WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD BEARER ON A FREE SILVER PLATFORM.

Nominated at Chicago by the Free Silve Democracy, and at St. Louis by the Populists and Bi-Metallists.

As a matter of fact, and a fact of tremendous import, the Democratic convention at Chicago stands out as a sign of the times resplendent with hope for the welfare of the nation.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

It so happens that the two great western cities, St. Louis and Chicago, stand for the one great issue in American politics now before the American people. SILVER VS. GOLD.

coinage of silver and the overthrow of the gold standard.

If, on the one hand, the gold standard that has been spawned and nursed under its blighting shade will be perpetuated, and still other curses will be generated and brought forth to intensify the national unrest and imperil the welfare of the people.

If, on the other hand, the advocates success, win a victory in November, the corner in gold will be broken, the terrorizing weapon wielded by the money power will be wrenched from its grasp, and the people emancipated from a despotism whose crushing, devastating and cruel sway has filled the land with wreck and ruin.

SHARPLY DEFINED.

Fortunately, the issue is as vividly no mistake. Neither sophistry, jugglery, scheme nor plot can deflect the rational mind from the issue.

AMERICA VS. EUROPE.

A vast majority of the American peoidea that American finances are domi- pate chattel slaves, and it achieved imnated by Europe, and especially by mortality for its author. England. This belief has a substantial the tricks of demagogues. It is supported by statistics, and admitted, however reluctantly, by the gold standard advocates, and absolutely removed from doubt by the sale of government bonds. This European domination in American which will not down until America is emancipated from the degradation of British mastery in any and in every department of our national affairs.

THE POPULISTS SET THE PACE.

In carrying forward the work of emancipation of the people from a reign of arrogance, whether dictated by American plutocrats or European despots, the lishments, and especially our great rail-Populist party was the avant courier of road systems. The National Bimetalist reform; and the financial plank, as well as some other declarations in the Chicago platform, pay tribute to the acumen and statesmanship of the Populist party, which, with a clearer vision than any other party possessed, saw the coming storm which was to purify the political atmosphere, map out new lines of policy and bring the government back to its pristine purity.

the party of the "plain people," and, Railroad company, and all its vast railuntil it became debauched by the money power, stood forth as the champion of the "plain people." the masses, the industrial hosts of the country.

The action of the Democratic party at Chicago shows that it has, by the voice of the "plain people," shaken from its shoulders the money power incubus, the representatives of which and their parasites either sat silent while their doom was being pronounced, or in a spirit of sullen superiority withdrew from the convention.

THE BAILWAY TIMES

is not an organ of the Democratic party, but it is in a position to commend whatever is praiseworthy in American politics, nor does it hesitate to express its good opinion of William J. Bryan, the

We say rejuvenated and redeemed and speak advisedly, because it sought and found the pathways of its party in which Jefferson walked, and refused to indorse the administration of Groven Cleveland

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Upon a platform indorsing either the gold standard or the Democratic admin istration, Mr. Bryan could never have stood. A man of conviction, and the courage of conviction, he could not have en turned aside by the blandishment of wealth nor the promise of office. He ocates the right

Mr. Bryan is young, clean and courageous, and if it so happens that the party of which he is the standard-bearer wins a victory in November, it will be irrefutable evidence that the American people will have broken the spine of the money power, and that henceforth Europe will not run the American gov-

A NOTABLE WOMAN.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, born A. D. 1812, died recently at her home in Hartford Connecticut.

In 1851-2 she wrote the famous, the immortal book, entitled, "Uncle Tom's

This wonderful production first appeared as a serial in a paper called the New Era, published in Washington, D. C.

As a serial it did not attract special and to be decided at the ballot-box in attention, but when Uncle Tom's Cabin November. To put the issue tersely, it is appeared in book form, it took the nation by storm—the sales reaching 100.-There are other great questions in- 000 copies in less than sixty days. Durvolved, but the issue formulated at St. ing the first year after its appearance Louis and Chicago by the Republican 200,000 copies were sold, and in four and Democratic conventions is the free years the sales had more than 300,000 copies.

The great popularity of Uncle Tom's Cabin was not confined to the United shall be maintained by the triumph of States. Thirty editions of the book the Republican party, every iniquity were published in London in six months in 1852.

The demand for the book was world wide, and it has been translated into more than twenty languages, including Russian, Armenian, Arabic, Chinese and Japanese, and up to the present time many millions of copies have been of the free coinage of silver, who deserve sold, and the demand for the book still continues.

> It was a book that fired the nation's heart. It was a crusade against African slavery and was more potent in arousing the spirit of the North against the institution than was the preaching of Peter the Hermit to call Europe to arms to wrest Palestine and its sacred shrines from the grasp of infidels.

Referring simply to the effects prodefined as if the lines of demarcation duced upon the national mind, it may were drawn in lightning. There can be be said that Uncle Tom's Cabin is the greatest book of this century or of any other period known to authentic history.

It was the work of a woman-the pro duct of a woman's brain and genius, ple are profoundly impressed with the employed not for gain, but to emanci-

In this connection how rapid becomes basis, which redeems it from vagary and the declamation against woman suffrage, her rights in all things, equal to the masculine element of society.

And, now, that Harriet Beecher Stowe is dead-now that the silver cord is loose; now that the overtasked brain is at rest, how grandly appears the Ameriaffairs has aroused the American spirit, can woman in her shining robes of fame and immortality.

EUROPE AND OUR GREAT RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

British gold is doing what British fleets and soldiers could not do. It is capturing America by purchasing and controlling our great industrial estabrefer to European ownership of our railroad and savs:

"Sixty per cent. of the stocks and bonds of the vast Pennsylvania railroad system is said to be owned in Europe.

"Nearly all the Illinois Central railroad, extending from Chicago to New Orleans, with great city properties and branches and laterals, is owned in Hol-

The Democratic party was, as its nom-inee for President puts it, from the first properties of the New York Central road connections is held in Europe.

"A controlling interest in the Grea Northern railroad, running from Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean, is owned

in England, "A controlling interest in the North ern Pacific railroad, lying south of, and as extensive as the last named railroad,

is owned in Germany. "Large, if not controlling, interests in every other important railroad in the United States, are owned by European investors."

As a result, our great railroad systems are run in the interest of Europe. If the roads make money, the most of it goes to Europe. If wages are reduced, it is that Europe may get the benefit of the reduction. If railroad employes are standard bearer of the rejuvenated and blacklisted, it is done to please Europe redeemed Democratic party.

—and if Cleveland calls out his standing army to shoot down strikers who demand living wages, it is done in the interest of Europe. How long will Americans stand this sort of thing? The question is up for debate. Those who like European and goldbug domination can help to perpetuate it by voting either of the old tickets.

> There is a mythical hell in which som very bad people are supposed to dwell when they have shuffled off this mortal coil, but there are ten thousand bona fide hells on earth into which some very good people are forced to exist, not by the will of heaven, but by a gang of shylocks.

Banks are about as much in danger from their presidents and cashiers as quent proce-from "safe crackers."

A CIRCULAR LETTER.

ISSUED BY SAM'L GOMPERS, PRESIDENT AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Warning Members of Labor Organization Against Permitting Party Politics to Enter their Trades Unions.

