# LIBERATION DAY.

ECHOES OF THE PRESS RELATING TO AN EVENT OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

In Which the Welfare of the Toiling Masse Are Deeply Involved.

Liberation Day is to be forever histor ical. The reception of Eugene V. Debs at Chicago, for immensity of numbers and enthusiasm, stands imparalled. It has become the theme of the press throughout the country. Nor is this all, but in various localities Liberation Day celebrations were held which were largely attended, indicative of the fact that the masses fully appreciate the great lesson of liberty which Liberation Day taught.

At Birmingham, Ala., Liberation Day was celebrated in splendid style. The Labor Advance reports the proceedings

Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, stepped from behind prison bars in Woodstock, Ill., last Friday, once again a free man. For six months he has been a prisoner in the interest of the Constitutional rights of the people of the United States, and when he reached Chicago, on his return from Woodstock, the labor unions and the working people of that great city turned out to do him honor.

Organized labor of the Birmingham district celebrated the release of this greatest and noblest leader by holding a monster mass meeting in the Winnie Davis Wigwam in this city. The build ing had been donated free of charge for the occa-sion by Camp Hardee, United Confederate Veterans, and the meeting itself was the most remark able of the kind ever held in any city this side of the Mason and Dixon line. Over 4,000 people were present, and thus was the magnetic influence of Mr. Debs' name realized when the fact was taken into consideration that no orator of national fame and reputation was billed to speak upon this occasion, but only local laboring men, well known by every working man in the vicin

ity were advertised as speech makers Chase's band, all members of the Birminghan Musical Union, played some lively pieces of music in splendid style. The Pratt Mines band headed  $\alpha$  large delegation from Pratt City, and the combined efforts of the two helped in no little anner to make the meeting the great success it

William Mailly, vice president of the Trades Council of Birmingham, presided and introduced the speakers. Before doing so he returned thanks on behalf of the Council and Local Union 141, American Railway Union, to Camp Hardee, for their generosity in donating the wigwam, and also to the bands for giving their services free of He then read the following telegrams charge. He then read the following which had been interchanged during the day:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 22, '95. Eugene V. Debs, McHenry county jail, Wood stock, Ill.:

Birmingham sends greeting. Southern heart are with you till liberty lives again.

TRADES' COUNCIL.

WOODSTOCK, Ill , Nov. 22, '95.

Trades' Council, Birmingham, Ala.:
Accept my cordial greeting. My heart is with

EUGENE'V. DEBS.

The reading of the telegrams brought forth great cheering and applause from the immens

The first speaker introduced was Mr. H. B Stamper of the United Mine Workers. He opene with a glowing tribute to the heroes who ha built the wigwam and named it after the pride of the South, Miss Winnie Davis. "In this building," he said, "many meetings had been held and many gifted orators had spoken, and the beauty and chivalry of the South had gathered within its walls, but on no occasion had such a gathering as this one was been collected together It was a protest of working men against a judicial crime which had been committed against one of their number. Eugene V. Debs had been convicted and imprisoned for no crime, because h had dared to fight the money power in the inter-

est of the working people."

The band followed with "Dixie," and the crowd broke into a great cheer which lasted sev-

The chairman then introduced Mr. J. R. Mc Mullen, president of the Local 141, American Union, who was greeted with great ap plause. Mr. McMullen's address was a masterly one. "He was proud," he said, "to stand on that platform as the representative of Eugene V. liveliest corpse that ever lay prone upon God's footstool. This week the order celebrated the release of its leader by reaching the enormous figure in membership of 175,000. Corporate power could not kill it. It was here, and here to

Mr McMullen proceeded with a splendid disc his speech loud and prolonged applause followed

Mr. W. H. Stanley of the Plasterer's Union wa next introduced and made a speech which el trified the audience. He gave the history of the great strike, Debs' trial, his imprisonment and Mr. Stanley's address was concedto be one of the finest ever delivered by a work ing man in this District. His advice to the col-ored men present brought forth expressions of approval from the large audience. The closing oration to his speech was a splendid one an

The following resolutions were introduc-Mr. Stamper

WHEREAS, The imprisonment of Eugene V , president of the American Railway Debs, president of the American Railway Union, and board of directors of the same organization, in Woodstock jail, Illinois, for alleged contempt of court, demonstrated the fact that corporate power and concentrated wealth controls the judipower and concentrated wealth controls the jud cial branch of our national government; add

blow at the rights of not only all members of or-ganized labor but also of all citizens of the United States who claim the privilege to quit work when they please without interference with

work when they please without interjectate in the rights of others; and
Whereas, Eugene V. Debs regains his liberty upon this, the 22d day of November, 1895, after six months incarceration, served in the interest of the Constitutional rights of the peoplo of the United States, thus proving that he is a friend and champion of labor without money and with-

Resolved. That we, the working people of Birmingham and vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby tender our congratulations to Bro. Eugene V. Debs upon his release from the prison he has occupied, through the abble stand he has taken for the betterment of our-condition, coupling with them our carnest hope that he may live to battle for the liberty of the masses till that liberty is attained.

Resolved, That a conv of these resolutions he

liberty is attained.

forwarded to Eugene V. Debs and the RAILWAY

a product.

FRANK ARRICO The resolutions were passed upon motion with a rising vote of every one present, ladies included. The last mentioned all wore A. R. U. badges and

The last mentioned all wore A, R. U. badges and their presence lent great interest to the proceed-Thus closed, amid a scene of great enthr the most remarkable and successful meeting which organized labor has ever held in Birming

The Birmingham, Ala. Star refers to the great demonstration, editorially, as follows:

It was a most characteristic and representative audience that gathered in the wigwam on the night of Nov. 22d to commemorate the release of Eugene V. Debs from Woodstock jail where he had been placed on account of "contempt" of ar ermined wart controlled by the corporate power of this country. Men with careworn but earnes faces were there, men just entering upon life's labors were there, men of all walks of life, save those monopolized by the dude and the crysan themum, were there, and the ladies—bless them—they were there. Men with bent bodies and horny palms were there, men with muscle and honor were there and last but not least, many of the grand old guard of 1894 were there to again take up the battle cry of Liberty and to do honor to their leader, their hero and their pride. They were there also to express their utter con for Billious Woods and the system of which he is

It is certainly most significant that the cry echoed by the great conference of November 13th was reinforced by the great Labor meeting of November 22d. Labor has joined hands with the farmer in this state as against the money power and the banks; and those hands will remain clasped in a warm, earnest and determined com-radship to rid this state of the present pernicious and enslaving conditions which are strangling the producing classes to death. The truth is tha Human Rights as represented by the farmer and wage earner have joined forces to combat Vested Rights as represented by Democracy and the banking interests and the money power of this

The Junction, Ill., Gazette refers to the release of Mr. Debs in the following stirring editorial article:

Eugene V. Debs, the labor leader, was released from jail, where he had been serving a year's sen-tence imposed by Judge Woods of the United States Federal court, on Friday of last week. The great leader was welcomed to freedom by a dele gation of friends and taken by special train to Chicago, where there was a remarkable demon stration in his honor. Thousands of workingmen greeted him with cheers and waving flags and banners, while bands played "Auld Lang Syne," "Annie Laurie" and other old fashioned tunes that move men's hearts. Friday night Debs addressed a vast crowd in language that was, considering the wrongs he has borne pray the least temperate. This demonstration over the release of Debs conveys a lesson and warning to courts and corporations, plutocrats and political parties which they will do well to heed. When the workingmen of america make intelligent us of the ballot as a means of securing their rights their power will be invincible, and that party which stands in their way will be annihilated.

The Union Advance of Sioux City, Ia. refers to Liberation Day as follows:

The reception tendered to Eugene V. Debs in Chicago last Friday is without a parallel in the history of the labor movement. In defense of the wealth producers Eugene V. Debs was found by an officer of the federal court. The hirelings of plutocracy, fed on the blood of human toil, wreaked vengence upon a defenseless labor leade because he had the courage to denounce, in scathing terms, the unholy practices inflicted upon the victims of corporate greed. Although the capitalistic apostates, steeped in dishonor were for a short time gloating over their success in imprisoning Mr. Debs, the thousands whom he fought so bravely for were spreading the ennob-ling teachings of trades-union principles, and today the labor movement is on a better basis than

The leader of the A. R. U. may have made mistakes—all men are liable to error—but the manly stand which Eugene V. Debs took in defence of starving mothers and hungry children will for all time endear him to the hearts of downtrodden humanity and to all who are believers in honesty and uprightness. His arrest and imprisonment were transgressions of the constitution of th United States, and the court which deprived him of a trial by jury must stand branded forever as an instrument, not of justice, but as a tool in the hands of the despoilers of liberty and of justice. The intense enthusiasm with which Mr Debs was greeted by the thousands of people who met him as he entered the city of Chicago demonstrates very materially the feelings of gratitude which the wealth producers of the country or the A. R. U. leader. Plutocracy and dis honesty, which are synonymous terms, may in flict hardships upon men, women and children but eventually right will prevail and autocracy and plutocracy will be hurled from the despoti

The Eight Hour Herald of Chicago refers to the grand demonstrations by saying:

If any doubts had previously existed in the minds of the authorities as to how the working classes regarded the effort to substitute "government by injunction" for the constitution, such should certainly have been expelled or witnessing the immense turnout of the people in this city on Saturday last, on the occasi tendered President Debs. It was a wet drizzly cold, uncomfortable night; the sidewalks and streets were full of slush and mud, notwith orce. How many were out will never be known The crowd was beyond counting, although the daily papers generously admit that ten thousand people took part in the demonstration. The number might have been twenty thousand or thirty thousand. No one knows. Certain it is that the people were out in force, and equally certain it is that they brought their enthusiasm with them. There was no mistaking the temper of the crowd nor the lesson they wished to impress upon the minds of those charged with the administration of the law.

"Government by injunction" is dead, and if our judicial friends are wise they will join in chanting requirecat in pace. The crowd was beyond counting, although th

The Labor World, Salt Lake City, refers to the honor paid Mr. Debs as follows:

Since his return from Woodstock jail Engene V.

