ARBITRATION.

THE MAIN FEATURES OF A BILL PRE-PARED BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL

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

OLNEY.

Below is given the substance of an arbitration bill which Attorney-General Olney has prepared and caused to be introduced into the house through Representative McGann of Illinois, chairman of the committee on labor. We print it merely for the information of railroad men that they may realize the desperate intrigues in which the high officers of our government are engaging with the money power. This is one of the many eminent specimens of degeneracy which has been vomited out upon a confiding public from that creedless brothel, cesspool of iniquity and persecution, under the present administration, dignified by the alias title of Attorney-General.

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

A substitute for Labor Commissioner Wright's arbitration measure, framed by Attorney-General Olney, was introduced yesterday by Chairman McGann, of the House committee on labor. The terms, "railroad" and "employe" are defined in the bill, and the latter class includes those working on cars operated by the carrier under lease, making the carrier responsible for their acts, as though they were employed directly by him. The wages paid to employes, it is stipulated, shall be reasonable and just. In case of wage controversies the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the chairman of the labor organization shall communicate with the parties, endeavoring to effect an amicable settlement, and if this mediation fails the controversy may be submitted to a board of arbitration, of which the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be chairman, and which shall consist also of one commissioner chosen by the employer and one by the labor or ganization to which the employes directly interested belong; or, if they belong to more than one, by that one which specifically represents employes of the same grade and class and engaged in service of the same nature as the employes in the controversy. Where two or more classes of employes are interested, their organization shall agree on their representative. Other features are:

THE BILL'S PROVISIONS.

1. The parties shall stipulate in writing that, pending the arbitration, the existing status shall not be changed.

2. That the award shall be final unless set aside for error of law apparent on the

record. 3. That the parties shall faithfully execute it, and it may be enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit.

4. Employes dissatisfied with the award shall not quit work without three months' notice in writing.

5. The award shall be continued in force for two years and during that period no new arbitration between the same parties on the same subject shall be had. After filing the award with the clerk of and not revisable by another award the United States Circuit Court of the district in which the difficulty occurs, thirty days shall be allowed for filing exceptions in matters of law, after which ble and certain. it shall go into effect if no exceptions are taken, if they are taken it goes into force ten days after their decision. If an agreement of arbitration shall be entered into by employes individually instead of organizations, the board shall not be created unless the chairman is satisfied that they represent their associates. During that time it would be unlawful for organizations or employes to order, aid or abet a strike or boycott, or to leave their employment without giving thirty days notice in writing, nor can they be discharged without thirty days notice except for causes mentioned.

Violations of this provision are made a misdemeanor, punishable by \$1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment.

Membership in incorporated labor or ganizations, it is provided, shall be terminated by indulgence in lawlessnes violence, destruction of property, intimidation or threats by members during strikes, but they are not to be held individually liable for debts of the organiza

The employes of roads managed by receivers appointed by the federal courts shall have the right to be heard through the officers of their organizations ro their representatives in the federal courts on questions affecting the terms of their employment. Employers who make it a condition of employment that men shall not be members of any labor organiza tion, or discharge or threaten to discharge men for such membership, or discriminate against them because of it, or enter into contracts compelling the men to contribute to any fund for charitable. social or beneficial objects, or after discharging men, conspire to prevent them from obtaining employment, shall be

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

MR. OLNEY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Olney's statement accompanying the bill says that his first objection to the original bill is to what might be called the Pullman clause, which is too obviously aimed at Mr. Pullman to be otherwise construed, but hitting as well every other manufacturer of cars. The vital objection to the clause is that a manufacturer of cars is not engaged in interstate commerce and does not be come so engaged, whether he sells or lets cars to a carrier who is, and any attempt to bring him within the act must prove abortive and tend to discredit the act generally. On the other hand, Mr. Olney is of the opinion that every person en gaged in operating a car used in interstate commerce ough: to come within

It is the Attorney-General's judgment that the permanent standing commission provided for by the bill for all cases is not only not needed, but would be of less value than a special commission provided for each case as it may arise, as it is not believed that controversies are likely to occur so often or to be so serious as to require the establishment of the cumbersome and costly machinery provided for by the bill. "That arbitration should be resorted to for the settlement of controversies between employers and their employes," Mr. Olney says, "need not be discussed. The only alternative is industrial wars, and they are as illogical as brutal, and as wasteful as the wars by which international disputes are often

Mr. Olney contends that its tribunal should be a special body organized on fixed principles with reference to each part in either case as it arises, rather than a permanent body with general jusisdiction over all cases. The machinery of arbitration, he thinks, should be put in motion only at the instance of a whole body of employes performing the same business, and of the same grade, in order that all may be represented in the proceedings and all be found by their results. The effect to be given to the enforcement of it Mr. Olney regards as matter of very great consequence.

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

ENFORCEMENT OF THE AWARD.

"In the second place, as respects the enforcement of the award, two considerations are involved. One is a definite time during which an award shall be in force Such a time is essential, because no business can be satisfactorily conducted unless the conditions are reasonably sta-

The other consideration relating to the enforcement of the award arises from the fact that one of the parties is a common carrier; will, indeed, almost invariably be a railroad corporation. That is one party affected by the award is an employer who is legally bound to continue to do business, however displeased with an award. The other party affected by the award, on the other hand, is in the position of employes generally, who may quit work at pleasure. This one sided operation of the award is inevitable, and can be counteracted only in part by making the submission provide that employes dissatisfied with an award shall not therefore quit work until the expiration of three or six months' notice or of such other time as may be deemed sufficient to give the employer a reasonable opportunity to supply their places. Such a term of the award would not, of course, be specifically enforceable—can not be made to work against his will any more than a horse can be made to drink. Neither would it be expedient, probably to make a refusal to work under such circumstances punishable by fine or imprisonment. The industry this bill deals with is of a public character and has so often been pronounced by the courts. It is wise to facilitate the speedy and peaceful settlement of the difference of those engaged in it. But the paramount duty is to take care that it shall go on at all hazards. Grievances are to be redressed, of course, with all the prompt-ness which their investigation will per-mit. But in the interim these public

interests must not suffer and the bu

concerned must go on with the least sible interference. The bill therefore

[CONTINUED ON 4th PAGE.]

JUDGE WOODS'

INJUNCTION OF THE DRAG NET AND GA LING GUN VARIETY.

ed to Catch Every Courageon epopdent Workingman in This

Judge Woods, of the Federal Court in Chicago, recently sentenced Eugene V. Debs. of the American Railway Union to six months' imprisonment in the county jail for contempt of court in the violation of the injunction issued by himself and Judge Grosscup July 2nd last. Of the other defendants in the same case, he sentenced G. W. Howard, Sylvester Keliher, L. W. Rogers, M. J. Elliott, J. Hogan, William Burnes and Leroy M. Goodwin to three months in the same bastile.