THE RAILWAY TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following circular letter, issued by Sam'l Gompers, Esq, President of the American Federation of Labor, the purpose of which is to warn workingmen of the dangers which lurk in "party politics." The full text of the circular is as follows:

OFFICE OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR | INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 27, 1896. Affiliated Unions-Greeting:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 27, 1896. To Affliated Unions—Greeting:

1. We will soon be in the throes of a political campaign. The passions of men will be sought to be aroused, their prejudices and supposed ignorance played upon and brought into action. The partisan zealot, the political mountebank, the statesman for revenue only, as well as the effervescent, bucolic political party, cure-all sophist and fakir, will be rampant. The dear workingman and his interests will be the theme of all allke, who really seek party advantage and success, though civilization fall, labor be crushed and relapse in barbarism be the result.

2. We are on the eve of events which will place our members, our unions and our, endire movement to a most critical test, a test which may mean either a partial dissolution of our organizations, or their growth, extension and development. It is because of the great trust committed to my care that a timely word of advice and warning is given, lest our members be taken unawares, fail to profit by the experience of labor organizations which have weathered the storms, and those others whose only evidence of former greatness or existence are their epitaphs, folly, blunders, calamities. "Learn to see in another's calamity the ills which you should avoid," is a maxim which Syrus declared more than nineteen hundred years ago, and it is as applicable to our times as it was when first penned.

3. Whatever labor secures now of secured in the past is due to the efforts of the workers themselves in their own organizations—the trade unions on trade union lines, on trade union ac-

3. Whatever labor secures now or secured in the past is due to the efforts of the workers themselves in their own organizations—the trade unions on trade union son trade union action. When in previous years the workers were either unorganized or poorly organized, the political trickster scarceiy ever gave a second thought to the Dear Workingman and his interests. During the period of fair or blossoming organization the political soothsayers attempted by cajolery and batting to work their influence into the labor organizations; to commit them to either one party or another.

4. There are many organizations which may declare that their unions are safe from such influences, and, luiled into a fancied security, permit the virus of political partisanship to be injected into their very being: laying their unions liable to the most malignant diseases, division; antagonism and disruption. Bear in mind that the modern political party freebooter finds his prototype in the one "For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain the heathen (political). Chince is peculiar "

and for tricks that are vain the heathen (political). Chinee is peculiar

5. The movement of labor now is growing stronger day by day. It is becoming more fareaching than at any time within the history of our country. Each city, town and village now has its unions of labor. The time is coming, if we but meet the intruder at the doors of our meeting rooms, compel him to turn about and take his departure, when there will be few if any of our fellow tollers outside the beneficent influence of organized labor.

6. The industrial field is littered with more corpses of organizations destroyed by the damn-

conce of organized labor.

6. The industrial field is littered with more corpses of organizations destroyed by the damning influences of partisan political action than from all other causes combined. Nor must it be at all lost sight of that this does not only apply to local or national trades unions, but also to previous efforts of labor at national federation. The National Labor Union, in its time of great federation, after it committed its. If to political partisan action, went to the limbo of movements which no longer moved. After that act it acted no more. No convention of that organization was ever after held.

7. In the light of that experience the American Federation of Labor has always declared and maintained that the unions of labor are above, and should be beyond, he power and influence of political parties. It was with these great object lessons still dangling before our vision, like the famous writing on the wall, or like the sword of Damocles hanging over our heads by a single thread, which, severed by failure to profit by past experience, may leave us headless, and the whole body of organized labor bleeding to death, a hapless victim to our foily, seris or slaves to the cupidity of corporate monopolistic greed, that the A. F. of L. at its last convention resolved that the A. F. of L. at its last convention resolved that the A. F. at L. at its last convention resolved that the A. F. of L. at its last convention resolved that the A. F. of L. at its last convention resolved that the A. F. of L. at its last convention of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

This action, while it directly decrees the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

9. This action, while it directly decrees the course for the conventions of the A. F. of L., is declaration of policy and principle, and applies equally to all affiliated organiza

The power of the trade unions is extending 10. The power of the trade unions is extending to all classes and influencing public sympathy and public judgment. Let us build up our organizations upon a solid basis as of adamant, that they may endure for all time; that they may be our protectors, our defenders in our struggle for justice and right; that we may turn to them in the hour of our trials with the confidence of our manhood maintained, and in the hour of our triumphs to pay them the meed of praise and glory of victories won, men, women and children saved, our civilization and emancipation assured.

11. Let the watchword be: No political party domination over the trade unions; no political party influence over trade unions! Long live the trade union! Long live the American Federaion of Labor!

Fraternally yours

The matters to which Mr. Gompers invites attention are of more or less importance, consequent entirely upon the views entertained by individual workingmen. Mr. Gompers' opinions being those of an individual, he does not, we apprehend, desire to exercise any influence over others except that which results from sound argument. Neverthe ess, a document emanating from such high authority in labor circles demands analytical investigation, that its strong points may be given bolder relief, and that questionable affirmations may be prudently criticised.

The RAILWAY TIMES has only expressions of regard for Mr. Gompers, person ally. As an official of a great organization he has won his spurs in many a well fought battle for organized labor, but official position does not vouchsafe infallibility nor confer either acumen or erudition which is denied to members of the rank and file.

The circular the Times reproduces cludes eleven paragraphs which will be referred to seriatim

THE RAILWAY TIMES premises so much as to say that politics, per se, is eminently honorable, and that in this country, while free speech remains, there will be political parties; and we do not h to affirm that when in the United States workingmen have no politics, or are so ignorant as not to be able to choose intelligently between political parties, or are so debased that they can be intimidated, or so degraded as to sell their votes, they have arrived at the dago, cooly and peon level, where "subse-quent proceedings h terest them no

Referring to paragraph 1, there are none to gainsay the statement that there are "partisan zealots, political mounte banks, and statesmen for revenue only."

Zeal in any cause worth espousing is highly commendable. Zeal begets thusiasm, but it may be carried to the extent where it becomes fanaticism or bigotry. It is like combativeness, an exceedingly valuable quality of human nature, but when carried to the extreme of "plug-uglyism" becomes disgusting. The mountebank in partisan politics is easily discovered and exposed. Without sense, without reason, a cheat and a sneak, he ought not to be very successful in arousing the "passions of workingmen or of leading them astray. The climax which refers to "statesmen for revenue only," is not happy nor logical, since a political partisan, or any other partisan, who is for "revenue only," whatever else he may be is not a "states man." Such caricatures of men are not dangerous in the ranks of organized workingmen, whatever may be their fad or hobby.

Referring to paragraph 2, little need be said. Professing to know but little 'of the great trust committed" to Mr. Gompers, it would be unbecoming to enlarge upon it; but this may be said, that the great body of organized workingmen seeing the deplorable condition in which they have been placed by legislation inimical to their welfare, would consent to be regarded as something less than American citizens if at this supreme juncture they failed to wield their ballots for radical reforms. To do this, workingmen must take part in "party politics." They need not be "zealots," in an offensive sense, nor "mountebanks," nor yet "statesmen for revenue only;" simply patriotic American citizens, exercising their judgment and having the courage to vote their conthan to be destitute of such courage. For such weak-kneed, spineless workingmen there is not enough horse-power in heaven or earth to lift them out of their chosen degradation.

