.

Oscar of Sweden is said to be the only European monarch who possesses ideal kingly dignity

Mothers appreciate the good work of Parker's Ginger Tonte, with its reviving qualities -a boon to the pain-stricken, sleepless and nervous

If equal rights means anything it means man's right to keep out of the way of a woman who is learning to ride a wheel. When you come to realize

that your cores are gone, and no more pain, how grateful you feel. Ali the work of Hindercorns. 15c. "The wheel has come to stay," says a contemporary. We had supposed it had

FITS -All Pirastopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Norve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use, llarvelous cures. Treather and \$2 trial bottle free to FReamer. Send to Pr. Kine, 66 Archett, Pulla, Fa

come to go.

The bloomer is not like a locomotive. here is no chance to hitch a train to the If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs.

Winslow's Sootness Syntr for Children Teething-

The Canadian Indians have been almost uniformly fairly treated, and almost uni-formly well behaved.

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

ldin' Pete. "Thet's As many cities contend for the honor of hanging Holmes as claimed to be the birth cities contend fo place of blind Homer.

#### Coe's Cough Balsam. is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quiet-er than anything elso. It is always reliable. Try it.

Some of the "new women" are already beginning to boom Ruth Cleveland for president in 1924.

Prof. And and an artist and a state of a factor of the state of the st

#### RAM'S HORNS.

Faith grows by putting God's word

when God is against him.

Some people never find out that there

Ged employs no hired help.

self he wants to come to Christ.

The man who lives only for himself

is attending to the devil's business It takes a moderate drinker a long

either receive what you ask or what you should ask.

No one can belong to Godhour who doesn't intend to belong to

when he told his disciples to gather up the fragments The only people who succeed in living

Laugh and Grow Fat! You shall Jo both, eyen if you are a slab-

# GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 cortices of this most common of this most common continuous co copies of this applete, interestinable common No.111 sense medical work ever be recipient only being required to mail to him, at the above address, this little course with twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to now for postage and pack-

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The moment a staner comes to him-

time to find out that he has any bed

When you pray, believe that you will

Jesus taught economy and prudence.

a Christian life are those who devote their whole time to it. The church is a help to the Christian,

but it cannot do anything for the sin-

ner who will not repent.

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# LINCOLN SOCIÁLIST - LABOR

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

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. —Bỹ THE ●

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

PHILIP KAUFMAN, ..... Secretary. 311 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo. nd-class matter.



Luzerne County, Pennsylvania nominat ed a full Socialist ticket.

Our Comrades of New York and vicinity are pushing the agitation for the Socialist

St. Louis Eighth Ward Club will give a picnic at Ninth street and Bremen avenue on August 25th.

The Socialists of St. Louis spent over \$2,000 for public agitation purposes in less than three years.

The Socialists of Kings County, N. Y., will hold their nomination convention at Saturday, August 10.

Our Luzerne County (Pa.) Comrades nominated the following ticket: For Sheriff-John McLaughlin of Larksville. For Recorder of Deeds-William J. Baker of Malthy For Comptroller-Charles Yates of Sugar Notch. For Coroner-Anthony Beckers of Luzerne.

Our St. Louis Comrades are preaching the gospel of Socialism. They are out every night of the week, except Friday nights, when the Central Committee meets and makes arrangements for the coming week's agitation. During last week lively open air meetings were held in the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twentysixth wards. Comrades Rocker, Fry. Poelling, Hoehn and Schwiete were the speakers.

# HOLYOKE ITEMS.

German Section, Holyoke, will meet hereafter on the first and third Wednesday in the Springdale Turn Hall.

The Holyoke Socialists will have a Lawn Party soon, look out for it and a good time. Bring the women and children along.

There will be a joint meeting of Holyoke's Socialists on Sunday afternoon August 18, at the Springdale Turn Hall, to make final arrangements for the fall campaign. Every member should be present.

The strike in the Dean Steam Pump Co., is still on, and there will be no compromise. It is bend or burst with either side

The Holyoke Assessors have made pub lic their report of the wealth of Holyoke and its distribution, according to that report it appears that 1770 people own \$27,-404,625 or on an average, \$15,652.36, while the other 6,888 fellow citizens own nothing worth taxing except their vote for which they have to pay \$3 a year, and yet, those 6888 people do probably more useful work in a day than the 1770 sponges in a year.