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

Does not the fifth amendment to the constitution of the United States say: No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime. unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger * * Nor be deprived of life, liberty or property

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

Now the "Chicago omnibus bill" inunction, issued July 2, 1894, was directed against eighteen defendants by name, "and all persons combining and conspiring with them, and all other perons whomsoever." After lengthy recitals interference with United States mails and inter-state commerce, the decree concludes:

"And it is further ordered that the aforesaid injunction and writ of injune tion shall be in force and binding upon such of said defendants as are named in said bill, from and after the service upon them severally of said writ, or by reading the same to them, and the service upor them respectively of the writ of subpæna herein, and shall be binding upon said defendants, whose names are alleged to be unknown, from and after the service of said writ upon them respectively, by the reading of the same to them, or by the publication thereof by posting or printing, and after service of subporna upon any of said defendants, and upon all other persons whatsoever, who are no named herein, from and after the time when they shall severally have knowl edge of such order and the existence of

said injunction." Now Debs and the other defendants above named have been convicted of a criminal contempt, and sentenced under said bill." What about those designated ever?" including all persons belonging to the A.R.U. scattered along the lines of the trans-continental railways from Chi-Debs and the others named, they severally having "knowledge of such order and of "the existence of such injunction?" Although their name is legion, this "drag-net" injunction was made to catch them all. If these puissant Federal judges, who can issue edicts of the dragnet and gatling-gun variety, who can catch their unfortunate victims, who are such fools as to belong to labor organizations, and thereby under the ruling of these judges themselves furnish the evidence to convict themselves as criminals, and apprehend them where they "are not" as well as where they "are;" if they can thus convict, at wholesale, the whole of the membership of a labor organization, scattered all over the country, from Maine to California; if they can thus convict whole states, or the whole nation, or the laborers of the whole continent, by designating them in the writ as "all other persons whomsoever;" if they can do all these things by injune tion against everybody "not named," as well as those mentioned by name; and if, in order to charge "all other persons whomsoever" with notice of the injunc tion, it is not necessary to make "due and legal service" upon the identical persons in order to give jurisdiction to convict at will; then, for Heaven's sake, why don't they go ahead and administer punishment impartially upon all those convicted in this wholesale proceeding Would there not be enough jails and prisons on the continent if the poor devil of a railway employe may be tried and convicted in this summary manner,

ing named in the indictment, without being arrested or held to bail, without an opportunity to be present, either in person or by attorney, when the judge, thout the assistance of a jury, tries im, finds him guilty, and imposes the enalty of imprisonment on his co-defendants. Why, in the name of all law, does not the court send out his minions and gather up all these poor devils who were engaged in the late strike, and who are now blacklisted by the railway companies, without friends and without employment; and give them the benefit of the six, or even the three months' imprisonment in the county jail accorded to the defendants named in the indictment. The privilege of six, or even three months in jail, with the board and lodging thereunto annexed, would be a boon to a great number of American citizens at the present time.-Nicholas D. Koyen in Twentieth Century.

WHY NAPOLEON WON HIS BATTLES.

The story of how the great Napoleon net and conquered the very flower of the armies of the allied nations of the Old World at Austerlitz, there arrayed against the Frenchmen, is a pretty story in fact is not a story at all but a matter of history. Those who have read history or the life of Napoleon will remember that his motto was punctual and implicit obedience to orders. With Napoleon 5 o'clock meant 5 o'clock or before, not five minutes or one minute after 5. One incident will be found in Napoleon's career where he punished a favorite general, after having publicly reprimanded him for appearing at a certain bridge some ten minutes later than he had been ordered to appear there by his superior officer. The general offered as an excuse the weather was rigorous but Napoleon impetuously interfered with the remark, "Not too rigorous for ne to be here on time.'

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

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

The battle began at an early hour in the morning. Napoleon saw before him more than 200,000 of the very flower of the army of Russia, Austria, Germany, England and other nations, while he had scarcely 75,000 scarred, worried and not too well fed or clothed soldiers with which to face the seemingly overwhelming, better cared for, allied army of 200, this injunction, being persons " named in | 000 tried men, and yet Napoleon won, and all the nations marveled thereat, though in the bill as "all other persons whomso- it is now a matter of history that they should have won, for the reason that his ago. It was not Christ's teaching about denial of all real democracy, of all popplans were successfully carried out because of the implicit confidence of his he was put to death. It was his opposicago to San Francisco? just as guilty as soldiers and their prompt obedience to tion to the robbery of the poor by the

each order issued. Some of Napoleon's generals differed with the greatest of all generals' orders, but they did not stop to question, and carried out their instructions to the let ter. Napoleon threw his entire army of 75,000 men, first on the right wing, then on the left, then on the center. Several times the enemy was flanked without knowing how the trick had been accom plished, but, turn as they might, the allies found confronting them 75,000 men in a compact mass, while to save themselves the generals of the allied army could not swing their 200,000 into such position as to face Napoleon's army at the same time. That was the very trick Napoleon wanted to play. While there were 200,000 men arrayed against him, he was fighting about one-fourth that number with a superior force behind him. True, upon each manœuver he faced fresh men, but never more men then he threw against that particular part of the allied armies.

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

An object lesson.

—San Francisco Chronicle.

There seems to exist a rivalry between the various dailies as to which can stoop the lowest or lie the most in behalf of in the federal courts, without even be- the rich.-The Co-operator.

THEN AND NOW

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

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

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

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

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

1. Jesus is a misleader.

He has excited the people to sedition.

He is an enemy to the law.

He calls himself the Son of God. He calls himself falsely the King

6. He went to the temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their

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

The witnesses who have signed the execution of Jesus are:

1. Daniel Robani, Pharisee. John Zorobabic

Raphael Robani.

Capet.

Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gate of Towrnes.

Read the charges above and compare them with the charges made by the Rothschild authorities to-day against the reformers. They are accused of misleading the people, of exciting sedition and of walking on the Sacred Grass, and while they have not been crucified, there are hundreds of them in prison today, while the thieves in high places, the open bribers of congress, the purchasers of fat subsidies, are occupying the places of honor. If Christ came today he would be treated just as are the reformers who are denouncing those who steal widows' houses and withhold from the laborer his hire. You will notice that the tyrants, the murderers who judged Jesus charged him with misleading the people, inciting to sedition and an enemy to the laws. These are the charges, and they are the charges today against every man demanding that the ruling classes shall cease their robbery of the people. Enemies of the law -not any or all laws, but the law, meaning the laws imposed by robbers and murderers which ruled Jerusalem. The same spirit that imbued Jesus throbs in the breast of millions yet today, and his teachings are just beginning to be understood by the people as rules to be applied to the every day relations of life, and that tyrants today are just as obnoxious, just as unbearable, as they were in Jerusalem nineteen centuries that every such corporation involves a a new idea of heaven or hell for which rich through laws, his denouncing of men and systems by which one man lived on the sweat of other men's faces. That is why they killed him. If the people listened to him, they would cease to pay tribute to usurers. To allow the man to live would endanger their special privileges. So he was killed. And so today those who; preach and exhort the laborers in the same way are denounced, blacklisted, starved and imprisoned. But the laborers of the world will yet rule it .- The Expositor.

JUDICIAL SHAMS.

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

As long as government rested on the so-called divine rights of kings, all human atrocites in governmental action were about logical. The divine rights of kings were an emphatic denial of all human rights, and implied that men were simply born to obey a certain numan being at the head of the nation he having the wisdom necessary to know what was right for the men in the nation to have. But what about this grand republic of ours, when we have appar-ently repudiated the old theory of gov-ernmental action, to be replaced by the philosophy of government through the popular will?

If that dear people of ours, if the

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

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

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

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

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

would then remain alive on the face of the planet.

What a dream, many shall say, is embodied in the above aspirations? It all depends on the working masses. They alone can save civilization, and bring about that kingdom of righteousness, proclaimed as a possibility by "the King" of all dreamers, nineteen centuries ago.

That kingdom can only come by sweeping off all parliamentary systems; by which we have simply converted the divine rights of kings into the divine rights of kings into the divine rights of delegated legislative bodies. We must work for the congress of the people annually assembled at the polls, there to enact one or two fundamental laws at any one time, short, clear and precise. We shall not need any more

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TERRE HAUTE, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

THE Lexow committee has adjourned and Tammany is as dead as a prehistoric

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

BAYONETS at Brooklyn won. Plutocrats rejoice. The number killed and wounded is not known. Broken skulls and broken limbs are recorded, perhaps, in the book of God's remembrance.

