PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION,

s of the Order and to All Labo tions Respecting the Duties of the Hour.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., June 1st, 1895. SIRS AND BROTHERS :- A cruel wrong against our great and beloved order, perpetrated by Wm. A. Woods, United States Circut Judge, has been approved by the United States Supreme Court, and from under its shadow I address this communication to you; but though prison walls frown upon myself and others whom you chose as officials of your order, I assure you that neither despondency nor despair has taken the place of the courage which has characterized us and our order since the storms of persecution first began to beat upon us. Hope has not deserted us. Our faith in the future of our great order is as strong as when our banners waved triumphantly over the Great Northern from St. Paul to the coast. Our order is still the undaunted friend of the toiling masses and our battle cry now as ever, is the emancipation of labor from degrading, starving and enslaving conditions. We have not lost faith in the ultimate triumph of truth over perjury, of justice over wrong, however exalted may be the stations of those who perpetrate the outrages.

THE STORM AND THE BATTLE.

I need not remind you, comrades of the American Railway Union, that our order in the pursuit of the right was confronted with a storm of opposition such as never beat upon a labor organization in all time. Its brilliant victory on the Great Northern and its gallant championship of the unorganized employes of the Union Pacific had aroused the opposition of every railroad corporation in the land.

To crush the American Railway Union was the one tie that united them all in the bonds of vengeance; it solidified the enemies of labor into one great association, an organization which by its fabulous wealth, enabled it to bring into action resources aggregating billions of money and every appliance that money could purchase. But in this supreme hour the American Railway Union, undaunted, put forth its efforts to rescue Pullman's famine-cursed wage slaves from the grasp of an employer as heartless as a stone, as remorseless as a savage and as unpitying as an incarnate fiend. The battle fought in the interest of starving men, women and children stands forth in the history of Labor's struggles as the great "Pullman Strike." It was a battle on the part of the American Railway Union, fought for a cause as holy as ever aroused the courage of brave men; it was a battle in which upon one side were men thrice armed because their cause was just, but they fought against the combined power of corporations which by the use of money could debauch justice, and, by playing the part of incendiary, bring to their aid the military power of the government, and this solidified mass of verality, venom and vengence constituted the foe against the American Railway Union will be which the American Railway Union fought Labor's greatest battle for hu manity.

REWARDS AND PENALTIES.

What has been your rewards for your Our enemies say they are summed up in one word, "defeat." They point to the battle field and say, "here is where the host of the American Railway Union went down before confederated enemies of labor." They point to the spot where Miles' serried soldiery stood with drawn swords, tramping steeds and shotted guns to kill innocent men whose only crime was devotion to wretched men and women, the victims of Mr. Pullman's greed. They designate the places where the minions of a despotic judge, the theives and thugs, taken from Chicago slums, transformed into deputy marshals and armed with clubs and pistols, went forth to murder indiscriminately and to arouse the vengence of the people by incendiary fires, and they point to the General Managers' Association, the Nero of the occasion, whose pitiless enmity of labor would have glorified in wide spread conflagration rather than permitted a strike in the interest of famishing men, women and children, to have suc ceeded; and such disasters, say the enemies of labor, are the rewards of the courage of the A. R. U. men, a courage as invincible as was ever displayed by Spartans, and which makes Pullman labor's Thermopylæ, to live in history as long as the right has a defender in the ranks of American workingmen.

Brothers of the American Railway Union, even in defeat our rewards are grand beyond expression, rewards which come only to brave men, the conscious-ness of noble deeds performed in the boly cause of labor's emancipation. Cowards, the fawning, sycophantic poltroons of power, never knew the thrills of joy that reward the heroes of battles fought in the interest of the oppressed.

Once to ev'ry man and nation, comes a mor

In the strife of Truth and Falsehood, for the good or evil side."

The American Railway Union did decide. It espoused the cause of justice It furrowed the land deeper with its ploughs of Truth and Courage than had fallen to the lot of any other labor organization since time began, and the seeds of emancipation which it sowed broadcast is germinating and a new era is destined to dawn upon labor.

TRUE IT IS THAT THE

"Sons of brutish Force and Darkne who have "drenched the earth with blood," chuckle over their victories. They point to the blacklisted heroes of the American Railway Union, idle and poor and count upon their surrender. Their hope is that our order will

DISBAND;

that persecution, poverty and prison will do the work. These gory handed enemies of our order expect to put out our lodge fires, silence our battle cries, disrobe ourselves of courage and manhood, permit them to place their ironshod hoofs on our necks and sink us to fathomless depths and degradation and make the American Railway Union the sononym of all things, the most detest-

CAN THEY DO IT?

In the presence of prison doors and prison bars and weary months of incarceration I answer a thousand times, NO In the grasp of despotic power, as infamous and as cruel as ever blackened the records of Russia, I treat with ineffable scorn the power that without trial sends me and my official associates of the American Railway Union to prison. I do not believe, nor will I believe that my brothers, beloved of our great order, will throw their courage away and join the ranks of the enemy, while their comrades, the victims of worse than Russian vengeance, are suffering in prison.

IN RUSSIA,

the land of the autocrat, liberty is unknown. In that thrice damned country, liberty and justice, free speech and free press and trial by jury are banished, and a trail of blood and tears from the palace of the despot to prison and to death, made by men and women whose only crime was a desire for freedom, tells their doom; and yet in Russia imprisonment, torture and death only increases the ranks of men and women who cry "Give me liberty or give me death."

In Russia, the victim of autocratic displeasure is denied a trial by a jury of his peers. Wm. A. Woods carries out the Russian practice. In Russia the doomed man or woman is arraigned before the supreme despot or one of his numerous satraps. Truth, justice, mercy, are forever exiled, hope disappears and only words of Satanic cruelty are uttered. Age, sex, character, innocence, name and condition count for nothing. It is enough to know that the brave soul yearned for freedom, and the penalty of exile, imprisonment, torture or death is inflicted, and it has come to this at last in the United States of America that the law of injunction is the will of a despot, and by the exercise of this Russian power American Railway Union officials go to prison and the hope is that by the exercising of this power crushed.

STAND BY YOUR ORDER

In this supreme juncture I call upon the members of the American Railway own good time we will make the despots' given to it and was in the full discharge but that its jurisdiction ceases when the prisons, where innocent men suffer, mon umental. We will link them with the legends and lore of labor's struggles, to be read by our children and our children's children when Bartholdi's goddess of liberty with her torch enlightening the world has succumbed to the ravages

Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes,-they we uls that stood at (While the men they agonized for threw the co

tumelious stone

To the side of per

Yours fraternally,

MR. POTTER PALMER, of Chicago, recites that for ten years he made a desperate fight against organized labor " cost him " more than a million dollars." He says: "I persisted in this fashion for ten years, until I had transformed one of the best paying plants in the west into an almost hopeless wreck. Everything went wrong. Men got drunk, machinery broke down, product was returned, orders turned down, expense increased, and revenue diminished until one was unable to meet the other. I finally realized my mistake and corrected it, and I now employ none but organized labor and never have the l trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other." Such testimony ought to have the effect to strengthen and unify labor organiza-

THE DECISION

DENYING THE APPLICATION FOR A WRIT **OF HABEAS CORPUS**

To Rescue the A. B. U. Officials From th Grasp of the Despotic Judge, Wil-liam A. Woods.

The justly celebrated case of the A. R U. officials, E. V. Debs, president of the order, and George W. Howard, Sylvester Keliher, L. W. Rogers, James Hogan, William E. Burns, Roy M. Goodwin and Martin J. Elliott, on appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, was decided, as might have been expected, in the interest of the corporations, by sustaining the legality of injunctions, where laboring men are involved. The writ was denied, and the victims of the decree will serve out their sentence in prison. The decision is couched in argumentative jugglery, and that sort of sophistry that is designed to obscure the purpose of the court but which, nevertheless, abolishes constitutional guarantees of the rights and liberties of the citizens. The text of the decision as sent out from Washington is as follows:

"The case presented is this: The United States, finding that the inter-state transportation of persons and property, as well as the carriage of the mails, is forcibly obstructed and that a combination and conspiracy exists to subject the control of such transportation to the will of the conspirators, applied to one of their courts, sitting as a court of equity, for an injunction to restrain such obstruction and prevent carrying into effect such conspiracy. Two questions of importance are presented:

"1. Are the relations of the general government to inter-state commerce and the transportation of the mails such as authorize a direct interference to prevent a forcible obstruction thereof?

"2. If authority exists, as authority in governmental affairs implies both power and duty, has a court of equity jurisdiction to issue an injunction in aid of the performance of such duty?

GOVERNMENT AND INTERSTATE COMMERCE "1. What are the relations of the general government to inter-state commerc and the transportation of the mails? They are those of direct supervision, control and management. While under the dual system which prevails with us the powers of government are distributed between the state and the nation, and while the latter is properly styled a government of enumerated powers, yet within the limits of such enumeration it has all the attributes of sovereignty, and in the exercise of those enumerated powers acts directly upon the citizen and not through the intermediate agency of the state.

"2. Under the power vested in congress to establish postoffices and post roads congress has by a mass of legislation established the great postoffice system of the country, with all its detail of organization, its machinery for the transbe carried and what not, and the price of carriage, and also prescribing penalties for all offenses against it. Obviously, these powers given to the national government over inter-state commerce and in respect to the transportation of the mails were not dormant and unused. Congress has taken hold of these two merce and carry the mails.

TROOPS MAY BE USED IF NECESSARY.

"If the inhabitants of a single state or great body of them should combine to obstruct inter-state commerce or the transportation of the mails, prosecutions for such offenses and in such a community would be doomed in advance to failwas known and the national government had no other way to enforce the freedom of inter-state commerce and the transportation of the mails than by prosecution and punishment for interference therewith, the whole interests of the nation in these respects would be at the absolute mercy of a portion of the inhabitants of a single state.

"But there is no such impotency in the national government. The entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights intrusted by the constitution to its care. The strong arm of the national gove may be put forth to brush away all obstructions to the freedom of inter-state commerce or the transportation of the mails. If the emergency arises the army of the nation and all its militis are at the service of the nation to compel obedience to its laws.

"In the case before us the right to use force does not exclude the right of ap-peal to the courts for a judicial determination and for the exercise of all their powers of prevention. Indeed, it is more to the praise than to the blame of the government that instead of determining for itself questions of right and tion of questions of right and wrong be wrong on the part of these petitioners tween individuals, masses and states. wrong on the part of these petitioners and their associates and enforcing that

determination by the club of the policeman and the bayonet of the soldier, it submitted all those questions to the peaceful determination of judicial tribunals and invoked their consideration and judgment as to the measure of its rights and powers, and the co relative obligations of those against whom it made complaint. And it is equally to the credit of the latter that the judgment of those tribunals was by the great body of them respected and the troubles which threatened so much disaster ter-

minated. "Neither can it be doubted that the government has such an interest in the subject matter as enables it to appear as party plaintiff in this suit. It is said the entire brood of plutocratic sandbagthat the equity only interferes for the protection of property, and that the government has no property interest. A ufficient reply is that the United States has a property in the mails, the protection of which was one of the purposes of this bill.

SAME RIGHTS ON LAND AS ON WATER.

"Up to a recent date commerce, both inter-state and international, was mainly by water, and it is not strange that both the legislation of congress and the cases in the courts have been concerned principally therewith. The fact that in recent years the inter-state commerce has come mainly to be carried on by railroads and over artificial highways has in no manner narrowed the scope of the constitutional provision or abridged the power of congress over such commerce. On the contrary, the same fullness of control exists in the one case as in the other and the same power to remove obstructions from the one as from the

"Constitutional provisions do not change, but their operation extends to the new matters as the modes of business and the habits of life of the people vary with each succeeding generation.

"That the bill filed in this case disclosed special facts calling for the exercise of the powers of the court is not open to question. The picture drawn in it of the vast interest involved, not merely of the city of Chicago and state of Illinois, but of all the states, and the general confusion into which the interstate commerce of the country was thrown by the forcible interference with that commerce; the attempted exercise by individuals of powers belonging only to government, and the threatened continuance of such invas ions of public right presented a condition of things which called for the fullest exercise of all the powers of the courts. If ever there was a special exigency presented, one which demanded that the court should do all that courts can do, it is apparent on the face of this bill, and we need not turn to the public history of the day which only reaffirms with emphasis all its allegations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NUISANCES.

"The difference between a public nuisance and a private nuisance is that the one affects the people at large and the other simply the individual. The qualaction of business, defining what shall ity of the wrong is the same, and the jurisdiction of the courts over them rests upon the same principles and goes to the same extent. The argument in opposition does not question the jurisdiction of the court, but only the expediency of the action of the government in applying for its process. It surely cannot be seriously contended that the matters and by various and specific acts court has jurisdiction to enjoin the obhad assumed and exercised the powers struction of a highway by one person, It may be true, as suggested, and in the excitement of passion a mob will pay little heed to processes issued from the courts, and it may be, as said by counsel in argument, that it would have savored somewhat of the puerile and ridiculous to have read a writ of injunction to Lee's army during the late civil war. In ure. And if the certainty of such failure the throes of rebellion or revolution the processes of civil courts are of little avail. for the power of the courts rests on the general support of the people and their recognition of the fact that peacful remedies are the true resort for the correction of wrongs. "But does not counsel's argument im

ply too much? Is it to be assumed that these defendants were conducting a rebellion or inaugurating a revolution or that they and their associates wer thus placing themselves beyond the reach of the civil process of the courts Whatever any single individual may have thought or planned, the great body of those who were engaged in these transactions contemplated neither rebellion nor revolution, and when, in the due order of legal proceedings, the question of right and wrong was submitted to the courts and by them decided, they unhesitatingly yielded to their decision. The outcome, by the very testimon the defendants, attests the wisdom the cource pursued by the government, and that it was well not to oppose force simply by force, but to invoke the juris diction and judgment of those tribunal to whom, by the constitution and in ac-cordance with the settled convictions of all citizens, is committed the determ

REV. FRANK DIXON.

PREACHES AT THE SEAT OF THE TRAV ELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

and Arouses James G. Batterson, Presi dent of the Company in which George M. Pullman is a Director.

Some time ago Rev. Frank Dixon, a necticut, peached a sermon in which, like Jesus Christ, the Master, he scored a gang of Hartford millionaires, and in the sweep of his arraignment, included gers of the country. The

CITY OF HARTFORD

is the seat of more insurance companies than any other city of its size in the world, and these institutions with enormous capital and resources, doing business in every state and territory once constituting a republic, but now an autocracy, insure everything that is insurable against loss to life, limb and property. Included in these companies is one known as the

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

It insures travelers against accidents, and in 1893 claims to have written 93,396 accident policies. The President of this company is one James G. Batterson, to whom we shall refer more particularly later on. The sermon of Rev. Dixon, to which reference is made, was on the great "Pullman strike" at Chicago. This sermon aroused the ire of the Hartford Times, a plutocratic sheet, and an editorial in that paper called for a reply by Mr. Dixon, and it was this rejoinder that aroused the President of the Travelers' Insurance Company, and prompted him to show his teeth and growl, or more properly go for Rev. Dixon stern first, like a polecat.