Bebs has been the recipient of an almost un
broken ovation at the hands of those waiting to

welcome him upon his return to freedom and re
newed activity in the labor field, as well as eagor

to express their disapproval of the lawless man
ner in which his downfall was sought to be ac
complished. Upon arrival at his home in Terre

Haute, Ind., Mr. Debs was given a reception fully

as warm and nearly as imposing as the one se
[Continued on second page]

THE A. F. OF L.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVETION OF THE GREAT ORDER.

indications of a Harmonious and Success ful Meeting of the Federation of Labor.

The fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor met in New York City, December 9th. The

press dispatches report as follows: Madison Square Garden yesterday, delegates were present from all over the United States, Canada

and Great Britain. President McBride presided and introduced J W. Sullivan of Typographical Union No 6, who delivered the address of welcome.

The reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer were read and referred to the prope committees.

The Secretary's report showed that the receipt for the fiscal year beginning Nov. 1, 1894, and ending Oct. 31, 1895, have not been as good as the average of recent years. The causes of this are the panic of 1894, and the members thrown out of employment. These wandered into other fields and thus the unions lost their support. Latterly, however, signs of improvement have been

"Our unions," says the report, "are reviving slowly but surely and many advances have been made, increasing wages and reducing hours, dur-ing the past few months, and we can confidently hope for better things in the near future. During the year we spent for the defense of miners and other unions, for the defense of Debs, the lectur-ing tour of Burns and Holmes, etc., \$3,467."

The report of John B. Lennon, Treasurer shows that the total income during the year was \$18,943.54; total expenses, \$16,612.42; balance in hands of Treasurer, \$2,331 12.

The chairman then introduced John Swinton who addressed the delegates at length.

He denounced the methods of treating strikers by the authorities and instanced the sending of troops to Chicago by the "unspeakable Cleveland." The militia, he said, had become the loots of a plutocracy, so base that no army in Europe would do "the dirty work of shooting vomen as they did in Brooklyn."

Coulin, the chief of the New York police, contended, had talked of grape and canister for the suppression of strikes.

upon that creature, Conlin," claimed the speaker, "who is a meaner foe than

his predecessor."

The time for strikes has not yet passed, Mr.

The delegates are men of exceptional

intelligence and constitute a dignified and highly capable body of labor representatives. President McBride submitted an elaborate report, the conclusion of which is as follows:

Throughout my term of office consideration an kindness has been extended to me by officers and nembers of our affiliated unions, and I desire not only to acknowledge the deep sense of obligation which I feel, but to express my sincere apprecia tion of their friendship and co-operati My official and personal relations with member

of the executive council, and especially with your able, efficient and hardworking secretary, have been of the most pleasant character, and ugh you I desire to tender them my thanks and to express the appreciation I feel for their fraternal treatment and their willingness to as work of making my administration a successful and, I trust, a satisfactory one so far as labor's in

Comrades in the labor movement, the eyes of your constitutency are centered upon the con-vention, and upon its work the toiling men and women of America have based their hopes of emancipation from environments which oppres and wrong them. Do not disappoint the court failure by undertaking to do more than you have the strength to accomplish. Do not permit enthusiasm or resentment to direct your ef but let that reason and intelligence which you possess lead you in the work of marking out a policy which, when followed, will surely mitigate if it does not entirely eradicate the wrongs suffered by our wage workers. Aim to be practi-cal, reasonable and just in your conclusions, and

### AN OPEN LETTER.

By Wm. E. Chandler, ex-U. S. Senator, to

vital subjects of interest to all law abid ing Americans, ex-U. S. Senator Wm. E. Chandler is a success.

As late as November 22nd, Mr. Chandler addressed the following open letter to the president:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 1895 .-To the President: Sir-I make complaint to you, and through you to your Interstate Commerce Commission, against the trust and pooling agreement now nearly finished of the eight American railroad trunk lines and the one Canadian line of pooling the traffic between New York and Chicago. The agreement provides that every railroad in the combination shall make and maintain the transportation rates prescribed by a board of managers representing all the roads. This is a conspir scy in restraint of trade and commerce. under the act of July 2, 1890.

The agreement also makes certain that all competition shall be abolished as above required by imposing heavy fines upon any offending road, which fines are to be applied for the benefit of the roads. This is a division of earnings contrary to section 5, of the interstate commerce law.

This trust and pooling agreement can be annihilated as provided by explicit existing laws of the United States. 1. By injunction from the court

2. By an order of the Interstate Com merce Commission; or
3. By an indictment of the individ-

It can also easily be stopped by a vigorous appeal from you to Mr. J. Pierpont

Morgan, whose power over the nine governors of the nine trunk lines is as abundanced in third term."

injustice.—Commonwealth.

It is stated that Grover is baiting his hooks and setting his triggers for a ernors of the nine trunk lines is as abundanced.

solute as it was over the bond syndicate. It cannot be possible that you intend to take upon your administration the responsibility of fastening upon your burdened and helpless people this, the highest trust the world ever saw or that was ever conceived of, when one earnes word from you to your fresh attorney general, your ambitious chairman of your commission or your omnipotent banker friend will paralyze the iniquity in its inception. Very respectfully yours, WM. E. CHANDLER.

It will be noticed in the foregoing letter that eight American trunk lines, At the fifteenth annual convention of the ter that eight American trunk lines American Federation of Labor, which began in have entered into an agreement—con spiracy-in violation of law, with the purpose to perpetrate robberies.

Mr. Chandler points out the way to checkmate these pirates, viz.: by an injunction. If a United States judge indicated the slightest purpose to issue an injunction, he would be bought in a twinkling-indeed, there is no danger of an injunction against conspiracies entered into by railroad corporations. They own the judges.

The interstate commission is as spineless as the judges, and as for indict ments, as in the case of C. P. Huntington, they are not worth the paper upon which they are writen.

True, Grover Cleveland could order out his standing army, but all these appliances are for workingmen and not for corporation conspirators. It may be true that IJ. Pierpont Morgan could knock the conspiracy into smithereens, but he is himself a conspirator, a gold bug and a gold bond conspirator. Cheek by jowl with Cleveland and Rothschilds, first to deplete Cleveland's "parity gold reserves." and then compel that fish-hook and trigger functionary to issue more bonds upon which they secure millions of swag and divide it among themselves like

any other bunco men or burglars.

It is well enough, indeed, it is quite proper for Mr. Chandler to write an open letter to Grover Cleveland, as it permits the people to see how things are managed, but as for any relief coming to the people by such expositions, no greater folly could be entertained. The corporations control the government in all of its departments, and will continue to run it until the people conclude to awake from their apathy and "turn the rascals out."

#### GENERAL W. J. ARMSTRONG.

One of the Foremost Orators, Lecturers, Travelers, and Writers.

Gen. William Jackson Armstrong is one of the most distinguished philanthropists of the times, and a lecturer upon subjects of vital consequence to every American lover of liberty. He has won the approval of the press throughout the country, and of men distinguished for learning, patriotism and devotion to American liberty. The following extract from his great lecture on "Government by Injunction" we reproduce for the gratification of the readers of the RAILWAY TIMES. Among other startling things, Gen. Armstrong said:

"In spite of outrage and oppression, I believe the cause of labor, which is the cause of mankind, will succeed. The darkness before dawn is misleading. I have stood on that spot of Virginia soil where thirty-six years ago that martyr hero of human liberty, John Brown, expiated the crime of devotion to the Afri can slave. Standing under the gallows beam, I have looked on that vast and glorious panorama of the Blue Ridge mountains which gladdened his serene soul as it rose triumphant over a felon's death; and on that Virginia hillside I As an open letter writer, touching have recalled with emotions surpassing speech that curious revolution in the sentiment of

AMERICAN JUSTICE,

whereby, in less than five years from the hour of that martyrdom, over the identical spot of the sacrament, and through every city and region of the slave cursed South, there rolled, wave on wave, like chasing tides of the sea, the blue bloused legions of emancipation, the

SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM, shaking the earth with their tread and filling the arch of heaven with the chant of that song, like an anthem out of eternity, the battle hymn of the republic-John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, But his soul goes marching on.

A thousand pens are writing as with fire, a thousand eloquent tongues are loosening to chant the battle hymn of the new republic. When WOODS AND RICKS,

and Taft and Olney shall have been for gotten in their dishonored graves, when by the insignificance of their intellects and lives, traitorous to human rights, dishonor itself shall have been forgotten, the name of

the victim of injunction, the martyr of labor's cause, shall blaze as a star—the symbol of the emancipation of the white American slave." To refuse to aid truth and jus

EUGENE V. DEBS

when it is known to be such, and within one's power—no matter at what personal peril—is to befriend falsehood and injustice.—Commonwealth.

A BILL TO BE PRESENTED TO CONGRESS BY THE FEDERATION OF LABOR,

Restrain Judges of Courts from Playing Autocrats in Cases of Contempt.

To the courtesy of Mr. Aug. McCraith, ecretary of the American Federation of Labor, the Times is indebted for advance proofs of the following bill and accom panying explanation, which appeared in the American Federationist Dec. 1st:

A BILL
FOR RESTRICTING THE JURISDICTION OF COURTS OF
THE UNITED STATES IN PROCEEDINGS

FOR CONTENTS.

FOR CONTENTS.