# SECTION MONTREAL, CANADA.

The Socialist Labor Party of Montreal held its regular semi-monthly meeting in their hall, 223 McGill street, on Sunday et at 19:30 a. m., Comrade M. Saunders the chair. It was decided to change the days of meeting from alternate Sundays to second and fourth Sundays of each month at same hour, viz.; 10:30 a. m. at same place of meeting. The party will hold an open air meeting on the 28th at the terminus of the street railway, Point St. Charles, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Workman do not rorget on election day her the Democratic and Republican ty press, treated you during the and Pullman strikes. Vote the Speinlist Labor ticket!

MEETINGS OF SECTION BROOKLYN. Socialist Labor Party is the logical out-N. Y.

Kings County Section had its general meeting Sunday, July 21. Comrade Russell presided. Minutes of previous section meeting were read and approved. The same the report of Financial Secretary. Comrades were reminded by the Financial Secretary that last agitation assessment was due yet, to a great extent, since last January, and branches should hurry up to get that morey in. For the coming six months the same officers were elected Comrade Kuhn as Organizer; Comrade Trebiger as Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Comrade Schmidt as Recording Secretary; for Auditing Committee, Comrades Groehl, Cook and Wherry; for the State Committee, Comrades Kuhn and Vogt. The report of delegates to the State Convention was received, as printed in the party press. In addition to it Comrade Vogt stated that the Convention deemed it necessary to have a Secretary during election time, a man who could devote all his time to the campaign. This has to be brought before the various branches and voted on as soon as possible, so the returns could be sent in to the Secretary before August 10 the time of the next Section meeting. The "Daily People" matter was laid over till after election, to see first how the vote would turn out. Delegate to Volkszeitung Conference reported that all were in favor of a typesetting machine, so as to make the paper able to compete with any daily organ, and offer the public as much reading matter.

Kings County Section held its regular meeting Friday, July 26. Comrade Vanderhyde presided. A communication from Sixteenth Ward Branch 1 was read, in which Comrade Cohn asks the Organizer to come over and reorganize this branch. This matter was ordered to be turned over into the Organizer's hands. A resolution was brought in and carried for the Organizer to visit the branches, especially those that make no reports to the Financial Secretary, when paying their dues, so as to give them advice how to carry on their business

Delegate of Danish Branch asked again the co-operation of delegates to the festival of the Scandinavian organizations; he reminded the Comrades that this benefit was not for the Scandinavian party press alone, but mainly for an American organ, and that what we need most is an English daily organ for spreading the light of Socialism among the Englishspeaking masses, and it is to be hoped that Comrades will do all they can to make this affair a success.

A motion was laid before the committee to get enrollment cards with the emblem of the party on it and distribute them.

#### THINGS AS I SEE THEM.

The first day of August! We saw some fun in Omaha on account of the different police forces in existence; one is to step in and the other out. Our Populist friends the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum to-night, in Nebraska have elected a cowardly money shark for Governor, and he does not sign the bill for the new force until his boss, Trickster Rosewater, of the "Bee," tells him to do so. I wonder if the people will ever learn that money sharks are not their servants when in office. Get

> Robert Schilling, from Milwaukee, Wis. seems to be lost on, or in, this money question. I believe friend Schilling knows better. I should advise him to sit down and study political economy. It's enough to make a man sick to read such stuff as he has the nerve to send out to the people to read. Get down, Bob, and be honest about this matter. Preach Socialism, not Capitalism, and help the Socialist Sections in Milwaukec.

men from your own ranks.

Tom Watson, in his people's party paper, seems to think that Sovereign's manifesto is grand. Tom is giving the bankers h-Il. But what's to be done to relieve the people-to get them out of wage slavery? Tom doesn't say anything about it. Why don't you study Socialism, and help to form a Co-operative Commonwealth? Then comes our backslider, S. F. Horton, of the Chicago "Sentinel." and tells its readers to get a gun. They don't know how to vote; how can they handle a gun?

