CONSOLIDATION.

AN EPOCH CONFRONTS THE COUNTRY THAT DATES NEW DEPARTURES.

Iron-clad Necessity Demands that Mer Fall Into Line and Conform to New Conditions.

It has been said that centralization of this age. We have trusts, syndicates, conditions as now confront the country, forces, or perpetual slavery is to be its inevitable doom. In a late issue of the Chicago Press and Journal, Mr. Eugene V. Debs discusses this subject as follows:

The spirit of the times, the signs of the times, and the trend of affairs in ployes of railroads? In one direction finance, commerce, manufactures, transportation and industry are in the line of consolidation, solidification, combination or union, as contradistinguished from individual effort.

However much we may sigh for the "good old times," they will return no more. A new era has dawned. Old are before the country. There is one things have passed and are still rapidly other means for railroad employes to passing away. An epoch confronts the try to escape squalor and degradation, business of the country that dates new departures, and an iron-clad necessity, which will admit of no modification, demands that men fall into line and conform to new conditions.

Men, generally, have exceedingly Since 1880 the movement, gathering impetus constantly, is attracting and demanding more and more attention.

A census bulletin relating to the manufacturing interests of the country names a number of industries which show a large increase of capital invested. To secure such results consolidation was which they control capital, product and

What is true of manufacturing estabtatively stated in the reports of the in- and protection. ter-state commerce commission. In the hands of a still less number of corpora-

It is needless to discuss the reasons for this work of consolidation. We times prepared for prompt and united simply know it is going forward, and action. This fact in itself would guarthat as it proceeds the consolidated antee employes immunity from many roads acquire greater power to dictate wrongs of which they now complain. terms to their employes; and the fact, known and read of all railroad empl yes, forces upon them for considerahowever assiduously and conscientiously all and all for each." men may consider it, there seems to be no escape from the use of means, long in vogue, whereby the right may achieve victories for those who demand it and are willing to defend it.

I do not doubt that there may be large improvements in methods on the part of railroad employes to meet the new emergencies created by the consolidation of railroad corporations, and the first and most vital requirement is for them to consolidate.

Let it be understood that federation is not consolidation. The consolidation of railroad corporations is not the confederation of railroad corporations. It is not a dozen, more or less, of corporations, each with its retinue of officials, meeting at stated times for consultation and to define a policy. On the contrary, the consolidated corporations have one head, one controlling power, which decides and acts. The various roads be come a "system," with one president, whose acts are not dependent upon the views of some other president, and whether the system has 1,000 miles of road and 3,000 employes, or 10,000 miles of road and 30,000 employes, the decrees of the consolidated concern are equally potential and effective.

It were supreme folly to disguise the purpose which the railroad corporations like a supreme court in the heaven have in view by consolidation. It is not to promote the moral, intellectual waters under the earth. and social condition of any man or body of men. Neither philanthropy, charity, nor benevolence is considered. The one purpose is to make money and enlarge profits. Such is the supreme demand, the penitentiary for four years, where ingenuity, in the progress of invention, and consolidation is found to be a trump he will earn 500,000 a year, and get out the time will come when machinery card in every game the system plays rich.

with the public or with its employes In dealing with the public, the system emulates the independence of William Vanderbilt and declares, "The public bè d-d," and in dealing with employes the same laconic expletive is employed.

It is not required to dwell upon the subject or berate the corporations for adopting consolidation as a means of promoting their financial well being. On the contrary, it is entirely natural that they should consolidate. They are and consolidation are the master spirits wise in their day and generation. To can Railway Union, met with a splendid say that corporations are unscrupulous pools, corporations and monopolies of is to repeat an old "chestnut" which all things made or used by men and makes the average reader weary. To these have grown in wealth and power say they have no soul, care nothing for to an extent that they control the coundecalogues and theological maledictions, try and the very lives and destinies of is to repeat ad nauseam the stalest of the people. In the presence of such criticisms. Denunciatory harangues do not alter the fact. Railroad corporalabor is compelled to follow the exam- tions exist for the purpose of accumulaple set by capital and consolidate its ting a surplus of cash for their owners, and they are not particular about methods; the testimony invocurts and in congress is overwhelming.

In view of such facts the question arises, what should be the policy of emwe hear it said they should federate; again we are told they should arbitrate, and from others we hear it said that if they "can't get what they ask for they should accept what they can get and be quiet." Federation, arbitration, and submission have all been tried. Results and that is unification, consolidationto meet consolidation by consolidationto resist the power enthroned in corporate consolidation by the power enthroned in unification of employes to secure and maintain justice, to make crude conceptions of the extent to honest toil produce such dividends as which the work of consolidating great will secure decent American conditions industrial enterprises has gone forward. | for the home, the family, wife, and children.

Consolidation in railroad employment is the climax, the chief good, the ultimathule of organization. It takes in all. It constitutes a fraternity which redeems the saying "the brotherhood of of the country workingmen are with the man" from derision and contempt. It A. R. U. in whatever it undertakes to do banishes the pestiferous dogma of a for the amelioration of the present disthe means resorted to, the organization labor aristocracy, a loathsome disorder tressed condition of the country, and of trusts by capitalists by virtue of nursed by mental infirmities until labor, weakened by its growth and repulsiveness, finds that health and vigor can be regained only by asserting and mainlishments is true to a still greater ex- taining the truth that the welfare of all tent in the management of the railroads railroad employes, regardless of classes of the country, and the fact is authori- and wages, demands equal consideration future contests.

The various classes and occupations year 1891, when the total mileage of all in the railway service could still be the railroad tracks of the country was maintained intact, and in all matters given at 216,140 miles, forty-two corpor- affecting any particular class or occupaations controlled nearly one-half of the tion exclusively the employers engaged total mileage, and now a much larger in the class so affected would have enpercentage of the milesge is in the tire jurisdiction. But in matters affecting the common interests of all, or in the adjustment of a righteous complaint, the whole body of employes are at all

Everything else has been tried, and as everything else has practically failed to secure the benefits sought to be obtion the question as to what measures tained, all should be not only willing fairs of this country, and if it has been ought to be adopted whereby fair wages but earnest advocates of consolidation and just treatment may be secured and as the last resort of railroad employes maintained. It is the old question, and to enthrone the principle of "each for

The Pueblo Reform Press remarks that When Eugene V. Debs was liberated from the Woodstock jail and returned to Chicago, 10,000 people met him at the depot. A committee informed him that he was requested to go directly to Battery D. where a grand crowd was awaiting him. They also had a carriage drawn by six white horses to take him there, but he positively refused to accept His decision came sharp and prompt 'No! I shall walk! What is good enough for the humblest man in this city is good enough for me." It was raining but Debs walked to Battery D.; and if elected president he would not lose his feet or his head."

The Banana Peel, having caused an old man to fall and break his leg, ironic ally asked the unfortunate if he slipped up or slipped down. The case found its way to the courts, from the lowest to the highest, in a suit for \$5,000; the plaintiff alleging that he had slipped up, and lost his case because the courts held he had slipped down. There is nothing above, or in the earth beneath, or in the

Mr. Elmore C. Sattley, cashier of the Kansas City Safe (?) Deposit bank, robbed its depositors of \$2,000,000, and goes to profits. Such is the supreme demand, the penitentiary for four years, where

ON HIS TOUR.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN RAIL-WAY UNION

ts Members of the Order at Uhlich's Hall, Chicago, and Outlines His Views on Current Questions.

On the evening of January 6, 1896, Eugene V. Debs, President of the Amerireception at Uhrich's Hall, Chicago. The Chicago Chronicle refers to Mr. Debs as the "undisputed leader" of the A. R. U. and in the notice of his great address says: Mr. Debs holds "positive opinions," upon the following proposition: That the constitution of the United States ought to be recast so as to admit of the initiative and referendum.

That the wage system should be abol-

ished.
That there has not been a single hour of national prosperity in this country for twenty-five years.
That the laboring people, if they would make effective advances, must go into politics.

That trades unions, however earnest, would never cure the ills that beset

That industrial strikes under present conditions are conducted against great

That the government is in league with orporations.
That President Cleveland's policy with

reference to the Venezuela question is doubt about it. Dun has just issued his calculated merely to divert the minds of report for the year 1895, and that report the people from real and present issues. The meeting of A. R. U. men addressed

by Mr. Debs, was called to order by Mr.

John Lloyd, and Mr. W. E. Burns was called upon to preside. When Mr. Debs made his appearance

upon the rostrum, the enthusiasm of the audience brought to memory his reception at Battery D. on the evening of Nov. 22d, the day he was released from Woodstock prison, where he had been sent by Wm. A. Woods, whose robes are as filthy as those of an Syrian leper.

GOOD CHEER.

Mr. Debs gave his audience the cheering information that from every quarter such information, coming from one having exceptional facilities for information must have had a reassuring effect upon his audience.

He assured his audience that workingmen were unifying all along the line for

TRAITORS IN THE CAMP.

Mr. Debs affirmed that there are hirelings of the plutocracy within the labor ranks who, while they are ostensibly labor leaders, are not identified with labor. Upon the great issues that concern us workingmen are divided to a greater or less extent, but there is one proposition upon which they are all united, and that is in relation to the principle of the unification of labor. Certain it is that so long as we are divided into factions and are making war upon each other we never can accomplish anything.

TO GO INTO POLITICS.

"Hitherto," said Mr. Debs, "the voice of labor has not been heard in the afheard it has not been heeded. Why? Simply because labor has not unified its forces, and let me say to you as a member of the American Railway union that his tour. the time was never riper for a great work than it is now. Notwithstanding the persecution or corporations, notwithstanding the obstacles that confront us, our members are determined as never before to fulfill the high mission of the organization. The members of the American accomplish anything they have to go into politics.

"Whether we shall or not, it is never theless true that we are essentially politicians; our institutions are political institutions, and the man who is not desirous of casting his vote and taking an active interest in the politics of the community and country in which he year. More than half of this enormous lives is not worthy the name of American citizen.