The it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress

assembled:
That the courts of the United States, sitting as courts of equity, shall not have jurisdiction to punish for contempt any person charged with the violation of any order or decree of court whose acts in the premises constitute, arise out of, or d with the commission of any offe stable under the law of the United S of the state in which the offensive act is committed, but in every such case the offense against the court shall be deemed merged in the greater offense against the state or the United States, as

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

In drafting this bill I have undertaken to respect the independence of the courts. A bill drawn without this object in view would be unconstitutional, because the courts are an independent branch of the government, and this independence cannot be limited by the legislative department. The bill, therefore, does not apply to courts of the United States sitting as courts of law, as distinguished from courts of equity. Indeed, there has never been any cause for complaint sgainst the courts in the exercise of their common law jurisdiction. Nor does the bill apply to United States courts when sitting as courts of equity, except in two instances:

1. Where the contempt charged is the violation of an order or decree of court. 2. Where the contempt charged makes the offender the principal in or accessory to a crime.

have jurisdiction to punish for contempt all persons guilty of misbehavior in the presence of the court, and it would also have jurisdiction to punish for contempt persons who violated an injunction, if the violation was of such character as not to constitute a crime. Under this bill a court of chancery would have the right to punish for contempt, for instance, a lawyer who, in the presence of the court, should assault and even kill his adversary, because in that instance the breach of decorum, in so far as the court is concerned, would not be due to the violation of an order or decree of court. Or, further, if one manufacturer were enjoined from using the patent or trade mark of another, and in violation of such injunction were to use the trademark or patent, the court could punish for contempt, because it is not a crime to infringe a patent. The cause of

GRIEVOUS COMPLAINT AGAINST COURTS OF

THE UNITED STATES is their assumption of the executive functions of the government. Jefferson source of menace to our form of governwithin the observation of all persons who observe the practices of our courts, that they are addicted to the usurpation observation long since became so com-The spirit of our institutions is antagonistic to the exercise of anything but

JUDICIAL POWER BY THE COURTS. There had consequently been great annoyance caused by the tendency of courts to legislate. Strange as it may seem, the courts had been slow to adopt executive functions. In the case of Debs, 158 United States Supreme Court Re ports, 642, there is an undeniable exercise of executive powers by the courts. At page 584 of the court's opinion this

We do not care to place our decision upon this ground alone. Every government entrusted, by the very terms of its being, with powers and duties to be exercised and discharged for the general welfare, has a right to apply to its own courts for any proper assistance in the exercise of the one and the discharge of the other, and it is no sufficient answer to its appeal to one of those courts that it has no pecuniary interest in the matter. The obligations which it is under to promote the interest of all, and to prevent the wrong-doing of one resulting in injury to the general welfare, is often of itself sufficient to give it a standing in court. statement appears: ing in court.

A complete answer to this position is 1. That this government is not every government, but is solely the government of the United States.

2. That, by the constitution, the government exercises and discharges its powers and duties for the general welfare through its executive department.

If the judiciary can exercise and dis-

charge any of the POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE.

then it can exercise them all, for to grant the power is to grant it without limita-tion. Clearly, such was not within the

TO RESTRAIN JUDGES contemplation of the framers of our naressly stated that "the executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States." Another obvious reason why the action of the court in the

> DEBS CASE IS WRONG appears on the face of the court's opinion, for, after making the statement above quoted, the court undertakes to find a justification for its position, and learns that it is without direct authority anywhere. I can comprehend no circumstance which would be more potent in a case of this kind than is the fact that from the time of the adoption of the constitution until the case of Debs was decided, the United States courts had exercised no such power as they exercised in that case, and had not been called upon to exercise any such power. It would be an

> > ASTOUNDING PROPOSITION

for any one to urge that for so many years the people and institutions of this country had all been so mistaken as to the relative duties and powers of the executive and judicial departments, that they had for more than a century permitted the executive department to exercise a power which the judges should have been exercising, and should have permitted the judges to neglect a duty which it was incumbent on them to exercise. When we contemplate that from the time of its inception until the time the case of Debs was decided, the federal judiciary has comprised the most

LEARNED JUDGES EVER KNOWN, it is difficult to reconcile the present position of the court with the career of the court. . Evidently, . a grave mistake has been made somewhere. With one isolated case standing out alone against the unquestioned practices and precedents of more than a century, it is difficult for me to believe that this bill is wrong in seeking to protect the opinions and the practices of the fathers who designed, created and handed down to us our system of government. I think this bill is directed solely to the restriction of executive functions by the courts, and Under this bill a court of equity would if its enactment were to reinstate the conditions which existed so long before the decision of the Debs case, I cannot believe that the American people will have any cause to complain.

### MR. JUSTICE BROWN ON LAWYERS.

Law is one of the "learned profes sions," and in the way of integrity, and other things of good report, stands abreast of "medicine" and "divinity." But Mr. Justice Brown of the U. S. Supreme Court, having had exceptional advantages for estimating the lawyers, concludes that the profession is rapidly degenerating. Having in view, doubtless, the U.S. Supreme Court, in a recent address before the American Bar Association, Mr. Brown said. "If our profession is to maintain its prominence, a longer course of preparatory study must be required. The door of admission to the bar must swing on reluctant hinges, and only he be permitted to pass through who has by continued and patient study fitted himself for the work of a safe counseller and the place of a is recorded as holding the belief that the leader. A growing multitude are crowding in who are not fit to be lawyers, who ment was the judiciary. It has been disgrace the profession, after they are in it, who in a scramble for a livelihood debase the noblest of professions to the meanest of avocations, who, instead of of legislative functions. Indeed, this being leaders, and looked up to for advice and guidance, are despised as hangmon that a name was coined to describe ers on of police courts and the nibblers the effect wrought by the courts in this of the crumbs which a dog ought to be particular, viz.: "Judicial legislation." ashamed to touch." All of which is pretty rough on the U.S. Supreme Court, since its opinions have earned an amount of contempt that it would be difficult to estimate.

#### APOLOGIES ACCEPTED. The editor of Arizona Wampa

ing made a number of mistakes in grammar, geography, geology and theology and having got upon the wrong side o several important questions and strad dled others of equal moment, conclude to bunch them and apologize for the en tire batch at once. Having considere the matter thoroughly and desiring to continue the Wampum until he could get out of the territory he walked into the subject by saying, "we apologize for the mistakes made in all former issues and say that they were inexcusable, as all an editor has to do, is to hunt up news, clean the rollers, set type, sweep the floor, pen short items, fold papers, write wrappers, make paste, mail papers, talk to visitors, distribute type, carry water, saw wood, read proofs, correct mistakes, hunt the shears to clip our editorials dodge the bills, dun delinquents, take cussin's from the whole force and tell subscribers we need money. We say that we've no business to make mistakes while attending to these little matters, and getting our living on go phertail soup, flavored with ima-tion, and wear old shoes and no and a patch on our pants and oblige to turn a smiling countenance to the worth \$1.

THE horseless delivery wagon has come and has come to stay, and "porter he steak" may be cheaper.

# THE RAILWAY TIMES

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION On the 1st and 15th of each month,

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#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, national labor commissioner, some weeks since issued his tenth annual report which is devoted to strikes and lockouts for a period of thirteen and a half years.

During the period named there oc curred 10,488 strikes, an average of 678 a year. During the same time there oc curred 6,067 lockouts, or an average of 450 a year, giving an annual average total of strikes and lockouts of 1.126.

These strikes and lockouts cost 4.081. 096 employes \$190,493,382, or an average of \$46.60-or an average of \$3.40 a year for a period of thirteen and a half years.

It is shown that in these strikes and lockouts, during the period named, there were involved 75,067 establishments, costing them a loss of \$94,825,837, making the total cost to employers and employes \$235,319,239.

That part of the report which especially interests labor is that which states that

" More than one-fourth of these strikes and lockouts were caused by a refusal to accede to a demand for increase of wages: over 13 per cent. for a refusal to concede a reduction of bours, and more than 8 per cent. by the determination of employers to reduce wages. Three thousand six hundred and twenty, or almost 8 per cent. of the strikes, were caused by sympathetic action with other strikes, and 1,688 were occasioned by the em ployment of non-union men."

The total number of strikes is given at 10.488: total number of lockouts at 6.067; total strikes and lookouts in thirteen and a half years, 16,555. Of these it is stated that more than one fourth were caused by a demand for increased wages that is to say that there were 4,111 strikes and lockouts caused by a demand for an increase in wages, and that 13 per centof all the strikes and lockouts, or 2,052 strikes and lockouts, were occasioned to prevent a decrease in wages.

The question arises what measure of success has attended the efforts of employes to raise the wage scale or prevent a reduction

Leaving lockouts out of the discussion, it is stated that employes were successful in 43 per cent. of the strikes, and partially successful in 10 per cent. of them. It is therefore fair to assume that in strikes relating to wages, the employes were successful in 48 per cent. of them.

It is shown that 6,163 strikes and lock outs were caused by the wage question, and that of these 48 per cent., or 2,955 of them, were successful.

What is especially desirable is to as certain approximately how many and to what extent employes were benefited by the 2,955 strikes and lockouts that were caused by the wage question and were successful.

If, as stated, there were 3,714,406 employes thrown out by the strikes, and 45 per cent., or 1,671,482 were successful, then the figures as given would show that of the 3,714,406 empleyes who were "thrown out," 802,211 who struck for an advance of wages were successful.

Here the question arises. What per cent. of advance did they secure? Sup pose we place wages at \$1 a day, and assume that the successful strikers gained an advance of 10 per cent., or 10 cents a day. In that case, the 802,211 successful strikers obtained an advance of \$80,221 a day, and for a year of 300 days \$24,066,-300-and this advance, for a period of thirteen and a half years, would amount to \$312,861,900, and as the total cost to employes of the strikes and lockouts in thirteen and a half years, included in Mr. Wright's report, was \$190,493,382, it is seen that the advance secured pays it all back in thirteen and a half years, with a surplus of \$122,308,618.

As stated, in strikes and lockouts during the period embraced in the report, 4,081,096 employes were involved, or an average of 302,228 each year.

Battles for advanced wages, or against a reduction of wages are immensely creditable to American wage earners.

Plutocrats of the Pullman stripe, and a debauched plutocratic press bemoan atrikes, and forever point to the losses rage earners sustain, with never a word gard to the victories they achieve When the wage earners of Am e so thoroughly degraded that they ill not strike against starvation wages the great American republic might as well shut up shop.

MAYOR PINGREE'S "potato patch" idea nything seen at a county fair. It was ot a "crary quilt."

#### WHO ARE TRUE MEN?

There is not the slightest necessity to read through a library to determine who are true men.