Mr. Dixon's sermon and letter to the Hartford Times, evinced such courage and conviction that the Central Labor Union of Hartford, had both productions printed in pamphlet form for gratuitous circulation. As courageous utterances of the pulpit, the documents stand alone and unparalleled. Manifestly the Rev. Dixon was called to preach, and he skins George M. Pallman as Phil Armour skins a Texas steer; better, he flays him alive; holds him up to the ineffable scorn of the world. Rev. Dixon's is the one voice heard above the plutocratic shout for vengeance, the sickening thud" of clubs, wielded by deputy marshals, the roll of drums, the tramping of steeds and the rattle of musketry to subdue and enslave workingmen, which rescues one Christian pulpit from the eternal stigma of treason to the teachings of Christ. He is above bribes. He does not propose to invite damnation by silence, when the spirit Christ demands brave words. In his sermon there on a hundred pillories, and each one is occupied by some millionaire miscreant, to be spit upon by indignant men and women, and of them all

GEO. M. PULLMAN receives the larger share of scorn and detestation-and it is on this account that James G. Batterson, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company, rushes into print and makes an ass of himself. Why, it may be asked, does this president attack Rev. Frank Dixon? It is not difficult to find answers, since Geo. M. Pallman is a director in the Trav pany writes accident policies for railroad men, and a portion of the profits go into the coffers of Geo. M. Pullman. the brute who reduced the wages of his employes and inaugurated famine in the town which hears his infamous name—and this abnormal monster, this combination of hawk and hound, tiger and tarantula, this aggregation of power and pestilence grows rich by issuing accident policies to men who loathe him as they abhor leprosy; men, who, when advised of Geo. M. Pullman's connection with the Travelers' Accident Insu rance Company, of Hartford, Connec ticut, will have nothing more to do with it, and will never pay another farthing to enrich the man whose brutal record is one of savagery. To read the

of Rev. Dixon explains the hostility of Batterson. He refers to the millionair oppressors of labor as so many Achan in the camp of civilization, who steal the "wedges of gold" and the sheckles of silver, and bring ruin upon the nation. The Rev. Dixon arraigns the pluthat a man is on the verge of "imbecility" who thinks such a press tells the truth when the rich oppress the poor and reminds the people that "the labor ing people do not own the newspapers." He arraigns such plutocratic deformities as the Havemeyers and the Goulds who use their money to strangle justice, and also corporations which have the power to kill a man "without even leaving finger marks upon his throat"—and in saying this he makes special reference to the corporations of Hartford, Connecticut, one of which is the Travelers' Insurance Company, with assets

exceeding \$15,000,000, a part of which

Rev. Dixon handles the

belongs to Geo. M. Pullman, the devilfish despot of the town of Pullman. The CORPORATION QUESTION without gloves. He said "the fact is

beyond question that, take the country as a whole, corporations have proved corrupt and oppressive and conscience-less; men who believe that the workingman can only be managed when Baptist clergyman, who is pastor of the held down to the verge of poverty, and South Baptist church at Hartford, Conthat he should be kept there may easily drift with the current of sentiment now moving towards a conspiracy to abolish freedom by joining in the demand presently to be made for an increase of the standing army, to make the workingman keep his place. It is my deliberate conviction that, before the twentieth century is ushered in, the attempt will be made by conspiracy of certain gigantic, unscrupulous, merciless, avaricious organizations (corpora tions) of this country to abolish the very forms of a free government, and upon the ruins of the republic establish a military plutocratic despotism." This plutocratic despotism has come sooner than Rev. Dixon contemplated. The supreme court has done the work. It has exalted the rich and, like the Pharisees, devoured widows' houses and increased the burdens of the poor. Rev. Dixon

to the Hartford Times said things which made the Batterson bull of the Travelers Insurance Company paw dirt and call defiant Dixon an "anarchist." "If law is based upon justice," said Mr. Dixon, it is majestic. If based upon corporation interests as against the community it is utterly abominable." "If the law of this country be not just toward the workingman, he will smash it sooner or later, with every head that interposes." "The day of peril has come, when railroad corporations can summon the U. S. army to browbeat and intimidate their enemies."

For these, and many other heroic words, spoken in the interest of truth and justice by Rev. Dixon, James G. Batterson the Hartford plutocratic president of the Travelers' Accident Insurance Company, in which the perfidious Pullman is director, seeks to make him odious by saying words spoken in the interest of labor draw their "inspiration from the bomb thrower rather than the poor Carpenter's son," and winds up his distribe by saying: "Mr. Dixon's reasoning is unsound from every possible standpoint, moral, political and economical, and sets on fire those lawless passions which seek the destruction of Christianity and the fundamental principles of law and order without which all is chaos, and no man's life is safe." Such is the flatulent gabble of a corporation plutocrat, the enemy of workingmen. He assails a good man, who pleads for just laws and for the rights of the oppressed, and this is done that Geo. M. Pullman, a director in the Travelers' Insurance Company may increase his wealth.

No friend of American toilers should ever take another policy in the Travelers' Insurance Company; to promote in any way the schemes of Geo. M. Pullman. To augment his wealth, gives him increased power to oppress and rob his employes. The Hartford company whose president denounces a Christian minister for pleading the cause of labor against the plundering policy of Geo. M. Pullman, should be compelled, in so elers' Insurance Company—and this com. far as the withholding of patronage by the friends of labor can accomplish it to withdraw from busines

WAKE UP AND COMBINE en of labor, men of thought, men of skill, Wake from your slumber, bid tyrants be still: Place shoulder to shoulder, march out in one line.

And this be your motto, "We all will combine." How, do you think, could your masters hold out, Mid their sports, and their vile dissipation and

gout, If ye would but march in one resolute line, With your flag on the breeze and the watchword.
"Combine?"

Say, men of the hammer, come, tell me I pray, Why work ye for less than fair wages a day? Your limbs soon grow old, and then you must

In weakness and want, unless you combine Ask nature to whom should her treasures belong— To the sloth, or industrious hand of the strong? For whom should the rubles and diamonds shine? And she answers, "To those who both work and

Say, sons of the poor, why should you not stand On a par with the sons of the rich in our land? Why bow down your heads in your beauty and

prime,
To the owners of wealth? Wake up and combine How long could their ships and their steamer

With their pride and their we ith, if your labor

was gone? Their wealth would all sleep 'neath the rocks of the mine your labor should cease. Then wake up and

They say in their pride, "Cobbler stick to you

last."
And with obloquy's finger, insultingly cast
Their gibes and jeers. Let this be a sign
To rouse you to thought and make you con To boast of your freedom in this our dear land:
Then why not demand for the work of your hand
An ample return? Oh, rest not supine,
But swell the grand chorus, "We all will com-

Come, work for yourselves, to each other be true, Nor trust in the rich, whatever ye do; They always betray, though their words may be

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

THE RAILWAY TIMES

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TERRE HAUTE, JUNE 15, 1895.

MORE REWARD FOR LOYALTY.

The following dispatch from SanFran cisco will be of interest to our readers: SANFRANCISCO, MAY 20 .- The wages of conductors and baggagemen on the coast division of the percent more than those running to San Jose. Now they are all paid the lower rate The employes will protest to the division superintendent.

These conductors and baggagemen were "loyal" to the Southern Pacific during the great strike, stood by the company and were patted on the back loyalty is always rewarded.

We have advices saying that brakeused as tools to cut the throats of their having their own cut as a reward for are opening their eyes to the fact that there is but one course to pursue to protect themselves against still further en-American Railway Union, and they are road employes have intelligence enough to realize that class organization divides them and enables the corporations to get their wedges between them, their wages will be reduced and their rights that relates to their interests. trampled upon. Unification is the order of the day and the most gratifying progress is being made in that direction.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD ON THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

It appears that a young man by the of the Chicago Tribune Company, committed the crime of embezzlement and the correspondent of the Chicago Times was sent to the penitentiary for four Herald, in his effort to eulogize Gresham, years. him. They urged previous good char- his chief," and that Gresham was ambiyears answered every demand of punish protested. It demanded the "pound of

flesh" regardless of consequences. Governor Altgeld reviewed the case, considered all the arguments, pro and con. step in the march of progress would not He believed the young man might be have been taken." saved by the exercise of clemency; that It is unfortunate that a man who had the state had accomplished in this case earned a great name as soldier, patriot, all the good that could come from pun- and statesman, should have it blotched ishment, and as friends of the convict and blackened by being held, in any way, had promised to give him employment, responsible for Cleveland's infamous acts, he believed that a pardon was what the and if Wellman tells the truth it furcase demanded and he issued the neces- nishes another instance of the vile insary documents. The Governor, however, took occasion to intimate that the administration so infamous as to disrupt Tribune Company was the real felon, the big embezzler and ought to wear stripes. He said: "How far the integrity and sense of right of young men employed in some large money making establishment is undermined and weakened by a knowledge of the fact that their employers are gaining large sums of money which, while not always ob tained by criminal means, nevertheless in equity and good conscience do not belong to them. This young man had charge of the financial department of the Tribune Company. He knew that the Tribune Company rented ground of the Chicago school fund, and instead of paying a fair cash annual rental on it had managed to get things so fixed that bed his old quill and wrote. it pocketed in the neighborhood of \$25, 000 a year of money that should have gone to the school fund. He also knew that, while the Tribune had a cash market value of upward of \$3,000,000 and should have been assessed for purposes of general taxation at not less than \$600, 000, the company had managed things so that it was actually asse \$18,000, and he saw that it annually ocketed in the neighborhood of \$40,000, which would have gone to the public treasury as taxes if the Tribune Company had paid the same proportion of taxes on its property that other people paid on theirs."

In the foregoing Governor Altgeld, with terrible emphasis, gibbets the cation in that city.

Tribune Company, permits the public to get some idea of colossal scoundrelism that escapes justice and robs with im punity. The young embezzler saw, says the Governor, that the "Tribune Com pany annually pocketed \$60,000 of money which, in equity and good conscience should have belonged to the public treasury, and he saw that, notwithstanding this fact, the owners of the Tribune were eminent and highly respected citi zens. The natural effect of all this was to weaken the moral force of the young

man, as well as his sense of integrity. There are not ten righteous men to be found in the wide world who would not say that the Tribune Company ought to go to the penitentiary for twenty years and pay a fine of \$60,000. The prisons all over the country are yawning and yearning to take in such "highly respected citizens" as make up the Tribune Company, men who do more to undermine the citadel of integrity by their villainious practices in one day, than has been done by all the embezzlers of the country in a century, and Governor Altgeld deserves a monument as running through to Pacific Grove received ten imperishable as brass, for pillorying such "highly respected" scoundrels before the country, where the people may spit upon them.

JUDSON HARMON

On June 7, 1895, Richard J. Olney by the officials and assured that the late Attorney General of the United company would remember them. And States, was promoted to the position of the company has kept its word by re- Secretary of State, and put his feet into ployes take united action to better their condi warding their loyalty in the way such the old shoes of Secretary Gresham. To fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Olney, Judge Judson Harmen's wages would be reduced \$15 per mon of Cincinnati was appointed Attormonth on the same system in addition ney General. There is connected with to the terrific reductions that have all the appointment only one thing about ready been made. Now the question is which workingmen care a Boston bean, what are the old brotherhoods doing to and that is that the "law firm of Har protect their members against such in- mon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly, justice? Echo answers, what! These represents several railroads and other employes, the victims of the policy of large corporations," and that Attorney their grand officers and the general man- General Harmon, the head of the firm, agers, who allowed themselves to be will "continue his connection" with it while occupying the office of Attorney fellow employes last summer are now General. So says a Washington associated press dispatch, and if true, is inditheir treachery. They are now cursing cative of blindness to official propriety their grand officers and damning their of startling significance. An attorney of orders. The more thoughtful of them railroads and other large corporations, as the law officer of the government. tells the whole story of the supremacy of the money power in Cleveland's adcroachments and that is to join the ministration. That it has debauched the president, as well as his entire cabicoming to us by the score. Until rail- net, is painfully apparent. Corporations, trusts, banks and every other plutocratic the government, and their suggestions influence every act of the administration

It is reported that when the corporations demanded of Cleveland that federal troops should be sent to their aid in their effort to crush labor, he doubted his constitutional power to commit the rape upon state rights. It was then that will have an awakening effect which it Attorney General Olney, the Boston name of Hilliard, employed as cashier lawyer, came to his rescue, and the corporations won. But, Walter Wellman, Having served two years of places upon his name an eternal stigma the sentence, friends came forward by saving, "that act was in a large part and asked Governor Altgeld to pardon the result of Gresham's influence with acter, temptations of youth; that two tious to spell the "word nation with a capital N." Mr. Wellman says Clevement and if pardoned, a good and useful land had the most "implicit faith in citizen might be made of him, etc., in Gresham's judgment and patriotism," the line of good results, if a pardon was and "in the Chicago emergency" he assecured. But the Tribune Company serts that "it is not too much to say that had Gresham's counsel been different or weak or halting or anything but clear and strong as it was, this great

fluences which have made Cleveland's the democratic party and make the bones of Thomas Jefferson rattle in their coffin. But the deed was done, and it is eminently fitting that Grover Cleveland, the gold-bug and intimate associate of Shylocks, should elevate to the office of Attorney General of the United States, the attorney of "several railroads and other large corporations,' who will "continue his connection," with the business.

TU ARMOUR AND ROCKEFELLER.

The poet of the New York Sun, return ing from market, climbed up to his garret and contemplating the enormous cost of his little steak and bottle of oil, grab-

There are many heavy burdens Weighing on the people's backs, uch as Gresham's foreign policy, And Grover's income tax; But the one that most oppr And occasions public grief, Is the current price of kerosen And beef; beef, beef!

Bat-There are other loads that bend us Give our backs a coolie curve. But the courts will not defend us, "'Cause they have nt got the nerve,'
And as I think of Rockefeller, Gods! I can't suppress a smile, As I hear the people beller Ile, Ile, Ile.

The mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., has placed five women on the Board of Edu-

THE A. R. U. TO GENE.

We are coming to the rescue, Gene, And though clouds are on our sky Listen for our slogan, Gene, Our Union's battle cry. around your jail, where bars and doors Shut out the light of day, We'll stand like guardian angels, Gene Till the storm has pass'd away.

By the eternal God, we pledge you, Gene Though fierce your foes may smite, The A. R. U. 'ill be true, Gene Through oppression's darkest night.

Though blood-hound plutocrats may boast

And o'er their treasures gloat, Our hearts throb true to you, Gene While their claws are on your throat

Our fealty to our order, Gene, Unchang'd by despots' rod, Is strong as is our faith, Gene In the justice of our God. We stand defiant as a rock .-Our flag attests our scor And we are with you, to the last, Gene In battle and in storm

RINGING RESOLUTIONS.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in their recent nation al convention, held in Cleveland, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We have seen courts issuing injune tions against workingmen engaged in peaceable strikes and preventing them from being present in the vicinity of the place to which the contro versy is related, and that these injunctions have issued without even the allegation of the least unlawfulness having occurred, those asking the injunctions have secured it by impressing their fears that violations of the law might occur; and

WHEREAS, The case with which injunction have been secured has brought that agency into common use by employers of labor whose em-

WHEREAS. The courts in each succ junction issued by them have increased the scope everity of the restriction therein contained until it would seem that the pleasure of the courts determined the extent of our liberties

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States have just handed down an opinion in the case of E. V. Debs, the language of which opi states in terms that cannot be misunderstood the Supreme Court's approbation of this weapon against organized labor engaged in strikes, thus is the issuing of injunctions further encouraged and the common people's rights further dangered , therefore be it

Resolved. That we, the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States, in convention assembled, do view with alarm the increasing and unjustifiable curtailment of our liberties as is be ing done by injunctions and that we regard it as a means through which it is sought to stealthily take away from the people by piecemeal rights that a liberty loving people would never permit direct legislation to interfere with, thus making it the more repugnant, because of its pretended innocence.