"I want to have it so that within the touches the interests of labor can be dismethods the greatest good of the greatest number. It is a universally accepted fact that from an industrial standpoint the country was never in such a precari ous condition as it is today. Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 workmen are out of employment. Some people say this is but temporary and that the good old times of prosperity will return again, but let me say that they are gone never

"We are not confronted by new eco mic and industrial conditions. Machin ery as a factor in economic affairs has ne to stay. In the march of human will do the work of the world. In the to change condition

very nature of things the army of the unemployed is to increase. There will never come a time in the United States when there will be jobs enough to go

ABJECT SLAVERY.

"So far as the trades unions are concerned," said Mr. Debs, "I admit that they have done a noble work, and have a noble mission, but they cannot supply the remedy needed for the ills of which the workmen complain. There has got be inaugurated adapted to the conditlons that exist. I am more and more convinced that the wage system, which is but another name for the feudal system, must be entirely destroyed. (Applause.) So long as one man depends upon the will of another or more often the whims and caprice of another for employment he is a slave. You may call him an American citizen, you may digif he is dependent upon another for employment he is in a condition of abject

THE ADVANTAGE OF CAPITAL.

"There used to be," said the speaker, system of competition; that system still exists so far as workmen are concerned; it does not exist with reference to capital. It has been said that centralization and consolidation are the master spirits of the age. There is no doubt about it. Dun has just issued his shows that during the year just closed there were 13,000 business and commercial failures, aggregating \$175,000,000. Business men are going into bankruptcy at the rate of more than 1,000 a month.

"There are millions of bushels of corn on the western prairies that are being burned for fuel. The railroad companies have charged rates of transportation that the product would not bear, and the consequence is that the farmers could not ship it to market. In these very sections of the country people are starving to death. There are thousands and thousands of miners who are out of work. There is coal enough to make every family comfortable in this country, and yet there are reasons for not mining the coal. It is because the whole system is founded upon cupidity and selfishness and without the slightest regard for the welfare of the people."

A PEACEFUL CHANGE POSSIBLE. There are some people who say you can never inaugurate a peaceful change. I do not believe you can inaugurate any other kind. I do not believe in the changes inaugurated by force, and if we unprincipled demagogues." Such vulgar have not force enough to effect changes on constitutional grounds we have not crime is, that they demand fair play for tne intelligence to maintain them after they are secured. Of course some fundamental changes have got to be made."

In conclusion, Mr. Debs paid his respects to Grover Cleveland, and characterized his Venezuelan message as "jingoism," to throw dust in the eyes of the people to obscure the industrial conplutocratic employers to tag and numher their employes.

The meeting was a grand success, cynosure of the working men of the country.

THE TIMES will keep its readers informed of Mr. Debs' meetings during that the statements made are true, and

THE WAY OUR MATRIMONY GOES.

marriage are taking immense sums of gold out of the country to Europe. A certain class of American families who have Railway union believe that if they would hunts through Europe for titled nonentities, display their wealth and let it be understood that their daughters can be had with a pile of money for a title, and as a result, during the past twentyfive years, a lot of European infirmities have secured thirty-nine American wives, maids and widows, and with them \$166,153,000, an average of \$6,646,120 a sum has been taken during the past three years and the business is steadily increasing in volume. Indeed, \$25,000,000 councils of labor every question that have gone within the past year. Germany, France and Italy have shared in cussed, not in any partisan sense, but the boodle, but most of it has gone to with a view of securing by rational England. Of the thirty-nine fair and foolish virgins who took "oil in their lamps" to go forth and "meet the bridegroom," Miss Anna Gould had the larg est lamp and the most oil, and gave \$15,000,000 for a French title of no earthly value. She is Countess d' Castellane but might as well be Countess d' Wheel-

> The only thing about the busines worthy of a thought is, that the money thrown away on titles, represents rob-haries of American tollers, perpetuated ries of American toilers, perpetrated ader the protection of laws the most vicious known to any land under heaven.
> And the robburies will proceed, because
> it seems impossible to arouse those who
> are robbed to unify their political power

THE CHURCH.

A HALF WAY CONFESSION OF GUILT AND THE REMEDY PROPOSED

By Which the Church Hopes to Get Around in Line With the Teachings of

. The Epworth Herald, in a recent article, makes an effort to carry water on both to be a change of system; a system must shoulders, by which it hopes that the church and labor organizations will get rid of their "misunderstandings" of each other.

It refers to addresses delivered on Labor Day, as good, bad and indifferent. but remarks that they all denounce the DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

in the case of Mr. Debs and his associates of the American Railway Union. These men, it was urged, had been sennify him with any title you please, but tenced to imprisonment by Judge Woods for contempt of court for commission of a crime for which they had not been tried. The tone of all these utterances indicated that organized labor believes the highest court in the land is arrayed against the workingman, just as in the days of the Dred-Scott decision the friends of the slave believed the same court was arrayed sgainst human liberty. Hence organized labor is arraying itself against the courts. It is appealing to the "higher law," which to them is the majority of the people. Whether these men be right or wrong, their declarations of intense antagonism to law and its representatives are dreadfully significant.

It is observed that the Epworth Herald like every other religious publication has no opinion, whether it is right or wrong to rush an American citizen into prison without a fair trial by a jury, or if it has an opinion, it is too cowardly to "There are," says the Herald " many

thoughtful Christian men as well as blatant labor agitators who believe we are on the verge of a great social revolution -a revolution the like of which has not been seen since that ancient labor revolution, the exodus from Egypt." It will be noted that the Herald has discovered that for once, "thoughtful Christian men" and "blatant labor agitators" are in alliance in their conclusion relating to a "social revolution," but like the president of Rockefeller's University, it knows "where its money comes from," and is careful to refer to men who champion the cause of labor, as "blatant agitators," "political tricksters" and epithets applied to men whose only wage earners, indicates with convincing clearness the attitude of the religious (?) press and the "Christian church" towards labor. True, the Herald alludes to the condi-

tion of things in England, where men,

members of the established church, play pharisee and pirate at the same time, dition of the country. He also referred and coin the blood and health and life the request of Gen. Miles for more of children into pounds, shillings and coldiers and guns, and to the policy of pence, as also to such monsters of money as Rockefeller and Wanamaker who are pillar of the "Christian church" in America, and devil fish in all the seas of demonstrating that Mr. Debs is still the industry, and remarks that "In these cases, the gentlemen may have been misrepresented, but the masses of the members of labor organizations believe they feel that there can be no Christian Our good Uncle Samuel is making these men are conspicuous members. wry faces because law, courtship and In these crucial days what a position of responsibility and possible usefulness do Christians of great wealth occupy. God help such men as John D. Rockefeller daughters to dispose of go on annual and John Wanamaker. Hosts of people have confidence in their personal piety and Christian motives. If by thoughtlessness, or through agents acting for them, they have taken from any poor man unjustly, let them, like Zacheus. do the right thing. If they do not restore fourfold, let them at least pay that which is due. Such an act by the wealthy employer would speak for Jesus Christ in tones that would reach the hearts of men who will not go to church or listen to a preacher. That would be a greater honor to them than to amass a fortune of \$500,000,000, which is said to be the ambition of one American." The Christian church, assumes, and

> has always assumed, that its bullion and boodle members are devout men, and utterly regardless of their piracies re tains them as members. Why? Because they have money and their wealth, while it does not obscure their wickedness, condones it, and thus the Rocke fellers, Wanamakers, Pullman and Carnegies, moving hellwards always, pull the "Christian church" in the me direction. The labor world fully understands the

attitude of the church. It has been on trial. Its attitude and its utterances are well known. But, says the Herald, bout this whole business. The labor affairs a la Wanamaker or Rockefeller. May be another age will dawn before the church misunderstands the labor the sun cools off.

leaders. Is it not about time all the misunderstandings were cleared away Cannot the party of the first part and the party of the second part be brought together? Labor organizations are to continue. Labor agitations are to go right on. The feeling of resentment against the real and fancied wrongs of capital is to grow deeper and more danderous. Darker days are ahead. Shall the church of Jesus Christ continue to stand aloof from the federations and unions and allow them to be controlled by political tricksters and unprincipled demagogues?"

In this connection the Herald asks:

" WHAT WOULD JESUS CHRIST DO he were on earth to-day?"

It is in the nature of blasphemy to be easelessly asking, what would Christ do if he were now upon the earth? What did he do when he was upon the earth? He anathematized the rich, pharisees and hypocrites. He scourged the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, Pullman's et al out of the temple, when they were befouling it, just as the Wanamakers and Rockefellers are to-day making the "Christian church" as unclean as an Augean stable, and he would feed the starving victims of their infernal rapacity.

The Herald refers to "some labor agiators" who have been "extravagant and feolish" why not name their extravagant and foolish demands? For what have they asked, except better wages that they might have better homes for their wives and children?

That is the sum total of their denands, unless it be added that they have demanded shorter hours for a days labor, and the emancipation of children of tender years, from moral and physical curses imposed upon them by rich religious rascals, who steal with one hand and give liberally to the church, the boodle thus secured.

The Herald wants the ministers of all the churches to begin a systematic study of the labor question. Representatives of labor organizations should be invited to their meetings and given an opportunity to come into close touch with these church leaders. We should not be too harsh in our denunciation of some of the impossible things which they advocate. "Come, let us reason together." The times demand a great Christian leader, a man of great brain. wide outlook, and warm heart-a modern Moses-to conduct the multitudes to ocial, industrial, and moral liberty."

Unfortunately for the ministers they are not "called" to study the labor question. The schools where Christian ministers are manufactured have no labor professorships. Many a young man has gone from the farm to the theological school and when he secured his diploma to explain the eternal purposes of Jehovah, and draw his salary, he discovers that the labor side of his gospel bread has no butter on it, and he does not aspire to be a Moses.

If labor ever stands upon any higher plane than it now occupies, it will be when labor, discarding as essential to its salvation, the drool of the pulpit, shall, under its own chosen leaders, unify for victory. The Moses of Labor will never come from or through the Christian church as now organized and

THE AGES.