James Russell Lowell said and sang: He's true to God who's true to man, wherever wrong is done, the humblest and the weakest, 'neath the all-

beholding sun, That wrong is also done to us; and they are slaves most base

Whose love of right is for themselves, and not for all the ra

Christ said, "If you love me keep my commandments," and the commandment was: "As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." That settles the question, solves the problem, makes everything clear, straightens all the crooked pathways of life, lifts, ennobles and sublimates human nature, eliminates selfishness and introduces love-in a word only those are true to God who are true to men whenever wrong is done.

Prevarication, profession, pharaseeism, duplicity, chicane and all the tricks and juggling of the Rockerfellers, Carnegies and Pullmans in the land don't count. The world detects their stratagems, while the devil enlarges his dominions to afford them accomodations by and by.

When wrong is done "to the humblest and the weakest," then is the time for the bravest and the strongest to help them-and when, under such circumstances, men hesitate, who have no love of right except for themselves, are 'slaves most base"-moral and mental deformities, whom to call "dogs" would be a slander upon the whole canine race.

If every flea in the hair of a corporation dog, were to mount the tail of the animal, as they frequently do, a la P. M. Arthur, to proclaim their fealty to work ingmen, all hell would chuckle over the masterful impudence of their declarations. The world detects an apostate with unerring certainty, and despised the entire brood with an ever increasing

"TO THEE, MIGHTY CLEVELAND." To thee, mighty Cleveland, our tribute of praise We'll offer, as suits thee, in gold :

And to thee our devotions unceasingly raise, Though we suffer from hunger and cold.

Yea! though the last copper be gone from the shelf And the wind whistle in through the do Contented we rest, that so great as thyself

Hath been seen not on sea nor on shore We pray thee, accept of the song that we raise, Our President, Casar, or Czar And we'll love thee and serve thee the rest of our

Like the nation of asses we are PULCIFER, WIS. Hugh J. Hughes.

THE government of the people, by the people, and fos the people has secured "rapid fire gun," weighing only 45 pounds, and capable of firing 650 bullets of large calibre a minute. This gun is said to be highly prized by President Cleveland who is satisfied that one of these guns will help injunction rule immensely in subduing the people when goaded to desperation by hunger. Our christian civilization is marching on grandly, and with the speed it is making we can hope to be abreast with Russia before many more Fourths of July are passed.

THE Sultan of Turky, whose title is Sultan Abdul Hamid Chan II, has a haram in which he keeps more than 600 wives and concubines, and the chief eunuch who has charge of them is styled 'The Aga." It is a mystery what becomes of these wives and concubines when they become old and ugly. The Aga keeps silent and only Boss Phorus knows the secret.

It is stated that "thirteen states have enacted laws regulating the hours of labor, and have declared that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work." Yes, and every time a judge can get a whack at such laws, they are declared "unconstitutional." Is it not about time that 2x3 judicial nincompoops were squelched?

This "land of the free" is a country where only one voter out of six owns a home. This "land of the brave" is a country where four voters out of five are either political cowards, afraid to advance an opinion, or too imbecile to

form an opinion.—Chicago Express. A coward is always an imbecile.

A New candidate for favor in the field of labor journalism, is Labor's Exponent, published at Saginaw, Mich. The two numbers, that have come to this office. evince ability, comprehension, and ag gressiveness, which entitles the Exponent to a large measure of success.

It is stated that Phil Armour will soon erect a factory in Chicago for the manufacture of "silk purses out of sow's ears." Mr. Armour is engaged, during his leisure, in writing fairy pig tails with a magnificent slaughter pen.

GOVERNOR Altgeld has been informe by Cornelius Vanderbilt that Chancy M. Depew has finally learned, on which end of a Texas Steer the horns grow.

It is a curious sight to see workingmen put their noses on plutocratic grind stones, and vote for the horse power that turns the crank.

The Old Testament says, "Quit your selves like men;" but it was Jenkins idea that men couldn't quit, or shouldn't

#### KEIR HARDIE

Visits San Francisco-Notes the Operation of the Southern Pacific Rail-

Mr. Keir Hardie came to America to see and hear with eyes and ears wide open-besides he came to talk and to write for which duties his tongue and pen were kept busy.

The distinguished tourist was greatly delighted with San Francisco where he saw many things that impressed him profoundly, in fact, Mr. Keir Hardie saw in America that pretty much everthing was done on a large, and usually on a magnificent scale. It could scarcely be otherwise. The United States is a great country. Its shores are washed by two mighty oceans. It has great plains, great mountains, great rivers, great cities, and withal, a great people.

On reaching San Francisco Keir Hardie exclaimed, "San Francisco is well named the great city," having "beauty, wealth and hospitality," but he observed that the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. known locally as the octopus since it has its thieving claws in everything. If California's citizens want to journey from one point to another it is the S. & P. that claims that right at their own price; if the agricultural population send their produce to market again, it is the S. P. that fixes the price they must pay, which price means all the profit there is in the business. If any desire to land from the seaport they find the S. P. agents demanding toll. The street cars in the city, the elevators in the business houses, even the cup that cheers but does not intoxicate, cannot be prepared before the S. P. has taken toll. since they own the water works-in short it amounts to that. The "Octopus" owns California, body, bones, and boots, including the banks, the press, the pulpits, the judges and of course the legislature, and anyone who dares to uplift their voice in condemnation of the "Octopus" soon finds one of its claws round his neck, and the right to life denied him.

Mr. Keir Hardie, in his graphic picture of the "Octopus," tells the truth, to the everlasting shame of the prople of California and the entire American people, a condition of things that could not exist in Monarchial England a single day-says Keir Hardie. "This Southern Pacific Octopus is as deadly in its influence as was ever the most

AUTOCRATIC CZAR," and proceeds to relate the following incident which gives an idea of its methods of treating its employes. He says, "one of the locomotive drivers engaged by this company was taken ill on the streets of 'Frisco, and turned into a saloon to get a hot drink. One of the secret agents of the company saw him, and the next day he was called to the superintendent's office and told by that perfect specimen of a nineteenth century slave-driver he was 'dismissed from the service.' 'Why?' asked the astonished engineer. 'Because you visit saloons, and we won't have men who do this.' The man protested he was not a 'drinker,' whereupon a drawer was opened and a snap shot picture produced in which the man saw himself in the saloon with a glass in his hand. It was vain he protested it was an 'exceptional occurrence,' 'that he was ill,' etc. 'We won't have men who go to saloons, was the only reply he could get from the red-nosed whisky-drinking official, as he turned away and joined the ranks of the unemployed.

"A small regiment of spies are kept to watch the men who slave for the 'Octopus,' and as a result a perfect reign of terror exists, and the men are afraid to look at or talk to their next-door neighbor. The one thing which surprises an onlooker is that in 'free' America such despotic action is possible. It is some satisfaction, however, to know that a brand of pauperism. feeling of desperate determination to the next time they fight it will be to least respected. the death."

Mr. Hardie writes graphically of Chinatown, and what he saw in that festering ulcer upon the neck of San Francisco. which we need not reproduce, as our sweat shops, in all of our great cities, are all things considered, if possible, more disgusting blotches upon our boasted civilization.

### THE WAY IT WORKS.

The Milwaukee Advance has tabulated the penalties imposed for stealing in a way that the reader can catch on at a glance. Taylor, says the Advance, "the South Dakota thief who stole \$300,000 from the state, was sentenced to five years in state prison but on appeal the state supreme court reduced the 'punishment' to two years. Of course he will get out long before the two years are up. Here is a meter of punishm prepared for the benefit of monopoly judges. Punishment for stealing

. . 30 days in jail . 60 days in jail six months in jail

"A man who steals say half a million EUROPE is enjoying a great deal of Ohristmas Turkey this year, A. D. 1895. atc."

# LIBERATION DAY.

[Continued from first page.]

corded him at Chicago, and if any doubts have been entertained as to his high standing among the workingmen of the country, the de tions during the past week must have dispelled

The Birmingham, Ala., Labor Adv cate

given to Mr. Debs in Chic The reception given to Mr. Debs in Unicago on the 22d inst. was the greatest thing of the kind on record. The workingmen of Chicago demon strated the fact that Debs is closer to the hearts of asses than any other man in the country Let us hope that the workingmen will follow up their expressions of sympathy and leve with their otes for Debs for president in '96.

Says the Boston Labor Leader. The reception accorded Eugene Debs upon his elease from Woodstock jail last Friday was one of which any man might well have been proud Truly, the "blood of the martyrs is the seed of he church."

The South West has this to say about Liberation Day demonstrations:

Eugene Debs, the president of the American Railway Union and leader of the great railway strike of last year, was set at liberty on Friday last after serving a six months' sentence in the Woodstock, Ill., iail. Upon his appearance from the jail he was treated by the great throng of his friends present as a hero and martyr and there was a great demonstration in his honor. The imnment of Mr. Debs has made him more prominent and more of an influential fac labor matters in this country than he would have been otherwise. He is bound to be a peculiar figure in such matters in the future, but he wisely declares that he will never lead nor advocate an fight their battles at the polls.

The Lantern, in commenting upon the ovation tendered E. V. Debs on Liberation Day, remarks:

Eugene V. Debs is again out of prison where he confined in defiance of law at the arbitrary will of a corrupt judge who was sworn to support the law. The fact of the incarceration will return to trouble those who committed the crime agains law. Debs is not a criminal. Plutocracy tried to place the brand of criminal upon him but the people regard it as a martyr's crown. As he stepped out of his prison he was met by crowds of enthusiastic admirers. And now his influence is ncreased tenfold by the vain attempt to stamp him with infamy. Plutocracy has piled up a fearful record of crimes against the people which it will have to answer for to the people. prison was a power. Out of preson he will be a error to the enemies of humanity.

The Vancouver Register remarks as follows on the release of E. V. Debs from Woodstock jail.

Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, after six months' imprisonment in the Woodstock iail near Chicago, was released demonstration as is seldom called forth in a suposed free country like ours. The great leader of rganized labor was given a rousing reception It took on the proportions of an ovation railaoads brought in a mighty crowd. Brass bands played patriotic airs, and amid it all the hero of the hour was carried on high by his riends and brothers.