Resolved. That we regret this latest and mos far reaching decision on injunctions, and that as wageworkers we believe that the time has come when the united forces of labor should all bend their energy to the correction of this, an evil that combine, have their representatives in if permitted to go on and its restrictions continue creasing, as seem probable, must inevitably bring about enslavement of the masses

Resolved, That our sympathies go out to Eugene Debs and that we regard the denial of his po titions by the Supreme Court the denial of simple

Such courageous, patriotic declara tions, coming from one of the most ad vanced organizations in the country, would be difficult to overestimate. There is a mighty mustering of labor's forces going forward and some of these days they will be solidly united and then they will be ready for action.

THE DECISION.

From C. S. Darrow, who so ably conducted the defense in the trial of Eugene V. Debs, we have received a pamphlet of ninety-seven pages, in which is published the arguments in the defense before the Supreme Court of the United States It rehearses the history of the case and is well worthy of preservation .- Twentieth Century

Monday the Supreme Court decided the Debs case, which sends the officials of the A. R. U. back to jail. They say by this decision that labor has no rights that capital must respect. The Dred Scott decision said that the negro had no rights that white men must respect. The same poi involved and the result is the same except all free labor is included .- Terre Haute Exponent

The United States Supreme contempt case and thus he is denied a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus, guaranteed to every citizen of the United States. It was no more than we expected from the present court as made up. Debs can stand it if plutocracy can. First the in tax decision, followed almost immediately by the Debs decision - two direct blows at the liberties of the people-will only hasten the ownfall of plutocracy.-Kansas Co

The Supreme Court of the United States sustains the lower court and Eugene V. Debs must go to jail for contempt of court. The perdiction of Jefferson has come true that, "the liberties of the people are more in danger from the aggress of the courts than from mobs and riots." federal Supreme Court decides for the organized dollar, and against the unorganized individual They decide it unconstitutional to make accumu lated stealings (income tax) bear part of the bur dens of government; and when the workers, upon whom all the taxation falls, try to force better onditions from those who have stolen all from them but a bare subsistance, they are "restrained" by injunction and sentenced to jail for contempt of court. Trial by jury is denied. Habeas corpus is ruled out and the injunction convict has no appeal. The corporation-collar-wearing whelp of a judge makes, defines, and executes this injunction law .- The Labor Leader.

The decision in the injunction case against Eugene V. Debs, and his associates, general of-ficers of the A. R. U. is the severest blow yet dealt in the pass at arms between capital and labor. In this case the flower of industrial organizations has been pitted against the powers of plutocracy It was a gallant fight of right against might, of brains against bullion. A contest to the bitter end, of noble mauhood against austere, blue veined wealth. The result was what might have been expected. These brave souls were but

Eugene V. Debs must serve his time in jail—six nonths less sixteen days already served. Such is months less sixteen days already served. Such is the decision of the Supreme Court, after denying the application for a writ of habeas corpus. After events will go to show that this was the most important case ever decided upon by the United States Supreme Court. Nothing else could be ex-pected after the income tax decision. In our humble opinion this is one of the most serious blows ever dealt organized labor. The only appeal now left Mr. Debs is to the people.-The

They couldn't get a jury to convict Debs so they ent him to jail practically without trial, for the alleged trial was by the very man who brought the charges. If this is not a violation both common law and common sense, to say nothing of common justice, what is it?

Debs, though sent back to jail by the recent decision of the supreme court setting up "government by injunction" above the constitution s still courageous and defiant. He issues a stir ring address to the American Railway Union, is which he pictures the wrongs done them and points out the necessity of keeping up the fight for liberty and the right to fair trial under the laws. Debs is one of the most heroic characters of the age and will yet come out on top, despite venal judges and subservient presidents.-Non Conformist.

Eugene V. Debs and his associates go to prison ot because they violated any law of the land; no because they had been guilty of violence, for very fool knows they were not, but because they judge-Woods. the identical fellow that was mixed up in the "blocks of five "business—stop telling their men to strike peaceably. Because they did not obey this corruptionist's order they are in prison

Boiled down, this decision means that when men see fit to quit work they can do so, but if they get together and organize to resist such contemptible cut-throats as Pullman-who robs labor by low prices and his customers by extortionate prices—when they elect officer to manage things for them, the officers must expect to be martyrs to their convictions at the beck and call of any fool judge who can be bought or cajoled by the corporations .- Milwaukee Advance.

The decision of the United States Supren Court in the Debs case is the worst ever made by day. To make a martyr of him is to place him such a court, so far as the interests of labor are concerned. The decision declares that the Circuit court has power to issue injunctions and to beying the terms of the injunction, and that, the Circuit Court having full jurisdiction in the premises, its findings are not open to review by the higher court or any other court.

Strikes are the last resorts of working people to obtain justice at the hands of unscrupulous employers, and when this right is taken from labor as it now is, by federal courts, laboring men know that their liberties have been abridged for no other purpose than that of enlarging the ower and privileges of capital. It is safe to say that labor will find redress in some form or another, and that ere long .- American Federationist.

the effect that Eugene V. Debs and his comrades must return to jall and serve out their sentences.

The Supreme Court's decision is that it has no

Havemeyers and the Rockefellers, that indeed jurisdiction in the matter. The Circuit Court having final jurisdiction, the Supreme Court can-not review its acts on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Thus it is established that in this court can make the law and enforce it and thus has the full arbitrary powers of a czar, him no harm. It will increase his prestige with made president of the United States, and by more than one person of power in the nation, and his enemies can do nothing to raise him to that exalted position so sure as to continue their perse-Already he is loved and honored by cution millions of laborers; he is a man of magnetic influence, and his nomination for that position would bring to his standard many men who would rally around him in repudiation of the acts of those who should be the servants of the people, but are in fact the tools of corporations. Oneonta (N. Y.) Critic.

and railway kings and their mouthpieces, like the Record, rejoice over the fact that "Debs goes to jail," but the great masses, the millions of the common people, look grimly on in silence, but as Debs goes to jail they see liberty and justice going with him, side by Brave heroes, officers of the A R. U., Debs, Howard, Ketiher, Rogers, Burns, Goodwin, Hogan and Elliott. go to jail and their names by this fact are added to the long and glorious line of martyrs to the cause of humanity. They, like some of the best and bravest of our race in bygone nical power to go to prison, and were it not that the railway kings and their miserable tools who question into the foreground more conspicuously bench and disgrace the president's affirmed the decision of Judge Woods in the Debs | Philadelphia Record says the determination of law of the land. It will show that them strikes the Circuit Court was final and not reviewable by and boycotts are wasteful and futile, and that, as the Supreme Court. But the Supreme Court of the court points out. "the means of redress of all the United States does not sit in Washington." wrongs are through the courts and at the ballot There is a court of last resort beyond and above the Supreme Court that sits at the national capital. The court of last resort of the United States of America is the sovereign people, who some day will hand down their decision in the case of the and his brother A. R. U. men against the wage system —Cleveland Citizen. tal. The court of last resort of the United States United States Court and the corporations. And then that decision is handed down it will out forever the power and privilege of the railway kings and all such judges as those who now stitute the United States Court -Knights The Evansville Journal brands Debs and his

ociates as "conspirators and insurre The same epithets were hurled against Christ, the saviour of the world, by the plutocrats, the gold bugs, the scribes and Pharisees and the stock gamblers He drove out of the temple before Judge (Pontius Pilate) Woods ordered His cruci The same avaricious, damnable, selfish instinct prompted the Pharisees in those days to gloat over the persecution, humiliation and annihilation of the gentle, loving, lowly Jesus that prompts the scribes and Pharisees of the plutocratic subsidized press of to-day against Debs and his disciples. Yes, these brutes thought the sen e of the God-man too light when they learned of his resurrection and triumph over his malefact tors when he walked forth from his pris gloriously and triumphantly as will Debs from his living tomb in the Cook county jail to give his living tomb in the Cook county jail to give aid and comfort to his persecuted, down-trodden people all over this broad land. On to the basille Debs! and while you and your followers are serving out your unjust imprisonment, a spirit of independence, the spirit which prompt revolutionary fathers to throw off the shackles of been expected. These brave souls were but cockel shells in Niagara's torrent, against the power that forced the highest tribunal in the land to do its bidding but a week hoo But it is better as it is. These men have taught their countrymen and the world a lesson and every day they remain in captivity will hasten the redemption of the white slave from bondage. It has been demonstrated at last that the government by the people and for the people is against the people.—Farmington Herald.

George III. and his selfish, plutocratic followers will set your countrymen to thinking as they will rise the misery, the wrongs they are now compelled to endure, they wil rise in their might man, the Rockefellers, the Goulds and the Vandemption of the white slave from bondage. It mans, the Rockefellers, the Goulds and the Vandemption of the people and for the people is against the people.—Farmington Herald.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Deb case is a substantial guarantee of domestic pound and order under the powerful protection of the federal government. federal government. • • • • • • • Nothing in the principle laid down by the Su preme Court denies the right of man, or any num-ber of men, singly or in combination, to abandon their employment and remain idle or seek other work.—Oregonion.

"The right of men singly or in combination to abandon employment is not denied." What falsehood. Was there a scintilla of evide ered that Debs ever countenanced riot? No, he and all the officers gave strict orders against it, and the rioting was not done by the A. R. U. men, nor was this in evidence. He was convicted on the plea that "the riot grew out of the strike. It is one more step towards a military despotism in America, and on this phase of the decision the

Oregonion so admits in the following: "This means that, at the very m ad strike interrupts the United States mails of state commerce by trying to prevent any neer or other employe from doing work he inter-state comm has been hired and is willing to do, it will cor in contact with the armed force of the United tates."-Portland (Oregon) Leader.

Speaking of the Supreme Court decision in the bebs case, "no rogue 'er felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law," says the Democrat.
"The fallen labor leader has got the swelling taken out of his head and has learned a useful lesson, but we're sorry, real, real sorry," says the

Press, shedding a crocodile tear.
Such rot as the above is enough to drive the intelligent public, whether comprising working me or capitalists, to the desert, or to cease reading newspapers forever.

worst enemies, who know him, and are will admit that Debs never had the swelled head, but always was the same brave, modest, conscientious fighter for the rights of man that he is now. Eugene Field, the greatest poet and writer of the west, and personal friend of Debs, testifies that no more h tious and truly modest lover of his fellow man than Debs, ever lived. Debs, says Field, may have been mistaken, but this much about him must be admitted, said Field, "In every quality that goes to make up a man. Debs was as Pullman as an angel above a devil. The ne of our labor papers all over the country show that Debs was never as highly esteemed as to on a higher pinacle than ever."-The Arbitrator

The Inter-state commerce law and the antitrust law are all right. They were upheld by the Supreme Court. It is time that the previous decisions of the court have left these laws in a condition in which they have little influence in regulating railroad rates, and none at all in suppressing trusts; but their true purpose has been discovered and sustained. They were passed to the end of sending Eugene Debs to jail, and to jail the Supreme Court has decided that Mr. Debe must go, for violating a judicial order and inter fering with inter-state commerce.

Mr. Debs certainly did interfere with inter-stat commerce with as much effect as the Standard Oil Trust, and in a much more spectacular manner and doubtless earned his right to go to jail along with the Huntingtons and the Havemeyers and the Rockefellers. But when it is decided that the Congress can pass no law that will reach the Havemeyers and the Rockefellers, when in short it is held that the statutes cannot go higher than Debs, there is ground for criticism and complaint

The criticism and complaint of the thoughtles will be directed against the decision of yesterday that sends Debs to jail. That is the more striking event. But the alarm of the judicious will rather be aroused by the previous decisions that have placed corporate and aggregate wealth above the reach of the laws. There is no great danger that we shall have many Debses in jail. But there is a great and growing danger that the people and the Government will be reduced to subjugation under an irresponsible tyranny of wealth .- San Fran

The Supreme Court's decision, stripped of its platitudes, apologies and nauseating drivel about justice, liberty, etc., (1) strikes another severe blow at State's rights. (2) centralizes powers as ad vocated by the rich in a "strong government," (3) defines the relations of the general government to railoads as those of "direct supervision The Philadelphia Record editorially gloats over the fact that "Debs goes to jail." The plutocrats partnership with monopoly, (4) makes autocrats of federal judges, and (5) outlaws all strikes upor transportation and communication lines, paves the way to defeat all other strikes and boy cotts. This decree overshadows the income tax far-reaching that has been issued since this gov ernment was established. It is useless for laboring people to denounce the Supreme Court That body is only upholding the prevailing opinion that property rights are more sacred than hnman rights, and those who toil have been bound hand and foot, just as it has in former de

cisions upheld slavery.

We welcome this decision. It forces the labor than ever before. It will show workingmen of chair fear the people's wrath, they would have all political parties that the labor platforms ed by wrongs are through the courts and at the ballot box." It throws down the gauge of battle for class warfare, and draws the line more tightly be tween the contending forces of organized labor

Justice With Open Eyes.

Magistrate-"I see you are charged with a long list of crimes, but the de tectives caught you at last, it appears. Prisoner-"I hain't seen no detectives

was arrested by a policeman." "A regular policeman?"

"Yes.

"Eh? In full uniform with a club?" "Yes, y'r honor."

"Ham! Then you've doubtless been unished enough. You may go.'

Manager-"How many characters in our drama?"

Playwright-"Six at the beginning, and five at the end." "How do you mean?"

"The heroine loses hers as the plot develops."-Puck.

Irish.

The Major-"Good Heavens! I've set that confounded curtain on fire! Hand me that jug of water Tım—quick!" Tim-"Sure it will do no good, sor This is hot water, sor!"

TOO LATE.

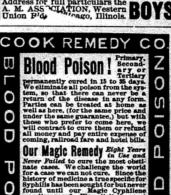
He longed to see his blanch bosom chered—
bosom chered—
But he suffered disappointment rather solemn;
For although eventually in the papers it appeared.
'Twas, alas, in the oblivary column.
—Brooklyn-Life. He longed to see his name in print—the hope his



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LAW BY INJUNCTION

RUSSIAN METHODS OF GOVERNMENT ARE CONSTITUTIONAL,

And a United States Judge May Arraign Try, Convict and Imprison With Impunity

The great Pullman strike has passed into history. It was a notable event in labor's struggles to emancipate the crushed and starving employes at the town of Pullman from the cruel, devilfish grasp of George M. Pullman, whose mercenary and tyrannical policy was fruitful of poverty, hunger, filth and law, which is the abrogation of all law, famine for men and women whom he but under which a traitor to his country robbed, that he might riot in luxuries. is not tried, convicted, sentenced and Whatever has been said of

STRIKES

demanded it. Pullman's wage slaves to gratify his inherent maley were cowering under a despotism as to secure the "thirty pieces cruel and as relentless as ever despoiled that the high priests of men and women of their rights. The have to bestow upon the town of Pullman was a slave pen and Iscariots. In such a pro-George M. Pullman, the master of the jury is accepted and trul prison, was the incarnate fiend, as unpitying as any monster-master of a slave bond hounds he had con ship, with a cargo of Congo negroes. To hunt down the victims of strike for the rescue of Pullman's slaves | malice, and when in his will forever stand upon the pages of give 27,000 reasons why he history an imperishable monument to square with the corporation he serves, the glory of the American Railway and not one why he should be some-Union. It is well understood that a thing better than a human tiger. But, strike involves the ements of

WAR.