Why not vote for the nationalization of the means of production and distribution?

One of the Republican papers in this city said if anyone would like to serve the people in office, they should place their names before the people in that paper. Would it not be better to ignore those men, and find our own men? The man who advertises himself for an office cannot be trusted.

Our friend J. A. Wayland has left his colony, so the story goes. Why didn't you help us working for a Co-operative Commonwealth in place of Utoplan colony schemes? What is coming next, Brother Wayland? J. C. ANDERSON Omaha, Neb

# CHICAGO AGITATION.

Appeal of the Socialist Labor Party The Socialist Labor Party of Chicago has addressed an appeal to the labor organizations, of which we give the following extracts:

Fellow-Workers-On June the 8th, the Socialist Labor Party of this city and county nominated a ticket for the coming November elections. We shall circulate our nomination petitions, and hope to obtain a sufficient number of signatures to entitle us to a place on the official hallot. If we succeed, all workers will thereby be given an opportunity to assert their class consciousness, and to record their protest against the existing mon-

by appeal to the Trades Organizations to

come of all intelligent Trades Organization. Such organizations represent the organization of the class interests of the working class to resist the continuous pressure exercised by the capitalist class which is a unit in the purpose of robbins Labor. Confined to the economic field, the efforts of Labor in its own behalf would be substantially wasted. Seeing that the political power is-in the hands of the capitalist class-an engine of oppression to the workers, it is essential for us, the working class, to strive with might and main to wrest that engine of oppression from our enemies, gain control of it, and turn it to our emancipation. It is imperative to our interests that we conduct the fight on the political field as well as on the economic Workingmen, unite! Unite for your own

sakes and for the sakes of your families. Do no longer be led astray by the false issues of "tariff," "money," etc. Unite and march in solid ranks to the conquest of the political powers. Stand upright and demand the full fruits of your labor. Nor can you ever obtain that but through the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. To accomplish that aim the Socialist Labor Party is organized. CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF COOK COUNTY,

H.L. STATE SOCIALISM VS. SOCIAL-DE-MOCRACY.

#### Martha Moore Avery's Lecture at the Boston People's Union.

The agitation meetings of the Boston People's Union, 49 Bennett street, held during the last few weeks, have been well attended. The following is a synopsis of a lecture delivered by Comrade Martha Moore Avery on Sunday, July 28, the subject being "State Socialism versus Democratic Socialism":

"The State was absolutism; it is today, at best, majority rule; it may be consensus of opinion. Economy, or survival of the fittest, is demonstrated by the individual or the social body striving to improve the conditions surrounding it. State Socialism, or State Capitalism, recognizes the right of the individual as against the social Body. The monarch, owning the means of production, while the people (not yet citizens, but subjects) work for wages. The surplus values are arbitrarily appropriated by the Government, to be used at its pleasure, the people selling their labor power for a small part of the new exchange value created. Not being freemen they may not retain the full product of their labor,

"Democratic Socialism, as represented by politically organized Socialists the world over, is the social effort to elevate the State to political and industrial Democracy in its administration of affairs. that manual brain and moral force may be conserved to the best uses of society. Socialism is joint and equal ownership of the social means of producing wealth with joint ownership in social services and functions. Under such administra tion each member in the social state would work not for a wage, but for his product; with a part of its exchange value he would help maintain the social functions, having equal voice and vote as to their quality and quantity.

"Socialism would give us a fraternal administration in industrial affairs, while State Socialism would be paternal domination in political and industrial, and social life. Democratic Socialism would give us our full product, which is equivalent to saying freedom, politically, in dustrially and socially.

"With the productive power increased many thousand per cent over that of the ancients the curse of labor may be taker from the brow of man and this earth, indeed, become a garden of the gods."

is doing good work. The Section has demanded of the Common Council the back pay of the city employes, of which 25 per cent has been kept back for three weeks. We forced them to give the eight-hour day; now they have agreed to pay the prevailing rate of wages, \$1.75 per day. The Section is arranging a grand demon stration to take place on Wednesday, Oc tober 39th, at Teutonia Hall. The speak ers will be Comrades Mrs. Martha M. Avery, Matthew Maguire, Daniel De Leon and A. Cahan. The members are enthustastice over the prospects.