His return to chicago was a veritable triumphal march. He delivered a great speech addressed to the "lovers of liberty and despisers of despotism. Among those present and taking part in the demonstration were Ex-Gov. Waite, of Colorado Henry G. Lloyd and others

Mr. Debs has gone to his home at Terre Haute for a few weeks, after which he will make a tour of the country in the interest of the American Railway Uuion

# HOW IT IS IN BRITAIN.

Merrie England" Discusses the Problem of Life.

The problem of life is: "Given a country and a people, show how the people can make the most of the country and themselves." Before we go on, let us try to judge how far we in Britain have succeeded in answering the prob-

The following are facts which no man attempts to deny:

1. Large numbers of honest and industrious people are badly fed, badly clothed and badly housed.

2. Many thousands of people die every year of preventable diseases.

3. The average duration of life amongst the population is unnaturally short.

neglected, branded with the shameful

are men who never did a useful day's work.

Wealth and power are more prized and more honored than wisdom, or industry, or virtue.

8. Hundreds of thousands or men and women, willing to work, are unable to find employment. 9. While on the one hand wages are

are short of bread, of clothing, and of

10. Nearly all the land and property in this country are owned by a few idlers, and most of the laws are made in the interests of those few rich people.

11. The national agriculture is going rapidly to ruin to the great injury and peril of the state.

12. Through competion millions of men are employed in useless and undignified work, and all the industrial machinery of the nation is thrown out of gear so that one greedy rascal may overeach another. And we are told that all these things

must remain as they are in order that you may be able to "get a living." What sort of a living do you get? Your life may divided into four sec-

tions: Working, eating, recreation and

tory from fifty-three to seventy hours

a week. Some of your comrades work harder, and longer, and in worse places. Still, as a rule, it may be said of all your class that the hours of labor are too long, that the labor is monotonous, mechanical and severe, and that the surroundings are often unhealthy, nearly always disagreeable and in many cases

dangerous. Do you know the difference between work" and "toil?" It is the difference between the work of the gardener and the toil of the navy-between the work of the wood carver and the toil of the wood chopper.

We hear a good deal of talk about the idleness of the laboring classes and the industry of the professional classes There is a difference in the work. The surgeon, or the sculptor, following the work of his choice, may well work harder than the collier, drudging for a daily wage.

An artist loves his work and sees in it the means of winning fame, perhaps fortune: an artisan sees in his toil a dull, mechanical task, to be done for bread, but never to be made to yield pleasure, or praise, or profit.

As a rule, your work is hard and disagreeable.

Now, what are your wages?

"GENE IS COMING HOME."

remember," said the mother to the aged father in his chair. When our Gene was a toddler, with laughing eyes

and golden hair; we toiled to give him schooling, how we

joyed in every smile, For our Gene was a darling boy, and his heart was free from guile."

Oh, yes," replied the father, as like homing doves they came— memories of other days, interwoven with

Gene's name-We did not dream of trials, that 'twould be his

In the coming years of manhood, in which we could not share

We have seen him grow to manhood as the months

and years went by. Have seen him honored, seen him trusted, by the lowly and the high; Marked his noble aspirations-have seen him in

the battle's van When the shibboleth was Liberty and the sacred

rights of man.

seen him lead the hosts of labor; heard his fearless battle cry Ringing along the serried lines, 'Labor's foes we

dare defy!' his banner wave triumphant on the North-

ern's track and rails, And heard ten thousand toilers shout, 'The right for once prevails!

Again we saw him bat'ling 'gainst labor's monied With every faculty enlisted, to mitigate the woes Of the starving victims of plutocratic beasts of

prey, that our boy should lose the day.

hen we saw the bloodhounds tracking him in every street and path-Human dogs and devils, baying forth their wrath. Saw our gallant boy in prison; heard the clang

of bolt and keyand have watched and waited for the day when

Gene again is free. But our grief has had its solace, as the night its

shining stars, For our Gene has grown in grandeur, 'midst cells

and locks and bars. No blotch is on his manly soul—there's no stain on heart or hand;

martyr for a righteous cause, his fame fills all the land.

And now he comes, our gallant Gene, from priso

bars and jaws, From Woodstock jail to Terre Haute, midst ovations and huzzas

The sadness of the past has fled; there is neither sigh nor moan

And our hearts are full of gladness, for Gene is coming home.

### J. B. Maynard.

#### PICTURES. The Grand Rapids Workman paints a

few pictures in Raphaelian style, which will do to hang up in the Art galleries of Workingmen's Memories, as follows: "The Machine, the tramp, the soup, the Very many people, after lives of mountains of wealth and the valleys of toil, are obliged to seek refuge in the poverty, the uncertainty of employment, workhouse, where they die despised and the blacklist, the purchased press and cy of sil pulpit, the 'consp bery, corruption, the premature toilers 5. It is an almost invariable rule that in the factories, the underpaid girls and throw off this abominable bondage is those who work hardest and longest in women, the crowded tenements, 4,000,000 taking possession of the workers, and this country are the worst paid and the idle men, the almost empty mansion, the deer park, the dirty area, the cheap lodging house, streets filled with unfortunate women, jails, prisons, refuges, lunatic asylums overcrowded-all these things are bringing the world's toilers together. The man who pulls the throttle on the fastest locomotive is no more than the poor fellow who cleans that locomotive in the round house. The best paid mechanic is no more than the section hand or street laborer. The melowered on account of over production chanic of today, proud of his skill, may of coal, of cotton, and of corn, on the tomorrow become a street laborer or a other hand many of our working people section hand. He may even become a tramp. The head of a powerful labor organization today may occupy a felon's cell tomorrow. These reflections are drawing the great producing class totogether. The world is full of wealth and pleasure, which is really theirs and which they should enjoy, and would be now enjoying if they had thought for themselves instead of following the paid tools of the monopolists and the shylocks.

shylocks.

Dr. Franklin never said a truer thing than this: "If every man and woman would work four hours a day at something useful, want and misery would soon vanish from the world, and the remaining portion of the day might be leisure and pleasure."—Appeal to Reason.

When the above was said it was true but how much more true is it now? At that time there was very little laboraving machinery in use, while now everything is done by machinery. We say and we believe, truthfully too, that every man who works two hours a day should have all the comforts that heart could wish.—Sait Lake Advocats.



# THE WING PLANO

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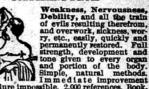
If you are where we have no agent we will send a piano to you direct from our factory—on trial. We will pay the freight in advance; will not ask any advance payment or deposit; we will sllow it to remain on trial for twenty days in your home, and then if you are not entirely pleased with it, we will take it back at our own

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## To the Opponents of the Knights of Labor.

You judge our organization without complete understanding of our principles or our position in current questions. There is ONLY ONE an-horized organ of the General Order of the Knights of Labor and that is the

Journal of the Knights of Labor.

The best reform weekly paper in America. Subscribe for it, read it, then criticise us. Price, 21 per year. 814 North Broad St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF President E.V. Debs

A handsome cabinet photograph of the President of the American Railway Union may be obtained by enclosing twenty-five cents (stamps accepted) to

#### RAILWAY TIMES. TERRE HAUTE, IND.

JOHN J. McGRANE,

McGRANE'S LOCOMOTIVE CLOCK.

#### PAPERS.

YE SONGS UF SAMYEWEL.

ther wuz wunse a forren nashun whut kud wallup all kreashun in the makin uv a multitewd uv laws thay wuz dux to ho pertaters & wuz all grate legislaters when thay wuzent bizzy fylin kross kut saws

just 2 hed off whut ill feelin mite arize frum peepel steelin thay enakted many very pleezin laws the expense wuz sumwhut hevvy but the voters stud the levvy & kuntinued hoin taters without paws

after sentyeries uv thinkin how thayd sware off whisky drinkin thay enakted a prohibiterry law gosh it kawsed a heep uv fytin & kept all ther wize men rytin but thay past an akt 2 dry up evry kraw

& betimes thay legislated on most evrythin kreated now & then repeelin sum uv nachers laws but ther airs & assines rew it er at least i so kunstrew it frum the mournful way thay wipe ther dusty

& no dout yew offen wunder how the kroniklers ken blunder sos 2 riddikew! them ainshents & ther laws fer we no that tribulashun & most all this bibulashun

ah deer frends if weed remember that the lords no sham defender & bad wit 2 werk reforms threw nachrel law then weed see our legislashun wuz but pure hallusinashun

must uv korse arize frum legislative flaws

& weed let up thrashin so much yewsless straw sam ionagraf

breeder uv & deeler in by grade mewels mewel town arizony preechin the gospui a speshulty p s—pleeze ubserve that hy grade mewels when chastizin gold base fewels merely show ther predilekshuns fer the law just as gold bugs when resistin kwote the skriptyers az insistir on a change uv venew east 2 arkensaw

#### Sensationalism!

J. R. ARMSTRONG. As we think we act

One has but to look over the columns of our large "dailies" to see to what extent they cater to the sentient portion of the human. The 'bigher education" is not touched only in the most indifferent way. It is not difficult to indinerent way. It is not dimcuit to solve this apparent mystery. The mon-eyed classes depend on the ignorance of the masses for their hearty support and patient toleration. The newspa-pers in turn depend on the classes pers in turn depend on the classes for their pap and they positively know that as soon as the "higher education" becomes general in its acquisition, class privileges will sur-ly disappear and with it the sensational news mongering. For ages the Hindoo widows quite con-

scientiously mounted the "funeral piles" and permitted themselves to be burnt alive that they could follow their deceased husbands to the "hereafter." It ceased husbands to the "hereatter." It was only after the Hindoos had discovered that this practice was a grave crime that it was partially or totally abandoned. So with many other heinous customs that have cursed mankind, they

have gradually been abolished as enlightenment increased.