The TIMES concedes all that is claimed for organized labor in paragraph 3. But it must be said that much less would have been secured if organized labor had eschewed "partisan politics." Every law that has been enacted in any degree promotive of the welfare of labor, has been secured through partisan politics.

Workingmen, like other citizens, are committed to parties, not by "political soothsayers, by cajolery and baiting," but by principles announced and advocated, the intelligence of workingmen serving as a defense against chicane and jugglery; and especially is this true of organized workingmen, who may, the Times believes, be left to make their choice of parties without oversight and overseeing, since if men's political actions become a matter of dictation from any source whatever, the idea of sovreignty becomes a pronounced vagary.

The time has long since gone by when labor organizations should hesitate to discuss politics. No interest is more in politics than are labor interests, and intead of barring the door of labor unions to keep politics out, they should be thrown wide open for admission and discussion. Hence, the TIMES is not in sympathy with the ideas advanced in paragraph 4.

When the time comes in the United States requiring workingmen to abdicate their sovereign right to discuss anywhere their political rights in unions or out of unions, when they acknowledge any authority to subjugate them to silence, to padlock their mouths, they are ready to be tagged and numbered by those who by "cajolery" or otherwise have shorn them of their manhood and inde-

Referring to paraghaph 5, the Tixes notes the flowery view taken of the labor movement. In such matters there is ite as much danger in optimism as there is in pessimism. If the "move-ment of labor is growing stronger day by day," what evidence is there of such increasing power and prestige, unless it is found in the unification of labor to assist itself in partisan politics? It is the universal opinion expressed

by every labor publication in the country, that the condition of labor is deplorable. It will not do, in such times of peril to labor, to estimate its strength by bonfires, parades, the music of brass bands, and flaunting banners, the number of unions existing, nor the sum total of membership, but rather to ascertain if workingmen are prospering and their ters of contentment. If there is unrest, idleness, poverty and woe; if the highways are peopled with tramps, then workingmen will inquire the cause nd if found to be, even in part, owing to vicious legislation, they will, in spite of the world, the flesh and the devil, ter politics, partisan politics, and the an who can present the facts will not e, and ought not to be regarded as an intruder" to be "met at the doors of abor meeting rooms" and compelled to take his departure." take his departure."

The Torse makes a note of paragraph

THOMAS E. WATSON.

NOMINEE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Gallant Champion of the People's Rights and a Worthy Running Mate for Bryan.

Hon. Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, is the choice of Populists for Vice President. He was not a candidate for the office but accepted it as a patriotic duty at the earnest solicitation of his numer ous friends and supporters. The choice gives universal satisfaction among Populists throughout the country. Mr. Watson has a record as a reformer and public official and there is no stain or blemish upon it. Pure, able and courageous his nomination appeals to the support of all classes of good citizens. Upon the nomination of Mr. Watson, the New York World put a series of interrogatories to him which he answered as fol-

To the questions asked me, I reply as follows:

"1. I will run the race to the end. "2. I will make the fight even if Mr.

Sewall does not withdraw. "3. My opinion of the Fifty second Congress which was arraigned in my

book, has undergone no change. '4. I am not a political trader and will not resign in Sewall's favor, even if

offered a cabinet position." "Having answered your questions please allow me to state briefly my reasons for the replies to questions numbers 1 and 2. I allowed the use of my name to save my party from extinction. In my opinion the continued existence of the People's party is indispensable to the success of free silver. For me to withdraw, would be for me victions. And the Times knows of no to sign the death warrant of my party. greater calamity that could befall a Ours is the party of free silver and we union workingman, or any other man, maintained that principle while the Democratic party in 1892 and 1893 was making war upon it. We do not think our party should now close up and quit business simply because the Democrats have partially duplicated our signboard.

"If the Democrats are so unreasonable as to refuse us Populists of the South any recognition at all, that fact would show that the real purpose of their apparent apdoption of our principles is to kill our party and not to enact those principles into law. If the Democrats are sincere, they will not try to put upon us such terms that every man in our party in the South will feel insulted and humiliated. If Mr. Bryan did not want our support Senator Jones had no business at St. Louis at all. If Mr. Bryan does not want our support he ought to be willing to adopt the policy which will most certainly assure him that support, and that policy is to accept as a running mate a Southern Populist named by the unanimous voice of the Populist national convention. Our party has gone to the extreme limit of generosity in the effort to procure a union of the silver forces. We did not claim first place on the national ticket.

We are content with the second." Mr. Watson became widely known while a member of Congress as a ready debater and an aggressive opponent of monopoly and goldbugism in every form. He is near to the hearts of the people and his nomination insures the triumphant election of Bryan and Watson, the people's ticket.

SUICIDE.

career of one Paul Schnize, of Tacoma, who embezzled sixteen hundred thousand dollars—and committed suicide to make things even with his victims. The Times moralizes over human folly and human wickedness, which are as old as the human family, but suggests that in these latter days "the field is wider, there is more money to be embezzled operations may be made on a larger scale: and there arises a kind of madness which aims at greater things and turns more heads. The contemplation of the enormous fortunes of other men is also an incentive. And self-destruction is, as always, the easy and dramatic form of evading responsibility." In con templating the situation the Times fails to find a correction for this state of things, "except in the cultivation of the moral sense," and "in being less tender" toward people who commit suicide, and suggests that "the grave of a suicide should be made dishonorable, and that his family should be refused sympathy."

A far better plan would be to punish in some adequate way the gilded scoundrels who steal millions annually through schemes concocted, known and various degrees of infamy. What of the Corbins and McLeods who wrecked the Philadelphia & Reading railroad? What of the thieves who robbed the Balimore & Ohio railroad of \$50,000.refused sympathy? Not much. What says the Times of the trick played by J. Pierpont Morgan and his-pais, by which the people were robbed of not less than

\$12,000,000 in one sale of bonds? Not a word. No hint that any punishment, whatever, should be meted out to them, dead or alive. Why slobber about cultivating the "moral sense," when the colossal scoundrels of the period have charge of church and school? Does the capitalistic press champion righteousness when great thieves go unwhipped of justice? Not at all. Out upon such hypocrisy. Paul Schnize, of Tacoma, was doubtless a thief, like Judas, and in killing; himself as did the betrayer of Christ, acted wisely and courageouslyhe preferred death to a life of luxury upon the spoils of his treachery, and there are ten thousand other ra who would confer an inestimable blessing upon society if they would but follow his wholesome example.

BOOKS.

Good books are safe and valuable ompanions. Bad books are the opposite of this. A youth is in danger who is permitted to select the books he reads. Bad books instill mental poison, they wreck conscience, and then character, often which life is not worth the living. For centuries the nations have been engaged in building up libraries, and even in ancient Nineveh there existed "clay tablets," constituting what was called a 'library in clay." The Jews, Assyrians, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans established public libraries—and at one time the library of Alexandria, contained 700,-000 volumes. The invention of the art of printing has given an astounding impetus to book-making and libraries are multiplying throughout Christendom. The following is a list of 27 of the largest libraries in the world, containg 17,-

782,000 volumes: Bibliotheque nationale, Paris 2,700,000 British museum, London 1,750,000 Imperial library, St. Petersburg . . . 1,100,000 Royal library, Munich 706,000 Library of congress, Washington . ^30,000 Imperial library, Vienna. . . . 570,000 Bodleian library, Oxford 530,000 504,000 500,000 Royal library, Copenhagen . . Stuttgart university, Stuttgart . 500,000 udapest library, Budapest . . . Cambridge university, Cambridge, Eng Biblioteca nacional, Madrid Gottingen university, Gottingen . . National central, Florence 437,000 Vienna university, Vienna . . St. Mark's national, Venice . . 418,000 Public library, Hamburg . . . 410,000 Royal library, Royal Library, Brussels Royal Library, Dresden . . . National library, The Hague Heidelberg, Heidelberg Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 400,000 New York public library, New York . . .