As a general proposition, people nowbrotherhood in the church of which a-days care little about "the ages" of which men talk and write, more or less learnedly. As for instance, we read of an age when there was no life on this planet, before it had cooled off, and a half dozen or more of them. Coming down to the age when man appeared, we have what is termed the Stone sge, the Bronze age and the Iron age, and we have them still. That is to say, we have stone, bronze and iron, and we have brass and the present age has a large per cent, of that metal in it. But the Mining Industry and Review remarks that:

> A generation ago it was said we were living in an age of steam. Twenty years ago it became t age of steel. Five years ago it was the age of ele tricity. The present is an age of gold. The world has gone mad about the yellow metal, and the has gone mad about the yellow metal, and the result is seen in its increased production. One hundred years ago the world's production of gold was 700,000 ounces. The present year it will be about 8,000,000 ounces. Five years ago the world produced an annual average of 5,600,000 oun The increase in twenty years has been almost 100 per cent. But this gold increase has not ker pace with the development of other industrie Where the production of gold has increased 100 per cent, that of a hundred other things has insed a thousand.

The present may be designated as an age of gold," but more properly, we think, as an age of guilt and greed. Indeed, it is a blending of all the ages brass, bronze, boodle and bunco, steam and starvation—the age of trusts and corporations, death, debt and degrada-dation, Christianity without Christ, and religion minus righteousness. The age of money, mortgages and mendacity. It is an age of rascality, in which the devil gets in on the ground floor and controls affairs a la Wanamaker or Rockefeller. THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION On the 1st and 15th of each month.

ittances, exchanges, manuscripts and all cor respondence should be addressed to RAILWAY TIMES, Terre Haute, Indiana.

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TERRE HAUTE, JANUARY 15, 1896.

ECONOMICS

It is doubtless true, that at no period in the history of our country, has the public mind been so intensely aroused, as at present, upon subjects relating to the economic welfare of the people. In boards of trade and in congress, econoand what is true of such organizations article. is equally true in the ranks of organized

Under such circumstances it becomes difficult to select a subject which is not tinged and fringed with domestic or national utilities, in the woof and warp of which economics is not interwoven.

Quite recently a gentleman who had interested in the discussion of economic questions, determined, if possible, to for finding a boundary line somewherefind subjects which were free from econ- \$100,000. mic spot or wrinkled and in the course of his readings introduced "Love" as a subject too etherial for an economic butcher, then a prize fighter, then a thought. He apostrophized it as an in tangible something borne of music and moonshine, a melody of the skies, a song now speaker, gets a salary of \$25,000 a of the angels, a bud and flower of Eden, a something as mysterious as electricity, born of a tress, a glance of the eye, a smile or a tear, an ignisfatuus, leading its delighted votaries along flowery and fairy pathways to marriage where it collides with ceaseless economic conditions. to say nothing of the expense of divorce. Hence, the economic side of love. This done, the lecturer introduced the cradle and its occupant, a peach cheeked, bright eyed and cooing baby, and referred to the sweet-toned lullaby songs of the mother, intimating that the subject was too æsthetic for economic consideration, but mentioned the fact, that it costs, on an average, \$1,500 to rear the baby and als when they die, which are now costing his knees; made him beg for a living; equip it for the battles of life-indicative that economics will not down and cannot be obscured.

The lecturer affirmed that in his search for subjects free from economic taint he had gone from the artificial life of the city out into the country, and had found a brook, singing its way to the sea and beautifying the landscape. But he found the brook had been dammed and harnessed to a wheel and made to work as well as sing and laugh, and that the brook had become in this economic age, a labor-saving machine.

But unwilling to abandon his quest the lecturer said he saw a bird of beautiful plumage with a Patti song in its throat making the woods resound with its melodies, a subject for thought in which even a money making generation, could not find an economic note. But the fowler's gun was heard and the bird lay dead at his feet, because, Fashion, the heartless goddess, demanded its plumage to decorate a ladies' bonnet.

bird and bee, brooks and flowers, cradle, babe and coffin, not a subject could be found that did not embody economic men who make economics their study that small things become the basis of expanding thought, and that he who disregards them will make no progress disregards them will make no progress caught conditions by the horns and re-in solving the economic problem of the gardless of which "side the money

It is stated that Cleveland "lives under the fear of death at the hands of slaves, social slaves, industrial slaves. an assassin." "This fact," says a New Slaves to party, slaves to the money York dispatch, "accounts for the mystery with which he invariably enshrouds his visits to this city and elsewhere. On worst sight of all to me, is to see the his arrival in New York to attend the masses of the people hug and kiss their Whitney Padget wedding the most ex- chains. We are bigger fools than the traordinary precautions were adopted to negro slave was, for he had more sense secure his change from train to carriage than that. Who among us dare assert and his journey to the hotel, where his his freedom, or claim or take possession clerk. At the church no one was al- the abolition of chattel slavery, but lowed to come near his pew. He was guarded all the way from Washington and almost constantly while there."

If the foregoing is true, how is it possible to supply a reason for the fears of fled from the land. Liberty we shall the president? What has he done to in- never have until we have overthrown site an assassin's knife or bullet? Why such grim forebodings of evil? What and branch, either by bullet or ballot, are the acts that haunt his conscience and make him a coward? Why should shown by the result of the recent eleche not be loved by all the people? But tions. We have the privilege of toiling he is not loved, and he knows it. He is and slaving for others until we die, but very generally despised and he knows that is all. Our Fourth of July, Decors that too. But we doubt very much if tion Day and Labor Day demonstrations any one wants to assassinate him. As an official he is a creation of the people and a calamity as well, but the people should bear the affliction and the next time vote for some one less autocratic.

CLEVELAND is preparing to fish in the Oronoco, with a Schomburgk line.

A TRAMP, accused of stealing the ring of an anvil, was sent up for sixty days. THE gold bugs are to get \$100,000,000

more gold bonds, and labor is that much deeper in debt. It is affirmed that workingmen enjoy much, because they are thankful for the

little they receive. THE last pig tale of P. D. Armour, in

the Rockefeller Sacred Harp, Rockefeller says, "has the right squeal." SENATOR PEFFER's proposition for congressmen and senators to pay for their

own funerals, will be killed. DECEMBER, some one says, is "hog killing month." Guess not, Pullman,

Carnegie and Rockefeller, still live. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has written to Governer Altgeld, that he knows on

which end of a dilemma the horns grow. ILLINOIS has advanced until she is now known as the Broom Corn State, a sweeping declaration, but supported by sta-

It is stated that "one New England school and church, scarcely lees than in factory employs 12,000 women," and if it is true, that "misery loves company," mic ssupply the chief topics of debate, that factory is the place to find the

> THE motto of The Firebrand published at Portland, Oregno, is "For the Burning Away of the Cobwebs of Ignorance and Superstition." Such a fire would destroy every church in the country.

to find a satisfactory boundary line be- people have permitted these piracies given such subjects some attention was tween Venezuela and British Guiana invited to lecture before a club specially and the first entry on Uncle Sam's ledger will be-Monroe Doctrine, Dr. to Cash

> THE grandfather of the present speaker of the English bouse of commons was a bookmaker, and, having made a fortune, got elected to parliament. The grandson, year, and after retirement gets a pension for life of \$20,000 a year.

A SHARK recently captured had in its stomach one leg of a pair of trousers. If Geo. M. Pullman's stomach could be examined, there would be found in it not only trousers, but all sorts of plunder his dominions reaches to the end of the taken from his wage slaves. An average man-eating shark, with barnacles and sea weed on his hide, is an angel compared with Pullman.

SENATOR PEFFER takes an exceedingly sensible view of congressional fanerals. and wants members of congress and senators to pay the expenses of their funerthe people from \$4,000 to \$20,000 each. makes labor lick his boots; makes labor Besides, these congressional funerals being nothing more nor less than big labor is one of the partners in the great drunks, have become a disgrace to the

TIME was when the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. proudly wore the champion belt as the city of churches, but now Philadelphia has won the honor, with a record of 664 churches, New York stands second with 534 church edifices and Chicago third with a round 500, and in these three cities there is cussedness enough, if it were pig iron, to load down all the ships that sail the seas.

JUDICIAL integrity is the exception in the infamous practices of the courts by reciting that "a colored man stole \$8 or \$10 from a postoffice and was promptly sent over the road.' A respectable (?) white thief stole \$3,013 and confessed the crime, but the court winked, and the law winked and, the attorneys And, as result, it was found that from winked because the thief had 'reputable connections." These rich connections saved the thief from prison, and that is the way it goes continually, the poor features worthy of being considered by suffer, the rich go free. If a poor devil can't employ Mesers. Bullion & Boodle, his case is sealed every time.

REV. THOMAS HINES seems to have comes from," tells the truth. He is credited with the following utterances: We are a nation of slaves-political power, slaves to the European money kings and American robber barons. The presence was persistently denied by the of his rights? Men dared to fight for where are the men who dare to fight for the abolition of our present social and industrial slavery? Liberty! Liberty! I cry; but there is no response. It has the present system, destroyed it root but we have not sense enough, as is

LAND, CAPITAL AND LABOR

It is affirmed that land, capital and abor constitute an indissoluble partnership created by the fiat of fate, and must continue in business at the old stand while time endures.

Land supplies the basis upon which the firm does business. It is the first, original, enduring, bedrock principle.

It is affirmed that land, as a primal proposition, belongs to the people. God first, and necessarily, created the land and then created the people to live upon the land. The proposition cannot be reversed. It must stand as stated.

The declaration that man pos Certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." depends upon one condition, and that is, does he possess land? If he has no land and can't obtain any land, then, in that case, his unalienable rights become a stupendous delusion. If the few get the land, the many are slaves, and no amount of sophistication changes the fact. Then it stands immovable as a mountain.

The government of the United States ordained by "We, the people," possses, originally, a vast amount of land. There was enough for many generations. It belongs to the people. The people were the government, the supreme power. The people constitute certain persons their representatives, their 'servants" as the custodians of their land and these servants, traitors to a sacred trust gave away the people's land by states to corporations and land grabbers. Native and foreign have grabbed IT WILL cost the United States \$100,000 multiplied millions of acres, and the to proceed until there is little land left for them.