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

now some of them kick like army mules they want the Englishman to lie? He's not built that way.

THE Ottawa Journal is of the opinion that "the decision of Judge Woods in the Debs case is giving great impulse to the demand for the government ownership of the railroads." And it is giving far greater impulse to the demand that free men shall not be imprisoned by a despot in the shape of a United States

in the city of Indianapolis, and the men cause. who went to the relief of the Brooklyn effect of the final charge of the troops, corporations are the men who had paid the penalty of their heroism under cir- When peace is declared no shout will cumstances similar to those in Brooklyn. ring along the lines that a single wage From heroes they shrunk to scabs, as slave has been emancipated, but that detestable as ever poisoned the air by thousands have had their manacles more their foul breath.

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

AT Trenton, N. J., recently, a police justice sent a child one year old to jail to keep company with its mother, who had been jailed for keeping a disorderly house. The charge against the baby was that "it cried and made trouble while its mother was being tried." So far as known no corporation demanded the imprisonment of the child, or that the police justice was bribed.

THE Advocate remarks that "Federal Judge Caldwell is reported to have said recently that the Santa Fe road will soon be out of the receiver's hands. Unlessit Debs and his lieutenants of having transgre can be recovered from the scoundrels at can be recovered from the scoundrels at the head of some departments and the Debs, and the Twentieth Century is proud to do imbeciles at the head of others, it would him honor .- Twentieth Century hetter remain as it is." This thing of the government running bankrupt rail- and indignation meetings are being held, roads until they are in a position to pay but corporations and courts are pursuing dividends on watered stock and bonds, was never contemplated by the founders of the government, and has led to some of the greatest outrages that were ever inflicted upon workingmen.

REV. MYRON REED says: "The question of poverty was a novel one until I was 17. I never heard of a tramp or a millionaire until I was 19 years old. Horace Greeley would not say to-day: Go west, young man.' The fact is, there is no west; our friends of to-day must either go up or go down. Thomas Carlyle says the saddest sight is to see a man who wants work and can't get it. The genine tramp is a rare bird, he has been developed by this country. It only takes nine days for a man to starve to death and he can't learn a new trade in that time. Such transitions make men tramps. I want to see a nation here upon which George Washington, asleep by the Potomac, can gaze upon and say: 'I am satisfied.' No man who has suffered for the nation can yet say he is satisfied." If George Washington is permitted to gaze upon the men, women and children who are suffering for food, clothing and shelter in the United States, he must think that he is once more at the head of a ragged, half-starved and half-fed army at Valley more cruel than the British army, is after him. These plutocratic robbers are satisfied. When the Union was at stake, they robbed the stake, they robbed the government and the soldier; when the Union was saved, they began robbing workingmen, and will gain are still doing business at the old stand. proceed.

STRIKES

No labor strike ever occurred in this or in any other country that was not caused by repeated acts of injustice to workingmen, and as a general proposition, labor has never struck until the injustice of which it complained had become the settled policy of employers. We do not contend that there have not been exceptions, but the exceptions confirm the rule. A strike is war. No one controverts the proposition. What was the cause of the war of the rebellion? Simply this: injustice to the negro, the slave. It was never contended that he was not well fed, well clothed and well sheltered. To emancipate the negro war was declared, and the negro slave was emancipated.

The cost of the strike to emancipate the negro in money, in life, in blood, in sacrifices, in widespread ruin, defies hyperbole, and yet no negro slave, in all the dark domain of slavery, ever suffered as did the Pullman employes; as have suffered the miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania and in the coke regions of the old Keystone state; and the miners in the Spring Valley district of Illinois; and in the empire state of Ohio where famine in all its horrors prevails and the governor of the state is putting forth his powers and energies to thwart the purposes of the damnable crew of plutocrats who propose, through famine, to reduce miners to conditions which the negro slave never experienced. And what was and is true of miners, is equally true of every other class and trade of workingmen.

The policy is to reduce wages. This done, helplessness and degradation fol-THE American people wanted John low, as darkness follows the setting of Burns, M. P., to make speeches and the sun. It is right for workingmen to orhonest John accommodated them, and ganize, says one; it is right to strike, says another, but there must be no inconbecause he told them the truth. Did venience to the public. Had this groveling, base born policy prevailed in 1776 King George would have triumphed. If it had prevailed in 1812-15 the American flag on the high seas of the world would have had no more significance than a dish rag; if it had prevailed in 1861-5 there would now be in the land 10,000,000 chattel slaves wearing their to barter their opinions for pelf, and as chains and yielding obedience to the

As we write, battle succeeds battle in Brooklyn, where labor fights against An advertisement for scabs paid richly wage slavery; fights for a righteous We need not wait to learn the the number of dead and wounded securely welded. No cannon will boom no flags will fly in token of a victory of wage slaves over plutocracy.

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

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

A mighty protest should go up against the im prisonment of Engene V. Debs. General and Chief of the Industrial Army. He, who so nobly and skillfully directed the greatest industrial battle that was ever fought in this country, and in which success was assured, were it not for the wanton interference of President Cleveland should not be made to suffer imprisonment with out an earnest protest from those whose car so nobly championed. In every town and village indignation meetings should be held to protes against this latest outrage. It has taken Judge Woods four months to resurrect an old law and to embellish it with 27,000 words in order to convic the law. In our opinion no wiser, unpurchasabl

The "protests" are being formulated, an intimidating course and men in the United States, as in Russia, are alarmed. Free speech, bold and defiant speech speech worthy of freemen, is scarcely heard at all. The penalty for such speech is exile from work, the blacklist, vagabondage and all the woes that outcasts endure. But not all workingmen have surrendered. The quiet we are experiencing is like the quiet of Vesuvius Plutocrats are making a mistake.

THE autocratic decree of Wm. A Woods to please a combination of Christless whelps, known as the General Managers' Association, is arousing men of thought throughout the land. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, one of the most conservative papers in the country,

Their imprisonment for three and six months is in itself not a matter over which the nation needs to be exercised. But their imprisonment for the cause specified and in the way now decreed is a matter of very profound moment to the nation, and raises the question at once whether this is a government of laws made by the people or a poersment of judge and judge-made laws. A federal court goes beyond its legitimate bounds and gives orders without the color of law or proper authority—orders which have since been declared. authority—orders which have since been declared in effect, by a higher court to have exceeded such authority. And for disobeying so much of these orders as did exceed the lawful limit Debs and his associates are imprisoned for contempt—are punished for committing an alleged crime, with ut trial by jury.

will make not only one, but several efforts to regain liberty, and these efforts will gain force and flerceness as they

RICKS ESCAPES.

gustus J. Ricks, the miscreant Unitof the charges preferred again et him, escapes impeachment by the skin of his teeth. The last act in the humiliating drama was of a character that reduced Ricks to universal contempt. It was shown that Ricks had sworn falsely. The

The question was raised whether there had not been confusion of the Birdsall cases with other no other way will the American working people cases upon which he was working. "While you swore in your report in 1888," asked Mr. Bailey, there is the case of human rights, and in other way will the American working people cases upon which he was working. "While you be taught that there is only one way to defend their rights—and that is by capturing the governthat the fees in these cases had been carned and received, they had not actually been earned or

can be fairly construed in the light of what I have explained to this universal custom."

The judge was about to explain his construc-tion of the law when Mr. Bailey said: "The committee can pass upon the law without testi nony: What I want to get at is your motive. Do you know any line of law that justified you in doing it?