The foregoing catalogue affords meager data upon which to base calculations of, the libraries of the world. In the United States, every city and town, of any consequence, has its public library, and every institution of learning boasts of its library, while there are multiplied thousands of private libraries, and what is true of the United States is true of every other civilized people. In contemplating such a vast number of books piled up in libraries, reflecting the wisdom of the times in which they were written, the question arises have these books expedited the march of a civilization of righteousness in the world. If so, when, where, and in what regards? Some one who knows, will please an-

WHAT IS CONSTITUTIONAL?

There are now forty-five stars on the forty-five "sovereign states" (?) Each of these states has a constitution, which must be in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. Hence, we have forty-six constitutions, forty-six legislatures, including the national legislature, or "the Congress," and we have also, forty-six supreme courts.

For more than a hundred years, "we, the people" have been making constitutions, studying constitutions, and analyzing constitutions, but after all, it is certained that neither" the Congress. the legislature, the Presidents, nor the Governors, nor the people know what is constitutional Who does know what is constitutional," or rather, who assumes to know what is constitutional? supreme courts are made up of judges, who, previous to their selection or elec tion, were, in a great majority of cases when a case is before these courts where in the corporation is on one side and the people on the other side, the corporation, as a rule, wins the case. The result is that the people have little, or no confidence at all, in supreme court decisions, and hence the courts and their decisions are objects of very general er, they are, as Thomas Jefferson said, the "sappers and miners" of the liber-ties of the people, and unless checked in their autocratic away will wreck the republic and establish upon its ruins a centralized despotism.

The Emperor of Germany has ordered ninisters to keep out of politice; and ome of our labor leaders have issued

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TERRE HAUTE, AUGUST 1, 1896.

BRYAN AND WATSON

The St. Louis Populist convention nominated Bryan and Watson as the people's standard bearers in the coming contest. We are heartily satisfied with the choice, and the RAILWAY TIMES will support the ticket with such ability as it can command.

But one thing now remains to be done to insure the overwhelming defeat of goldbugism and the triumph and election of the people's candidates. Mr. Sewell should, of his own accord, step aside in favor of Mr. Watson. This will solve the problem. If, when Mr. Sewell is formally notified of his nomination, he accepts it and then declines in favor of Mr. Watson, he will win an immortality of fame. The Populists met the Democrats more than a generous halfway by accepting their candidate for the presidency, and now, if the Democrats propose to act in good faith (and they certainly cannot afford to do otherwise) they will accept the Populist candidate for the vice-presidency, thereby consolidating the anti-gold and anti-monopoly forces and insuring victory.

We are by no means satisfied that the Populists pursued the correct course at St. Louis, but we give them credit for patriotic intentions, and for the sake of uniting the forces against gold and monopoly, we unhesitatingly approve their action and pledge our unqualified sup port of the ticket.

If the Democrats fail to concede the vice presidency it will be a serious, if not a fatal blunder, and they must bear the responsibility for it. So far as the office is concerned we care nothing for that, as we are not spoils hunters. But not be disregarded without creating a rupture that will endanger the success of the ticket. The Populists are entitled to decent recognition by the Democrats, and this should, under the circumstances, be cheerfully accorded them.

In the meantime, let it be understood that the Populist party has not surrendered its autonomy, and that its organization must not only be maintained but strengthened at every point. The party has revolutionized American politics and made the Shylocks, foreign and nativeborn, tremble, but its mission is not yet fulfilled.

In this great contest the RAILWAY People's party.

THE PLATFORM.

great political parties, and can be conscientiously supported by all good citizens. In an able review of the platform the St. Louis Journal says

ation of principles, except in the plank | inventor. favoring direct legislation. It declares for the initiative and referendum, but says not a word regarding the imperative ing were he to assert that a gun is of mandate, without which, the successful application of direct legislation cannot be accomplished.

"The land plank, while not so strong as it might have been, is a slight improvement over the old declaration on that subject. It expresses favor for the ultimate destruction of land monopoly It would provide homes for all prudent kinetic force of 92,597,000 foot pounds. and industrious citizens, and deprecates speculations on land as merchandise at to the ignition of the powder lasts the expense of labor's production. Its condemnation of the Pacific land grant result is that during the active period, steals is as commendable as it is expressive, and the exemption demand for eighty-seven million foot pounds per mineral land is given in forceable language, which is tamely toned in most other sections of the platform.

"One of the most redeeming feature of the platform is the plank declaring for the election of president, vice-president and United States senators. This is what the people want, and will serve to remove no little political corruption they are generally out of service. They

in conduct of the national government. "The rating of salaries of public officials to correspond with the wages of guns that throw 2200 pound projectiles, labor and its product, is the plank that should win all workingmen. If there ever was an injustice between men it is is in the matter of salaries of labor and less than a hundredth of a second each officials. In most cases, when labor is time, develop a formidable power of reduced to starvation wages, officials 13,050,000,000 foot pounds per second, draw the same old wages and live on in say 24,000,000 horse power." luxury, while the men who pay the No one will doubt that our Christian

explicit; declaring for the free and unlimitited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 with out waiting for the aid or consent of any nation on earth; also, for a full legal tender for all debts public and private and it does not end with "redeemable in coin" either. As should be the case it demands an increase in the volume of money to meet the demands of business and population. This is the essence of excellence and is a redeeming feature The money planks are all that could be desired, and the entire platform is a per sonification of perfection."

THE A. R. U.

The American Railway Union is in politics. It proposes to take a hand in this campaign. Committed by a unanimous vote of its delegates to the People's party, it pledges its support to Bryan and Watson and all other candidates of that party. In these stirring days, a labor organization that takes no part in politics can hardly be said to have a mission. With all that organized labor has done and attempted to do for American labor, the haggard fact remains, that workingmen were never so oppressed, so degraded, so utterly wretched as they are to-day. Who dare deny it? Millions are working for niggardly wages cower like peons at the approach of their bosses, and millions of others have no work at all and are trembling on the ragged edge of starvation. If this is the best that organized lunatic. labor can do for the victims of corporate greed and capitalistic repacity, we have no hesitancy in saying that its mission is a total failure, and that it were better to disband. But such is not our conclusion. Labor has been cheated and robbed by a gang of brigands because it has "kept out of politics." The testimony is overwhelming. The members of the American Railway Union know by bitter experience what it is to keep out of politics. Whatever other organizations may or may not do, they propose to go into this political fight in a solid body. They are after the gang of corporation managers and political hirelings who used the powers of government to overwhelm them two years ago. That was all done by "corporation politics." A little "organization politics" for a change will be in order. The members of the American Railway Union have been enjoined by corporation courts from doing almost anything beneath the sun, but they can't be enjoined from going to the polls, shoulder to shoulder, and voting for Bryan and Watson whom the railroad corporations and there is a principle involved which can- all the capitalistic influences will turn earth and hell to defeat. It is only by 'going into politics" that organized labor can prevent the election of presidents of the Cleveland stripe and place such men as Bryan in the White House: and with the election of such a man as Bryan, a Caldwell will find his way to the Supreme Bench and in due time labor will cease to crawl in the dirt, and stand erect.