> Capital is placed second in the partnership. Why? Because that has come to be the American idea. Labor is always placed at the tail end of everything when plutocracy makes the assignment of positions and conditions.

> The firm ought to be land, labor and capital, because without labor land has no commercial value, and without labor capital would not be known in the part nership at all. But as matters stand, capital is the ruling partner. He controls the business of the firm. Land and labor are voiceless. Capital, and only capital talks. He is the autocrat, the absolute monarch of all he surveys, and earth.

Who conferred upon him his autocratic power? Who warmed him into life? Who fed and nursed him until he has grown to abnormal proportions? The answer is labor.

Capital, the child of labor, has grasped labor by the throat and forced him to crawl on its belly in the dirt; and yet firm of land, capital and labor.

How long will labor consent to such conditions? The answer is easily supplied. Just as long as labor votes the capitalistic ticket. 🗸

MR. ROTHSCHILD remarks that for the next five years more money can be made in the United States, than in any other country in the world. He seems to think Cleveland will secure a third term, and go right along issuing gold bonds.

Owls, save an authority on such subthe United States. Capital shows up jects, live mostly on rats, mice, and the area of the lands given to railroad moles. That is Coolie diet, and the cor-porations, with the aid of the courts and Grover's standing army are reducing American wage slaves to owls.

> Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN made a visit to Washington, D. C., recently to stiffen Grover's spinel for issuing more gold bonds, and to assure him of Rothchild's willingness to run the government for a while longer on a gold basis.

During the seven years, from 1888.to 1894, both inclusive, the railroads of the country killed and maimed 188,387 persons, creating a steady demand for coffins and artificial limbs, which has grown to be a leading industry.

A PHILOSOPHER remarks that a kick is nore pursuasive than an argument to a damphool. But, kicking requires an expenditure of strength and shoe leather out of all proportion to the benefits se-

It is not surprising that our gold will bugs and gold bonds, likes to make frequent trips to Europe, when it is re-coined and becomes a "sovereign."

WHEN ex-President Harrison, in a recent enlogy of the Presbyterian church, said the church "stood for law and liberty," he forgot all about Prof. Briggs.

WHOM the Lord loveth He chasteneth. How great must be his love for coal miners and the victims of great

THERE is a large army of men in the United States who get something for nothing—but they are not workingmen. Every cloud, it is said, has a "silver

lining;" also an electric dynamo. THE estimate is that the People's party

in 1896, will cost 5,000,000 votes. IF THE darkest hour is just before day the dawn must be near at hand.

GEN. MILES wants more seldiers in the regular army—miles of them.

ent of the United State med control of the public lands surveyed them and has given them away to railroad corporations to an extent that staggers belief.

God's purpose in creating land, but a Sir W. W. winn criminal disregard of the welfare of the Duke of Rutland

There is not in all history an instance of such mal-administration of a sacred trust as the government of the United States have been guilty of in squander ing the people's land. In all of this land administration by the government there is but one redeeming feature, that of giving lands to actual settlers. In-deed, the term "giving," in this connection conveys a wrong idea. The people were simply permitted to take what was their own and were under no obligations to the government.

wrested the public lands from the people and given them to railroad corporations, exaggeration of the infamy of the proceeding is scarcely possible. Men ee the figures piled up and look at them reading statistics of other crimes, and thus the outrage has been permitted to California and New Mexico. proceed until 191,442,083 acres of the people's land have been given to enrich railroad corporations as follows:

Taniona corporations as follows.	
LAND GIVEN TO RAILROADS,	
Names of Corporations.	Acı
Ill, Cen , Mob. & Chicago	2.595
Mobile & Ohio River	1,004
Vicksburg & Meridian	404,
Mobile & Ohio	230
Alabama & Florida	419,
Selma, Rome & Dalton	481,
Coosa & Tennessee	132
Mobile & Girard	840
Florida Railroad	442
Florida & Alabama	195
Pensacola & Georgia	1,568
Florida, Atlantic & Gulf	183
North Louisiana & Texas	610,
N. O. & Opelousas & G. Western	967
Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston .	800
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	3,000
Union Pacific, Southern branch	
Ct. Learne, & Daniel City	1,520,
St. Joseph & Denver City	1,700,
Portage, Winn. & L. Sup., Wis. Cen .	1,800,
La Crosse & Milwaukee	624,
St Croix & Lake Superior	291.
St. Croix & Bayfield Branch	144,
Lake Superior & Mississippi	900,
Sioux City & St. Paul	524,
McGregor Western	1,586,
Grand Rapids & Indiana	852,
Southern Mipa. & Minn. Valley	404,
Marq. & Ontog., Marq., Hou'tn & Ont.	221
Peninsula (Chicago & Northwestern) .	240,
Minnesota & Pacific	1,089,
Minneapolis & Cedar Val. (Minn Cen.)	257,
Winona & St. Petats	564,
Southern Minnesota	785,
Hastings, Minn. & Red River North	555,
Union Pacific	
Denver Pacific	1,000,
Kansas Pacific	6,000,
Central Pacific & Western	9,000,
Han, & St. Jos. (U. P. Cen. branch)	781,
Sioux City & Pacific	50,
Burlington & Missouri River	2,441,
Northern Pacific	47,000,
Cal. & Oregon (Central Pacific)	8,500,
Oregon Central & California	3,500,
Atlantic & Pacific	42,000,
Southern Pacific	9,500,
Oregon Cen. (Oregon & California)	1,200,
Southern Pacific (branch line)	3,530,
N. O., Baton Rouge & Vicksburg	3,800,
Texas Pacific	18,000,
Stockton & Copperopolis	320,

TOTAL . . . 191,442,083 In viewing these figures the question arises, what is their area in square miles? In giving an answer it will be interesting to note the states whose area in square miles and acres approximate corporations, as follows:

ACRES.
800,000
3,193,600
\$1,468,800
28,937,000
1,312,000
7.874.400
27,168,000
33,440,000
19,564,806
38,064 000
191,822,600

With this vast area of land, it is not surprising that railroad corporations can control courts, and when a judge is wanted for a tool, whether gimlet or gouge, hammer or screw, they can command his services. Nor is it surprising that they can have such laws enacted as they want and nullify those they dislike, until it has come to be generally admitted that the corrupting and debauching power of railroad corporations rule in legislatures, courts and in congress.

But the viciousness of the government's land policy is further seen in the not remain at home, but like our gold laws which permit the alien ownership of land in the United States. Tabula ted, the lands owned by aliens amount to nearly 24,000,000 acres, or 37,000 square miles, an area as large as that of South Carolina and New Jersey combined, as follows:

ALIEN OWNERS.	ACRES
Arkansas Valley Co., Col	
Prairie Cattle Co , Col	1,000,000
An English syndicate, No. 3, in Texas .	3,000,000
The Holland Land Co , N. Mexico	4,500,000
Sir Ed Reid and syndicate, Florida	
English syndicate in Mississippi	1,800,000
	1,750,000
	1,800,000
	750.00
	700 000
	425,000
	320,000
	810,000
	300,000
	280,000
	247,000
	120,000
	100,000
	50,000
	60,000
	50,000
	50,000
Albert Peel, M. P., Leicestershire	10,000
	Arkansas Valley Co., Col Prairie Cattle Co., Col An English syndicate, No. 3, in Texas. The Holland Land Co., N., Mexico Sir Ed Reid and syndicate, Florida English syndicate in Mississippi Marquis of Tweedale. Phillips, Marshall & Co., London. Phillips, Marshall & Co., London. German-American syndicate, London Duke of Sutherland British Land Co. in Kansas Wm. Wharley, M. P., Peterboro, Eng. Missouri Land Co., Edinburgh Robert Tennet, of London. Dundee Land Co., Edinburgh Lord Dunmore Benjamin Neugas, Liverpool Lord Houghton, in Florida Lord Dunraven, in Coloredo English Land Co., in Florida English Land Co., in Florida English Land Co., in Florida

English syndicate, Wisconsin . Alex. Grant, of London, in Ka Ellerhauser, of Halifax, in Virginia Scotch syndicate in Florida A. Boysen, Danish counsel, in Maine . 50,000 Duke of Northemberland 191,000 148,520 91,659 78,540 Earl of Brownlow Lord Londonsbo

Marquis of Aylesbury

Earl of Powls . . .

The foregoing figures tell the story of a shameful and criminal disposition of the public domain. This alien ownership of land in the United States exceeds by 5,000 square miles the entire When the figures are given showing area of Ireland, and the work of grabto what extent the government has bing our public lands by aliens still proceeds. Nor is this all. There are seventeen companies and individuals who have grabbed more than 1,000,000 acres of the public lands, or an average of about 59,000 acres each and this land in a sort of a dazed way as they do when piracy does not include the immense estates in Texas nor the land grants in

55,051

54.57

Those who study the land question and comprehend the iniquity of land grabbing may contemplate the foregoing figures, which will clinch the conclusion that the land policy of the United States is in the line of serfdom.

It may be too late to remedy all the evils that have been perpetrated under vicious laws, but it is not too late to apply remedies for some of them, and if Americans can be educated to cast their ballots for men pledged to apply such remedies as are possible, much may be done in the line of emancipation from evils which, if not corrected, will in the near future reduce millions of men to the condition of Russian serfs-slaves to landed proprietors-peons, coolies and belots, more numerous and degraded than the world has ever known.

DEATH VALLEY.