"If it was the enstom of clerks to steal that theft," Mr. Bailey retorted. "Your testimony, as I understand it, is that you so returned fees in ad money from them, but did not when they were

'I could not be expected to incur liabilitie that were doubtful," the judge answer The questions and answers passed thick and fast until the judge said rather warmly: "The

comptroller, who is the accounting officer of the nment, is satisfied with my accounts and the overnment is not here complaining of them. "But certain citizens who have never been in dicted for theft have complained of them," Mr. Bailey retorted hotly, "and this committee, which is part of the government, has adopted ution for your impeachment.

The foregoing gives a vivid presentation of a vile and venal wretch who is permitted to play United States judge in the interest of corporations and use his authority to oppress workingmen. After such an exposure there is not an honest man in the country who would entertain a doubt that such a venal consideration to do any dirty work a corporation might suggest. It is such creatures that bring the judiciary into deserved contempt. It is such vulgar specimens of humanity who are ready corporations have the means, can control them at their will. In the grasp of such a mercenary specimen of debased human nature, a poor man has no more chance for justice than a humming bird would have to tackle hell and escape without getting singed.

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

Resolved, That while the committee is not sat isfied that Judge Ricks has not been guilty of any wrong committed while judge that will justify it in reporting a resolution of impeachment, yet the nittee can not too strongly censure the prac

It appears that Ricks had been guilty of wrong of a despicable character, but not sufficiently infamous to warrant impeachment, but it was close shaving for the shivering petty despot, as seven men, good and true, believed that the severest penalty should have been visited upon him. If a resolution, fining him \$500 and sending him to the work house for ninety days, had been offered, it would, doubtless, have been adopted. But Ricks will continue on the bench, though as a freak in a dime museum would suit his case far better.

Says the Pittsburg Kansan: "The banks are great; the syndicates are great; the corporations are great; the army with its banners and guns is great; Congress with its millionaire lobby is great; the President with the defiant capitalism of the but greater than any one, greater than from the flickering fires of liberty. all banded together, is the wrath of an aroused people. Beware, O ye political bandits! In the presence of an awakened people, your gold is dross, your bayonets straw." That's it if "banded together"-if not, "wrath" will be as ineffectual as a zephyr. Will the people ever be aroused? We hope on, hope ever. It is possible to arouse the people. By degrees it is being done—agitation is going forward. More than 2,000,000 men voted the Populist ticket in November, 1894. "Dinna ye hear the Slogan? That looks as though the possible is becoming the probable, aye, the certainty. Bastiles, after a while, will not be sufficiently numerous, nor of a capacity to hold the victims of despots. There is a bow of promise on the brow of the storm cloud. Workingmen, by and by, will rush to the rescue. They cannot, they will not be enslaved.

THE Pittsburg Dispatch, commenting on the infamous decision of Woods says: "The only way to make the punishment salutary and the laws respected is to have it imposed on wealthy and influential offenders with the same force as on poor and friendless ones. If the practical rule is allowed to stand that what corporate managers and trust-million-aires may do Debs or Gompers or Sovereign will be punished for doing, society is preparing the ground for worse troubles than it has yet encountered." The stand-ing menace to liberty in the United States is the federal judiciary, which Thomas Jefferson warned the people against stigmatizing it as the sapping and min-ing force which would eventually over-whelm the republic in disaster. Already his prophetic words are coming true.

The Coming No ates judge, though proved guilty about the decree of the Autocrat Woods Eugene V. Debs, President of the An Railway Union, has been sentenced to six i in the work house for daring to advise As workmen to refuse to work for corporation were starving their employes. That is not what the verdict said, but that is the cause just the

I am glad of the verdict. Mr. Debs can afford

ment through the ballot, and running it in thei stead of in the interest of the devils their unions for protection and vote the sa their kind, they are at the mercy of the laws these people enact to protect themselves. Hav-ing, by this decision, shown the men that one strikers imprisoned and the order is obeyed, it the possession of the offices is the real victory en one man's opinion is upheld, even is usands go to jail, it is time the thousands cap tured the positions that give the one man such power. Until the laboring people vote a ticker of their own, elect men who love justice as much as corporations disrespect the rights of working , so long will the many be slaves of the few. No Populist judge would send people to prison at the demand of corporations. See it?

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

THE American Railway Union is engaged in ntest with organized capital and needs the help of the labor organizations of the whole country The importance of the struggle seems not to be fully understood and a statement of the case set creature could be purchased for a small ting forth the tremendous consequences involved in success or failure should be labor public,—Coming Events.

Our contemporary, the Evansville Coming Events, states the case tersely. If labor organizations fully understood the subject, if they could grasp the facts and understand that the American Railway Union is battling against organized capital for the rights of all organizations, money would flow ceaselessly to the defense fund, until every court of law is vanished and the lurking tools of corpo rations stood exposed before the world. Dens of corporate corruption would be exposed where gilded villains plot their schemes to rob labor, not only of its dues, but to reduce them to beggary and to vagabondage. The appeal for help ought not to go unheeded. If working men have any rights remaining the time has come when they should be set in order before the country.

THE Twentieth Century remarks, that a good many rich men and the toadies of the rich have been heard to say, 'They ought to hang Debs." That is what Boston rich men used to say about Phillips and Garrison. Now Boston builds statues to them.' It has required a number of years for Boston to get right on the Phillips and Garrison monumental question. Those heroic men periled all for the emancipation of the negro. Debs is in jail by the autocratic will of Wm. A. Woods, because he put in peril all that life is worth living for to emancipate white men, reduced by corpora tions to a worse bondage than the negro slave ever experienced. The corpora tions would hang him if they could, and Woods, Ricks, et al would be willing to do their part in the tragedy. But not yet, nor soon. Despair has resources that corporations and their parasite fleas world behind him, all the other powers should heed, nor wait till vengeance, enumerated and unenumerated, is great; throughout the land, lights its torch

THE New York World would like to have it "judicially determined, that the public has some rights which strikers are bound to respect," and strikers would like to have it judicially determined that they have some rights which the public is bound to respect. Right under its nose, in the city of Brooklyn, corporations controlling the trolly cars, openly and defiantly violate the law, and all the judicial machinery of the city and state is quiet, except as the corporations demand and receive protection, while they violate the law, and that is the way things are working all over the country The corporations have money, judge are easily debauched, and the public, which Vanderbilt "d--d," has come to the conclusion that workingmen have no rights.

THE "Auditor," in Railway Age, has concluded to bombard Mr. Moseley of the interstate commission and Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, at the same time, and at one discharge. As a shooting machine, the "Auditor" should be known as the corporation cholera morbus gun, firing from oreech and muzzle at the same time and with equal effect. The trouble with Messrs. Moseley and Wright is, that they do not fall down and worship the corpor ations and denounce workingmen. The Railway Age is the sewer into which the "Auditor" very properly makes his dis-

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

RAILROAD EMPLOYES ARE COURAGEOUS

selves, and the peril is usually me with courage and intelliger ld, without the support of a comm m at the throttle or on the cowcatcher will find

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

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

The Pullman strike of 1894 having furnished a cowerful argument in favor of the right of the overnment at all times to control the carrying of the mails and to enforce the provisions of the interstate commerce law, I recommend that con gress be requested to take into consideration the propriety of creating a national board of railway arbitration, to whom all questions in disput between railway corporations and their employe whose decision in respect of all questions submit ted shall be final, thus doing away with the barbar-ous and brutal methods which were recently resorted to, and which resulted in the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property, the los of many lives and a general disturbance of th