It is a conflict between right and wrong, and the battle goes on forever. The drums never cease beating and the flags of the contending forces have never been furled, since the morning stars sang together-nor will they ever cease warring until truth and justice are enthroned and exercise universal sway. Men cry, peace, but there is no peace. Men write homilies upon Christ's teachings as if His was a mission of peace on earth, and so it was, if man would be governed by truth and justice, but without a submission to their stay, it was to be war. He said: "Think not that I came to send peace on earth : I came not to send peace, but a sword." He came to erect a standard of justice. He denounced with terrible anathemas the oppression of the poor, and Christ is pledged to maintain the conflict until justice triumphs. It is heaven's decree, and every

To secure justice for the wronged and oppressed employes of Geo. M. Pullman, or the corporation known as the Pullman Palace Car Company, was the prime cause of the "Pullman strike." It was inaugurated by the

jot and tittle of it is pledged to the reign

of righteousness. It is "the hope of all

who suffer," and "the dread of all who

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION,

an organization composed of workingmen, chiefly railroad employes. There was never an organization of workingmen that entertained broader views of the situation of labor, its condition and environments. It was, and is, an ors nization of large-souled, noblehearted, courageous and sympathetic men. To write the naked truth of the order and its ambitions, cold and calculating logic does not meet the demand. Unlogistic words are required. As an order, in the first year of its existence it had won national renown on the Great Northern Railroad. It had forged to the front as an organization of boundless persuasive resources. Its convictions were full fledged from its birth. It knew the right intuitively, and its courage was the admiration of honest, sympa thetic workingmen of all names and orders. That it should have espoused the cause of the Pullman wage-slaves was as natural as that "hope springs eternal in the human breast," an inspir ation of noble natures to help those who are in distress. It was a display of sympathy, of fellow-feeling, of brotherhood, which, with every human ingredient which hypercriticism may detect, still stands forth a human effort to emulate Christ's miracles when He fed the "five thousand" famishing tramps in a "desert place." And here it should be said, because it is an eternal truth, to become more luminous as time recedes, that the men of the American Railway Union in seeking to do good perpetrated no crime. A

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

probed the matter to the core. Unawed by power or clamor, above bribery, without office or emolument in view. purchase their treason to truth; to blast and blacken their character, and damn their souls, three honest men, after sifting and winnowing the testimony, could find no one charge sustained casting dishonor upon the American Railway Union or its officers. Such was not the verdict rendered against George M. Pullman and the Genera Managers' Association. The commissioners pilloried George M. Pullman before the world—and the General Managers' Association, the matchless monstrosity, stands charged with in- Pullman was practically won. cendiarism, a crime which perjured fact the enemies of labor saw distinctly pimps charged upon innocent men. In To arrest the tide of victory heroic treat the foregoing we have simply epitomment was demanded. The corporations ized incidents leading up to the issuing knew their resources, their reserved

.INJUNCTION

by William A. Woods, a federal judge, under which the rights of workingmen were cloven down, regardless of constitution, law or justice, which marks an epoch in the enslavement of labor which alarms all right thinking men, and the proceedings under this autocratic ukase. if sustained by the United States Supreme Court, it was believed would sound the death knell of American liberty. To state the facts makes every note of alarm sounded by the victims of tyranny prophetic of their doom. The law of injunction is the despot's weapon to murder the liberties of the people. Worse, infinitely worse than martial executed by one man, as is done in a trial under the law of injunction. In in the past, or whatever may be said of injunction proceedings the judge is the strikes in the future, the "Pullman autocrat. He makes the law, he tries Strike" was a righteous one. It was a the victim and sentences him, deprives "deed done for freedom." Exigencies him of liberty and sends him to prison ence or silver' brations aitorous ng perexiled. The judge calls around h he vaga-

> sioned to sp, he can notwithstanding William A. Woods played the role of Czar, and got to himto the lot of despots, it was deter-

as the

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. supreme power to give a final decision upon all matters which they might congovernment when eminent patriots and statesmen did not believe that the Supreme Court was a menace to the Rerepeatedly declared by that great American; and what he feared from the beginning of this government, and expressed as late as 1892, has come true in 1895. During this period of seventythree years, the Supreme Court, "sappers and miners," forever at work like of our Federal government. This sapan incident indicative of the debauched condition of the Supreme Court, it is only required to mention the

INCOME TAX DECISION, which presents to the country a Court divided and belligerent and presenting such a humiliating spectacle of mental decay as to create a thrill of alarm throughout the land. The government He was indicted by a grand jury for acts sought, by its taxing power, to make the rich bear their legitimate share of the burdens of government. The rich resisted, and the Supreme Court decided in their favor. The plutocrats won and It is true the jury was not allowed to the Supreme Court decided that the Constitution was in league with the the trial one of the jurors became ill and men whose piratical policy makes reli- the prosecution refused to go on. Debs' gion and civilization, law and justice, attorneys offered to proceed the proper targets for universal opprobrium. It was a decision in the interest of the

MONEY POWER,

supported by a mass of word jugglery that was so offensive to four of the judges that each of them gave expression to honest indignation. But a majority of one decided the case for the freebooting millionaires, followed by the declaration of indignant men, that a constitution which permits such knavery to exist and flourish ought to be amended. In this case, when millionaires were the clients of the courts, the constitution was tortured out of shape to enable them to retain their cash. The Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds and the Rockefellers possess untold millions, and like old Jay Gould when they want a judge, or five of them, they have the cash wherewith to purchase the commodity. with no "thirty pieces of silver" to The income tax case indicated where the majority of the court stood when the money power demanded a favorable decision, and the decision in the

> case shows where the court stands when poor men appeal to it for relief from a decree as infamous as ever blackened the records of despotism. It is scarcely required that we should reproduce here the reasons assigned by a corporation judge for issuing his injunction. At the

HABEAS CORPUS

time it was issued the strike in the interest of the wage-slaves of George M. [CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

GOVERNOR ALTGELD

DENOUNCES THE DECISION OF THE SU-PREME "SAPPERS AND MINERS."

In the Debs Habeas Corpus Case, Which Will Enable the Money Power to Rule and Ruin the Country.

The United States of America has produced no man more intrepid than Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois. He is the one brave soul in high office, whose dauntless courage sheds ineffable luster upon the honors the people conferred upon him. Equal to every duty, with a boldness that defies all attacks, he moves forward in its performance, utterly regardless of the money-power hounds baying at his heels.

In his utterances relating to the Supreme Court's decision on the justly celebrated habeas corpus case, Governor Altgeld expresses his conviction in no un certain language, and over his own signature treats the decision as follows: "The remanding of Debs is in itself a matter of small consequence compared with the principle established, which is of transcendent importance. This decision marks a turning point in our history, for it establishes a new form of government never before heard of among menrporation that is, government by injunction. Under this procedure a federal judge ould stand sitting in a rear room can, on motion of some corporation lawyer, issue a ukase, which he calls an injunction, forbidding anything he chooses to, and which the law does not forbid. Where the law forbids a thing no injunction is necessary self a wealth of infamy which falls only In other words, he can legislate for himself, and, having done so, can then turn mined to appeal from Agrippa to Caesar around and arrest and imprison as many from Woods, the prize mastiff on the people as he pleases, not for violating bench, to the august tribunal known any law, but on the mere pretext that they had disregarded his injunction. And mind you, they are not tried by a composed of nine men, endowed by the jury, according to the forms of law, but Constitution of the United States with the same judge who issued the ukase and who claims that his dignity was offend ed, himself tries the case, and whether sent to deliberate upon. There was a anything is proved or nothing is proved time when this tribunal possessed the he can send men to prison at pleasure confidence of the vast majority of the and there is no remedy. The provision people of the United States, but there of the constitution 'that no man shall be never was a period in the history of the deprived of his liberty without a trial by an impartial jury' is practically wiped out by this decision of the United States Supreme Court, and the theory public, and that eventually, by its de that ours was exclusively a government cisions, would destroy it, and erect upon of law is now at an end, for every comits ruins a centralized despotism. Such munity is now subject to obey any whim were the pronounced and published or caprice which any federal judge may views of Thomas Jefferson, boldly and promulgate. And if federal judges can do this, then it will not be long until state judges will follow this example.

"The constitution declares that our government has three departments-the legislative, judicial and executive-and that no one shall trench on the other, but under this new order of things a fedgravity," was the germ of dissolution eral judge becomes at once legislator, court and executioner. For over a cenping and mining has proceeded with tury our government has moved along stealthy steps, "little by little," until at the lines of the constitution, and we belast the rape has been consummated came great and powerful. Life and and the government Russianized. As property were protected and the law was enforced. Now we have made a depart ure. The bulwark of liberty has been undermined; trial by jury has been

TWO CASES AGAINST DEBS.

stricken down.

"You know there were two separate proceedings against Debs. One was ac cording to the established forms of law alleged to have done during the strike and he was regularly tried by a jury and it turned out there was absolutely no case against him. Nothing was proved. bring a verdict, because near the end of maining eleven or to add a new man and proceed, but the railroad lawyer, who also represented the government, feeling that he would have no case at all, would not consent, and he thereby prevented a verdict of acquittal and had the case postponed.

"The other proceeding was by injunction. A federal judge, on motion of some railroad attorneys, issued a ukase against the people of all the states in that judicial circuit, in which he forbade nearly everything that the ingenuity of man could think of and which the law did not forbid, and having thus legislat ed he then turned around and had Debi and others arrested, not for violating any law, but for failing to respect his ukas or injunction. And then this judge not only refused to give a jury trial, but he himself proceeded to determine whether his own dignity had been offended, and he promptly sent the defendant to pris on, the judge being legislator, court and executioner. Had there been a jury trial the defendants would have been discharged, because it was not proved that they had violated any law. This would have been in harmony with the constitution, with the law of the land and with eternal justice. But the corporations wanted the constitution brushed aside, and the federal judge kindly obliged them and the Supreme Court has now approved his acts.

"For a number of years it has been remarked that the decision of the United States courts were nearly always in favor that no man could be appointed to a fed-eral judgeship unless he was satisfactory to those interests. Over a year ago the of corporations. Then it was noticed

New York World talked about a packed Supreme Court, and that court has within a few days rendered two decisions which unfortunately tend to confirm this charge. A week ago it did violence to the constitution and laws of the land by holding that the government had no power to tax the rich of this country. Now it has stricken down trial by jury and has established government by injunction.'

CAPITAL ALL POWERFUL.

"Forty years ago the slave power predominated; today it is capitalism. George William Curtis described the slave power of forty years ago as follows: 'Slavery sat in the White House and and he has the utmost confidence in the made laws in the capitol; courts of justice were its ministers, and legislatures were its lackeys. It silenced the preacher in the pulpit; it muzzled the editor ing anything. Debs will investigate the at his desk, and the professor in his lecture room. It set the price upon the heads of peaceful citizens; it robbed the mails and denounced the vital principles of the declaration of independence as treason. Even in states whose laws did not tolerate slavery it ruled the club and the drawing room, the factory and the office. It swaggered at the dinner table and scourged with scorn a cowardly society. It tore the golden rule from school books and the pictured benignity of Christ from the prayerbook." Now substitute the word 'capitalism' for the picture of our condition today. The power; they washed its stain off our flag, and saved our institutions. Can they rescue them again? Many say yes, but force which now confronts them is great er than was ever the slave power. Beeides, slavery itself was sectional, and in the end it was possible to unite the rest of the country against it. But the corrupt money power has its withering finger on every pulse in the land and is destroying the rugged manhood and love of liberty which alone can carry a people through a great crisis.

"What, then, is the situation today? ministers and legislatures are its lackeys. And the whole machinery of fashionable

society is its handmaid. "Just see what a brood of evils has sprung from the power of capitalism since 1870. First, the striking down of over one third of the money of the world. thus crushing the debtor class and paralyzing trade. Second, the growing of that corrupt use of wealth is undermining our institutions, debauching public officials, shaping legislation and creating judges who do its bidding. Third, exemption of the rich from taxation. Fourth, the substitution of government by injunction for government by the constitution and laws. Fifth, the striking down of trial by jury. Never has there been so much patriotic talk as in the last twenty-five years and never were there so many influences at work strangling republican institutions.

"JOHN P. ALTGELD '

OLD GLORY.

Dedicated to Eugene V. Debs and his fellow prisoners.

Thou art Freedom's child, Old Glory Born of Freedom's bigh desire. Nursed amid the battle's ire. Tried by thunderbolt and fire.
On the field and on the tide Where our heroes, side by side Followed thee and fought and died Gazing on thy stars, Old Glory.

We will stand by thee, Old Glory, On the lands and on the waves, For our babes and for our graves Though we stand or fall as slaves For thy stars are not to blame For the treason, fraud and shame That pollute our holy nam In our halls of state, Old Glory

Knaves have stolen thee, Old Glory, For their Babylonian bowers; From their festal walls and towers Droops the flag that once was ours O'er their crimes thy beauty trails And the old-time answer fails When from chain-gangs, courts and jails Men appeal to thee, Old Glory. Be our shield once more, Old Glory

Lo! the world in travail pain Turns and pleads to thee in vain While through plundered vale and plain, Stripped and bruised by licensed thiev Starving, begging for her sheaves, Outcast labor tramps and grieves, With no help from thee, Old Glory. We will rescue thee, Old Glory

Bloodless may the process be, Peaceful as the yearning sea Anchored to the windless lee-But if peace cannot avail, e tidal wave and gale Velcome lightning flame and hail Till thy very stars turn pale In the grander light, Old Glory,

If it must be so, Old Glory-If blind error unite with force Truth and justice at their source Suns and planets in their course-Let the earthquake lift the deep, Let the wild floods wake from sleep, Let the crouching Terrors leap, And where God's own soilers reap We will carry thee, Old Glory.

James G. Ulark, in Arena.

Some people and some churches anagonize the divorcement of man and wife, holding that the contract, except in a certain delinquency, is for life. Such sticklers should read the following case, recently tried in Ohio, in which the wife testified that her husband "took

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN RAIL WAY UNION ACCORDED AN OVATION

At the Great Northern Metropolis, wher Thousands Flock to See and

In his recent northern trip Mr. Debs met with an enthusiastic reception at Minneapolis, where he went to see President Hill of the Great Northern. Mr. Debs said to the Minneapols Times that Mr. Hill has always been very fair Great Northern president, who has told him before that whenever anything goes wrong to always call on him before do case of the men personally and if convinced that any wrong has been done will present his case to President Hill. If the charges prove correct he will not interfere. He believes the men to be entirely in the right and unjustly accused and believes that Mr. Hill will be glad to reinstate them if the facts are brought to his attention.