THE HORSE POWER OF BIG GUNS.

Civilized and Christian science has been developing along what might prudently be called the gun-barrel line of investigation. To kill a man, beat down Times is for Bryan and Watson and the a fort or sink a ship at long range has been the ambition of all Christian nations, and great advancement has been made in that direction. No nation has, The platform adopted at St. Louis is as yet, concluded that gunpowder, shot not all that could be desired, but it is by and shell and guns should be laid aside far the best ever adopted by any of the in the interest of peace on earth and good will to men. The "fatherhood of God" and the "brotherhood of man" are barren idealities. They do not count for anything of value. War ideas are on "The platform adopted by the Popu- top. To invent a big gun, or a small, worm or he is a fit subject for a Feeble list National Convention is a well com- rapid firing gun, or a long range rifle Minded institute. posed and sufficiently adequate declara- secures immortality for the name of the

> Discussing big guns, a writer remarks that, " one might be accused of romancseveral million horse-power, and yet nothing is more exact, as we shall demonstrate, The Italian one hundred ton gun (model of 1879) with a 550 pound charge of powder, throws a projectile weighing 2020 pounds at an initial velocity of 1715 feet per second. It communicates to it, therefore, a live power of The thrust exerted by the gases due less than a hundredth of a second. The the work of the powder is greater than 000 foot pounds per second. This represents a power of 12,000,000 kilowatts, or 17,000,000 horse power. There is, unfortunately, another side of this picture Although large guns are extraordinarily powerful, their active life is essentially ephemeral, since after a hundred shots have then worked actively one second. The same calculation applied to modern things, and communicate thereto an initial velocity of 1970 feet a second, demonstrates further, that such guns, during

the sweet singer, were now living, he would tune his harp and change his old song a little bit, as for instance:

Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Finds a 24,000,000 horse power gun; His kingdom spread from shore to shore Where salvation preachers belch and roar.

North and south the princes meet, And proclaim such big guns can't be bea That big horse power guns have come to reign And Christ need not, therefore, come again.

People and realms of every tongue Will sing the praise of the monster gun, While kindergarten troops proclaim— "Make ready! fire! in Jesus' name!"

CHEAPNESS.

The silver men give away their case when the say that free coinage of silver will "increase prices." The one universal human interest i cheapness. The ideal condition would be on wherein all desirable things were produced with out any cost at all. Every advance towards tha condition-that is to say, every cheapening of he necessaries of life—is a great gain for every ody. On the other hand, every increase in the price of the necessaries of life is a direct and rievous hurt to the people.- New York World.

The assertions of the World are not true. The one universal human interest is not cheapness. The one universal human interest is labor. To cheapen the products of labor is to cheapen wages. To cheapen wages is to produce universal poverty, want and degrada tion, resulting finally in slavery.

The reference to an ideal condition produced "without any cost at all" is the babble of an idiot, the ravings of a

The three cardinal "necessaries" of life are food, raiment and shelter. The rich have these things in luxurious abundance. The poor, whose wages are steadily reduced or who are without labor, find that even with "cheapness? they are unable to provide themselves with articles essential to their comfort, to say nothing of "respectable" living. The sweat shops of New York, under the nose of the World, have introduced 'cheapness," and in that great city nothing is cheaper than human life.

Free coinage of silver will increase the currency available for business Languishing industrial enterprises will renew their vitality; new enterprises will be inaugurated, labor will find profitable employment and wages will advance because consumption will increase. Cheap food is desirable, but not so cheap as to bankrupt farmers and compel them to abandon farming. Cheap clothing is desirable, but not the cheapness that enable sweat-shop pirates to live luxuriously at the cost of the vitality and virtue of those who sew with a double stitch shrouds and shirts -shirts for the rich and shrouds for

THE RAILWAY AGE.

This corporation parasite has come out for McKinley and Gold. Of course It could not be otherwise. This stock gambling tool must do as its masters order it to do. But the monumental gall comes in with the announcement that it proposes to organize "Sound Money" clubs among railway employes. This implacable foe of organized labor in every form has become exceedingly solicitous about the "poor employes," just as a hungry wolf is concerned in the well-being of a bleating lamb. All the campaign orators combined cannot make railroad employes a stronger argu ment in favor of Bryan and Watson than the mere fact of the Railway Age being against them. This venomous organ has again and again befouled all the organizations of railway employes, nor has it ever had a word in their favor unless there was a corporation axe to grind; and any railroad man whose vote could be controlled by this special pleader is either himself a corporation

MEANS TO AN END.

We do not regard free silver as an issue of great importance. We are, however, unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and in the campaign immediately before us we propose to unite with the rest in opposition to McKinley and the gold combine. We believe that Bryan and Watson will win. Indeed, we have no doubt about it. But their election, while it will undoubtedly be a long stride in the right direction, will not be a panacea for labor's ills and woes. There will be no adequate or permanant relief for labor while the wage system endures. We believe in the co-operative commonwealth, in collective ownership, and to this it must and will finally come, and the election hundredths of a second, say, 8,700,000, of Bryan and Watson will be in that di-

THE CRIME OF MURDER.

Statistics indicate that the crime of murder is increasing throughout the country—the whys and wherefores of which, is creating solicitude in various quarters and a variety of causes is assigned for this abnormal condition of

It is held, and manifestly, the affirms tion is true, that society is becoming more and more depraved every year, and this is all the more strange, since statistics show, that churches and schools are steadily incres

The crime of murder is a "capital" crime, standing at the head of all crimes, for which the penalty is death, or life imprisonment, but it is found salaries eat ten-cent meals.

"The money plank, now the foremost barrel line, or that the Christian idea is question before the people, is plain and that the voice of big guns is the voice of not decrease the crime, and this fa

God-and it is quite probable if Watts, serves to embarrass those who investi-

Those who are discussing the subject fail to notice the wide spread demoralization of society, consequent upon conditions, resulting chiefly from industrial paralysis.

Idleness being the prolific parent of crime, is one of the chief causes for the increase of crime, murder being the climax.

With idleness, comes poverty, want and degradation—the loss of character, vagabondage-when all the restraints the law imposes are disregarded, and this brutalizing process leads inevitably to murder-and those who are chiefly responsible for the increase of murder, are those who are responsible for the wide-spread idleness which now pre vails.

If the country would have less crime it must have less idleness, and if it would have less idleness and more work, the parties reponsible for present conditions must be overthrown.

GOLDBUGISM IN ENGLAND

A writer in the London Clarion gives the government a kick by boldly saying "that the government is trifling with the good name of England for the sake of the wealthy and aristocratic gamblers who would sell the nation's honor as wherein all desirable things" could be a money is to be made out of it. I say shamelessly as they have sold their own, also that if Rhodes is to be allowed to go scott free, why go on with the farce of "trying" Jameson & Co.? If they are culprits, he is a greater culprit; and if we are going to punish the small culprits, while we wink at the great, let us be at least consistent, pay off our bishops and clergy, shut up our churches and cease to profess a religion we have long ceased to practice."