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

SEEING the world, as Victor Hugo describes it, is as follows: "Sad creatures who are emerging from childhood have already nothing in the world-neither liberty, nor virtue, nor responsibility. ouls which blossomed out yesterday and are faded today, like those flowers let fall in the streets which are soiled with every sort of mire while waiting for ome wheel to crush them. . . He who has only beheld the misery of man has seen nothing; the misery of woman is what he must see. He who has seen only the misery of woman has seen nothing: he must see the misery of the child." At Pullman, under the sway of George M. Pullman, the misery of the man, the

misery of the woman and the misery of the child were seen at a glance. To mitigate this misery was the high and holy aspiration of the American Railway Union. For this yearning desire to give the miserable wages, that would give them food and clothing and blunt the pangs of famine, Judge Woods sends Railway Union officers to prison. What do you think of that, ye men who wear the badge of labor? Can you afford to turn a cold shoulder to men who are suffering for labor's holy cause? We do not believe you will be so cruel. The imprisoned men who committed no crime ought not to be treated as felons, and in every way possible, we believe, the working men of America will say it is an outrage and do what they can to vindicate labor's righteous cause. THE Trinity church corporation of the

city of New York, organized," says the Twentieth Century "for the purpose of saving souls, has a capital of \$150,000, 000 and an annual income of \$600, 000 drawn principally from the most wretched class of New York's poor Out of a tenant population of 1,681 there has been a mortality of 273, mak ing the death rate of Trinity's tene ments 35 per cent. higher than the general death rate of the city. This may be saving souls, but it is a process that sacrifices bodies, and such a process is generally known as murder.' all the abominations uncovered by the Lexow investigation committee, there is not one so execrable as this Trinity corporation presents. It is an exhibition of the foulest hypocrisy to be found on the continent. It can be mentioned only sd. It makes dogma, creed and ritual even more repulsive than hell demands of its votaries. If the Hudson river ran through it, brink full of concentrated lye, it could not cleanse to look into the dictionary to find out such a corporation in a century.

How many have ever taken the pains to look into the dictionary to find out what sort of hyenas these people are?



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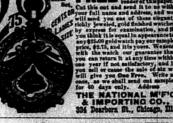
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Webster's Academic Dictionary gives the following definition of Socialism: Doctrine or theory of a better arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. What a red-handed, pirate-hearted, murderous lot of cranks socialists must be

A NEW PSALM OF LIFE.

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

Life is real, life is earnest. That is what the poet said, When we hustle for our bread

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

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

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

A Plea For Human Liberty

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

achievements.
The hypothesis of the innate deprayity of man is based on no logical premise to c it clashes a priori with the physical laws which regulate all the forces of the An effect is, cannot but be, of a cause. All natural phecosmos. An enert is, cannot but be, suggestive of a cause. All natural phenomena are, in the order of continuity, both cause and effect. Where shall we look for the cause of inherent depravity in the new born bube? In heredity, some will say. But that assumption logically leads us to ascend to the fount of hereditary transmission and to inquire: "What was the cause of that element of depravity in the first human being?" This question demolishes the whole hypothesis, whether it be raised on the theory of creation or on that of evolution. Theologists, of course, will not feel embarrassed; they will refer us to biblical traditions, and by way of explanation, they will mention faith. With such theory, however, I will not deal to-day, for my subject is on the line of rational and practical philosophy. Dismissing the assumption of innate depravity in man does not necessarily imply that it is the converse which is true. We may safely range ourselves with modern science and take for base of reasoning the hypothesis that the new born lement of depravity in the first human soning the hypothesis that the new born babe is possessed of potential qualities, good and bad, which will develop in accordance with its future environment and the opportunities thrown on the path of its life. The function of the babe, grow; the function of nature regarding this young life, is to give it opportunities for existing and for growing. This young infant, be it born in a hovel or in an imperial palace, bears no external marks of distinction between itself and any other new born babe. It comes to any other new born case. Tennes are large in the large are lighter, none are lower than itself. The earth is the patrimony of all creations, and the babe, by the divine sanction of birth, has an incontestable right to all the resources of nature needed for

the preservation of its life and the promotion of its happiness.

The Declaration of Independence is an emphatic statement of these principles, but our political and social economy is wholly at variance with the great docu-ment which one hundred years ago placed the American people at the head of progressive nations. How did this happen? Is not the Declaration of Independence still with us, honored and revered by all? Precisely, but legislators have taken the helm of the state. have enacted laws to limit rights and correct liberty, which in their mode of operation, completely defeat the object of the Declaration of Independence.

Our present social and economic status, I maintain, is the negation of the natural rights of man and is the glorification of force and cunning applied to the spoilation of the many by the few. Natspolation of the many by the few. Natural resources are possessed by some individuals to the detriment of others, and social inequality has become another word for social iniquity. No claim to private ownership of land can stand good in justice, much less in equity. The claim of "ancienty" of tittle simply means remoteness of the unrighteous appropriation of land. Time cannot transform a theft into a legitimate dead ransform a theft into a legitimate deed. The soil on this planet has not been produced by any man and no one has the right to own it definitively. Pierre Joseph Proudhon, the French economist

garding private ownership of land is just as flippant as that of "ancienty tittles." The children of the present generation have not been consulted, and the future generations have had no voice in it. How dare we take a mortgage on their share of the common patrimony? When a babe enters the world, it finds the land, and all natural resources beneath and above the land, monopolized by a few individuals who claim a vested right over them. The babe enters not

and above the land, monopolized by a few individuals who claim a vested right over them. The babe enters not into its own partimony but is flung into a small of the responsibility to a small of the responsibility of the status of the particular into the content of the small of the responsibility is a small vested in the small of the particular into a small of the responsibility, is usually small the sentimental tides in social born in a wealthy family, is usually small between the two cases above as receives agrits from his parents, not as his natural inheritance.

The present wages system with all its monstrous appending, is the logical outsural wealth in the hands of sfew. These few owning the means of production, are practically absolute masters over the saver were not through. The most conservative thinkers and economically absolute masters over the cost of living, and nothing over. Identify the cost of living, and nothing over the cost of living, and nothing over the cost of living the cost of living the cost of living the living the living the cost of living the living the living the

maintain that labor is simply a market commodity, a mere part of the machinery used for production. They overlook the one great fact that labor and the labore are unavoidably connected and cannot possibly be classed with the lifeless machinery. Capitalists have so crystalized in notions of spurious economies that they fail to discriminate between animated, intelligent labor and unanimated machinery and are prone to treat one with the same spirit as they do the other. Men and machinery, to them, are implements out of which they must grind profit, sentiment, even reason, have no room in the thought. This economic anachronism is at the bottom economic anachronism is at the bottom of all our labor troubles, for the oppressed, after all, is a man, and human dig-nity will, at times, assert itself. The re-motest historical records, down to those of the present, show an unbroken line of efforts by a few men to subject the many and make them tributary. But e efforts have never been successful. At best, they have been a continuous series of failure, interrupted now and then by fatal convulsions and bloody revolutions. After sixty centuries of attempt to subjugate men's minds and reduce them to the level of the dumb animal, success is farther removed than ever, and liberty still glows in the hearts of all human creatures. In the preface of the original edition of the "Leaves of Grass," Walt Whitman said:

"When all life and all the souls of your and ways are displaying from

men and women are discharged from any part of the earth, then only shall the instinct of liberty be discharged from that part of the earth."

The dependent classes periodically grow tired of being misused and abused, and rebel by means of strikes or other physical demonstrations. They may physical demonstrations. They may often be vanquished but their adversaries come out of the fight so pounded and battered that they are barely recognizable. From the eve of a rebellion to the morrow of it, a change obtains in all the essentials of the program which are the essentials of the regime which provoked the revolt. I say "provoked advisedly, for the oppressed is never the aggressor. He is constitutionally forbearing and sluggish, and cannot be aroused to be sized. physical action until life has become to physical action until file has become to him an unbearable burden. The op-pressed, on his side, is fatally swayed by the law natural which governs evil and makes it self-destructive. His judgment gets blinded, his heart hardened, and he rashly overreaches his authority as did Pharaoh of the Bible, until his victim brings destruction to his door.