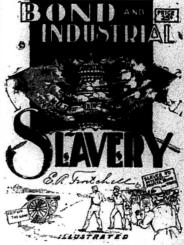
From time to time someone tries to make a pen picture of Death Valley on the borders of which live the Digger and Plute Indians, subsisting chiefly on lizards. The only bird that visits Death Valley is the raven the mysterions and ominous voiced bird, whose mission seems to be to warn travelers, by its dismal croakings, that to proceed further, is death. A writer in the Peoria Herald remarks that in addition to the croakings of the raven, howling coyotes add their harsh cries to the sum of horrors about the place. Curious reptiles. uncanny and hobgoblin in appearance are found here. The most deadly crea ture next to the Gila monster is what the natives call a "side winker" snake. which is peculiar to this desolate desert. It is a rattler some twenty inches long, which moves from side to side with a startling spring instead of gliding along. Moreover it has horns, and I don't know but hoofs too. It is assuredly of the evil one. Scorpions, tarantulas, rats, horned toads and gnats lend their aid to render Death Valley the most appalling place on earth. There are mice, toomice which live upon centipedes-and there are rats with huge ears, a sight to scare the dogs. To this hell upon earth, it may yet suit the Supreme Court, to banish working men for contempt, or for striking against the family decrees of some purse proud corporation.

SWEET are the uses of adversity, but not when everything is sour except the



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oppression and modern slavery, if the advice of its author is acted upon.

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MINNBAPOLIS, MINN

PAPERS.

THE MAJESTY OF LAW. The majesty of nature's law
Is something to revere,
It strikes the mor al mind with awe
And mystifies the seer.

Who treats its mandates with contempt Makes retribution sure, The wealthy are no more exempt

The ductile laws that mortals make Are quite a different thing, The poor must keep, the rich/may break The caprice of a king.

These mouldy, antiquated rules That blanche the world with fear, Were conjured up by mammon's tools And written with a spear.

Yet there is still another kind-I name with bated breath-Which to infract, e'en in your mind. Entails à living death.

This is the new injunction style, Which sids the rich to rob. By putting those in durance vile Who deign to quit their job

This measure framed to crush the good And leave the vile exempt, And all such tools as depot Woods Are worthy of contempt.

Passing Thoughts on Current

Topics.

The season of caution is past, when we are in the midst of evils.—Horace. The yeast of political corruption is still working and the mills of injustice continue to grind notwithstanding the thousand and one resolutions and protests hurled against them from numer-ous sources. The power behind the throne of plutocracy laughs to scorn all throne of pittocracy laughs to scott an the puny efforts of the proletariat at righting wrong through paper fusilades. "Resolved this" and "resolved that" in the midst of glaring outrage is paitry, pigmy and too conservative to accom-plish anything. The workingmen must do something more than write grandiloquent resolutions against high handed and conscienceless robbers! The human and conscienceless robbers! The human race demands for its perpetuation every available means within its grasp and not paper ballots alone. In the midst of frowning foes whose plots are thickening and whose work is the complete enslavement of the masses, words alone are poor weapons, and something more in processory to comput this overwhelm. is necessary to combat this overwhelming power of evil. In the first place the units of the proletaire must adopt some means of consolidation. Organization of all the crafts and trades should be the most urgent work of the hour.

It has been said that the greatest genius of the age is the man who can unite labor's hosts into one common brotherhood. Let us hope that such a man will venture forth at the bidding of nccessity. Necessity that never was more urgent than now! "Capitalists" those sleek and well fed gentlemen who live by the sweat of others brows are thoroughly organized and no amount of "jaw" can dissuade them from acting otherwise. Of course a few oily tongued traitors have managed to keep working-men apart for many years but these black scoundrels should be singled out and branded traitor with a red hot iron metaphorically speaking or otherwise. I notice in some of the labor journals a most infamous lie in connection with Eugene V. Debs' efforts to consolidate workingmen on the various railroads and in the various branches of railroad work. They say he is opposed to organized labor because he wants to consolidate forces. The reason why those monster liars give utterance to their infamies is not far to discover. They infamies is not far to discover. They have nice fat salaries, easy berths, quiet work, gentlemenly leisure, fine homes, and like the rest of the plutocratic cattle would make a morning repast of the brightest hopes of mankind if they had

living off the proceeds of others, are in my eyes the most despicable breed of rodents extant. Will the engineers and rodents extant. Will the engineers and other craftsmen allow themselves to be thus cozened by their so called chieftains into their own ruin. Never was siren voice so enchanting if in the midst siren voice so enchanting if in the midst of such damnable evil, men will hearken and consent to their own spoliation. Then there is another class of sickening to the siren voice so enchanting if in the midst of siren voice so enchanting if in the midst at we have all the law we require now. That the old order of force—legislation—has passed away, merce to return. the mention of the word—politics! A few evenings ago I was requested to attend an open meeting of the painters in our city, and in great big letters on an imposing blackboard I saw the fol-lowing legend: "Politics must not be-discussed in this hall." During the remarks made by the speaker of the evening, an old gibbering, toothless idiot arose and requested the floor for a few arose and request d the floor for a few moments which of course was afforded. "I am pleased, brothers, beyond express." ion that you likewise have forbidden the dis-cus-ion of politics in your union, etc., etc.
Of course he was cheered to the echo

by a lot of hare brained "slobs" like himself. But thanks to the reform press this folly is not quite as prevalent as it was a few years ago. The carpenters and injury union and in fact decay was a few years ago. The carpenters and joiners union, and in fact a dozen others are unqualifiedly political in their sentiments. Open meetings for the discussion of political economy and politics are growing more and more popu ar. The national situation calls for more than passing comment, and empty stomachs are beginning to incubate red hot ideas. Street discussion by little knots of workingmen is getting quite common of late. Politics in fact is the daily pabulum of numerous sects of women who are preparing themselves undoubtedly for the new civilization. Evidently we are in the midst of the throes of a change. Plutocracy cannot repress and craunch to dust the human repress and craunch to dust the human race, it is too great a task. Organized workingmen will not permit it, even if they do slumber while the enemy plans their destruction. If a tribunal of workingmen could be established to weigh and consider the advisability of picking out traitors from among their ranks and thrusting them out likewise, where they belong, in the fold of Cleveland & Co.; one grand step in the right direction would be achieved.

**A traitor should really not be shown as much quarter during times of peace in the state of the country, liberty free government that with the blood of the American Republic, will spiracy with foreigh information once proud and free Republic will be achieved.

than in the thick of war because the man who deliberately hands over his brethern to perpetual wage slavery is worse than a half frightened general on the battlefield who, under the impulse of the moment, commits treason. But retribution is not what the work ingmen desire; it is simply the removal of the of the moment, commits treason. But retribution is not what the workingmen desire; it is simply the removal of the sneaking pests that call themselves leaders. Those nameless things that issue orders to their comrades from "managers' associations." With these infernal obstructions out of the way consolidation would be possible but not until then. How can the desired end be accomplished, is the question. Already many workingmen are poisoned against economic "solidarity" by the venomous tongues of their "chiefs," then what? Get the magnet of logic to work in the shape of propagands and then what? Get the magnet of logic to work in the shape of propaganda and endeavor to get a representative assem-bly together of all classes of labor throughout the union and perhaps a labor unification can be accomplished. Certainly the dawn of justice will never come as long as fratricidal conditions obtain. There is a great work ahead of us and it awaits our doing; it is to carry into effect the immortal saying of Karl Marx—"Workingmen unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains."

Natural Law.

BY JAMES T. R. GREEN

When the political prostitutes have burned up your 'greenbacks," issued hundreds of millions of bonds, flooded the country with wild cat national bank notes, brought on a season of interest bearing prosperity causing wholesale indifference on the part of shallow and selfish reformers; when you observe that every effort of reformers to reform orners is met by a distinct refusal to be so reformed; that every such refusal ends in another church of reform, while the rascals remain united in the only true and original church of the devillegislation;—when you observe all these things, as you assuredly will, it may oc-cur to you to ask what God Almighty is doing all this time. Now, it may be that you do not believe in God Almighty, very few do apparently, but it does not make the slightest difference, He and His laws continue to operate in the same old manner, irrespective of your belief, or unbelief. If you have a few moments to spare from your mad hunt for "more dollars," and can awake from your hypnotized condition long enough, to listen to listen to a short story, let me tell it to you. It happens to be true.

A long time ago a man called Confucius, another named Buddha, another Christ, still another, Mahomet, and many others, some of late date, such as Ruskin and Tom Carlisle, tried to impress upon a dull world that there was such a wonderful omnipotent thing by name love, or sympathy, or harmony. And the pricest and fakirs mony. And the priests and fakirs caught up the light and hid it under bushels of misrepresentation. With every glimmer of the truth they have mixed a dozen of confusion. With mixed a dozen of confusion. With every word of truth they have uttered a hundred of gall and wormwood. The law was so simple and beautiful it had to be burlesqued in creeds and dogmas, to frighten or amuse as best suited their selfish purposes. But the law itself exselfish purposes. But the law itself exposes them. That law, so good and beneficent, and so powerful, which regulates every atom of mind and matter in the universe, even as the aerolites tell us. That law which suggests every word we utter, every thought which passes through our minds, which impels me to waste my time, and neglect my business, with these few poor words— sympathy, the all force, right relation too which is true religion, as the very

too which is true religion, as the very name implies.

Sympathy, which is harmony, which is union, which is strength, which is just what goes by such a John Smith name that it is seldom recognized, towit, co-operation. When we cannot sympathize with our bodies we disinte sand fixe the rest of the plutocratic cartle would make a morning repast of the
brightest hopes of mankind if they had
their own way.

Consolidation to these reptiles would
mean, go to work, and they tremble for
fear that such a thing might be accomplished. Great fat gormonds lolling
about with an air of majestic hauteur
living off the proceeds of others, are in
my eyes the most despicable breed of
rodents extant. Will the engineers and

bar the discussion of politics from labor unions. These small brained nonentities thold up their hands in holy horror at the mention of the word—politics! A few evenings ago I was requested to represent the mention of the word—politics. A few evenings ago I was requested to legs by this time. But we had to learn, the pointage of the politics. i.e., suffer. All we need do is go to nature (God) and not our fellow men for prolit, seek them in the field of production and not exchange. Labor does it all. None could compete with labor working in that manner. Capital produces nothing—but debt and interest. If labor has not intelligence enough to go to work without the stock and bond-holder the day for the slave's deliverance has not arrived—legislation or no legislation. Our efforts to legislate only produce discord, which weakens. We have all the law we need now. We can commence to reform ourselves tomorrow, and our brother, by the beautiful law of competition—natural law tion and not exchange. Labor does it tiful law of competition—natural law—will be compelled to reform also. Study natural law brother. It may be that the greatest discovery of the age will be the discovery of God. God (omnipotence) is love (harmony). It may be that in harmony we shall find the most practical of all "practical politics."