In referring to the meeting held on the evening of May 29th at Labor Tem-

ple, the Times says: Last evening E. V. Debs the President of the A. R. U., delivered an eloquent word 'slavery' and the above is an exact address before the railway men at Labor Temple, which cannot be reported ver-American people crushed the slave batim because the meeting was closed to all but railroad men. The hall was crowded with men and over a thousand people were turned away because they they have not reflected that the crushing did not have the proper credentials. He reviewed the condition of affairs among railroad men and offered his sympathy to all who found themselves in a tight place at present and hoped and believed, he said, that in a short time they would all be in better shape. He went over the same old facts in the history of the recent strike and the results of it, and proceeded to paint a deplorable picture of the abject condition of labor in this country at the present For over twenty years foreign and do- time. He urged upon his hearers the mestic capitalism has dominated. It necessity of making themselves masters sits in the White House and legislates of the situation, of educating themselves in the capitol. Courts of justice are its along political and social lines, of becoming familiar with the tools of warfare now being used by the shrewd and unscrupulous against them. He urged them to stand fast for their rights and not give in an inch, as they valued their manhood above any mere outward condition of prosperity. The great thing, he urged, for the laboring men to do, was to stop making war on themselves and stop being the tools of their masters and think and act for themselves as free born citizens. They must think for themselves. "It is expensive business hiring other men to think for you. He said that the great questions of the day were going to be settled very soon and he was very hopeful that they would be settled justly and righteously and if such was to be the case the labor ing people must assume the attitude of manly men, above all party hatred and narrow views and claim only such rights as belong to a citizen of a free republic. Speaking of the courts, he said that

the courts of this country were mostly rotten to the core and backbone, and were used as toys of millionaires and corporations to play against the common man. He said that he was not complaining about his sentence. He was not going to worry about it. He will go to jail and take his medicine like a man and try to improve his time while incarcerated. He believes that his imprisonment will have a good effect throughout the country in arousing people as they never have been aroused before, and the voice of the common people will arise in protest against the system that can perpetrate such outrages upon American citizens. As for himself, he said he was sure that he should improve much by his imprisonment. He said: "I will come out of my cell having attained a higher standard of manhood: I will measure a greater stature in character and ability: I will be better equipped than ever to fight the battles against our common enemy. I will come out still true to the cause, and while I am in jail I hope to make myself heard in the land." After the meeting there was a tumultuous uproar and applause, and the vast throng rushed up to the platform to grasp the hand of the leader. Mr. Debs shook hands with over 500 gentlemen during the evening and for each one had a word of personal sympathy and interest, bidding each one goodby, and wishing him good luck and success The Minneapolis Journal of May 30th refers to Mr. Debs's visit to that city

to confer with President Hill and adds: "The address at Labor Temple last evening was a lengthy resume of the trials that had beset the A. R. U. in its tention to anything approximating short existence. The condition of labor in this country, he said, was deplorable, and he urged all those present to make themselves masters of the situation by educating themselves along political and social lines in order to be the better equipped to fight their common enemies. All should think and act for themselves and the laboring people should lay aside their personal bickerher to a shanty boat on an island in the ings, should rise above narrow views my table. It is edited by a philosophic river, where, for nearly a year, he and party hatred and solve the questions are gems of The courts were rotten in a great meas | is gratifying in the highest degree.

ure and were simply the toys of the

For himself he said: "I will come out of my cell having attained a higher standard of manhood; I will mea greater stature in character and ability; I will be better equipped than ever to fight the battles against our common enemy. I will come out still true to the cause, and while I am in jail I hope to make myself heard in the land."

Mr. Debs was accorded the heartiest kind of reception at the close of his address. He left this morning for Willmar, where he speaks tonight, and will visit other places returning to this city on June 5. It is possible that he will deliver his lecture, " Who Are the Conspirators?" at the exposition at that

AT FARGO. The Fargo Commonwealth refers to Mr.

Debs' visit to that important railroad town in complimentary terms by saying that Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, arrived in the city Saturday night at 6:10 via the Great Northern, and was met at the depot by a delegation of me. appointed for the occasion, and escorted to the Metropole hotel, where he was received very courteously by its manager, Mr. Matthews. Here he was assigned a room where he at once retired and began to receive callers. At about 7:40 he returned to the office and proceeded to the dining room where he partook of a much enjoyed supper, accompanied by the secretary of the railroad commissioners, James E. Phelan. After supper he spent a few moments in hearty handshaking with people who had gathered there for the purpose of seeing the greatest labor leader in the world, after which he was escorted to the Unitarian church where he addressed a crowded house of railroad employes for about an hour and a half. At the conclusion of his address he requested all the members of the A. R. U. to remain for a time and he would hold a secret meeting. He desired the Commonwealth to extend his most grateful and sincere thanks to the Rev. Mr. Ballou and his many friends for the hospitality extended to him during his short stay in Fargo. He also desired to extend his heartfelt sympathy to Charles Skiff and children for their sudden and sad bereavement. It was with deep regret that he had to go away before the time of funeral, but, owing to the fact that he has to go to jail Tuesday morning for the period of one year it was impossible for him to remain any longer. Mr. Debs is a most genial gentleman and those who missed hearing him speak missed one of the greatest treats of their

During Mr. Debe' brief tour, he held meetings at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Willmar, Breckenridge and Fargo, where the attendance was large and the enthusiasm boundless showing that the A. R. U. like truth, is marching on to victory.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE A. R. U.

Debs. Howard, Keliher and Rogers, All four at present, are "Woodstock" jail lodgers What was the crime that brought this about? Fidelity to purpose-they wou'dn't sell out.

We boast of our schools, churches and press Of our grand Republic, that has long stood the

Of our freedom and liberty, we yell ourselves Legalized robbery, well-that's business, of

course Fruth, honesty, and justice, we preach day by

day, All manner of temptation must be banished

But don't assist the poor, nor list, to their wail, If you do-its twelve months in the Woodstock

The Deacon will pass the hat, a collection to take; Be as liberal as possible, for the poor heathens

There are none in America, so let us rejoice, And hurrah for our legislators, at the top of our

Oh! Woodstock jail, how proud you should be, To claim as your guests, such prisoners as these; You may now boast of brains, and eloquence

Which is void in the Courts of our once fair land. Such an outrage on justice is hard to bear.

But by all that is sacred, we solemnly swear That as American citizens, the blacklist we spurn. .

And that our "Lodge fires," shall ever, triumph phantly burn.

Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers, We congratulate you, as Woodstock jail lodgers, For you've stamped as a lie, that damnable thought-

That there is no man on earth but what can be

A Member of A. R. U. VICKSBURG, MISS.

REV. Myron REED commends to Geo. M. Pullman the "car-builder and church builder," the saying of St. Paul, that "the husbandman that laboreth must be first partaker of the fruits." idea is, pay the workingman fair days wages, and then declare dividends. Mr. Reed, in calling Geo. M. Pullman's atrighteousness, casts pearls before a bigger hog than Armour ever slaughtered.

VERY COMPLIMENTARY.

J. A. Wayland, one of the greatest reformers of the age, pays the RAILWAY Times a handsome compliment in a recent issue of Coming Nation. He says: "The RAILWAY TIMES, Terre Haute, Ind., is the ablest labor paper that comes to and its contributions are gems of light.

PAPERS.

AMERICAN CITIZEN'S WAR-SONG OF FREEDOM.

A CALL FROM THE HERO OF THE NATION'S CRISIS, WHOSOEVER HE MAY BE,

Labor's retort to the two-plank platform of the plutocratic anarchists in the Anglo American money conspiracy for the overthrow of American institutions, namely: First plank, GOLD! Sec ond plank, GUNS!!

"The American citizen is assured" [and continu ally kept assured,]" by his own people, that violence cannot succeed in America. That his vote is his means of redress in this country; and HE NEVER FINDS OUT THAT HIS IGNORANT VOTE IS THE VERY INSTRUMENT USED BY THE RULING CLASSES TO KEEP HIM UNDER AUTHORITY. Hall in the (gold-bug) New York Daily Tribune, April, 23, 1895. BY EMORY BOYD.

Modeled after Bruce's address to his army,) Hail, ye heroes of the west ! on have borne the crucial test-Have been fleeced, despoiled, oppressed By Shylock's fetters bound.

Hail, ye hosts, from lakes to gulf! All the world knows well your " stuff, Never yet cried, "Hold, enough!" In freedom's clash of arms

Now's the day to fight or cower, see the front of battle lower, See your foe, the "Money power. Resolved to hold you slaves.

brop their game of "Bellot box onded dice " of cute Shylocks). Your last hope is harder knocks, With iron lead and steel.

Rouse, ye braves, from hills and plains Rouse, ye slaves, and break your chains Rest not till your sword regains Your rights and liberties .

Fake Law-makers are your foes Banks, rings, railroads, shape the laws, courts and soldiers are their claws For pauperizing you.

Braves, whom knaves have long misled, slaves, whom sharks have sorely bled Welcome to your gory bed Or glorious victory.

Face about' the west make free Tis the home of liberty tio not east on bended knee

To beg for leave to live. Shame, O sons of Washington Win the way your tathers won seize the bayonet, sword and gun

Be worthy heirs or die. Stalwart millions, west and south Bravely face the cannon's mouth. Seige the forts. This be your shout

For liberty or death ' Who would be a traitor knave Who so base as be a slave. Who would fill a coward s grave

o let him turn and flee Who for freedom's holy law Freedom's sword will freely draw Freeman stand or herofall.

O let him follow me

Talks to Toilers.

BY RABBI ALEX, LYONS, I have been invited to speak to the many readers of this paper. I am hon ored by the invitation and value the opportunity. It is no insignificant privilege to a second sec ilege to speak to the numerous audience I shall here address. In addressing those I denominate toilers I feel exalted. I am in the presence of an aristocracy; the toilers of this land are our truest nobles. I write with reverence for my readers for I am conscious of the pres ence of noble powers and possibilities before which thoughtful respect should

shall not begin as many do intro ductory to their address to laborors. How is that? Strike an attitude and with exultant gesture and stentorian voice announce for the applause of my auditors that I am a friend of labor Why do I do otherwise? Am I averse to, the enemy of those who toil? Not in the least. But because I am not inimin the least. But because I am not inimical to the laborer I deem the announce ment of the friendship unnecessary and possibly absurd. The moment i hear a man proclaiming his friendliness to workmen I cannot avoid one or two thoughts: He is truthful and is striving for effect and reputation, or his vaunted devotion is very questionable. Your true friend does not advertise his friend ship and din it into your ears. Even if he did you could make little use of words. It is actions that tell. Your true friend says little and does more. By his works can you know him. The man on the other hand who declaims his loyalty to labor really to advertise him self is worse than an enemy. He is an enemy with the opportunities, privileges and liberties of your friend. He is really utilizing his announced attachment as a bait to attract you to his hook. Once friend says little and does more. By his works can you know him. The man bait to attract you to his hook. Once there you will be used for his hidden personal purposes. He needs you, wants tacles of their own selfishness, that accuse Mr. Debs of just such baseness.
Their argument is this: he will get all those fellows around him and then run for office. Let me say that if Mr. Debs desired personal profit and the exten desired personal profit and the extension of private purpose alone, he would not have devoted time, energy and the sacrifice of personal ease before public odium when he might have obtained wealth and position more easily in any one of several other ways. They who say that Debs is guided by self and not by principle in his identification with his cause discredit and betray their own sordid lack of principle and are incapable to comprehend a noble, lofty devotion.

Further, I shall not announce my ap-pearance with proclamation of my friendship for labor because I have never friendship for labor because I have never been suspected or accused of a love for aziness. That everyone should be friendly to labor is a truth that ought to require no statement, although a childish theology of theologians in second childhood has for a long time been telling us that labor is a curse. A mythical Adam disobeyed God and God punished him with knowledge and labor, the two best possessions in the dower of man. I know that some ministers view labor as a curse and are quite sparing of it in their studies, but mankind generally are becoming more com-

private citizen or public character, is not a friend to labor is a worshipper of idle-ness and an enemy of progress. Who-ever is not friend to the laborer has ever is not friend to the laborer has what I would call atrophy of the heart or a shrinking and shriveling in the cardiac regions. Labor is the root of the best fruitage in this world. There never was a paradise before labor came into the world. I believe that paradise is far ahead of us, but we do possess bits of it in anticipation, and for these we have to thank labor. Labor is a divine ordainment and laborers are its sacred priests. Workmen of integrity are a priests. Workmen of integrity are a lofty church, and they who share their devotions participate of a roble religion.

Agitation.

W. W. LUDLOW.

That great friend of the people, Thom as Jefferson, said "The germ of the dis solution of our federal government is in the constitution of our federal judiciary." He always warned against the danger of encroachment upon the people's rights by corporation and class. What brings this state of affairs but neglect? How many men is this nation, to day, feel in the least degree any responsibility resting upon them concerning the affairs of the state? Is it any wonder that sharp rascals will work things for all they are worth? Is it any wonder that supreme court

is it any wonder that supreme court justices will instinctively cater to the side of custom, wealth and power? How may this be remedied until the masses think of these things? Oh, to get men to think! To forget self for one mo ment and come to know and feel that each owes a duty to the state to which each owes a duty to the state to which individual interest cannot for a moment compare. Then, when the majority speak, their servants will obey. Government of the many by the few,

has been perishing for years; and will perish from the face of the earth. The very word presupposes a thing wrong. The times are out of joint while government is needed. Every step in civilization has been a shortening of this assumption of power by king or class. This event, the end of government will come in its own good time. The opposition to its progress of the very ones in power must exist to awaken the people. We cannot be assured in any other way. Therefore, Geo. M. Pullman did a great service to humanity in opposing justice.
It is no credit to him, but there it stands What can we make of it, except the fact that here was an immense object lesson, torced upon the people? and we were compelled to stop and learn. As the people learn their own power used unit edly for the common weal, just so fast will the need of government recede. And we will come step by step to that perfect socialism (society, if you are afraid of the other word) wherein each respects the rights of the other. Each for all, all for each, the foundation principle of unionism Socialism means justice; no more; no less. It means applied (Printing of the order) Christianity; the practice of the golden rule.

Senator Hill says the income tax de ision was a victory of law over socialism. He meant law over justice, constitution or no constitution. There is a higher law than even the American constitution and we are amenable to it, too. By law he means present power, posessed by a few to further private ends, backed by the consent of the ignorant, careless, un-thinking multitude, victims of this same

Does Senator Hill not know that he could never plead a case in court and have its decision sustained and assented to, were it not for socialism? And because there are men in this nation who desire to see the principles of this same socialism extended to certain public utilities, (railroads, telegraph, etc.,) which same are fraudulently held by private parties, by fraud, because the people receive no adequate return for a free franchise, these parties levying indefinitely tribute from the people, for this the most honorable Senator presumes to vilify and condemn.

Let the future decide which is right.