The dissatisfaction which is felt at present among the masses throughout the civilized world is a matter of grave moment. Similar epochs of perturba-tion have occurred in the past, and have invariably culminated in disasters. It is urgent for us all to look into the cause of the present trouble and avert an impending catastrophe by applying to it remedies that will reach the root of evil. Class legislation must be wiped out and individual freedom restored. Man is a free being and it is at your peril that you enslave him. When you deal with man, you must reckon with his reason and his feelings, or you will fall short in yourcalculation. He may be a part of the machinery used for production, a market commodity for the capitalist, but he is commodity for the capitalist, but he is more than that, far more than that. Read history with a view to discover truth, and you will find that it is not the modes used for subjecting the workers that are responsible for the failure in reaching the object, but that it is man's unconquerable love of liberty and brave devotion to his ideal. The human being has never been conquered and never shall be. Rather than resign his dignity shall be. Rather than resign his dignity and forsake his reason, he will bury him-self and the man who attempts to force him into servitude, under the debris o nim into serviciae, under the debris of civilization. In our enlightened time, and our beautiful country, why should means of subjection be devised which recall the middle ages and even barbar-ism? Why should a large military force be organized and centered near the in-dustrial bee-hives? Why should re-pressive and coercive laws be grinded wholesale by our legislators? Why should the school boys be drilled to the use of murderous weapons instead of be use of muricerous weapons instead of being taught the glorious, soul-elevating words uttered on the Mount by Jesus of Nazareth? Why should the prison gates swing on their groaning hinges to engulf in their gloomy enclosure men whose only sin is to love liberty too well and their fellowmen too devetelly? and their fellowmen too devotedly? Oh! why should we crush the noblest aspirations and wither the brightest and holiest hopes? Have we not nat-ural wealth sufficiently to give us all the necessaries of life, and if we need luxursoseph Production, the French economisms and philosopher, wrote in 1840: "To whom is due the renting of the land?" ies, cannot we get them otherwise than by grinding flesh and bones into gold powder? This country, beautiful beyond description, rich beyond computation, seems to have been selected by fate to be the ground on which the yond description, rich beyond computation, seems to have been selected by fate to be the ground on which the social and economic problem that has convulsed old Europe during 600 years, shall be settled definitely. Shall we let the opportunity escape us for the sheer love caprice of a few who gloat in piling up millions and grasp wide territories? Shall we devour one another like wild beasts in order to be glutted instead of helping one another to procure all we need to live cleanly and healthily?

Let us remember how much sweeter it is to give than to receive, how blissful it is to confer happiness and relieve suffering, and if, through moral torpidness, we rail at the sentimental idea in social relation, let us remember that it is ex-

would have to labor, where drones would be unknown, where there are no kings of any sort, but where all are kings alike, and where no one could get a coralike, and where no one could get a corner on money, land, markets, capital, or industries. I would leave every man, however, to work out his own soul's salvation by self-electing what pursuit or profession he would follow and the manner in which he would work therein. The government should become the custodian of what labor or products he desired to exchange for the labor or products of other workmen, and guarantee him full, free and fair exchange for the same. Labor, not speculation and competition, should be the unit or measure of value. Then all incentives to bribery and gain would be gone, and the ure of value. Then all incentives to bribery and gain would be gone, and the people would live honestly, contentedly and happily, freed from all fear of want, freed from all fear of robbery, freed from all reproachful desire of accumulation, and freed from all shameless greed of and freed from all shameless greed of piling up millions. Monopolies and trusts would die the death, and every man would receive only what he earned, no more and no less. There would be no equal division about it. A man would have for exchange only what he himself had made or earned. If he made or earned nothing, he could exchange or earned nothing, he could exchange nothing. The government would fix the unit of price by the standard of labor, and there would be no profits or per cent for selfish greed to fatten on. The government would be the distributor of products, and every man would have, could have, only his own labor—not another's—to dispose of. Thus, you see, Mr. B., every one would be free, freed from the nightmare of traffic, freed from the organization of the country of the the crushing hand of greed, freed from the strictures imposed by greed, free to exercise his full individualism untram-meled, while a system of nationalism would be his protection from the selfishness of others.

B.-Altruism against selfism, eh? The doctrine that every man is entitled to a just shage of his earnings? Well, all that sounds nice, but it lacks experi-mental practicability. Then, altruism is, in a certain sense, the highest form of selfishness. It is a system that trains— I say trains, not educates-trains a man to expect or rather calculate to depend a little upon others. Therefore it robs him of the manly strength of self-re-This, I aver, is an incontrovert ible philosophical principle against this untried plan.

A .- But you have not touched the ground principle that all men are justly entitled to a fair proportion of their earnings. This proposition I do not think you will or can controvert. Now, as I take it, that is all labor is fighting for. Now, that is a principle as worthy of contesting for as the one of our fore-fathers—no taxation without representation. This labor principle might be construed this way: No robbery without consent. I, for one, am teeth and toe nail in favor of overturning this pres ent commercial system of robbery and of per cent. No man is rightfully en-titled to per cent., for any unfair system of gain is simple robbery, and per cent, is unfair. You can easily see I favor a modified system of socialism.

B .- In every plan for reform there are B.—In every plan for reform there are three things to consider; 1. The errors of the times, or the facts of wrong; 2. The causes of the same; 3. The remedies. You and I will not dispute, I see, the fact that there are wrongs. We may differ as to some of the causes. We do differ as to the proposed remedies. Now, Mr. Populist, for such you profess to be, your system of socialism, as I apprehend you, would make one of the most stupendous means of corruption, and bribery, and jobbery imaginable. It would necessarily have a great army of officers and appointees, with other unlimited numbers fighting for the same places. Take the example of the postal appointees and the government clerk-ships and other government appointments. The corruption carried on there now is simply a disgrace to civilization. It has developed the civil service reform movement to counteract these grievous errors. With more appointees it would be infinitely worse. Besides all this you can't legislate contentment into a man, nor selfishness out of him. It is not demon-strable that this is the best, or is even desirable. You can't remove laziness, nor make a man honest by laws or by a system. That has always been a failure, however desirable the result. No more can you regulate brains in quantity and quality. Men never have been and

A.—With the government at the head of all enterprises and all commercial affairs, there is a ready means of redress for all wrongs. As it is, men are daily robbed and there is no help. The criminal would soon learn to fear the government of the property of the position held by the great towards their masters, the capitalistic contents and therefore to execute it.

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

B.—We will discuss this further at

another time.

FRANK A. MYERS. EVANSVILLE, IND.

A Free Country.