> The Louisville, Ky., Free Republic remarks that "Lord Byron once declared that if a worm should undertake to feed on the dead body of a procuress that it would be poisoned and killed. The same result would follow, we have no doubt, if a worm were to feed on the vile body of one of those who, knowing their duty to the country, liberty, humanity and free government that was purchased with the blood of the fathers of the American Republic, who join in a conspiracy with foreigh influence to make a once proud and free Republic a mere de-pendency of the British crown." If the foregoing statements are true there is likely to be an epidemic of blood poison

GOVERNOR ALTGELD ON PARDONS.

John P. Altgeld, governor of Illinois, is in many regards the noblest character in American politics. He is absolutely above all subterfuge. He scorns duplicity, dodging, hedging, prevarication and every vulgar deceit prevalent in the country. He is a man of convictions and has the courage conviction demands to make it of any value.

In the governmental literature of the defense they are equally effective, keen as Damascus blades — two-edged and spear-pointed—and he who has the tesent to the hospital to have his wounds the Chicago "Civic Federation," whatever that may mean.

It appears that this man Wiles, in a who had been sentenced under circumstances which makes the Chicago courts of justice indescribably infamous.

It is not required that we should recite the reasons influencing Governor Altgeld to grant the pardons to which reference has been made, but the governor, in his open letter addressed to Wiles, Bays:

cause in my judgment justice required it and my course in this case is based upon the same prin ciples that have guided me in everything else that I have done, and that is, to do what I believe to be absolutely right, and never for a mo-ment ask whether my act will meet with the approval or disapproval of any man or organization

Such language has the true ring. is the fearless expression of a man who does his own thinking unawed by "civic federations" or corporations, parties or gist of the open letter to Wiles is found in the closing paragraphs, which we reproduce as follows:

'You ask sarcastically in what month of the year prosecutions of this character might be conducted in order to be free from the charge of influencing elections. I will say that both the law and the Almighty contemplate that a wrongdoer can be punished any week or even any day of the year, but that no calendar has yet been made by men which has upon it a time in which the machinery of justice can safely be robbed of its high functions and prostituted to partisan purposes.

"I do not wish in the least to reflect upon you nor upon any of the honorable men and women connected with your association, who had no other ambition than to serve their country and fondly imagined they were doing so, but the outside world noticed that in the rear of these respectable people there were a few unseen hands which were directing the detectives and manipulating the whole situation and which presented such evidence only as they saw fit to your body, to the committees, to the lawyers and to the court, and these hands would have been powerless if so respectable a body of men and women had not unconsciously lent them their influence.

"You say the conditions in our great city of Chicago are deplorable that there is rottenness, plundering, corruption everywhere. I agree with you. This is foreign to the subject; but, as you have introduced it, let me ask, who caused this rottenness and this corruption? Not the poor, not the great masses of the people; it was the corrupting hand of unscrupulous wealth which, no matter how infamous its work, always wore the glore of respectability. That is to a great extent the source of the source of the corruption city councils, corrupting public officers, debauching legislatures, all for personal advantage, and then turning around and contributing money for the prosecution of small offenders; and if you will look over the list of subscribers to the large sum your association raised you will find there the names of some of the men who are stockholders in various corporations which spent money in Chicago and at Springfield to secure legislation, to defeat legislation, which spent money to corrupt public officials in order to gain an unjust advantage, and which then paid to its stockholders the fruits that were obtained by bribery and corruption. "If your association desires to right

some of the great wrongs of the age and to rescue our institutions from destruction, why do you not look occasionally toward the source of the evil t

Let me say in conclusion that it is not the small offenders and it is not the common people who destroy the institutions of ment anywhere: but in all countries, in all times, and in all nations it has been the unscrupulous and dishonest rich and the professional and semi-professional class that courts this favor, who destroyed the institutions of their country. It is the class that clothes robberg with respectability, bribery with pretense, and corruption with patriotism."

We have italicised a few expres of the governor to arrest the eye of the reader, that a pause may be had for reflection. The rich is the dangersous class, and if the republic is destroyed will be responsible.

THE United States proposes to go to war with England on the Shomberg line.

BUILDING THE TEMPLE OF LIBERTY.

Rev. C. A. Vincent writes of the labor problem as it now appears in connection with the history of liberty. Referring to the building of a church edifice he tells how varied the materials and workmen employed to accomplish the undertaking. Some remove the earth for a foundation. Others are engaged in bringing stone, brick, various kinds of timber, while others still furnish iron times there is nothing so refreshing as steel, etc., etc. Then comes the archione of Altgeld's essays. In attack or tect and builder, merchant and lawyer and minister, carpenter and plumber, mason, electrician, glazier, manufacturer and other trades without number bring merity to throw down the gauntlet to each his gift to the work. At last the give the reason why the convict was led him in every instance leaves the field building will be finished. It will be into criminal habits. dangerously wounded. The last victim dedicated to the worship of God and the service of man. Mr. Vincent uses the dressed was one William A. Wiles, of figure as illustrative of the building of the "temple of liberty." But a moment's reflection shows the weak points of the picture. In building the church letter to the governor of Illinois, took edifice there was unity of purpose and that functionary to task for pardoning effort. There was no opposition, no eneout of the penitentiary two convicts mies on the track of the builders. From foundation to steeple the building of the edifice went forward to completion, and yet, Mr. Vincent says, "So in this world God is building the temple of liberty.' Not much! Indeed, Mr. Vincent goes back on his church edifice illustration by saying that in building the temple of liberty "century after century the work has gone on in the face of persccution, baptized in blood and tears, and is going on now, calling for the same sacrifice and devotion, and shall go on until this world, the temple of liberty, shall be finished." That is about the size of it. It ought to be understood by this time ples. that God is not engaged in building a temple of liberty for men. If men are attention to such matters and shows to have a temple of liberty they have that for eleven years, from 1884 to 1894, got to build it themselves. If men are both inclusive, the amount of money to be free they must strike the blow. these polished thieves have obtained combines of any character. But the God will not strike it for them. According to history He did strike the blow for the Jews, since when there is no record of God's direct interference in human government. Men are to work out their own salvation, their liberty and their independence. If they are not equal to the task their doom is fixed.

No temple of liberty will be erected. It may be true, as Mr. Vincent says that Christ and his apostles "laid the foundation of a temple of liberty." If so, subsequent generations have not erected upon it any temple of liberty worthy of the name. True, we of the United States boast of such a temple, and the old liberty bell, cracked from rim to apex, with its silent tongue tells of our success.

According to Mr. Vincent's theory there have been two great struggles in the past to build a temple of liberty, and we are now in the "third great struggle." The temple is not yet built, nor half built, but is in an extremely shaky condition. He says the third struggle is for the "attainment of individual rights in the good of all. This includes every struggle that is going on to-day, which has for its aim the perfect realization of this country's ideal-of the people, by the people, for the people. The race in the south, the rights of the Indians and the cause of labor are different parts of the same great work. We are not called upon to-day to share in a great reformation, or to found a republic, or to free a race, but to see that every man has his rights. Not what every man selfishly or ignorantly dare say are his rights, but what in the light of the interests of all and the highest principles of justice and brotherhood are the due of every per-

son. For the attainment of these ends the outlook has never been darker. Corporation courts and armies are engaged in "I need not add that we shall accomplish this result. Anarchy will not tri-Capital and labor, the white man and the black, the strong and the weak everywhere, shall come to be one in is suggested. To obtain the passage of bringing this great result."

Just now the outlook for the completion of the temple of liberty is not enfoundation, and even that needs overcompleted when labor unifies and reas now, what we call a temple of liberty where gold, guns and gunpowder hold SWAY.

Before Tennyson, the poet laureate of England, became "Me Lud" he was in full sympathy with John Burns, the workingman M. P., and sung like Hood when he wrote:

Is it well that, while we range with Sci glorying in the tir City children soak an

in city slime? on palsied feet, me and hunger cast our ands on the street.

THE CRIMINAL CLASS.

Discussions relating to crime, crimi nals and the criminal class, or class are constantly going forward, and the conclusion seems to be, that in so far as crime relates to property, the criminals crime relates to property, the criminals are burglars, foot pads, train robbers, sneak thieves and shop lifters, that these constitute the criminal classes. Such outcasts do constitute a criminal classe, and much is said and written about their reformation. Prison statistics are compiled and all possible information secured relating to the antecedents of convict—birth, education, etc., etc., and with such data in hand, efforts are made to inspired by unjust oppression and proves that such data in hand, efforts are made to

It is often found that early home surroundings were vicious and often directly crime breeding; that education was deficient to the extent of gross illiteracy; that heredity is responsible for a large per cent. of crime, and that the per cent. of reformation by prison dicipline is once a thief, always a thief.

It would be an exceedingly interesting exhibit to have a tabulated statement of the sum total of stealings of such criminals every year to show to what extent they prey upon society to obtain a precarious living.

From such statistics people would turn away to ascertain the sum total of defalcations and embezzlement of bank president and cashier, gentlemen of education, culture and refinement, members of the church and recognized pillars in the social, political and financial tem-

The Nevada Director has devoted some

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884.																	\$22,154,000
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887.																	4,550,000
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1893.			2														19,929,632
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It is not to be presumed that during the same period all the lower order of thieves secured one tenth of the sum named. The question therefore arises. who constitutes, in fact, the criminal class? those who steal the most, or those who steal the least? All are criminal. What is wanted, is to have a proper designation defining the term, "Criminal class," and in so far as crime is dangerous, who constitutes the dangerous class, the men who, in eleven years steal \$126,000,000, or those who manage to get away with, say \$10,000,000?