Men, stop, think, act! Never let a day
pass without honest, earnest endeavor
to induce some brother to think for himself of the things which concern his wel fare; not of a future existence, but of that which he must live here, and his children after him to the end of recorded time. Do this, and you will carry with you a satisfaction, a consciousness of a good work, well done, which will be

A Batch of Letters.

BY "ARE KAY."

Last nite I wuz the victim uv another Last nite I wuz the victim uv another dream. Ef I don't quit this explorin' the realms uv the fucher in my sleep, I shall become a second Saint John. Eso, I make no doubt my revelashuns will be uv a remarkable startlin' character. Me thawt the labor element hed asserted the power we diskivered they possest after the late elecshuns and hed gone the whole figger. They hed forced the south into the humiliashun uv allowin' laborers to testify and in the northern states hed given 'em the elective franchise. Uv course the edecated and refined plewtokracy wood never consent to be carried up to the polls alongside uv a laborer. Uv course no plewtokratic offis-seeker wood humiliate himself to treatin' a laborer afore elecshun, it bein' a article uv faith with us never to drink Me thawt the labor element hed asserted

treatin' a laborer afore elecshun, it bein' a article uv faith with us never to drink with a laborer less he pays for it.

Therefore, bein' helpless and resolvin' never to submit, the heft uv the plewtokracy determined to emigrate in a body to sum land where the anglo pluto could rule. Mexico was the country chosen and me thawt the entire party in one solid colum' marched there. Our departure wuz an ovashun. The people on our route wuz all dressed in white ez a token uv joy, and from every house hung banners with inskripshuns onto 'em, sich ez:

hung banners with inskripshuns onto
'em, sich ez:—
"Now our hen-roosts are safe!"
"Canada on its way to Mexico!"
"Poor Mexico—we bewail thy fate!"
Our march resembled very much that uv the children uv Israel. Our noses wuz the pillers of fire by nite and our breath the piller uv smoke by day. On our arrival to Mexico the natives uv that country—struck probably with awe at sparing of it in their studies, but mankind generally are becoming more common-sensible than many of their pastorial leaders. Therefore a claimant of the attention of those who work need not bring as credential or enconium that he is a friend of labor. So I do not herald in my initial talk that I am a friend of labor and the workingmen. I shall simply say that whoever, be he

Finally, we reached a plain, where we, the modern children uv Israel, decided to remain and, uv course, the first thing to do wuz to form a government. Methawt C. W. Case, uv Minnesota, wuz chosen viva voce, ez president, and he stepped forwurd to hev the oath administered to him, wich wuz to be done by the oldest justis uv the peace uv the late state uv California, wich hed committed sooicide. Here a new trouble ensood. There wuzn't a bible to be found in the whole encampment. The difficulty wuz got over by a eastern stockholder yellin' out "Never mind the oath, wat's the use uv any oath he takes?" So he was declared president.

President Case then proceeded to or-

President Case then proceeded to organize. He requested sich ez had held commissions in the late strike at Shecago to step forward 3 paces. Huntington, Hill, Pullman and sum 4,000 others stepped forward. A part of whom hed held deputy marshals commissions and

whose accounts
"Jest afore the battle, mother,"
didn't balance, but wich alwuz did jest
after, and others who hed been dismist for bein' in the rear when their sooper

iors desired them in front.

Then, hevin ascertained the material

Then, hevin ascertained the material for offiserin' his army, he axed all 'em who hed been in the servis as politicians to step forward. 20,000 obeyed and the president axed the fust one where he did servis, who ansered as follows:

"At Philadelphia, November, 1879, \$1,500; at Pittsburgh, September, 1885, \$2,000; at St. Paul, April, 1894, \$1,500; at Chioago, July, 1895, \$3,000, and at "—"Enuff, says Case, and glancin' down the line and seein' all the faces uv the same stile and expresshun, he asked no same stile and expresshun, he asked no more uv em any questions, remarkin' that it wuz well enuff to establish a church. He desired all who were min isters uv the gospel to step forward. 21 stepped out and desired to explain. tional conferences hed acused 'em uv varius irregularities in hoss tradin' and suspended em.

Then the president requested sich us those who could be content with a small offis and who believed theirselves fit, to step out, and to my unutterable horror and consternashun every one but 5 and consternashun every one but 5 stepped out ez brisk ez so many bees. The next step wuz to divide 'em up into employments. The president requested 'em as preferred to be superintendents, to step out. Sum 30 advanced. Them as preferred assistant superintendents. About 50 stepped out. Them ez wanted to be general managers.—There wuz a sound like the rush uv many waters; 90 per cent. uv all, 'ceptin' the offisers and preachers, sprang to the front. The mass then demanded a divishun uv the mass then demanded a divishun uv the property, that all mite start alike, but upon takin' an inventory, it was found not wurth while to bother about a divishun. Then they commenced to murmur one to another "Oh for the flesh pots uv the Egypt we left!" "I could at home live on the reduction uv my laborers' pay roll." "Labor is pizen, but it is well enuff to hev laborers to tax." And ez one man they resolved to

but it is well enuff to hev laborers to tax." And ez one man they resolved to return and the confushun that resulted from the breakin' up awoke me.

There is unquestionably a moral in the vishun. Ez often ez l have syed for perpetual plewtokracy, I hev, sum times, when our party wuz successful and bid fair to be so permanently, won dered wat we wood do with the treasury ef we didn't lose the offisis occashunally so ez to hev the laborer nurse it into so ez to hev the laborer nurse it into pickin' condishun for us. I don't think I shood like to live in a yoonanimus plewtokratic community.

(To be kontinued.)

A Matter of Business BY J. R. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Full-beard is well satisfied with Mir. Full-beard is well satisfied with himself and the world. A few years ago a matter of business gave him an excel lent start in life. It was handling an estate for an heir who lived in a foreign country. It is not necessary to say that the heir was bamboozled out of every-thing; that would be readily enough understood without such an insinuation. A lawyer of the quiet unassuming kind was Mr. Fullbeard, and he seldom strained his mouth pleading before a

judge. Having become a specialist in the handling of legacies, wills and transfers, his time and attention were pretty much absorbed in salting down quite a nice batch of shekels every day. He mice batch of shekels every day. He was long known to be slippery-fingered, and some had gone so far as to say that he had actually stolen funds intrusted to him; nevertheless his business steadily increased and he waxed rich.

Is not this a fair sample of the average attorney, yet this same class have had the making of our laws from the inception of our republic until now. A mat-ter of business finds a score of weary women in a low, damp. slimy room, working with short threads to give them elbow room, from fourteen to eighteen hours a day for just enough to buy bread. No matter if half of them find their way to the "potter's field" before half the year rolls around, their empty seats are soon refilled. It is said that there are over twenty-five hundred such charged buyess in the city of New York. charnel houses in the city of New York A matter of business presses into indus trial slavery nearly two million half starved and half-naked children, under fourteen years of age, whose little hag gard and soiled faces may be seen com-ing out of factories and coal mines pictures of blasted intelligence and pre-

mature mortality.

A matter of business finds millions upon millions of workingmen's homes in the hands of the sheriff under foreclosure. Farms without number are slipping away from the owners into the possession of bankers. A matter of slipping away from the owners into the possession of bankers. A matter of business sees our country flooded with tramps, once highly respected American citizens, now criminals in the eyes of the law. A matter of business is fast driving all the middle men out of their interests into the streets and centralizing the wealth into few hands. A matter of business stealthily demonetized silver and plunged the nation into almost total bankruptcy. It is an expression of this kind that sends over one hundred thousand people into the streets of New York every year for non-payment of rent, cuts wages down to starvation point and keeps gatling guns guns ready to prevent too loud a protest against—a matter of business.

A matter of business knocks out the "income tax," fattens the millionaire and further depletes the exploited proletaire. It is this little device that subsidises the press and works oracles in our legislative halls. It is this little quiet procedure that is squeezing the

life and soul out of the nation and turning patriotism into suicide. What can be dene with it; can anybody tell? Is it too sacred to touch that we shrink from handling it? Carlyle says "once war was business, now business is war!" Yes, a thousand per cent more cruel than felling a foe with battle axe! Business inflicts death more slow and torturous than the weapon of the battle field. It eats out the life and energy of the victim by inches, and steals away hope, love, ambition and courage. What are the progressive and patriotic men and women of the dawning century going to do with this matter of business? Keep it alive or not?

Los Angeles. life and soul out of the nation and turn-Los Angeles.

The Shylock Secretary.

MR. EDITOR:-I have before me the speech of John G. Carlisle, the Judas Iscariot secretary of the United States treasury, which I believe to be the most treasury, which I believe to be the most misleading and hypocritical production to be found within the entire range of Shylock literature; and I believe it to be the duty of every laboring man in the country to file his protest against his policy of robbery, and this he should do before the system of financial piracy, advocated by him, reduces the people to a worse condition of slavery than now to a worse condition of slavery than now

to a worse condition of slavery than now exists in the United States.

The policy advocated by Carlisle, the demagogue, is to legislate in favor of gold and against silver. As matters now stand, the owner of gold bullion can take his gold to the U. S. mint and have it coined into standard money, but the experience of the policy is denied the the owner of silver bullion is denied the same privilege—and this right is denied to the owner of silver bullion upon the idiotic plea that if silver is given equal privileges with gold at the mints, gold will leave the country. I wish to say to this Rothschild treasurer, that I do They could not say that they wuz jest not know whether gold would or would now in full connexshun with any church.

They hed been but their unconstitoo a d-—n either way, since for such workingmen as myself, who have to work for \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day and furnish \$100 worth of tools in order to get a job, and work like slaves at that, are not benefited by this discrimination against sil-

ver. Cleveland's Shylock treasurer, who Cleveland's Shylock treasurer, who has proved a traitor to the convictions of his entire public record, plays the role of demagogue when he talks of the strength of gold and the weakness of silver as money metals. In this he outrages all history and gives currency to falsehood. He talks of "party," "standards' and "resources," simply to obscure all the facts in the case, and predicts wreek and ruin if the shylock dicts wreck and ruin if the shylock goldbug policy is not maintained. And just here I would like to ask this attor ney of the money power, this colossal ass of the treasury, what good would accrue to the people if millions of gold or any other kind of money was locked up in banks or other great financial in

This old hypocrite said in his Mem-phis speech, before a lot of thieves and robbers, who want the earth, that we have an abundance of money in this country for all the purposes of trade. I do not doubt it in the least, but it is we the bankers who have the money, but we the people, who work in snow, rain, sleet and all kinds of weather and live in poverty and on the ragged edge of starvation, do not have all the money required for a decent living—but we the bankers, we the Shylocks, we the pluto crat, we the corporations have the money, and this old Judas Carlisle pleads their cause before the people. If there was but a thousand dollars in the hands of this combine of Carlisle & Co., it would require a million bushels of wheat to get one of these dollars, and everything labor produces would be in the accompany produces.

and everything labor produces would be in the same proportion.

Cleveland's donkey, in braying at Memphis, said the United States should go entirely out of the banking business by the withdrawal of its arbitrary and compulsory issue of notes,—a stab at the greenback currency, and a proposition to increase the power of the national banks to plunder the people—but he never made a suggestion indicative he never made a suggestion indicative of any regard for the welfare of men, who by their work, produce the wealth of the nation, and are the victims of the Shylocks whose cause he advocates.

I would like to ask this gold bug at-

torney what protection I had for a hundred dollars I worked for in rain, and snow, and cold, and deposited in the German National bank of Denver, Col., after it took my hard earned cash? lisle suggests no protection for working-men, but would leave them the victims of the d-d thieving banking shysters who are sinking this country to fathom-less depths of ruin. The government should issue all the money and, until should issue all the money and, until this is done, and the money power represented by the national banks, is scotched, the republic is not safe. The purpose Carlisle has in view, is to make the money power of the country more absolute, despotic and crushing; and against this policy, it behooves every workingman in the country to work with pen, voice and vote, until it is crushed and ceases to be a menace to the liberties of the people.

S. P. Leep. S. P. LEEP.

DENVER, COL.

WISHT I COULD.

Vhisht I could go back a little while, 'n be a bo

jerkin' o' the minners with a little crooked 'N hear the frogs a gruntin' as I get 'em on the

jump, N me skeered wusser 'n they was, when they hit the water plump.

Wisht I could go loafin' crost the medder smellir

sweet,
'N feel the sassy daisies a-ticklin' o' my feet, All the while a noddin' 'n a smilein' up at me Wisht I could go back 'n be as I uster be

was the day I lef' t' make a bigge

I feel like it ud help me to battle here with sin-Wisht I could go back a little while, 'n be a boy

t'day.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

What's the use to talk of sighing When the meadow shows its green. When the ripple's on the river And the Iflies loll and lean?

What's the use to talk of sighing When the lark is on the loam

And the morning glory's climbing Up the garden gate at home? What's the use to talk of sighing When the rose is sweet with dew,

And the violet is blue? -Atlanta Constitution

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Meekly kissing Shylock's hand. Goes down six months to jail!

Mammoth trusts may break the law, Private forts may threaten war, But workingmen must stand in awe When courts their rights assail; Wages may be cut in twain, Children cry for bread in vain But freemen (?) ever must refrain

Tyrants always find excuse Lawless acts to introduce, And so injunctions have their use When judges are for sale: Justice is the rich man's foe, Jury verdicts then must go. The poor man needs no trial slow-

From strikes, or go to jail.

Just send him straight to jail! Look upon our court supreme-Ah! how just its rulings seem, Framed to further every scheme

That greed would have prevail! Out upon those creatures nine, Worms in every foul combine, Bribed (perchance) to draw the line Where men must match to jail!

"Law and order!"—nothing less Than a mask for lawlessness. Echoes from a hireling press To make the people quail! Sterling manhood, grander far Than the grandest Pullman car

Yet called by judges to the bar

To go, untried, to jail! Champion of the rights of man, Strong to do and bold to plan, Though now beneath a tyrant's ban

Workingmen will soon unite Led by thee in freedom's fight, And labor reach her grandest height When Debs comes forth from jail! C A. Sheffield.

The Drift.