> That is just what the government on this side of the pond is doing-trifling with the good name of the United States and selling out to goldbug gamblers, and this nefarious business has been going on so long that the good name of this country resembles a corpse in a dissecting room.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

It is not often that eulogies pronounced by silver-tongued orators, when nominating a candidate for president, live in the memories of those who heard them. There are exceptions-notably that of Col. Ingersoll, at Cincinnati, in nominating James G. Blaine which had this superb climax of the Colo nel's dazzling oratory. He said: "Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress, and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen foreheads of the defamers of his country and the maligners of her honor.'

Forever after, James G. Blaine was known as the "Plumed Knight" while he lived, and now that he is dead, he lives in the memories of men as the plumed knight" of the Republican party, the creation of R. G. Ingersoll's unmatched eloquence.

GEORGE W. MONTEITH, the brilliant young San Francisco lawyer who so suc cessfully defended members of the A R. U. against the prosecution and persecution of the Southern Pacific Co., has been nominated by the People's party of the 1st District of California as their candiate for Congress. Mr. Monteith is specially fitted to serve as a representative of the people and should he receive a majority of the votes in his district, as he will if workingmen, in whose interest he has done so much, rally to his support, he can be relied upon to faithfully serve the people and to crush out the monopolies which have fastened themselves upon productive industry, and sapped its substance these many years. We hope to have the pleasure of chronicling Mr. Monteith's triumph ant election.

THE St. Louis Evening Journal says of Tom Watson: "The People's party could have made no wiser choice, and certainly could have mentioned no man who is more qualified to preside over the United States Senate than Mr. Watson. He is tried and true, and had it not been for the ballot-box stuffing of the Southern Democracy, Tom Watson would have been now in the United State Congress. Like all other true re formers, though, the suppression at the ballot-box did not still his pen nor close his mouth, and the injustice meted out to him has made him the people's champion." In all of which the RAIL-WAY TIMES heartily concurs. It would be indeed refreshing to see Watson pre side over the United States Senate.

THE Journal of Labor, of Nashville, published by our esteemed friend A. E. Hill, was visited by fire July 11th, and the plant totally destroyed. We are in full sympathy with Bro. Hill in his unfortunate loss, yet glad to know that only the plant perished. The paper survives. The red-mouthed demon could not reach that. It is gratifying to know that the enterprising publisher lost no time in finding a new home for the Journal and equipping it with a superior new plant. Only one issue was missed. We hope the Journal may become big enough to resist fire and flood, the "world, the flesh and the devil."

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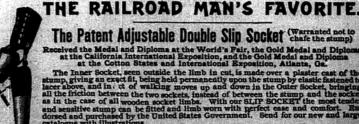
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RAILWA

PAPERS.

The Trend of American Sentiment Toward the Labor Movement.

BY CORINNE S. BROWN.

Delivered May 29th, 1896 before the Local conomic Section of the General Federation of Fomen's Clubs, Louisville, Ky.

The development of industry sets the The development of, industry sets the pace for progress. There was a time when the cobbler made between twelve and twenty-five pairs of shoes a year, cutting the leather shoe strings and whittling out the pegs. He owned his tools; his custom depended on his skill, and he supported himself and family by his industry.

To day the division of labor in this industry is so fine that it takes 104 men to

dustry is so fine that it takes 104 men to make a fine shoe and each man's yearly quota is about 3,000 pairs. He does not own his tools; simply sells his time and earns no better living than his prototype of former days.

of former days.

This development is true of all industries, whether in matches or crackers, steel rails or pens. Our marvellous power of production has increased during the past twenty-five years, over 200 per cent., while a man's purchasing power has decreased nearly 35 per cent. by reason of the number thrown out of employment, and the labor movement in all its phases is the protest of those who are not sufficiently benefited, or who have been actually injured by the introduction of labor saving machinery duction of labor saving machinery through which the increased power of production has been made possible.

production has been made possible.

Men are separated into many divisions or classes; by nationality, as into French, Germans, Americans; by religion, as into Catholics, Methodists or Baptists; by political opinion, as Republican, Democrat, Whig or Tory. But the two great classes into which all men are truly divided, in every country, of no matter what religion or political faith, is the one most ignored by the average thinker. It is the division into employer and employed—the men who hire and the men who serve. The fact that this division obtains alike in Europe as well division obtains alike in Europe as well as here and is being realized in India and Japan gives the labor movement that international character so few companies. prehend. It is the truth of this, that has made the later International Labor Congresses in Europe declare that French and German workmen have no call to war with each other; they have a common enemy, the capitalist, or em-ploying class, which acts the same in all ploying class, which acts the same in all countries. Therefore, the motto of the labor movement in Europe is: "Workmen of all countries unite." Notwithstanding it is true that men occupy both positions, they employ and are employed, the fundamental, philosophic basis for the labor movement lies in the fact the interests of these two classes are antagonistic. The employer always occurred. nistic. The employer always occupies the position of paying as little as possible for the service required, the employe of getting as much as possible for the service rendered. Until these two classes become one, the social warfare now waging so fiercely in all civilized countries

Having defined the cause for the labor Having defined the cause for the labor movement, your attention is directed to its development. At first, the protest against unfair conditions was made by individual employes, then came the necessity for a unity of action among all the hands of some factory or establishment who would join in a demand for better condition. These demands, enforced by strikers met with varying successes but ultimate failure and forced the workers into organization by trades and occupations. The interests of all in the same trade were acknowledged to the same trade were acknowledged to be the same. This was the beginning of the Trade Union Movement. Then came the necessity for federation and there was organized, first, the State, then the National Federation of Trades, and some trades have an International Federation. From that grew the General Federation of Trades, which is known as the American Federation of Labor. (The value of the federation idea we are

(The value of the federation idea we are exemplifying to-day.)
Generally speaking, with each enlarged organization strikes would at first succeed but eventually fail. The need for uniting on still broader lines was met by the Knights of Labor who recognized that the interests of all employes, whether skilled or unskilled, were the same; that the dollar aday man occupied the same position as the three-dollar man. Their motto: "An injury to one man is the concern of all," indicating the altruistic spirit. By them the class the altruistic spirit. By them the class distinction was acknowledged, the exclusion from their ranks of capitalists and bankers with their aids, lawyers and saloon-keepers, showed their apprecia-tion of the antagonistic interests of the

two classes—employer and employed.

The A. R. U. which precipitated the great strike of '94 is an example of the same intelligent recognition that all railroad employes occupy the same relative position, whether engineers, switchmen or car-cleaners.

switchmen or car-cleaners.

The latest development is that known as the New Trade Unionism, which includes all the good points characterizing previous organizations and goes further. It endorses the organization of the work-It endorses the organization of the workers by trades, recognizes the unity of interest in skilled and unskilled labor, and emphasizes the antagonism between the two classes. In addition it becomes remedial by acknowledging that strikes for higher wages are useless so long as the tools, the machinery, the means of production are owned by the employing class. It becomes dynamic by insisting that only through independent political action can the laborer who creates all the wealth ever come into his own.

These phases of development can not be separated by dates but are indicative of the progression of intelligence among the workers. Many still able to stand alone have never joined a union. Too many believe in the strike as a remedy. The Knights of Labor has its followers and the New Trade Unionism—the socialists' ideal is in the minority.