I notice by press dispatches that a jury in Chicago recently rendered a verdict for damages to an injured girl, who was frightfully crushed by a locomotive, al-though ordered by a judge to render a verdict for the defendant company. The judge, thereupon, ordered the jury to render a new verdict, to suit him, or be committed in a body for contempt of court. One gray-haired man of honor, who had evidently read the constitution of the United States and the declaration of independence, was so foolish as to believe that these documents were to be given consideration in a court of law given consideration in a court of law, even if a railroad corporation did get the worst of it, and refused to be bull-dozed by the judge, and gave as his reason: "My conscience will not allow me to find for the defendant." The other jurors obeyed the judge, but under strong protest. Honest old Julius Clayton stood like a rock on his rights, and, as a matter of course in these corporation-governs. of course, in these corporation-govern-ment days was ordered into custody. The judge then refused to allow the other jurors to sign an affidavit signed by Mr. Clayton, stating the facts in the case. The jury claim, unanimously, that the point on which they were charged was one of fact, and not of law. Judge Trumbull states that in his opinion the presiding judge's action was clearly inex-

Article III, Section 1 of the United States constitution says that both supreme and inferior court judges shall hold office only during good behavior. Now, Mr. Editor, what right have Judges Jenkins, Woods and Seaman to hold their offices? What country was the United States constitution drawn up to govern? States constitution drawn up to govern? Was it the Canary Islands or the United States? Wouldn't the old fools who drew it up stand aghast with surprise could they know what smart judges we have nowadays? Oh, we have a dandy constitution—for the workingmen to toe-

Shades of our forefathers, what did you mean when you said in the ninth amend ment to the constitution: "The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the peo-ple?" Didn't you know that through the entire declaration of independence and through the United States constitu tion ran a thread of freedom of con-science? Oh, what chumps you were Any corporation judge can snap his fingers at your work, and wink the other eye, and the people grin. They pay for the grin, though, when they get sent to jail for walking on the grass. or walking on the grass.

These judges of ours are dancing a can-

can with the goddess of liberty, and some one has got to pay the fiddler. Haven't you nearly paid your share, Mr. Flannel Shirt? Haven't you watched the dis-graceful exhibition nearly long enough? are the constitution won't hold water, hadn't you better begin to build a new one while your ankles are yet free from chains, and before your right to vote is taken from you? If so, you can't begin too soon to lay the foundations for better conditions. Educate, agitate and set 'set' act at once!'

better conditions.
act! act!! act at once!!!
F. A. Cowell. St. PAUL, MINN.

A String Tied to Them.

My attention was attracted the other day to a man who had out in his front day to a man who had out in his front yard a young dog, around whose neck he had tied a string. Every now and then the dog would jump up and make a break for it, but when he got to the end of hisstring he would be hauled up short. He would then whimper a little bit in irritation at the restraint put upon his liberty but would then come back and settle down quietly at his master's feet. settle down quietly at his master's feet. Pretty soon the performance would be repeated again, the dog would make another break for his liberty, but would be hauled up short, until he concluded that he had better quit. His master said that after a while he would have quality. Men never have been and never will be equal in attainments, even with the same opportunities. They never will be equal in ambitions, hopes, desires or energies. It is the worst sort of felly to think of it. It would not be and get used to it. I asked him what he wanted to it. I asked him what he wanted to tie the dog up for what he wanted to the think of it. It would not be and get used to it. I asked him what he wanted to the think of it. It would not be a single property to the property of the desires or energies. It is the worst sort to discipline him a bit; that he was getof folly to think of it. It would not be it was good for dogs, jus

of all enterprises and all commercial affairs, there is a ready means of redress for all wrongs. As it is, men are daily robbed and there is no help. The criminal would soon learn to fear the government and therefore to respect it, and hence these evils you so much fear—the gradually right themselves. They must of necessity. With the government gradually right themselves. They must of necessity. With the government is usuing checks of labor to the workman for his toil, all men would be employed and be assured of a competence. As I things are men and women and children are starving. That shows something is wrong somewhere. The soil is falling in their particular line of work.

B.—But, Mr. Populist, how will you more to operating railroads it will increase the operating expenses, and therefore make the freight tariffs higher. To put more at work in the mines increases the supply and lessens the rate of 'sale, and therefore reduces wages. You can't compel persons to buy. You can't compel persons to buy. You can't compel men to invest in uncertain industries. And, again, what has increased the would you make a government machine of a man? You say more money would lead men to invest. Now, if they did, that would only increase the supply of products, sharpen competition and lessen the prices of products and of labor.

A.—The weakness of your argument, which you do not seem to see, is that the

to all manner of indignities, complain and bewail their fate and when they do attempt to make any fight for their rights act as though they had not a friend in the world, as though everybody were arrayed against them in complete subserviency to the very rich. This is why I say I am coming to look upon this problem with a constantly increasing wonder. Here is a mighty giant bound down by a single thread and yet totally unconscious of his power, totally unconscious that he can gather together his force and easily snap it. Now and then, in the shape of some big strike or labor riot, some unreasoning revolution at the polls, he makes a futile effort to burst his puny bonds, rushes to the length of the tender string by which he is held, and then comes back and settles down submissively at his master's feet. Were it a rope of iron by which he was bound I could understand it better and would look upon the phenomenon with pity, rather than with wonder, but when I know that ninetenths of our population are in sympathy with a change I wonder that the injustice wonder, but when I know that nine-tenths of our population are in sympathy with a change I wonder that the injustice goes on. But I give the problem up. I ask for information. Why is it that the people submit to being ridden and plun-dered by their little men when they might be led and defended by their big men did they only turn to them? Is it that the people's cause lacks organiza-tion or is it that the people do not know that they have their champions right in the front walks of life—probably in a number sufficient to outnumber the sernumber sufficient to outnumber the ser number sufficient to outnumber the servile toadies to the money kings. Put out of office all the sycophants and bootlickers and pass a law limiting to reasonable proportions the amount of wealth that can pass by inheritance and thus settle, at once, the whole question of unjust distribution. Educated men everywhere, cultured, well born and well reared are not blind to those things.

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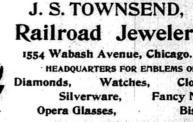


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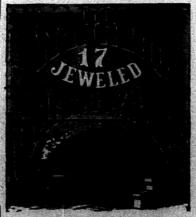
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ARBITRATION

[CONTINUED FROM 1st PAGE.]

should contain a section to the effect wherever, either before arbitration or the credit of the government. If the half the space of the Mergenthaler, after arbitration or without arbitration, bond is good, sound and stable, so is the does not cost half the money to manustrife between employers and employes greenback. Isn't it now? If not, why facture, can set any measure and any engaged in the business covered by the not?-Morning American. bill threatens to altogether obstruct or to seriously hinder the transactions of the business, the Attorney-General, on be half of the United States, may, by proper bill in equity, ask for an injunction restraining such obstruction or hindrance of such business and call for the appointment of receivers to take charge of the business and property involved until the controversy is settled."

TO EUGENE VICTOR DEBS...
Illustrious patriot, bear in mind,
No mighty deed of human kind, E'er laid a haughty nation prone, Or hurled a tyrant from his thrône But fearless words of tongue or pen That stirred the hearts of valiant men Repine not, martyr, at thy fate, Thus ever have the good and great, Through all the ages of the past, By despots been in dungeons cast. The noblest blood the world has seen Was shed upon the guillotine; And often has the gallows tree Borne the seeds of Liberty. To wake a nation from its sleep; To hasten on the tardy hour, Vhen brain and brawn shall know their power To banish from our hallowed land The perjured tools of Shylock's band. And when the spirit of our sires, Fans to flame the slumbering fires No alien horde of Mammon's slaves, Nor vassals in the hire of slaves, Nor prison bars, nor stake, nor rack Shall turn the tide of Freedom back-'Til honest hearts and arms of brawn, Illume this night with Freedom's dawn Have struck the fetters from the world. _J I STURE St. Louis, Mo.

ALL SORTS.

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

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

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

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

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

States' statutes which was approved by George Washington when president that debars any banker from a seat in the national house of representatives.

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

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

There are nearly 6,000 building and loan associations in the United States. ingmen and enable them to build and the Great Spirit, ejaculate a sympathetic own their homes, and this has been done in thousands of instances.