MR. EDITOR :- Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the birth of a new enterprise in Chicago. A. M. Rothschild and Co. claim the distinction of being the guardians of this wonderful God send to the people of Chicago. It is a great blessing or will in time prove such for it will show the poor dupes and slaves how nicely all business can be done under one roof or under one man-agement; that is by co operation. If agement; that is by co operation. If watched closely the law and order people can learn what can be done if they wish to put all business under the Government. Of course it would not do to say at present that it would be a good thing for that would be socialism and the slaves do not want that, they prefer trampism, starvationism, Judge Woods blacklistism but not that horrid socialism for that would give to every man alike, allow him to be the controller of himself and that, of course, would not do. The working people like bosses, blacklists and bullets and if they keep voting as in the past they will get what they vote for and they deserve what they want, if they vote for it. Roths-child & Co. had their christening Mon-day, May 20th, and the crowd so blocked the streets and cars that it was necessary to have fifty police officers there to keep the crowd from tearing down the store; they were so eager to get inside to spend their money but all the time this hub-bub and merriment was in progress, not bub and merriment was in progress, not one word of sorrow was expressed or one tear shed for the deaths this had caused to thousands of small shop keepers throughout Chicago; no one to attend the funeral of bankruptcy, only one solitary mourner, which was the shop keeper himself. I hope as he sits and watches the dust fall on his goods while his rent goes on and his trade goes out, while his former patrons leave their money with Rothschild & Co., I hope that in his hours of leisure, and they will be many some one will drop in and will be many, some one will drop in and see him and leave a copy of some good see him and leave a copy of some good reform paper on his counter, it may de him good by the time he goes to the next ballot box and perhaps he will use it rather than be compelled to use a gun which is inevitable if he keeps on voting the old tickets. To-day the new mail car goes on the Madison street line in Chicago and after 2 P. M. do not dare to strike, boys, for if you do you stop to strike, boys, for if you do you stop the mail and you know what that means or rather what the courts and judges will teach you it means and it will work will teach you it means and it will work unless you are made of the same material as the president of the A. R. U.; he is of the kind who is not to be intimidated but insists upon having them prove that it means what they say it does, but thus far they have failed to furnish the proof. Oh, cable boys, you have been too easy. Just look the car over, see how it is constructed, when the mail goes the passengers go: you cannot mail goes the passengers go; you cannot cut off the coaches and let the mail go the ex-convict was too smart for you and he had it made all in one and you have known this to be going on for three months. I have not heard one of you months. I have not heard one of you raise a voice against it. Silence gives consent and now you may take the consequences without you proclaim your manhood and refuse to take the car out unless the ex convict can show a con tract between his company and the government. God knows I wish you well, boys, but the fetters are on you now. But I will keepian eye on you. Vote the next time as you did the last.

Single Tax and the Income Tax.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MR EDITOR:-A recent edition of your bright paper contains a communication from Mr. W. P. Borland in which be considers the late decision of the supreme court as the death blow to the

single tax agitation.

The supreme court has not declared a direct tax unconstitutional when appor-

direct tax unconstitutional when apportioned among the states in proportion to population. The income tax is un constitutional, not because it is direct, but because it does not bear equally on all states according to population.

Your correspondent is mistaken in supposing that the single tax would share the same fate with the income tax at the hands of the supreme court. Land values and population go together; in fact one is the principal cause of the other; where population is greatest land is most valuable, and a tax on land values would necessarily be in proportion to population.

But it would not be necessary to have the general government levy taxes directly on land values. The better plan would be to have the government collect

the taxes from the different states in proportion to population, leaving the state to select its own method of collecting it. This would agree with the con-stitution and at the same time suit any

ing it. This would agree with the constitution and at the same time suit any form of taxation.

The late decision is not a drawback to the single tax cause; it is a decided advantage and will do much good for the movement. The tariff must sconer or later be abolished and then the government will be compelled to collect taxes directly from the states, which, in turn, will have to tax land values as nothing else could stand the burden.

But single taxers do not expect to begin their reform with the general government. There is a much easier and a better way. What we are now fighting for is local option in taxation in the different states. When once that is secured we will begin with one town or county and fight for the abolition of taxes on occupations, on peddlers, on personal property, on improvements, factories, commerce, etc. When this shall have been accomplished there will be nothing left to tax except the land values; which will, of course, have to be increased in order to provide the necessary revenue. To increase the tax on land values is to cheapen the selling

sary revenue. To increase the tax on land values is to cheapen the selling price of the land, for it will force specu-

lators to put their vacant land on the market. Here will be a city with cheap

land, cheap building sites, etc., and ab-solutely no tax or fine on labor, enter-prise, thrift or capital for local purposes.

Such a town cannot, if favorably located, fail to attract outside capital. It will offer such superior advantages to factories and all kinds of commercial enter-

prise, that neighboring towns will be compelled to offer the same inducements

not only to secure new industries, but to keep her own from moving away to the untaxed town. In this manner the

law of competition will cause the new method of taxation to spread from town

to town and from state to state until it

will become the only method all over the country. When entire states tax nothing but land values, it will only be necessary to abolish the tariff and inter

nal revenue, to secure the Henry George

system in its entirety. And when the ice is once broken in any town of any commercial importance the balance of the work will be comparatively easy; for the advantage of untaxing enterprise and removing the fiscal fines which check

production and hamper and suppress trade, will become so apparent after a practical trial, that the system will be

favored by all except those who have monopolized the earth for the purpose

of forcing those who must use it to pay a premium.

Single Tax Again.

your journal claims in its correspondence that the single tax on land values, a di

MR. EDITOR: - I notice that on May 1st

It may have escaped your notice at

the time when the income tax was pass

the time when the income tax was passing through congress, that Representative McGuire, of California, proposed an amendment, his bill for direct taxation of the states in proportion to their population, for certain necessary revenue. This bill received the votes of the six proposes for a supposition of the six proposes.

single tax sympathizers in congress, for they saw at once that the tax could be raised that way, escaping the very snag that the supreme court and the West-ern and Southern members have now

HENRY G. SEAVER. 97 CHURCH AVE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

OBITUARIES.

tula of the brain, with horned toad symp

Poor old Justice Field, died of taran-

The chief justice of the supreme court

was fuller of wind than a flatulent dray

Mr. Justice Gray suffered from corpor-

ation constipation, with a touch of gold

Justice Brewer had an attack of hope

Justice Harlan tried to straddle the

constitution, and died ingloriously, with

Justice Shiras got dazzled, had the

blind staggers, and flopped into his grave

passed into history a half baked consti-

Justice Jackson, constitutionally di

lapidated, died, drawing his salary, and

Justice White was a great sufferer from

ugar bounty bacteria. He raised cane,

whipped niggers, imprisoned white men

and with his associates has gone to his

We'll bury 'em where the horned toad

Where the night owl hoots, and the

We'll bury 'em deep in dismal holes

And let 'em scratch to save their souls,

wiggling his tail like a prairie dog.

both feet in his mouth.

tutional cracker.

not a unit of value.

sleeps, d-n 'em,

d-n'em,

adder creeps, d-n 'em;

reward.

in his mug, and went to his bier foaming

Yours respectfully,

Houston Texas, May 25, '95.

the income tax.

run against.

bug itch.

P. W. SCHWANDER.

And the forest before them falls; Their labor has builded humble homes And cities and lofty halls; But the one owns city, and homes, and lands And the ninety and nine have empty hands. But the night so dreary, and dark, and long And over the land the victors' song Of the ninety and nine shall ring, Rejoice for labor shall have its own.'

FABER STROKES.

THE NINETY AND NINE.

And be wrapped in its silken fold; The ninety and nine in their hovels bare,

They toll in the fields, the ninety and nine

In want and hunger and cold,

The one in palace, with riches rare.

For the fruits of our mother earth;

They dig and delve in the dusky mine

But the wealth released by their sturdy

By the sweat of their brow the dessert bl

To the hands of the one forever flows

That one may revel in luxury

There are ninety and nine that live and die

Faith is the spine of ambition.

Home is either a sanctuary or a hell.

Pride knocks out piety in one round.

Sin makes some stains that defy soap. It is felony to clip the wings of hope.

Bob, why do they call you Rev.? Beause I couple the cars.

The great state of California is now referred to as "Huntington's farm."

Every time a man asks for credit he wants the other man to start a trust.

One million copies of "Coin's Financial School" will be distributed in Pennsylvania.

If the banks of the United States, during the year 1894, lost \$25,000,000 by theft, as is asserted, who stole the

Lost opportunities have no bells on them. Better hunt for new opportunities and straddle the first one that comes

Mrs. Trader, to her boarders-I'm short on strawberries to-day, gentlemen, Mr. Broker-Yes, but you are long on rect tax, could not be constitutionally enforced, in consequence of the recent decision of the supreme court against

Chili believes in national ownership of railroads, and will purchase the road now in operation in that republic and build more.

It is becoming fashionable for the presidents and cashiers of broken banks to lecture before Young Men's Christian Associations.

My dear, I'm so weary, So sad, and all alone: Say, Miranda, if you love me. Please kiss me by telephone.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has renounced allegiance to Queen Victoria, and will hereafter fight the devil under the stars and stripes.

General Manager-Any news from the blacklisted A. R. U.'s to-day?

Egan-News, Gods! read this. Debs says the order is stronger than ever.

Angler-Why don't you go a fishing, Molly? Don't you like the sport? Angeline-I've got no boat.

Angler-If you'll permit me, I'll give you a little smack.

We read of a reform paper, bearing the name of Thunder and Lightning, to be published at 25 cents a year. A real good article of thunder and lightning in reform journalism strikes us as a long felt want.

Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, the Nevada Senator, writes open letters to Grover Cleveland, complimenting the "big fel-Justice Brown, when placed on the low" of the White House upon his wise bench, wasn't done brown at all, and he and patriotic statesmanship in subjecting the United States to the financial rule of England.

The Miner's Journal, referring to a coal mine strike, remarks that the "troops thinking of his "latter end." He was at the Franklin Rockefeller mine, at Virginia, Minn., have received orders to "shoot to kill" the men on strike there in case it is necessary to shoot at all. One can imagine how extremely quiet those men will have to be if there are none of them massacred," and how quiet they will be if they are massacred.

Mr. S. E. Wilkinson, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, according to a dispatch from Galesburg. Illinois, is in a fix. Charged with "neglect of duty during the months he was in California," the Grand Chief admitted he had been guilty of indiscretion and had not looked after the affairs of the brotherhood as he should." Mr. ment could do the express business of Wilkinson will be permitted to "serve this country better and cheaper than the out his term."

The State Register, of Des Moines, Ia "believes that the regular army should be increased to 100,000 men, and at least one regiment garrisoned in every state, charg- 30 cents for carrying one pound as the best possible method of preserving peace. Howling demagogues and crack-brained preachers and college professors miles. Why not permit the government are rapidly increasing the number of to do the express business of the counstrikers and lesser criminals, and salety demands that prompt steps be

taken to hold their duped and misled followers in subjection by overswing or killing them off as rapidly as they resort to strikes." Here is found another corporation skunk, whose exploits create universal amazement that even an omniscient being could put a skunk's stink glands in a human head.

The lower house of the Michigan Legislature has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor for one man to treat another man to a drink of any sort of intoxicating liquor in a saloon. Every Michigander is required, by the bill, to pay for what he drinks.

By the sale of the last batch of govern ment gold bonds, the gold bugs made a clear profit of \$10,000,000. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Treasury and his chief, were responsible for the transaction. No one has charged Carlisle with being a beneficiary of the slick transactions, but he advocates a policy which will require more gold bug bonds. If the gold bugs are not totally ungrateful Carlisle ought to share in the profits of Cleveland's policy.

Collis P. Huntington, under indict ment in California, sees "the dawn of returning prosperity" and the disappearance "of industrial stagnation," and this changed condition in business he attributes to the government sale of gold bonds, which, he says, has "restored confidence," and that now the country is on the verge of five as good business years as it has been known in the past half century." This may be true, and if true, labor should share in the prosperity. This can be done only by an advance in wages, and Huntington is the last man in the nation who will consent to such an advance.

KINDNESS. Though the new woman to usurp Man's rightful place aspires, She'll still permit him to get up And build the morning fires

First Space Writer-"That article of yours, 'Truth is Stranger than Fiction,' is a hummer. Bound to attract attention. Where did you get the facts?" Second Space Writer-" Made 'em up.'

-Kansas City Journal

Our clubbing offer supplying the RAIL-WAY TIMES and Coming Nation will prove one of the most popular steps we have ever taken. Terms, both papers one year \$1.20; six months 60 cents; three months 30 cents.

THE LAND. There's land enough for ev'ry man's

Rooftree to grow and flourish,nough each child of human birth, To suckle and to nourish! And now when waken'd in our might. We know what's wrong, we'll claim our right WE say it! WE, the People!

Learn ye! who hold by parchment bonds The earth's uncultured acres; Men have another claim to thes Their claim is like their Maker's. Yes! we've awakened in our might— We know the wrong! We know the right!

WE say it! WE the People! God gave the earth to all men! not To those with heavy purses Who to the brow-sweat curse would add Their te ant wringing curses!

He gave us too the fearful might Of those, who wronged, have learned their right!

WE say it! WE the People!

WHY IS IT?

Some find work where some find rest. And so the weary world goes on. I sometimes wonder which is best. The answer comes when life is gone.

Some eyes sleep when some eyes wake, And so the dreary night hours go. Some hearts beat where others break I often wonder why 'tis so.

Some will faint where some will fight Some love the tent and some the field. The ones who strive or those who yield.

Some hands fold where other hands Are lifted bravely in the strife, And so through ages and through lands Move on the two extremes of life.

Some feet halt where some feet tread. In tireless march, a thorny way; Some struggle on where some have fied: Some seek when others shun the fray.

Some swords rust where others clash; Some fall back where some move on

ome flags furl where others flash Until the battle has been won. ome sleep on while others keep

The vigils of the true and brave, They will not rest till roses creen Around their name above a grave

THE COMING WOMAN. Oh, the Twentieth Century Girl!
What a wonderful thing she will be! She'll evolve from a mystical whirl A woman unfettered and free; No corset to crampen her waist, No crimps to encumber her brain : Unafraid, bifurcate unlaced Like a goddess of old she will reign!

She'll wear bloomers, a matter of course he will vote, not a question of doubt; She will ride like a man on a horse; At the club late at night she'll stay out; If she chances to love she'll propose; To blush will be quite out of date; She'll discuss politics with her beaux And out-talk her masculine mate. She'll be up in the science of things

She'll be up in the science of things;
She will smoke cigarettes; she will swear,
If the servant a dunning note brings,
Or the steak isn't served up with care.
No longer she'll powder her nose Or cultivate even a curl, Nor bother with fashion or clothes, This Twentieth Century Girl.

Her voice will be heard in the land; She'll dabble in matters of state; In council her word will command, And her whisper the laws regulate. She will stand 'neath her banner unfur Inscribed with her principles new; But the question is what in the world The New Century Baby will do?

—Chambers' Jos.

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for Employment.

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WILL GIVE THE CORRECT ANSWERS IN THE

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POSTED ON AIR BRAKES, You should have Conger's latest book on the st ject. The M. C. B. and M. M. rules and Conge every question on Air Brakes that can come up in practice—it's the best out. Price, 25 cents. LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING, 256 Broadway, New York City

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The Patent Adjustable Slip Socket (Warranted not stochafe the stochafe the LARGEST LEG FIRM IN THE UNITED STATES. Received the Medal and Diploma at The World's Fair, and the Gold Medal d Bronze Medal and Diploma at the California International Exposition.

and Bronse Medal and Diploms at the California International Exposition.

The Inner Socket, seen outside the limb in cut, is made over a plaster cast of the stump, giving an exact fit, being held permanently upon the stump by elastic fastened to lacer above, and in act of walking moves up and down in the Outer Socket, bringing all the friction between the two sockets, instead of between the stump and the socket as in the case of all wooden socket limbs. With our SLIP SOCKET the most tender and sensitive stump can be fitted and limb worn with perfect case and comfort. Endorsed and purchased by the United States Government. Send for our large catalogue with illustrations.