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These phases of development can not be separated by dates but are indicative of the progression of intelligence among the workers. Many still able to stand alone have never joined a union. Too many believe in the strike as a remedy. The Knights of Labor has its followers and the New Trade Unionism—the socialists' ideal, is in the minority. Current with this development among the workers have been various other phases of protest against existing conditions of injustice. These have been among the middle classes, and it is curious that while evincing ignorance of economic philosophy they have recognized the value of the dynamic means of relief independent political action. The Anti Mason, American, Greenback and Prohibition movements were these which have failed because of their lack of economic appreciation. The Populist movement is the latest and its swing grace consists in the small amount of economic truth contained in its platform. Its value as a reform movement will be

destroyed if it is captured by the Free-silverites next July in its convention at

St. Louis.

This concise historic presentation of the labor movement was necessary in order to consider the growth of sentiment regarding it.

The sentiment towards any social phenomena has three stages of progression. We first oppose, then investigate, then espouse or reject. These three stages are manifested in our institutions, our literature and our laws. It is by studying these that we can arrive at the right conclusion.

The original idea and practice was

The original idea and practice was that there were no classes in America, and very proud of it we were. Within our memory the New England domestic was the daughter of her mistress, friend and neighbor. Men of means thought nothing of splitting their own kindling wood or curing the pork for the winter supply. The lady of the house sat with her sewing woman and gossipped over the affairs of the village—the judge and the cobbler were friends. The first Lowell factory-girls were of the best families and the paper edited by them, The Lowell Offering is dear to many. The intensity of class feeling which now obtains, testifies to the great change which has The original idea and practice was tifies to the great change which has taken place.

taken place.

The strikes have been always of necessity productive of hard feeling between those involved. Antagonism is fostered by opposing interests, and condemnation easily falls on the weaker party. This was augmented by national prejudice, as many of the striking workmen were foreigners.

men were foreigners.

"If those men do not like the way
they are treated here let them go back.
It will cost no more to go than to come,"
was a familiar way of mentally disposing of the trouble, and served to arouse the anti-immigration sentiment which prevails so strongly. So great was the ignorance of the general public that strikes were regarded as a Donnybrook Fair Melee—that men went on a strike for the meny consultations the carefun. The many consultations, the careful weighing of consequences, the deprivation of wife and children, the fear of debt, the dread of the blacklist-that or debt, the dread of the blackist—that inhuman weapon of warfare which is being used with such terrible effect by the Railway Managers' Association against those who participated in the Pullman strike—the temptation to the idle, were few of the many things con-sidered preparatory to a strike, unknown to those on the outside. But progress goes on regardless of individual trouble and discomfort. Labor saving machinery became more perfect, profits de-creased and had to be made up out of the wage fund. Conditions became harder and unions grew larger and more desperate. A strike in one industry af-fected so many others that they were made the subject of State and National investigation. A strike in a pressed brick concern affected contracts with carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plaster-ers, gas-fitters, plumbers, hardwood fin-ishers and decoraters, interfered with freight and hauling contracts, besides lessening the sales of grocer and butcher to the families involved. Bureaus of investigation into causes of labor troubles were instituted at Washington, as well as in the various states. The publications of these bureaus, copied by the press, were productive of great enlight-enment, followed by evidences here and there of sympathy with labor's side.
The growth of this sympathy may be appreciated by noting the change from bitter hatred of the strikers engaged in the railroad strike of '77 to the general condemnation of the Pullman Company methods, even by those who did not approve of the A. R. U. strike in '94. This change was no doubt effected by

the knowledge of conditions brought to the minds of the people by the great in-tervening strikes in Hocking Valley, Cour d'Alene, Homestead and Tennes Cour d'Alene, Homestead and Tennes-see mines, as also the Eight-Hour strike of '86, culminating in the Haymarket disaster. Articles began to appear in the magazines and standard periodicals the nagazines and standard periodicals suggesting local and general remedies, offering the wage earner all sorts of advice. The way being made clear for expression, theoriets began to offer pamphlets and start periodicals advocating remedies. Henry George, with his land doctrine was one of the most prominent doctrine, was one of the most prominent of these, and a book called "Papa's Own one of the first to plead for inte-Girl,

gral cooperation.

Edward Bellamy's plea for Nationalism in Looking Backward swept the country with a wave of sympathy and thus began the next stage of sentiment, espousal.

Literary men and women found in labor's raphs that dramatic interest so labor's ranks that dramatic interest so necessary to them. Their sacrifices, the loyalty, their generosity, their suffering, their derasit the temptations to these their despair, the temptations to those out of work, the helplessness of the children, the dangers to girlhood, all are woven into poetry, fiction and essay. Literature abounds with the cause of the poor man. Colleges are establishing sociological departments and the classes of these departments have the best attendance. In fact the whole trend of American sentiment is one of scienne tem of American sentiment is one of scien-tific, symbathetic investigation.

And now is reached the last form of

expression of public sentiment, the law. In regard to the labor movement, as to all subjects, the law is the laggard. This is philosophically and necessarily true. The law depends on public sentiment which in turn follows public enlightenment, and so slowly do things move that by the time sentiment is crystallized into law the need for a more advanced one has strived. has arrived.

At first, men who joined a union could

in this land, not even the Supreme Court of the United States but what can be justly charged with rendering an unjust verdict in favor of some corporation. This is a hard and disagreeable statement, for the two fetiches of the American mind are the free press and the can mind are the free press and the supreme court, and it goes against us to have our idols exposed. But remember that the courts and the press are in the initial stage of sentiment, that of opposition. Time and enlightenment will lead them on and we must wait. Yet lead them on and enightenment will lead them on and we must wait. Yet, while we wait, we who are housed and fed and clothed, whose children are comfortable, and being educated, what is the ever-increasing army of unemployed to do? Tramp and starve and begund steal? Can they wait passes bly for and steal? Can they wait peaceably for the courts to become sympathetic? We have something to do. We, the organized womanhood of America must study economic science, we must insist on justice, we must help on with the enlightenment. Development is pro-ceeding so rapidly that unless intelli-gence keeps pace with events the labor problem will not be settled by peaceful

Honest Elections.

BY FRANK A. MYERS.

Ever since the days of the anti-mon-archy feelings in the time of Charles I., when "safe seats" were no longer such, there has been more or less dishonesty in elections. It then became a contest who should surround the polling booths first and keep the others away, and to secure this coigne of vantage, collisions occurred sometimes that resulted in fatalities. The substitution of Royalist or Parliamentary troops for undisciplined mobs was not a remedy. Sometimes on nomination day the "hustings" was captured and only one nominee allowed to be named.

named.

Our own country finds precedents for corruption in the past of England. The whole army of heelers, spotters, workers, bosses, bummers, ticket pedlers, men at the polls, men employed by candidates, bribers, henchmen, and those who "vote early and often" have been born out of the filth of the corrupt use of money. Bribery is smiting the whole country, innocent and guilty, rich and poor alike. Money given by railroad companies and other corporations to bribe votes has built many a fine house in the heart of town. The house process recordidate the town. The honest poor candidate, the man who should be elected, has no chance. It is no longer manhood suffrage but money suffrage—a five dollar bill votes instead of the American citi-zen, disgraceful as it may be to the state and shameful to the citizen. The candidates money flows like water, and brainless voters are marched up to the polls in "blocks of five."