It is not long ago when a man or woman of extraordinary mentality was stigmatized as a wizard or witch and subjected to the most inhuman kind of crusty. In the days when kind of cruelty. In the days when these abominations were tolerated the great common people patiently acquiesced and believed that everything transacted in the name of law was perfectly right and just. But these barbarities lost their charm for the thinking and the progressive and by degrees were forbidden. No doubt in after ages the human race will look back with as much horror on wage slavery as we do now upon the rack and thumbwe do now upon the rack and thumb-screw of the middle ages. That nefari-ous hardheart-dness that can quietly and reposefully look on a human being struggling through a life period for a mere pittance doled out to him as a wage, in after years will be more deeply de-

in after years will be more deeply de-plored perhaps than any other degra-The sensationalism of the "press The sensationalism of the "press" may continue to keep alive these obnoxious usages by its hypnotizing effects on the minds of the poorly fed and overworked multitude but some day a general awakening may come. Injustice cannot always sit composedly on the throne of public affairs and direct the throne of public affairs and direct the destinies of mankind! Decrees written and unwritten though ever so plausibly upheld by sophistry and "grey bearded use" will crumble and like the dust in

use" will crumble and like the dust in the tomb disappear from mortal ken. The martyrs of the church formed a triumphant procession and passed on, but the one of the state is yet lingering on the horizon, but it too will soon be a thing of the past. Sensationalism, that narcotic of the newspaper conspiracy that keeps alive the animalizing fire that has already consumed one half of the human race, is perceptibly losing its strength where cold blooded logic has taken possession of the minds of men. The daily press caters to man's base sensorium too much! Carnality in all its pronounced enormities is painted with words of the strongest coloring appealing to the passions that already enthrall the race. The "blood and thunder" pabulum of the fistic ring some think is becoming more and more nauseating to the greater portion of the race.

The glory of "conquest" is not near so resplendent as it was formerly and the strongest coloring appealing to the passions that already enthrall the race. The "blood and thunder" pabulum of the fistic ring some think is becoming more and more nauseating to the greater portion of the race.

The glory of "conquest" is not near so resplendent as it was formerly and the

becoming more and more nauseating to the greater portion of the race.

The glory of "conquest" is not near so resplendent as it was formerly and the renown of the battlefield now seldom thrills a human breast. But that low immoral sentiment that inflames man's basest passions seems to be the all pervasive poison. The stage has largely been transformed into a school of crime where exhibitions of nudity, instead of sublimity, obtain. The pictorial representations of both sexes in the most compromizing postures seem to be the worldwide rags. The bestializing process no doubt will either be self-destructive or become checkmated by the march of a higher civilization.

This horrible suggestiveness on young minds, is supplying the asylums with weak and watery-eyed victims and also gives "Judge Lynch" considerable material to work off. Sensationalism may be considered the right hand bower of the few that rule the many. Minds imbued with nothing but low sense perceptions cannot grasp important truth and wield it to permanent advantage. The successive conquerors of Rome emphasizes that isct.

Voluptousness stultifies man's ressoning powers and makes him but one remove from the lower animal in

point of intelligence. The sensationalism of the grogery and the bawdy-house are destructive elements but are merely symptomatic of the trend which the subsidized press champions and leads. Pandering to the basest nature of man it has taught him to believe all these-ad perversions as absolute necessities. The wild eyed system of "let alone" has been ably conducted by the news mongers in the pay of the modern Shylock. Steeped in the filth of unutterable practices what wonder that patriotism of the "Bunker Hill" or "Marathon" kind, is seen only in history?

"Sen-stionalism," that has been the epitaph of past and forgotten nations—will it be written upon the tomb of

#### The Situation.

BY DR. HENRY S. CHASE.

In the United States there are thou-sands of millionaires. There are also a million of tramps. They are complementary

There are also millions of willing workers, who are out of work. All people have equal right to labor and produce the things that their necessities and tastes demand. There is but one original source of wealth, namely: labor applied to land. All other means for the production of wealth rests upon this. Stocks, bonds, notes, paper money are not wealth; they are only demands upon wealth. Therefore all those paper things might be burned or sunk in the bottom of oceans and still the country would be just as rich. have just as much wealth. For wealth is houses, railroads, factories, food, clothing, and the like. The owners of bonds, notes and other paper things would be poorer, and if they were poorer all other people would be richer, in consequence, to just that amount which the There are also millions of willing worksequence, to just that amount which the paper things demanded.

The non wealth producers of this

big premium to the landholder for the opportunity of producing wealth. One-third of all a man can produce by his labor plied to land must be given to the lan holder as a land holder.

This foundation fact in the social econ-This foundation fact in the social economy of the United States results in puting into the landlords' pockets a yearly sum of twenty five per cent of all the wealth produced by labor. It now amounts to more than fifteen hundred millions of dollars a year. Calling the population of these states only sixty millions, the commercial value of the land is thirty thousand millions of dollars. The increase, interest or rent of this sum at 5 per cent. amounts to the sum that the landholders pocket as sum that the landholders pocket as

landowners.

The Government has no moral right to sell land, for it is the natural heritage of all the people, whether for a generation or for millions of years. Therefore, if all people have a right to be born and then to exist here, they have been already robbed of their birthright, even

before taking a breath of atmosphere.

Make land practically free to use by taking away speculation in this source of all wealth, and the poverty problem is

Take the annual commercial rental value of land. and put it into the city, state, and federal treasuries, by taxation, and the present burden of taxation would be abolished.

Every industry now staggers under these two taxations, namely: Govern-mental and landlord. The latter is double that of the former.

Every ten or twelve years there is a "panic." This is caused by the heavy burdens of these two taxations, under which labor staggers and falls. The standard of all wages is that which is determined by labor applied to land. If men can earn six hundred dollars per year by working on land, they will not work for a less sum in shops, factories, or stores.

or stores.

If labor and land can make only two hundred dollars per year as wages, the lords of industry will "cat" wages down to that sum. Competition regulates this. Skilled labor, combined in unions, may, for a short time, resist these cuts, but as long as men are shut out from a natural use of land, there will always

be a surplus of idle ones ready to take
the place of strikers at reduced wages.
To sum up the remedy, a fall, single
tax on land values would abolish speculation and land booms. It would abol
ish urions, strikes, lockouts and involuntary noverty. It would prevent these.

MR. EDITOR:—The press dispatches contain the following which should be read and pondered by every student of current affairs:

CHITCH affairs:

CHICAGO, ILL., November 7.—All railroads having headquarters in Chicago have given positive assurance to President Hill, of the Great Northern, that, as far as lies in their power, they will co-operate with him in defeating the A. R. U. strike now threatened upon his road. The information came to day from officials of the C., M. & St. P., the Burlington, the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois system. This support of the Great Northern is an outgrowth of the plan pursued by the general managers of the different roads of Chicago when they were dealing with the strike of last year. Mr. Hill has engaged a detective agency to furnish him armed guards, and advised the Chicago railroad managers that his road would employ any railroad man out of work who had not committed an act of violence in Chicago or elsewhere during the strike of 1894.

The above is sufficient to open the

drop dead in his tracks. These creatures not only enslave their fellow men but put the shackles on future generations. They are the means of making tramps of men who have got the manhood to stand up in defense of their homes and their families. It is because of these tools and traitors that labor is in slavery and chains to-day.

If the above dispatch is not an educator to railway employes I do not see how they can be reached. It shows conclusively that all the railroad corporations act together as one to make

porations act together as one to make seris of their employes. Brother railroad men, everywhere in

America, I appeal to you to wake up. I appeal to you to open your eyes to the situation. Can you not see that the corporations are working day and night to reduce you to a condition when you shall be rounded up and herded like so shall be rounded up and herded like so many cattle? Do you not see the handwriting on the wall? Are you still going to follow those who invite these very managers to conference with them and are working hand and hand with them to slaughter your rights until you will be treated as if you were so many sheep? Do you not know that these managers are working in the interest of the companies that hire and pay them, and that those who receive their favors and meet them in friendly conference are not your friends? Are you not inare not your friends? Are you not in-telligent enough to know that these managers would have nothing to do with any man who is really and truly your friend? If you can not see these things you will see them when it is too late. You will see them when the trap is sprung and slaughter begins. Your lot will be worse than that of the blackest slave that ever crouched on southern soil. What can be done? We can get together. No half way remedy will answer. All must be united to protect the humblest individual. It must be complete unification or nothing. One or enjustion of railway employee and sill The non wealth producers of this country have, by unjust laws, become possessed of these paper demands on the wealth of the country, and they can, at any time, take and use this ill-gotten wealth for their own comfort, pleasures and ostentations, thereby condemning millions of other people to hunger, want and despair.

All over this country men must pay a big premium to the landholder for the opportunity of producing wealth. One-opportunity of producing wealth. One-opportunity of all a man can produce by his one agreement to cover each employe. The violation of this kind of an agreement would be the concern of every employe in the service and consequently the agreement would never be violated. This is the last hope.

DENVER. COLO.

#### OLD SAWS.

Misleading is that old deceit-"That right prevails instead of wrong." The race is ever to the fleet,

An honest policy is best, Though frequently ignored And innocence is always blessed

The battle to the strong.

With bounteous reward. Whoever toils from morn till night, Whate'er his station b

Is nobler than the parasite Who blights his industry.

The thrifty toilers of the hive Should share its stores alone By honest industry to thrive Is glory's corner-stone.

The die is cast, the gauntlet thrown. No hand extends to save; We must make labor's cause our own. Or be a tyrant's slave.

United we may hope to stand If we are brave and true Stand by the A. R. U. J. I. Sturr.