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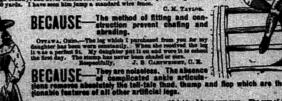
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THE DECISION.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

IN REGARD TO SYMPATHETIC STRIKES. "A most eloquent and earnest appea was made to us in eulogy of the heroic spirit of those who threw up their employment and gave up their means of don't know when to shut up. earning a livelihood, not in defense of their own rights but in sympathy for and to assist others whom they believed to bench show is a canine failure. have been wronged. We yield to none in our admiration of any acts of heroism and self-sacrifice, but we may be permitted to add that it is a lesson which can not be learned too soon or too thoroughly that under this government of and by the people the means of redress of all wrongs are through the courts and at the ballot box, and that no wrong, real or fancied, carries with it legal warrant to invite as a means of redress the co-oporation of a mob with its accompanying acts of violence.

SUMMING UP OF THE COURT. "We have given to this case the most careful and anxious attention, for we realize that it touches closely questions of supreme importance to the people of this country. Summing up our conclusions, we hold that the government of the United States is one having juirsdiction over every foot of soil within its territory, and acting directly upon each citizen; that while it is a government of enumerated powers, it has within the limits of those powers all the attributes of sovereignty; that to it is committed power over inter-state commerce and preys in public. the transmission of the mail; that the powers thus conferred upon the national government are not dormant, but have been assumed and put into practical exercise by the legislation of congress; that in the exercise of those powers it is competent for the nation to remove all obstructions upon highways, natural or artificial, to the passage of inter-state commerce or the carrying of the mail; that while it may be competent for the government (through the executive branch and in the use of the entire ex- that is all there is of his biography, ecutive power of the nation) to forcibly remove all such obstruction, it is equal ly within its competency to appeal to the civil courts for an inquiry and deter- utilize its vast quantities of wool, now mination as to the existence and character of any alleged obstructions, and if such are found to exist, or to the trade. threaten to occur, to invoke the powers of those courts to remove or restrain such obstructions; that the jurisdiction of courts to interfere in such matters by injunction is one recognized from ancient times and by indubitable authority; that such jurisdiction is not ousted by the fact that the obstructions are accompanied by or consist of acts in themselves violations of the criminal law; that the proceedings by injunction is of a civil character and may be enforced by proceedings in contempt; that the penalty for a violation of such injunction is no substitute for and no defense to a prosecution for any criminal offense committed in the course of such violation; that the complaint filed in this case showed clearly an existing obstruction of artificial highways for the passage of inter-state commerce and the transmission of mail-an obstruction not only temporarily existing, but threatening to continue; that under such complaint the Circuit court had power to issue its process of injunction; that it having been issued and served on these defendants, the Circuit court beyond recognition. had authority to inquire whether its orders had been disobeyed, and when it found that they had been, then to proceed under section 725, revised statutes, which grants power to punish by fine or imprisonment * * disobedience

· · by any party · · or tice in their heads. other person, to any lawful writ, pro cess, order, rule, decree or command,' and enter the order of punishment complained of: and finally, that the Circuit court, having full jurisdiction in the premises, its finding of the fact of disobedience is not open to review on habea corpus in this or any other court.

'We enter into no examination of the act of July 2, 1890 upon which the Circuit court relied mainly to sustain its the conclusions of that court in reference to the scope of the act, but simply that we prefer to rest our judgement on the broader ground which has been discussed in this opinion, believing it of importance that the principle underlying it should be fully stated and affirmed

The petition for a writ of habeas cor-

pus is denied." The Twentieth Century refers to John G. Moore, a wall street banker, who, more than any other, brought about the destruction of the income tax. Moore is, says the Twentieth Century, a director in the Chase National Bank of New York City, an institution which is the back bone of the gold movement. One of Moore's fellow directors is Calvin S. Brice, United States Senator from Ohio, a well-known railroad corruptionist. It is charged against Moore, and not denied, Street to overthrow the tax. One of the was promised \$100,000 more in case the ago that august body, the suprem law should be overthrown." To destroy law should be overthrown." To destroy the income tax required the degradation of the supreme court, and Brice, the Democratic U. S. Senator, knows where to put money to accomplish his pur-

BRIEFS.

Oscar Wilde, the sodomite, has gone

The battle cry is: "Free silver and

Secretary Carlisle, unlike the oyster

For superior breeds the suprem

Between the pope and earthquake Italy enjoys considerable agitation.

England is not to be permitted to con trol the financial policy of America.

It doesn't require 27,000 words to prove that the supreme court is a nuisance.

Mr. Associate Justice Shiras, like any other ass, "knoweth his master's crib.'

Harold McCormick struck a \$35,000, 000 tank of "ile" when he engaged to marry Miss Edith Rockefeller.

The federal government is now an autocracy, and the corporations are as happy as long-necked clams at high tide.

Grover Cleveland's fortune is now rated at \$2,000,000. The road from Sheriff to Sultan must have been paved with gold. It is reported that John D. Rocke-

feller, immediately after eating break-The national debt of China prior to

the war with Japan was only \$50,000,-000, or 121 cents per capita, and China is on a silver basis. The American constitution has more

blow holes in it than Carnegie's armor plates, and should be sent to the repair shop of the people. Ex-secretary of the United States

treasury and ex-banker, died rich, and obituary and epitaph. A movement is on foot in the south to

going to waste. It is believed the article

would make the finest mattresses known Mr. Choate represented the New York millionaires in the income tax case before the supreme "sappers and miners, and raked in a fee of \$200,000. Considering results the millionaires got him

The old New York widow, Hammersly who has been throwing away her ducats on England's titled Thomas cats, has of the Russian autocrat. It overleaps been snubbed by Victoria. Old Vic loves money, but she's a stickler for

cheap

Boston has a corporation known as the Baked Beans Company. It has a daily bake of 900 bushels, in 1,500 pots, equivalent to a bushel of beans to every man, woman and child in the "Athens of America."

When the United States supreme court got through stabbing the constitution, front and rear, and under the ribs and in the neck, it was the most deplorable looking corpse that was ever sent to the morgue. It was mutilated

Shakespeare thought that toads though ugly and venomous, had jewels in their heads, which is as great a hallucination as to suppose that judges of the United States supreme court have jus-

An Iowa railroad president prop to sue out an injunction to prevent cyclones from interfering with interstate commerce. Woods will issue the injunction and Choate says the United States supreme court will sustain the

William A. Woods says the decision of the supreme court is very gratifying jurisdiction. It must not be under- to him. When Judas gained his point stood from this that we dissent from and an innocent victim of treachery suffered, he was not gratified. He ripped open his abdomen and tumbled his bowels into the gutter, but Woods guards his against harm.

Clarence S. Darrow, Esq., thoroughly familiar with the subject referring to the habeas corpus decision, says: Labor organizations might just as well go out of existence altogether if this decision is to stand all along the line. To my mind it means an end to all labor organizations. The only appeal now left to President Debs and his associate is to the people. They have fought their case all through the courts of the land and have lost. The railroad men however, and especially those who will have to go to jail, are not the only ones who will feel the effects of the decision. In future it can be made to fit the case that a large fund was raised in Wall of others who may engage in a struggle for better pay or better conditions, an lawyers got a retainer of \$100,000 and thus it will affect all trades. A week To-day it follows suit against Mr. Debs and his colleagues. Such action shows how the land lies, and is pretty plain notice to the people on which side the Supreme court stands."

LAW BY INJUNCTION.

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

power, and an injunction was demanded. Immediately following the issue of the injunction, the city of Chicago swarmed with deputy marchals; a horde of cutthroats and thieves, ex convicts, thugs and base born imps and pimps, from the slime of the slums, to do the bidding of their masters, and then began the destruction of property to create adverse public opinion, and finally to introduce state and federal troops. The injunction issued in the interest of these corporations it was declared had been violated by the officers of the American Railway Union: E. V. Debs, Geo. W. Howard, Sylvester Kelliher, L.W. Rogers, James Ho gan, William E. Burns, Roy M. Goodwin and Martin J. Elliott. The charge was false. It was known to be a lie. The witnesses were the perjured tools of the corporation. But Judge Woods accept ed the testimony, arraigned and convicted the victims of despotic wrath and sentenced them to prison. It was held by the men whose rights had been cloven down, that their sentence, without indictment and trial by jury, was in violation of the constitution, and that the information upon which they were convicted did not show any violation of the injunction issued by Woods, and these facts and constitutional guarantees were lucidly set forth before the United States Supreme Court in an application fast, holds family prayer, after which he for a writ of habeas corpus which would rescue innocent men from the grasp of a judicial satrap and give value to the constitutional declarations that

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment of indictment by a grand jury * * * sentment of indictment by a grand jury . nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. ° ° ° In all criminal prosecutons. the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.'

But the Supreme Court of the United States has unanimously declared that a Russianizing the United States. federal judge may, in utter disregard of such constitutional guarantee, try, condemn and imprison American citizens and deprive them of liberty and property, without "due process of law"without an "indictment by a grand jury," and without "trial by an impartial jury." The writ of habeas corpus was denied, and there are about seventy judicial officers in the country known as district and circuit judges, any one of whom by the decision of the supreme 'sappers and miners," may at their own sweet will try, sentence and imprison a man in defiance of the provisions of the constitution. Nor is this all The decision creates a

CENTRALIZED DESPOTISM

as far reaching and as crushing as that state lines and banishes state rights. It not only asserts jurisdiction over every inch of American soil by the general government but makes every citizen the subject, the vassal of the centralized power. The standing army of the United States may be ordered into any state regardless of state protests, and quartered upon the people by the order of the President, upon any pretext that the enemies of liberty or of labor may assign. The decision of the supreme "sappers and miners," alias the Supreme Court is.

of all labor organizations, at least those whose membership is engaged in railroading. Two choices, or perhaps three, are left to them. They may choose to be robbed, cheated, starved, and work. They may choose to quit such slavery and starve, or they may choose to strike and be bludgeoned by deputy marshals and be shot down like vagabond dogs. or be sent to prison by an autocrat. They have no standing in the federal courts of the country, because they are poor. The constitution is not their shield, their bulwark, their defense, They are numbered and tagged. By the decision they are, in the estimation of the Supreme Court, coolies, peons, helots, outside of the pale of the constitution, and will be required to submit to their degradation until such a time as their manhood revolts, and remembering the courage of their sires, they find the desecrated and broken shrines of American liberty, and kneeling there swear by altar and sacrifice they will be free.

THE TRAMP.

Tramp! tramp! tramp!
And beg for coffee and bread,
And sleep at night with shiver and cramp, O. life is a same in a Devil's ring. Where one in a thousand wins, But death must be a jolly thing, For a skeleton always grins!

We ask for work and we ask for bread, And they manacle our feet, And march us out to the chain gang tread, To work on the city street. To work on the city street.

O God! when was it crime before
To make a pauper's appeal!

God pity the tramp and pity the poor,
What can we do but steal?

One way is open—is open to all— We can flee this horrible strife,

A little powder—a little ball,
Will end this nightmare life.
O welcome death, and welcome hell!
Or heaven, if that may be,
He made the prince and the tramp as well,
And He will welcome me.

Tramp! tramp! tramp!
And beg for coffee and bread.
And sleep at night, with shiver and cramp,
Like a brute in a barn or a shed! O, Life is a game in a Devil's ring, Where one in a thousand wins ut death must be a jolly thing,

THE SONGS OF SAMUEL.

sted by the spirit of Mr. Watts. How doth the busy banker man Improve each blessed minute. And scoop the suckers right along For everything there's in it.

How skillfully he lays his plans And stores up coin like wax; How wondrously secure his loans, How small his income tax.

In him, dear friends, a guide we have, Philosopher and friend Who casts a light upon our path Which way our footsteps trend.

A light which followed surely brings These hard times to an end; He never sells his stock in trade; His mission is to lend.

What foolishness to lay in stock And at the market shy it, Then roll about in bed all night For fear some scamp won't buy it.

How better far to loan it out To increase every second; Then get it back in course of time

With interest ready reckoned.

A. R. U. ISMS.

A half-dozen Mississippi rivers, flowing bank full, couldn't dampen the ardor of the A. R. U. membership.

The vitality and staying qualities of the A. R. U. members is one of the phenomenal wonders of the times.

On every breeze comes the glad news that A. R. U. unions are organized and new members coming into the fold.

Future generations build monuments to courage, never to cowardice, and members of the A. R. U. will be entitled to a sky piercing shaft in commemoration of their valor.

The jail where A. R. U. men suffer are palaces of light and glory compared with the whited sepulchers in which dwell the Christless whelps who are

When some Mark Antony, on Labor Day, orates for the information of the hosts of labor, let him display the royal labor mantel and point to the stabs made by the silk-growned conspirators. to murder labor in the temple dedicated to justice.

The devotion to right and the defiance to wrong, which has characterized the A. R. U. in the fiercest fight labor ever had with its enemies, will not be forgotten while glory has a finger to point to heroic deeds or a lip to curl in scorn of treachery.

Every lodge room of the American Railway Union stands an eternal protest against despotism, and we will build them broad based, high and strong, until the world shall recognize them as rallying stations for American workingmen who dare be free.

It is told of Irish soldiers that, after having been defeated in battle, sought to return to their homes, but were intercepted in their march by another detachment of their foes. There were hundreds of wounded men in their ranks, but their courage was unsubdued. They were as full of fight as ever. Pale and emaciated, they still wanted to battle with those who had escaped in the fierce contest where they had been cloven down. " Let stakes (they said) be stuck in the ground, and suffer each of us, tied to and supported by one of these stakes, to be placed in his rank by the side of a sound man" and do battle for their country, and this was done. Never before nor since was such heroism displayed on a battlefield. The nearest to it is to see members of the A. R. U. wounded by idleness, the horrid black list and all the horrors of poverty, still anding by their order and fighting to the death beside their more fortunate comrades. It is a sight worthy of the admiration of the gods. Despots never sought to crush more dauntless men.

IIIDICIAL.

The outcome of the income tax is no

The decision saves the gold bugs \$50, 000,000.

The grand old constitution got it where the "chicken got the axe." The question is going the rounds, is

the constitution constitutional? The first income tax decision was not full. The second decision was Fuller.

The supreme court is like the juggler's ball—the audience don't know where it's

Said the Chief Justice, "we have not come to praise the constitution but to bury it."

The theory of the "survival of the fittest" doesn't apply to the U.S. Su preme Court.

The gowns of the supreme court ought to be made with hoods, to hide heads, as well as bodies.

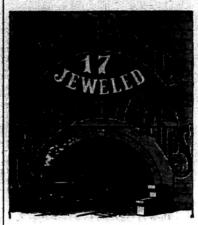
The supreme court has become a supreme curiosity, and is now ready for a

It was a shameful foul when the su reme court hit the constitution below the belt, and sent it to grass.

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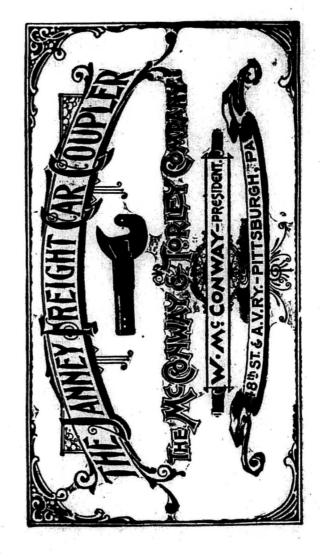


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