The subject is susceptible of indefinite elaboration, since robberies on a large scale under the law advance to magnitudes that almost defy exaggeration, as for instance the Santa Fe railroad system, the managers of which have succeeded in robbing thousands of innocent people who trusted them.

THE A, B, C OF IT.

"We, the people" of the United States, recognize fundamentally, several methods of reaching a righteous solution of vexatious problems, including labor problems, as fer instance, logic, law, arbitration, ballots, bullets. Everything else is collateral, auxilary, parenthetical, to be admitted, or rejected, optional.

Suppose we take up the subject in an a, b, c fashion and see how, when reduced to practice, it pans out.

A proposition is made embodying the fundamental fact, that workingmen resapping and mining the temple of lib- ceive less than their rightful share of of such damnable evil, men will hearted and consent to their own spoliation. Then there is another class of sickening numbskulls that are endeavoring to debar the discussion of politics from labor. My Populist brother, had we given to bar the discussion of politics from labor of politics from labor. The discussion of politics from labor of po Vincent is confident of success, and says: unify facts and arguments, group all the reasoning powers to maintain and enforce the truth. Not one fact; not one umph. Oppressive capital will not argument, but all the facts, and every triumph. God and man will triumph. possible argument to give the facts force and win a righteous verdict. In seeking to solve the problem, law

heart and in the outward interests of a righteous law, or the repeal of an inlife. It is our privilege to have part in famous law, there must be unification on the part of those who would solve the proposed problem. A moment's reflection demonstrates the folly of an attempt couraging. We have little more than a to solve it without unity of effort. While division exists no just law is enacted hauling. The temple of liberty will be nor a victous law repealed. And if arbitration is to be adopted, it must be by solves that it shall be done. Till then, the unified consent of those whose interests are involved. Suppose it is satisfacwill be simply a plutocratic fortification torily demonstrated that certain parties, that have had control of government affairs are corrupt, and have legislated for the interests of the rich, to make them richer, and against the poor, to make them poorer? How is a remedy to be found and applied? Only by the unification of the ballots of those who have been wronged and robbed and oppressed. If they do not unify they must submit to oppression. But, says one, "we will fight." To be

successful in a fight for the right, unification is a prerequisite, and if men will not unify in logic, law, arbitration nor ballot, it is safe to say they will not unify for a fight. Hence, what? Dead failures in solving labor problems, while with unification, every problem would be solved before the dawn of 1897.

That is the a, b, c of the subject

THE DEBS OVATION.

The majesty of the demonstration in honor of E. V. Debs, at Chicago, Nov. 22, 1895, continues to be the theme of many writers. Referring to the ovation, the Twentieth Century says:

the intelligence of the common people. In this city, in the early days of the McGlynn controversy, was witnessed the most hysterical greeting that probably a man ever before received in our country, to be surpassed only by the enthusiasm with which the crowds greeted Eugenes V. Debs upon his liberation from Woodstock Jall on the morning of November 22d last, to be repeated by a still greater number in Battery D, of Chicago, on the same evening. That the spirit which amazingly low, if indeed there is any moved that vast audience was infectious we such per cent. at all, the theory being second our own emotions upon reading a december of the contract of th scription of it in cold type. "It was neither a cheer nor a shout which greeted bebs as he stepped forward on the platform," wrote the re-porter, "but a great sob of joy coming from the hearts of over 5,000 persons, which was unlik anything that had ever been known before. which was unlike A veteran in the ranks of journalism wrote: I have seen nothing like this before. I have seen othing even that approached it, save when Par nell was released from Dublin 'jail. Then men wept, as they have here to-night." The speaker continued: "I have seen meetings in Trafalgar Square, and I have heard Paris sing the "Marseillaise" on the night of the government disso-lution, and I have been in national conventions when the nominations have been made after days of tension and delay, but I have seen noth-ing to compare with the demonstration the working people of Chicago gave Eugene V. Debs to-night." Nor were the women less anxious to honor Debs than the men. A great bunch of chrysanthemums tied with white satin ribbon was handed to him while on the stage with a card bearing this message: "To Eugene V. Debs in the name of women and children whose homes and hearts he would brighten, whose lives he would make wholesome and happy by securing for the husbands and fathers who toil honest wages for honest work these flowers are tive Protective Union No. 250." Who that has witnessed or read of such a scene can believe that injustice will always be triumphant? In comparing the positions held by Eugene V. Debs and Judge Woods, the one wearing the pallor of a confined prisoner and the other the ermine of the highest judicial bench in the country, how miserably insignificant the latter ap-pears to the former, whose only wealth consists in the love of his countrymen.

> Says the Appeal to Reason: "So long as labor petitions, begs for justice it will be a beggar—and ought to be. When it demands justice and backs up the demand by its votes for true advocates of better conditions it will have the earth. Why should the sixty-five millions who labor beg anything from the other five millions of useless drones in power?" Yes, and echo answers, why?

> Have you read "Bond and Industrial Slavery?" It will lead the masses to victory in the struggle of '96. See cut elsewhere.

Any person knowing the address of one Hurley, who, on December 3, visited the Belt Line yard office at Chicago, Ill., in company with J. P. Sherbesman, Standard Life and Accident Insurance Agent, will confer a favor by sending same to the following address: J. P. Sherbesman, care R. E. Bradford, Wainright Building, St. Louis, Mo.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chenev for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all busicess transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

their firm.
WEST & TRULAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WEST & TRULAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure, is taken internally, acting directly upon the islood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, No per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free
Hall's Family Pills are the best.





Important Testimonials on file. Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Crutches &c. Catalogues free, write particulars.

GEO. R. FULLER, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Box 2169

THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Populists will capture it in '96... Sow the country down with Third Party literature. I will print your name and address on the Péople's Party Exchange. List for a single dime, and you will receive a large number of leading Third Party papers for reading and distribution. Write plainly. J. H. PADGETT, Lock Box 416, Ennis, Texas.

A HALF HOUR WITH THE OLD YEAR Languishing upon his couch, near which stood

bier, I held a *tete* a *tete* with the old and dying year. He pointed to the fields around, and whispere

"I am proud That my angel undertakers have supplied a royal shroud, In which to bury me when I've played my last

And like a bank embezzler, am prepared toskip." I said, "Where are you going, and what will be

your routh, By which, when the button's touched, you pro-

He said he "Hop'd to reach a point so distant

That throughout all eternity he would never hear Of earth's damphool wranglings 'bout tweedledee

And thought he'd take a sleeper train direct to I asked if he'd take along notes of his career,

While ruling with an iron hand this old mun-dane sphere?

He said he'd "never ruled the earth a minute or

That the ruling had all been done by the money

That gold bugs and their syndicates had run the

And all that he had done was to send sunshine

"He said he'd like to write a book, not for fame

A book to make all heaven howl, and vindicate himself; That he did not doubt a little bit that after he The lying, plutceratic press would pour upon his

head Ten thousand vials of their wrath, and swear that but for him,

The gold bugs would have got more bonds and
the syndicate more tin.

"That he'd like to write a history, about a

thousand pages, Full of facts from lid to lid, for all the coming

ages; Particularly for workingmen, as blind as raw potatoes Who seem to think that plutocrats are their di-

vine creators.

He'd like to stiffen up their backs and fill their craws with sand

And make them what they ought to be, a great united band.

" But, I'm dying, slowly dying, death has touched Death is at my finger ends and is feeling for my

Death chills are playing hide and seek up and

down my spine.
But before the button's touched and Fate shall cry out "Time!

And while I've got some moment's left before I'm called to quaff The hemlock cup, I'd like to have a real, royal

I querried, "What amusing thoughts are trem

laugh

bling in your brain
At this awful, solemn hour when you must take the train

To join the long centuries that have lived and

Then snow ball tears ran down his cheeks as he laughingly replied: "I was thinking of the Supreme Court, how ju-

dicially it hops When Bullion & Boodle plead their case and Justice Shiras flops.

Then the old year stretched out his legs, slowly his eyelids fell, The dying rattle in his throat was drowned by

the midnight bell That told another year was born, that '95 was

And, presto ! in the darkness old '95 had fled.

I waked him till the rosy dawn had expelled the night,
Then welcomed in the new born year with bump

ers of delight. With glasses full we quaffed and sang, reluctant

still to stop.

And laughed and laughed as we thought of Shira. and his flop

Farewell, old year! unlike a cat you never will return, But will keep on growing while Sol's lamp holds

out to burn

centuries will come and go and New Year

But you will keep jogging on while a star remains

But till the silver cord is loosed I'll remember

your latest smile, When you referred to the Supreme Circus your

last moments to beguile How you referred to old Shiras just before the

final drop
Of the curtain, and died laughing at his monu mental flop.

-Alph. O' Mega

BE'S.

Be a man. Be a gentleman.

Be a sober man.

Be an honest man. Be a conscientious man.

Be a courageous man. Be a studious man.

Be a faithful man.

Be a good man. Be a kind man.

Be a liberty loving man. Be a reasonable man.

Be a straight man.

Be a true man.

Be a useful man. Be a vigorous man.

Be a watchful man.

Be an unselfish man

A. R. U. NOTES.

April 30th has been mailed to all unions in good standing.

larger increase in membership than any month since the Pullman strike. There is a general revival among our

The month of December brought us a

local unions, and many new ones are being instituted. Our Organizers' reports show large in-

creases in membership. The RAILWAY TIMES is keeping abreas

of the advancing column. The telegraphers are coming to our

standard all over the country. No organization ever had a noble mission than the A.R U. The fierce op sition it encounters attests its value.

position it encounters attests its value. It will weather all the storms and safely reach its destined port.

NON-UNION MEN AND "SCABS."

The Kansas City Labor Record says Union men should make a distinction between a non-union man and a scab. Frequently men whose sympathies are all with union men and the union cause are made life-long enemies by the illadvised actions of union men. A man should always be given an opportunity to place himself on the right side before he is ostracised and refused the opportunity to work."