# SOCIALISM IN CANADA.

How the Canadian Workers Are Chented by the Politicians.

The Socialist Labor Party held its reg ular fortnightly meeting in their hall, 233 McGill street, on Sunday, at 10 a. m., Comrade Bouler in the chair. Strong comments were made upon the fact of the people's rights being stolen by the sneaking legislation passed at last session of the Quebec Legislature, through amendments to the City Charter, whereby it is now necessary to deposit \$200, as well as to have \$2,000 property qualification, was severely commented upon and the means whereby this rascally business was sneaked through the House by the Electoral League Reformers was referred to by all the speakers. It becomes even harder to wrest the power from the hands of the machine, and wealth being the only qualification now necessary to election, neither brains, capacity, honesty nor integrity are of consequence in bourgeoise morality. A committee was appointed to draw public attention to this ovtrageous curtailment of the popular rights. It was pointed out that if the workers would retain whatever little political rights they even now/possess they must'be cternally vigilant.

strous social conditions.

We, the Socialist Labor Party, do hereby appeal to the Trades Organizations to join us and stand by our colors. The

# PLATFORM

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

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

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

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 emplyment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule.

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

People May Be Kept In Bondage. Science and invention arel 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 depend-

ence; 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

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 SOCIALIST SECTION YONKERS, N. T. 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 pro-

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

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

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 resourses of the country.

8. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the 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. Un-abridged 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 spread the ideas broadcast, and get milright of suffrage without regard to

'roduced. 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.

#### THAT FLAGLER MURDER.

THE BOSTON SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE THE CRIME OF A PROMINENT SOCIETY WOMAN.

Miss Elizabeth Flagler, the 28-year-old daughter of General Flagler, of Washington, D. C., shot and killed the 14-year-old negro boy, Ernest Green, for stealing apples in her father's garden. The following resolutions are self-explanatory;

Resolved. That we, the Socialists of Boston, assembled on Boston Common. express our earnest sympathy with the workingman, Green, whose child was murdered by a society woman named Flagler, at Washington.

Resolved, That we caution friend Green not to allow a word of resentment to mingle with his groans; if he does the other society people who hold his means of labor will starve him and his family to death with the same inhumanity that shot his little boy to death.

Resolved. In the light of the facts, as published in the newspapers, we must regard the verdict of the jury as monstrous. It is reported that the jury was composed of business men. We feel that the mem bers of the jury thought more of selling to Miss Flagler a pair of stockings, or a bottle of gin, or perhaps of bribing a Congressman, a Judge or a General, than they thought of the slaughtered child whose case they were supposed to be considering. Biznes! is Biznes!!

Resolved. That we ask the newspapers to publish the names and occupations and whatever may be known about those jurymen.

Resolved. That we call upon all the working people, black and white, to join with us in a mighty effort to escape from the tyranny and lust of the rich; and to forever destroy their power to p'under, to starve or to murder us

Passed on Boston Common, August 4th. P F O'NEIL

# TO THE FRIENDS OF OUR CAUSE.

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

After many months of struggle we " 70 succeeded in putting the Socialist News paper 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 assis us in establishing a "SOCIALIST NEWS PAPER IMPROVEMENT FUND." Re member, 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, 211 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

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that teaches the human family how every human being can become a useful mem ber of society, live a life of freedom and happiness by the very root of the system that produces great millionaire robbers and morderers, little tramp thieves and criminals-all the natural products of excessive wealth on one side and extreme poverty on the other.

To force Socialism down a windbag's throat will not make a Socialist. Socialists cannot be made on the shorf-order plan; they must be the result of educa

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Bow to Organize Sections of the So-

cialist Labor Party. All persons dissatisfied with present po litical 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,

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.

which alone goes to the root of our social

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. 3-New business. 4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is

tance of 10 cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Commit-5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure

of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to ob-

fixed by each section. A monthly remit-

tain a charter. 6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 16 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 eco-

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

tive 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 Sixtyfourth 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.

Read the "People," the national organ f the Socialist Labor Party.

Socialism must iner itably supercede Capitalism.