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

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

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

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

The supreme effort of the banks at this which they are not permitted to enjoy. time is to get the greenbacks out of the They eke out a miserable existence while way by getting congress to pass some others amass fortunes out of their toil new currency law. The object is to take to which they have absolutely no moral the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks out of right. The wealth which they possess circulation as money on which the belongs of right to those who produced people do not pay a cent of interest, and it. We have not sense enough nor honsue in their place \$346,000,000 of bonds at 5 per cent. interest. Business is dull and this would be a bonanza investment for the banks. Are the workingmen ready to pay tribute to these money pirates in this manner?

The only difference between a govern-

House resolution to test the fraudulent armor plates Carnegie sold the government has been killed in Senate commit- influences of the machine. tee. If such conduct, on the part of officers in high authority is not intended to promote anarchy, it is difficult to conceive what would bring the common people to an equal disregard of law.

James Russell Lowell once wrote: They are slaves who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak: Hatred, scoffing and abuse Rather than in silence shrink From the truth they needs must think They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three.

And the ringing words are eternally true, and in the language of Burns: Wha can fill a coward's grave?

Wha sae base as be a slave

Let him turn and fle-

Money is the creation of law. No mat. ter whether gold, silver or paper, you cannot pay a debt without it if the man you owe objects, until there is a law passed by Congress making the material, what-This is the first principle of the money question to get into your head. Before there is such a law passed gold is gold, corn, beans, cabbage, etc., but neither of them can fulfill the functions of money

until the people say so through law.

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

I met a manufacturer on the train the other day, and of course soon drifted into the discussion of the labor and capital problém. In order to find some common ground on which we both stood to reason from, I asked him if he be lieved in human slavery, expecting of course he would say no, as he was a northern man. But he said he was in There is a law among the United favor of it! That the working people were only fit to be the servants of those who employed them! There was a had learned something. The plutocrat men were.—Coming Nation.

> have justice done the down-trodden." do a wrong in an attempt to rescue the death. Read up on co-operation. victims of famine from the grasp of a millionaire as greedy as a wild boar and as heartless as a man-eating tiger, ought, sympathy of the Voice of any one but an the Providence of nature and of God, the unredeemed savage. Even a Sitting Bull soil belongs to those who are born upon or a Spotted Tail would, after consulting it and will be buried in it; and the at-"ugh."

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

The Rev. Thos. Hines', of Spokane Washington, Christmas sermon is full of love and warning to the people. He calls attention to our social and industrial system and says: "Multitudes are poverty stricken and contending against fearful odds for merest existence. They work and sweat, producing vast wealth esty enough to make laws to stop this unequal and unjust distribution of wealth." It is one of the most encour-aging signs of the times to hear of min-isters who have the courage to speak thus honestly and courageously.

A new type setting machine has been ment bond and a government note— invented which is likely to give com-greenback—is that the bond draws in-positors furloughs of indefinite duration. terest and the greenback doesn't. There It sets from 5,000 to 7,000 ems an hour. is absolutely nothing behind either but It casts each letter separately, takes up size from agate to pica with very simple changes, and requires no machinist. It Upon the advice and practically at the those who pretend to know, tell the Dixon of Hartford, Conn., wrote a letter request of the Secretary of the Navy the truth, typographical unions will disband or continue for the purpose of discussing questions relating to the elevating

> Eugene V. Debs has been sentenced to six months in the county jail at Chicago; it's hard to tell just what for, although the conviction was for "conother day, up in New York state, the officials of the New York Central ditched the Central tracks. Why shouldn't these officials get six months too, for delaying trains, destroying property which they did not own, and causing riot?-Th

The Boston Journal reminds its readers that "the sneak-thief who lifts an overcoat from a peg, or the thug who garrotes a citizen in a dark alley, is not nearly so great an enemy to society as the public officer who sells his vote for gain." Right you are as far as you go, ever it may be, a lawful tender for debt. but how about a United States judge who sells his opinions and decrees to corporations and imprisons innocent men for the applause of millionaires. silver is silver, paper is paper. All three How do such monstrosities compare of them are commodities like wheat, with sneak-thieves who "lift overcoats?" All the sneak thieves made into one great sneak-thief would weigh as a feath-United States judge.

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

Is it not queer that a child born in a foreign country, grows from babyhood to youth, from youth to manhood, re ceives an education, learns a trade and comes to this country fully equipped to porter and a brakeman listening and and add the wealth of his labor to the the system that this man must either was not converted, but the two working- remain idle or if he goes to work some other man is thrown out? There is a profit on the labor of every man and The Farmer's Voice proclaims that it under a proper system of government "has no sympathy with Debs, but still," the more there are to work the more it says, "we can not afford to have him | wealth would be created and the better or any other man railroaded to prison all would live. Under our present sysbecause he did a wrong in the attempt to tem the more men there are ready to do To work the more there are starving t

Cardinal Manning, one of the great mind forces of the century, believed in if a wrong were done, to command the land for the landless, and said that "in tempt, contrary to Providence or the law of God and nature, I believe to be doomed to failure." The Populist party advocates land for the landless, homes for the homeless, work for the idle at wages which will make the home the 'sweet home" of the poet's fancy. The American home should be a place in which to rear independent citizens, not proletariats; and land is a prerequisite for such conditions.

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

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

In a private letter from a sympathizer of the A. R. U. and true patriot in labor's cause, we are informed that during the strike last summer the Rev. Frank to the Hartford Times in which he took the side of labor in general and the A. R. U. in particular. Then the "leading citizens," such as railroad presidents, bank presidents, and all sorts of corpo ration pushers, among them the president of the Travelers' Insurance Company and proprietor of a marble works, who was specially prominent in his distempt," and he was accused of almost approbation of the true Christian spirit every crime in the calendar. Now the of "conservative respectability," clamoring for Rev. Dixon's resignation, engines, blocked trains and incited a He has the courage of his convictions very lively little riot in their efforts to and instead of backing down has repeatprevent the Lehigh Valley from crossing edly reiterated his sentiments, notwithstanding the plutocracy that aspires to curb his courage. Why all ministers do not work for the emancipation of the white slaves is the astonishing query with us. Another significant fact in the above which is worthy of note is that the Travelers Insurance Company does millions of dollars worth of accident business among railroad men every year. One would think they would not do so much this year.

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

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

The Modern Slavery.

I now invite attention to another form of slavery far safer, far better and more undertake all the duties of citizenship comprehensive for the masters, but less merciful to the slaves. It is bond slavthey afterward came to me and said they nation; isn't there something wrong in ery, or "bondage," and may be illustrated by actual facts now transpiring in many parts of the world. It is a refined system, popular with civilized nations. as much superior to chattel slavery in its financial results as the railroad is to the wheelbarrow in matters of transportation. It annually yields millions and billions to the masters, with the minimum of financial or personal risk, while it enslaves whole nations, reaping the profits of states and empires as fast as the crops can grow or the profits of labor can be molded into valuable form John Davis, M. C.

In the Year of Our Lord 1894.

The Chicago Tribune has been keeping count of the ghastly record of murders committed during the past year. There law of nature, to build upon the soil any were 9,800 murders reported-almost 50 civilization or any social estate which per cent. increase over the previous does not spring from that first governing year. This doubtless is largely due to the enforced idleness of such an immense proportion of the population. The causes of the murders are thus tabulated:

> Quarrels, 4,536; unknown, 1,856; jealousy, 812; liquor, 776; by highwaymen, 525; infanticide, 340; resisting arrest, 273; highwaymen killed, 204; strikes, 179; insanity, 126; self defense, 99; outrage, 49; riots, 25.

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

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

The total embezzlements, public and private, were the largest of any year on record, amounting to \$25,284,112.

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

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