We feel confident that in the foregoing item from the Labor Record there is embodied more labor-problem-solving special satisfaction the following bristpower than a great many problem solvers dream of, and it is high time that organized labor looks the proposition squarely in the face.

Suppose the bed-rock fact is stated that a man may, or may not, as he elects, join a labor organization. Should he be made to pay any conceivable penalty for the choice he makes? If so, what penalty ought he to pay?

Take any shop in any of the industries of the country in which union and nonunion men are employed, all working for the same wages—the "union scale." Is it wise, under such conditions, to refuse to work with non-union men? Ought they to be treated as "scabs?"

To refuse to work with non-union men is in itself an attempt to impose a penalty upon men for making a choice of conditions, and often results in disastrous conflicts, and in exiling men from employment and forcing them into the ranks of idle men, inflicting a train of deplorable penalties.

We write from the standpoint of organized labor, believing that organized labor, properly unified, would result in untold blessings to the country. We would win over to the side of organized labor all honorable workingmen by appeals to their reason and their patriotism, but not by inflicting penalties upon them because they are non-union men, because, by pursuing such a policy, any hope of winning them to unionism will prove a delusion.

A scab is too mean and contemptible to be considered, though he is sometimes -and frequently-found badged as a member of some "union" claiming to belong to organized labor.

IRELAND VS. THE UNITED STATES.

We shed tears over Ireland's woes as if our eyes were water plugs, and yet the poor in Ireland have in some instances a better show for their potatoes than we of this land of millionaires and tramps. The Other Side prints an abbreviated comparison between Irish land laws and American land laws by F. J. Jones, a lawyer of experience in Great Britain, Canada and the United States:

1. In Ireland trees planted by a tenant for fourteen years or upwards belong to the tenant. In the United States they belong to the landlord.

2. In Ireland all improvements made by the tenant belong to him. In the United States they belong to the landlord.

3. In Ireland, before a tenant is evicted for non-payment of rent, the landlord has to give forty-eight hours' notice to the relieving officer, who is to provide shelter for the evicted family out of the poor fund. If the landlord neglects this duty he is liable to a fine of twenty pounds sterling (\$100). In the United States the tenant is thrown into the road and left to shift for himself.

4. In Ireland the law provides that no rent shall be charged upon the improvements. An American landlord can charge what rent he pleases, whether on his tenant's improvements or otherwise.

5. In Ireland a tenant who thinks his rent is too high can apply to commissioners, appointed by the government, and get a fair rent fixed and the landlord called, for fifteen years. No such prorent fixed, exists in any state in the

6. In Ireland a tenant evicted for the non-payment of an "exhorbitant rent' can compel the landlord to pay him "compensation for disturbance." In none of the United States has a tenant any such right.

The Coast Seaman's Journal states that 'Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt wears a soli taire diamond ring for which she paid \$45,000. The annual report of the New York coroner shows that 4,500 women are buried in the Potter's Field every year from New York. The wedding trousseau of young Miss Vanderbilt is The passport for the quarter ending said to be by far the finest and most costly ever worn by an American bride, costing into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The almshouse on Randall's Island, near where the wedding took place is so full of paupers that over a hundred of them are compelled to sleep on the floor." This Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is the grass widow of Billy Kay V. whom she married on the income tax theory. Billy yachted around with another heifer for awhile, but when his daughter was old enough for the English market, consented to sell her for a title and threw in \$5,000,000. And when it became necessary to decorate the sacrifice with a gorgeous trousseau, he drew his check for \$250,000 to aid his old grass widow to pile on the diamonds and

> Public opinion is like the Irishman's flea-when you think you've got it safe it is'nt there.

WARNING TO MONOPOLY.

The Evening News of Toledo, O., is one or intimidated. It stands sentinel over the people's rights and liberties and does not lack the courage to attack their enemies, however opulent or influential they may be. The Evening News is a splendid specimen of the "free press' we hear so much about, but which is found only here and there in magnificent exceptions to bear testimony of the widespread debauchery of the American press. We reproduce with ling editorial from the Evening News:

The reception tendered President Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union, last night, by the culture, honesty, patriotism and respectability of Chicago, would be a warning to monopoly and tyranny, if plutocrats only had sense enough to know a warning when they see it.

when they see it.

Mr. Debs to-day is a veritable lion.
He stands before the people as the vindicated victim of oppression and persecution. He has suffered for a principal of the people's section. He has suched to a principle. He is the martyr of the people's cause. His little finger is larger in popular esteem than the whole body of Judge Woods. Debs has the respect and esteem and confidence of every workingman worthy of the name in the land. He has fought the good fight and

won.

If the object of the persecution of Debs was to intimidate the people in their struggle against plutocratic tyranny, it utterly failed. The grossly unjust persecution of Debs has been a spur to drive the people on to greater effort.

The people was varying to The Dem The people are working, too. The Dem ocratic party is held responsible for Grover Cleveland's haste in sending troops to Chicago to suppress and abolish labor unions. As a result, we see splendid majorities rolled up against the Democracy in every place where an attempt has been made to endorse attempt has

The repudiation of the friends of plu-tocracy in high places, the magnificent reception tendered Mr. Debs, the breaking loose from partisan machines, are all healthy signs of the times. Pluto-crats, traitors to liberty, federal despots and their venal shameless press, all hate and villify Debs. Labor unions, too, that listen to political frauds are afraid to endorse Debs. But when the test comes, such labor unions go pieces like a rope of sand. Plutocrats hate Debs ause he tells the truth and can't be bought. The subsidized press—such sheets as the Blade and Bee—abuse Debs, and all other real, honest friends of labor, because they are paid for doing

It is hoped that arrangements will be made at an early day for President Delete deliver a lecture in Memorial hall. The News can assure him a vast audi ence, and feels assured that the truths told by Mr. Debs will be of great value to the whole people.

RAILROADING TO THE STARS.

A writer desiring to furnish his readers with some sort of an idea of time and distance supposes that Cal. Brice, C. P. Huntington and Cornelius Vanderbilt propose to build a railway to Centauri, a constellation in the southern heavens between Hydra and the Southern Cross. He says:

"We shall neglect, for the present, the engineering difficulties—a mere detail and suppose them overcome and the railway open for traffic. We shall go further, and suppose that the directors have found the construction of such a railway to have been peculiarly easy, and that the proprietors of interstellar space had not been exorbitant in their terms for right of way.

"Therefore, with a view to encourage traffic, the directors had made the fare exceedingly moderate, viz.: first-class at penny per 100 miles. Desiring to take advantage of these facilities, a gentleman, by way of providing himself with small change for the journey, buys up the national debt of Britain and a few other countries, and, presenting himself at the office, demands a first-class single to Centauri.

"For this he tenders in payment the cannot raise this "judicial rent," as it is scrip of the British national debt, which just covers the cost of his ticket, but at vision, enabling a tenant to get a fair this time the national debt from little wars has been run up to £1,100,000,000. "Having taken his seat it occurs to

" 'At what rate do you travel?"

him to ask:

tauri?'

"'Sixty miles an hour, sir, including stoppages,' is the answer.

'Then when shall we reach Cen-

" 'In 48,663,000 years, sir!" JOHN J. McGRANE,

TRUSTS.

The National Watchman, sets forth the curse of trusts in the United States, but it does not mention all of them, only those which exercise the greatest power. as for instance, "the cattle trust has a capital stock of \$13,000,000; the salt trust, \$32,000,000; the whisky trust, \$35,000,000; the cotton oil trust, \$42,000,-000; the lead trust, \$45,000,000; the sugar trust, \$75,000,000; the tobacco trust, \$30,000,000; and the Standard Oil trust has one man among its organizers who is said to receive as his annual dividend \$6,000,000. It is estimated that the combined capital of all the trusts in the United States amounts to more than \$1,000,000,000. These enormous aggregations of wealth exert immense power for evil, and are manifestly antegonistic to the general welfare. They crease prices on the necessaries of life They reduce the wages of the working men. They seek to control production They lessen the demand for labor. They throttle the competition in trade and manufacture. They monopolize the wealth of the land. They bribe and eorrupt our legislative bodies. They largely dominate both the Democratic and Republican parties.

BECAUSE.

One or the other of the old parties are of the papers which can not be bought in power because workingmen vote that sort of a ticket.

> Rockefeller is two hundred times a millionaire because, next to the sun, he claims to be the light of the world.

> Plutocrats are doomed to the "lower world" because Pluto, the dismal god, is their progenitor, and reigns there.

University professors of political economy dare not say a word in favor of workingmen because they get their money from the other side."

In fashionable churches salvation comes high because the pews are sold to the rich.

President Harper of the Chicago Rockefelles has about ready for delivery his great lecture upon the subject, Know Where Our Money Comes From." A Chicago Bohemian who has a bicycle which he calls his "Pegasus," has written a little song on the subject, dedicated to Rockefeller as follows:

When you paid cash down for Harper, you struck You honored education and glorified your Lord

For Harper did your bidding, to bread and but-When he kicked Professor Bemis out, P. D. Q.

And when you visit the Jordan to be cleansed from your sins, To remove the leper spots from your head to your

Do not quit with a single plunge, but take a gros For you can't be made a holy man, P. D. Q.

Humanity, prblished at Kansas City, has started out " to bring about an equitable adjustment of the social and political evils which environ us," and asks: 'Why be everlastingly working to change the natures of men? Why not work with men the same as hogs? Develop them along the line of nature' That is to say, make the human hog fat, or a Lord Bacon.

THE Denver Times asks: "Why not remove all the gold in the United States Treasury to London and keep it there permanently?" Be patient, please, Cleveland's gold bug policy, will, in due time have all our gold in Rothchild's pockets. As the auctioneers say, its

A HANDSAW-the dust it kicked up and showed its teeth like a plutocrat.

John Copp, formerly switchman for Clover Leaf road at Frankfort, Ind., will learn of matters of interest by addressing Cynthia Potter. Frankfort, Ind., or Hurd, Brunback & Thatcher, Attys., Toledo, Ohio.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

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