### Eight Hour Day.

MR EDITOR:—! secured a copy of your Labor Dav paper. It is grand. I am in favor of the uniting of all of the labor and reform forces in the United States and making of this a true republic. We should unite "first, last and all the time." United we can win in 1896, divided, never. We want the initiative, referendum impossible mandate and proferendum, imperative mandate, and pro-portional representation. Then govern ment ownership of all railways, telement ownership of all railways, tele-graphs, &c., can be obtained, and we could make of this a co-operative govern-ment "of the people, by and for the people." In the meantime we should advance; as we go along, get whatever we can. We can only get there step by step, by education, organization and the ballot.

tract system on all public works, to establish an eight hour day, to provide wages and penalties for the same, to be enacted by the Congress and Senate of the United States of America, that here after no public work shall be let out by contract, but the same shall be done by days' work, under the direct supervision and control of the United States and territories. That eight consecutive hours in each calender day of twenty-four hours shall be a legal day's work on all ployed to the end that capital and labor get their just and equitable rewards and learn to work together with no friction at all. It is easy enough to do this. The same amount of perseverance and determination exercised in this direction as is required in the prosecution of any ordinary business, would bring good results. I would suggest that the labor organizations exercised in this direction as is required in the prosecution of any ordinary business, would bring good results. I would suggest that the labor organizations shall be allowed; that none but actual citizens shall be employed on any public work; that all unskilled laborers shall receive and laws of the state I will submit it, to public work of the United States and territories and that no overtime shall be allowed; that none but actual citizens shall be employed on any public work; that all unskilled laborers shall receive not less than two dollars per day of eight hours; that all mechanics shall receive not less than the average wages for each hours; that all mechanics shall receive not less than the average wages for such mechanics in the locality where the work is done for a day of eight hours. That for any violation of this act or any part of it, by any official, foreman or superintendent, upon trial and conviction thereof, they shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or may be imprisoned from one to five years, or both, for each and every violation of this act, and shall not again be eligible to hold such office or position.

consistence of undity, instead of actions of both sexes in the most representations of both sexes in the most remaining postures seem to be the wide rage. The bestializing propose doubt will either be self-destructive become checkmated by the march alpher civilization.

In a principal suggestiveness on young so, is supplying the asylums with and watery-syed victims and also work off. Sensationalism may be dered the right hand bower of the fact rule the many. Minds imbued of the rule the many of the set rule the many. Minds imbued of the rule the many of the set rule the many of the set rule the many. Minds imbued to this grasp important truth and wield permanent advantage. The successory of the set rule the many of Rome emphasizes of grasp important truth and wield permanent advantage. The successory of the set rule the many of the rule the many of the set rule the many of the set rule the many. Minds imbued to this trule the many of the set rule the set rule the many of the set rule the many of the set rule the set rule the many of the set rule the many of the set rule the set of the set of the set rule the set of the set of the set rule the set of the set of the set rule the set of the set rule the set of the s

STRIVING FOR THE RIGHT. In the age on ages telling To be living is sublime.

Hark! The general managers will fold us In their vice like grip so tight— Up! O up! and lets be doing; Worlds are charging for the right

Worlds are charging, heaven beholdi Thou hast but an hour to fight! Now the blazoned guns are shining! On! right onward for the right.

O, let all the soul within us For the A. R. U. shine bright; Strike with every nerve and sinew ; Let them know that we are living And are striving for the right.

J. R. A. We Must Unite.

MR. FDITOR:—I am a reader of the RAILWAY TIMES, and if there is a paper that is honestly published in the interest of railway employes and working men generally, that paper is the RAILWAY TIMES. Allow me to say also that I am proud of such men as Brother S. P. Leep, of Denver, and Brother W. Blackman, of Seattle, Washington. I am proud to see that they have the manhood to express their honest sentiments regardless of consequences. Like them I am in favor of consolidation. If ra lroad companies consolidate as they have done, employes must do the same or they are lost.

or they are lost.

Since the great strike the corporations treat their employes as they please. They have got them at their mercy. And the point is, that those employes who stayed with the companies are treated no better than the rest. The companies dearth have any rest for merchies. panies do not have any use for men they can use in that way. I have heard en-gineers admit lately that if they were to go out on a strike that it would not last two hours. It is not to the credit of labor that men take each other's places. This is not the time to arouse prejudice. We have had enough of that. For the love of humanity, gentlemen, let us turn a new leaf. Let us get together and stand together and be free men. If corporations combine and connive to reduce wages and enslave men, let labor combine and stand for its rights and show them that by unity they can maintain them. We can not accomplish this tain them. We can not accomplish this as long as one organization will help to defeat another.

During the late strike I asked some of the engineers why they did not come out with the A. R. U., and their answer was that they were under obligations to the company because they had a contract, and they could not violate this to halp others!

elp others!
This is the case in a nutshell. As long as there are several organizations there will be such contracts as will prevent men from acting together. The there will be such contracts as will prevent men from acting together. The companies realize this and it is a shrewd move on their part to enter into such contracts covering certain classes of employes. Our interests are common, and when one man is wronged all are vitally affected, for if he can not be protected neither can thev. Let us join hands and get together. Let all labor organizations support each other in the struggle for liberty and equal rights. If we will only stand together instead of fighting each other the pauperized condition of the toiling masses will disappear. Let us extend our hands to the oppressed and stand together in the true spirit and we shall defeat the aristocrats who thrive by depriving labor of its just dues.

(Co-operation.

# Co-operation.

MR. EDITOR:—At this present time it appears that labor is the under dog in the conflict. This need not be. A little thought and consideration on the part of labor will aid greatly in making them masters of the industrial situation and when they are thought they will be masters of the industrial situation and when they are thus situated they will be no longer industrial slaves. All of the industries prosecuted by the union of capital and labor thrive the best when the same is conducted along the line of harmony. In union there is strength. If capital is tyrannical the situation is not improved by starting an opposition tyranny. I believe in organized labor. I believe, also, in extending that organization to practical results. If all the money organized labor has raised by noney organized labor has raised by contribution, after supporting its officers, had been united and created capital for the formation of co-operative manufacturing companies on the mutual benefit and profit sharing plan, there would be averal of these companies in wavelied. step, by education, organization and the ballot.

Believing in the initiative and referendum, I would like to suggest or propose a law, an act to abolish the contract system on all public works, to es

and laws of the state I will submit it, to be published in the Times. We are pas-sing from the political age to the indus-trial age and must be ready to meet the issue. Lucius O. Wilson. GANO, ILL.

The Quintescence of It.

The Quintescence of It.

Ms. EDITOR:—President Harper, of Chicago University, says to Prof. Bemis:

"It is better for you to find some place where you are free to express your ideas."

This means that he and his colleagues are not free or else have no ideas. The former is probably the case. They are dogs with collars stamped with their owners names, "The Patrons of Chicago University." He says, "You, Bemis, are man of the world enough to know that we must look to the ones who have money!"

What do good old Baptists think of What do good old Baptists think of that? Those who have believed that Christianity and worldliness did not go hand in hand. Thanks, President Harper, for your candid expression. It puts you and your masters on record. Even the deat, dumb and blind may enjoy the use of their faculties in the face of so bold an assertion.

W. W. L.

With churches endowed by million aires and universities endowed by millionaires, one need not pussle his heat to who owns many preachers and professors.—Commonwealth.

Knocked Out By UNION Overalls. Anyone will get satisfaction who buys

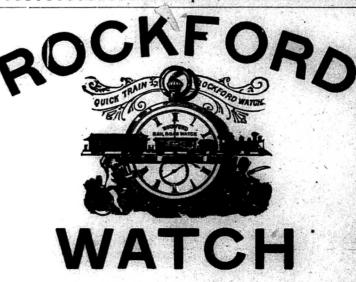
Circle 1 brand of Union made overalls and coats-Not only are they made of the best materials and in the best way-but by

well paid Union Operatives. If your clothing dealer hasn't them-give us your address-we will send you a tape measure, samples of cloth and self-measurement blank-You'll be pleased and we'll make a sale.

Hamilton Carhartt & Co., Detroit, Mich.

L. ZECKENDORF & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR TUCSON, ARIZ.





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With Rubber Feet and Hands. Marks' Improved.



Although a man may meet with the misfortune of having both of his legs ed from his body, he is not necessarily helpless. By having artificial legs set with rubber feet attached, of Marks' patent, he can be restored to his usefu Fig. 1 is from an instantaneous photograph of a m an ascending a ladder, I two artificial legs substituting his natural ones, which were crushed by a railroad accident and amputated. Fig. 2 exposes his stumps. With his rubber feet he can ascend or descend a ladder, balance himself on the rungs and have his hands at liberty. He can work at a bench and earn a good day's wages. He can walk and mingle with persons without betraying his loss; in fact, he is restored to his former set fer all practical purposes. With the old method of complicated ankle joints these results could not have been so thoroughly over sixteen thousand in practical.

attained.

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NEW YORK.

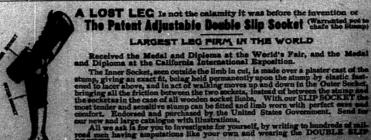
OWING to rush of orders for holiday presents we are compelled to postpone auction sale of our stocks until January, 1896. Our specially low prices have created a big mail order business. Parties needing anything in our line would save money by writing us as to their wants for Christmas gifts. We handle nothing but the best and guarantee every article sent out.

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THE WINKLEY ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO.

## **HUNTINGTON**

THE RAILROAD PRESIDENT, MILLION-AIRE, ALL AROUND RASCAL

Violates Inter-state Commerce Law With Impunity, and is Held Up to Deserved Scorn by the American Law Review.

The American Law Review, a publication of high repute among lawyers, takes Collis P. Huntington, a distinguished railroad rascal, and hangs him and a number of state and federal judges in the rogue's gallery, where they will remain indefinitely. The American Law Review deserves well of the country for its scathing presentation of the Huntington case, establishing the fact beyond a peradventure, that in the presence of a rich rascal, the courts are the most contemptible of menials, and deserve the harvest of scorn and contempt they are now reaping throughout the country. The Review remarks that

"COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON,

President of the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky; a corporation erected under a special charter purchased from the legislature of that state, originally with a capital stock of one million dollars, but with power on the part of the directors to increase the same at pleasure; originally having a provision in its charter forbidding the corporation to own any property in the state of Kentucky, which provision was, however, bunglingly amended; which company swallowed up a number of railroad companies by the device of purchasing and becoming the owner of all their stock, and which, therefore, constitutes in all its essential features a gigantic railway trust, owning and controlling a long line of interstate railway with many branches-this man, Collis P. Huntington, President of the said Southern Pacific Company, not having

THE FEAR OF GOD

before his eyes, nor the fear of the interstate commerce law, nor of the fed eral judiciary, gave to a San Francisco lawyer, named Stone, an annual pass over all his railway lines; and the said Stone, in the year 1894, attempted to use the said pass in making an interstate transit, but was stopped somewhere in the state of California by a railway strike engineered by a man named Debs, in a place called Chicago, twenty-four hundred miles away, and so failed to make the interstate transit. Nevertheless, this man Stone was so happy over the possession of the said pass, it being an evidence of the great friendship for him entertained by the great Huntington, that he could not de sist from showing it to sundry and divers admiring friends of his. And it came to pass that one of the said admiring friends 'gave away' the fact that the said Huntington had issued to the said Stone the said pass, to a federal grand jury sitting in San Francisco.

THE SAID GRAND JURY, OR SOME OTHER had indicted divers and sundry of the followers of the said Debs for a violation of the interstate commerce law and this grand jury thought that what was sauce for the midget was sauce for the elephant; and so they had the courage to enter upon an investigation with the view of indicting the said Huntington for violating the said interstate commerce law in issuing the said pass. But, as is often the case when it comes to indicting a rich man, the district attorney of the United States was lukewarm in the matter; he did not think that such an indictment would lie, though he had no doubt that it would tell the truth. And so the grand jury the learned and impartial judge who say that justice in the federal courts is adcould rightfully indict so great and rich a man as the said Huntington for issuing the said pass. The learned judge made a careful examination of the statutes in that case made and provided, and delivered to them a careful charge, explaining their duty in the premises. Thereupon the said grand jury retired to consider of their duty in the premises. They reflected seriously upon the oath which they had taken, not to present any person through hatred, malice or ill-will nor to leave any unpresented through fear, favor or affection, or for any reward, or the promise or hope thereof. And so they again filed into court, bringing with them an

INDICTMENT AGAINST THE SAID HUNTING TON

for violating the said interstate commerce law in issuing the said pass to the said Stone, who tried unsuccess fully to use the same in making an in terstate transit during the said strike. Thereupon a warrant was issued for the arrest of the said Huntington, and the same was duly executed in the city and state of New York. Thereupon the said Huntington was taken before a commissioner of bail and affidavits of the United States, to the end that an examination should be made into the matter and a warrant of remeval issued, removing the said Huntington to the state of California, there to answer the said in-

IF THE SAID HUNTINGTON HAD BEEN POOR DEVIL

the said commissioner would have issued the said warrant without delay; but, the mid Huntington being a very rich and where.

great man, and the said commissione rightfully conceiving himself to be very little man, the latter became oppressed with fear of the consequences of issuing an order removing so great a man to a distant place, where he might possibly reap the dues of hoarded justice. And so the

LITTLE COMMISSIONER

transferred the inquiry, and with it the great man, before the district judge of the United States in and for the southern district of the state of New York. Now, it came to pass that the said judge, also conceiving himself to be a very little man in comparison with the great man who had been brought before him as a prisoner, became tremulously solicitious of finding out some way whereby he might oblige the great man by refusing to issue the removal order, whereby the great man would be carried to the far distant state of California, there to reap the dues of hoarded justice. And so the

LITTLE JUDGE

long and laboriously struggled with the question, and at last made the wonderful discovery that the said Huntington had committed no crime against the said interstate commerce law, because the said indictment failed to allege that the said Stone had used the said pass in making an interstate transit. True it was that the offense of the said Huntington was complete when he issued the pass, and that he had done all that he could do to violate the interstate commerce law in that respect; yet, as the strikers had prevented the said-Stone from using the said pass in making an interstate transit, the said law had not, in fact, been violated.

"The little judge did not trouble his little mind with the inquiry in what respect the said Huntington could have been thought to have done any more, or to have been guilty of any further unlawful intent, from the circumstances of the donee of the pass not having used it in making an interstate transit. It was all one in the mind of the little judge, as though the said Huntington

HAD GIVEN A BRIBE TO A JUDGE,

or, perhaps, through his 'friend Colton,' had given a bribe of 'say \$25,000,' to a Legislature in the purchase of a 'franchise,' and had been indicted for giving the said bribe: in which case the indictment would not be good without alleging that the bribee had actually put the money to some use, instead of keeping it in his pocket. About the same time the supreme court of the United States decided that the said Debs must go to jail for his wickedness in prolonging the said strike contrary to the commands of a federal judge; and the said Huntington set sail for Europe, where so many rich Americans go.

AND THE SPECTACLE OF DEBS GOING TO JAIL AND HUNTINGTON TO EUROPE

was left to edify the American people. And they talked about it over their cups of tea; and, while so talking, the fact occurred to them that the price of the sugar which they were using in their tea had risen, and that the price of the oil which lighted their lamps had risen also. And then they thought of the wonderful decision from that great San hedrim which has taken upon itself the office of superintending all other branches of the government, placing the sugar trust, and with it the standard oil trust, and all the great manufacturing trusts, above the power of congress and of the people. And they thought also of the destruction of the income tax law at the hands of the same great tribunal, which destruction had been so much desired by the rich marched into court and demanded of men. And then they were wicked enough to ministered only for the benefit of the rich."

## **BUSY PEOPLE.**

It is marvelous how busy a great many to them to better their condition by uni- churches, orthodox and liberal, is carefying for the purpose of smoothing the fully attended to, any fantastic assignpathways to success and independence. ment of penalties must cease. The London Clarion says "though many hunger and thirst because treacherous dealers deal treacherously with the people, yet there are few who have time to consider the wrong-doing. One is "too busy" with something, another is "too busy" with nothing. One is "too busy" chasing popularity with the ignorant Another is "too busy" erecting a fabric of wealth that may dissolve in a day. Some are "too busy" giving circulation to lies and misinformation. Others are too busy," like Narcissus, contemplating their own shadow in the water. One is "too busy" talking claptrap about a political party to get a plum. Another is "too busy" listening and wondering what a "smart man" a certain politician is. Others are "too busy" thinking about dead issues and the dead past to learn anything about the perilous present. And last, but not least, some are "too busy" trying to save souls for the next world, and making no effort to save them in this."

The Commonwealth remarks that "When Debs gets out of jail he will make a tour of Texas, where he is in great demand After that he will probably visit the east and hammer at monoply in its own stronghold."

"Bond and Industrial Slavery" will convince, inspire, interest and prepare you for the battle of '96. See cut else

MYRON REED-ISMS.

You can't be much of an aristocra where you have done manual labor.

The old question "Why does not God kill the devil?" needs to be well thought

The penalty for failure in any battle is failure—that is penalty bitter enough.

Daniel Boone killed a "bar," and thinks more of himself. That thought and the worth of a dead bear for food and clothing and hair oil constitute his re-

There is a satisfaction in seeing Haman the carpenter of his own gallows. It is "a slice of the day of judgment."

A six weeks meeting in the winter, working up a revival; is a poor device of men to make good Sundays not kept in summer.

The penalties we annex to evil deeds and the rewards we assign to the good often seem to be tacked on, not conse quencious results, and give the impression of cut flowers wired on to a stick.

The natural result, or penalty, if you please, of putting the finger in the flame of a lamp is a burned finger. Do not put the lamp in a cage nor stake out the baby away from it. Let him burn his finger mildly once or twice.

Man finds himself in a world where mountain lions and silver tipped bears are loose. Nothing is in a cage. Man must learn to take care of himself. He must master the things that are against him and tame them.

Some judges are always severe, some are always mild, and some are severe sometimes and sometimes mild. I would not like to be sentenced by a hungry judge, or by one dyspeptic, or by one who was about to have a tooth

Cain was not permitted to kill himself and a mark was put on him that no man should kill him. He was simply turned loose feeling that he ought to be killed. No wonder the lonely vagabond said: "My punishment is greater than I can

After many years of homely cactus there shoots up a spike of splendor, the blossoms are manifold. Nothing pays like patience. After a life of faithful monotonous toil there will surely be something that is not toil and not mon-

To nearly and finally succeed in lying presuppose a genius that a liar seldom possesses. The truth-teller has only to remember one thing. The liar has to remember two things. The thing as it is and the thing as he tells it. It is just double the labor.

Jesus sees the Pharisees praying long and loud on the street corners, and he says, "Verily they have their reward." They do. Their prayers do not rise any higher than their teeth. They pray to be seen of men, and they are seen of men. They get what they work for.

I do not suppose the richest man in America is to be envied even by a man asking permission to screen sand for a living, if they both have read Henry Lloyd's book, "Wealth vs. Common-wealth." I am reading the book the second time to see if I had in any way misjudged these powerful living unsen-

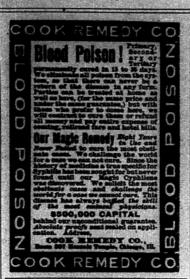
That a boy fishing on Sunday happens to be drowned may in a ghastly way adorn a tale but it does not point the old fashioned meral. Drowning is not the proper penalty for fishing on Sunday. It is often the result of not knowing how to swim, or possibly cramps. people are, when a proposition is made In a world where fire insurance of

> It would be strange if a railroad wrecker and multimillionaire should complain that he is not loved. Strange that his ghost should complain. The man did not work for love. He worked for a short lived power and has been paid in full. Bacon says God tries a man every way to see if there is anything in him and, failing, tosses him a sack of gold and three words, "Go, poor devil."

Rewards and penalties are seen to be consequencious results. Here is all this costly machinery of sheriffs and courts and jails that a man may be punished. Good people do not need this machinery and powerful or cunning bad people evade its actions, they "shove by justice." Now in contrast to this arbitrary method that fails so often, consider the natural course of things in the case of Judas From the crime to the hanging of the criminal, Judas attended to his own ase, was his own sheriff and jury and judge and hangman. He spun his own rope and wove his own shroud. Justice was done inexpensively, swiftly, surely.

'Forgive us our debts," the millionaire prayed. One beautiful Sunday morn; Next day he sued for rent delayed, And evicted the widow toriorn.—Vox Populi.

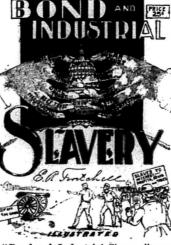
Just wait till St. Peter the pharisee grabs
By the seat of bis pants and the nape of his
And hurls him headlong over the jasper w.
Then go with the angels and examine the w





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