The noisy campaign of 1840 set the "ball rolling," and there was rough talk and some fighting on election day. The succeeding elections followed this coarse example. From 1852 to 1856 the Knownothing craze was on. From Baltimore the methods of the "plug-uglies," "blood-tubs" and "repeaters" spread over the land to the unscrupulous men in both parties. They designed to defeat the majority by intimidation, double voting, bribing election officers, falsifying returns, and ballot-box stuffing. Strikers and fixers were trained as experts in this business. Party feeling ran high during the Civil War, and ing ran high during the Civil War, and elections were like battles and men were

elections were like battles and men were driven away from the polls.

In 1848 the Whig national committee sent the poor Whigs of Indiana a draft for \$5,000, but Mr. J. D. Defrees of Indianapolis returned it. A candidate for Supreme Judge in this state voluntarily contributed \$100 ten years later to pay election expenses, and after the campaign the party treasurer reported an

ever used in any previous canvass. The Republicans in the same campaign had better machinery and sources of supply than the democrats. Mr. Barnum, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, came himself that year into Indiana to engage in the "mule" trade, using the word of a historical dispatch. This the word of a historical dispatch. This dispatch from Mr. Barnum authorized the purchase of "seven more mules" for account of the Democratic National Committee. Despite the Republican "agents" the "mules" won in Indians then. Despite the railroad and telegraph facilities of the state, both parties spent much time and money and talent to "organize" Indians. The Hoosier voter must have been regarded as one whose vis inertia required much money to overcome. It was a "pivotal" state, you see, and its October election would forecast the November election. Mr. Dorsey, Chairman of the Republican

you see, and its October election would forecast the November election. Mr. Dorsey, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, pitched his tent in the malarial swamps of Indiana, also, to look after the "Indian agency." Gangs of imported, low-browed, scarfaced villains swarmed the sidewalks and salcons—an ill-favored, unsavory host of deadbeats hanging around for vote money. The devil was fought with fire instead of holy water.

All this was an organized assault upon the right of suffrage. The moral effect of campaign noise is bad. The vote is more than a hurrah. The question during the war was one of human liberty, but now it is a greater question of human freedom. Corruption is a worm eating at the root of our institutions. Assessments, Roman candles, torchlight processions, "mortgaging official acts" in advance, should be forbidden by law and enforced.

Laws to be sure hadre us all about

I awa, to be sure, hedge us all about, but ineffectually, and hence, elections become a mockery and a farce, and resemble an auction. Men are driven to the polls by employers and "instructed" how to vote.

Business interests can only be fostered by combinations and trusts, which invariably lessen the output and restrict the service in order to keep up the prices. This is not always done maliciously or for the purpose of injuring any one, but the lack of economic perception on the part of business men allows them to put in practice the very methods which will ultimately destroy the present commercial system.

Finding the lower courts too sympathetic necessity has forced business interests to obtain control of the higher courts, and there is not a supreme court in this land, not even the Supreme Court of the United States but what can be justly charged with rendering an unjust verdict in favor of some corporation.

This is not always done maliciously or for profundity. His idea is but to start a hurrah, and too many hear only the hurrah. There is little originality in politics. It is largely the same thing over every election. The same issues with a little shifting of the scenes. A dangerous class foists itself into office through the help of roughs, shoulder-hitters, under-strappers, gamblers, desperados, whose potency is alarming. Vast fortunes are thus filched from the overtaxed people. The New York Sun once asked—"Shall Tammany frauds elect the next president?" and called the workings of the "tiger" a "mon-strous conspiracy."

the workings of the "iger" a "mon-strous conspiracy."

The organ of a party must have no
"opinions" but such as are approved by
the party "literary bureau." The gag
is applied, courage obliterated, manhood
degraded, and the discussion of issues
predetermined. Education of the masses that is not what is wanted by the party managers. What do the "resolutions" say, they ask crushingly. The "organ" editor must support the "measures" as defined by the party, orgo to the wall. His own opinions are nil, he must support the party measures. The freedom of the press is a mere sham, and free thought is muzzled. Honest convictions thought is muzzled. Honest convictions are kept in the background, and the "organ" editor becomes a tool, a slave, whose opinions are made by others out of "party considerations"—opinions manufactured to order for party gain. The object is to deceive the reading voter. For the unparliamentary language of Murat Halstead, who said that certain United States senators were elected by purchased votes, he was defeated by the senate for Minister to Germany.

Now, we all need to be practical polievery man over twenty-one age. If there is anything rotten ticians—every man over twenty-one years of age. If there is anything rotten at the core of the government, it is because we are not practical politicians. We have no right to claim protection, unless we devote some of our time and brains to the perpetuation of the nation. We do not take interest enough to look into the fundamental elements of political the fundamental elements of political the fundamental elements of political contents. into the fundamental elements of political life, and don't go near the primaries or caucuses and the nominating conventions. It is not a popular thing to scold, but we need it and some one must do it.

There is a latent power in the people, and if they will stand together they can carry out any political reform through the medium of the all-powerful ballot. the medium of the all-powerful ballot. Why, one man in earnest set Europe and the world on fire for seven centuries. And what cannot the American people do when combined? Let us no longer find fault, but be faithful at the ballotbox on election day. There is the place to be a practical influential politician. Strike off party shackles and thank God for your freedom, and be an American citizen unincumbered by previous conditions of party servitude. The ideal remedy is in being permanently interested. edy is in being permanently interested in all public questions of the state. But we are virtuous only by spasms; by pendulum sweeps

Greed is the Greatest Sin on Earth.

BY J. R. ARMSTRONG.

Last night, while steering my course homeward down a crooked and ill-lighted street I thought I heard some one groaning close by. I looked about me inquir-ingly, peering through the darkness, and listening with more than ordinary acuteness for the object and the direc-tion whence came the sounds. Stepping about intcircles. I at last stumbled, almost on top of a heap of the most revolting human physical wreck it was ever my misfortune to see. I lit a match and held it to the ground and there I saw a man's face gashed and mutilated and bleeding most shockingly. His arms seemed to be severed near the shoulder, and his legs were coiled up into a knot, and the whole mass quivered as a most pitiful moan forced a stream of blood through the disfigured nostrils. God, what a sight; it beggars human language to describe it! Yet we are informed that twenty eight thousand of these happen

sent the poor Whigs of Indiana a draft for \$5,000, but Mr. J. D. Defrees of Indianapolis returned it. A caudidate for Supreme Judge in this state voluntarily contributed \$100 ten years later to pay election expenses, and after the campaign the party treasurer reported an unexpended balance of \$25. The candidate for the Indianapolis district that same year assessed himself \$1 for each county to pay the cost of printing and distributing the tickets.

But matters had grown worse up to 1880. Mr. William English said: "More money was used by the Democrats in the Indiana campaign in 1880 than was ever used in any previous canvass. The Republicans in the same campaign had."

It took but a few moments to notify the authorities, and the "hurry-up" to the tioks that few moments to notify the authorities, and the "hurry-up" to the campaign the party treasurer reported an unexpended balance of \$25. The candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney for the Indianapolis district that same year assessed himself \$1 for each county to pay the cost of printing and distributing the heavy, lumbersome, jolting patrol sped off to the hospital. It is presumed that the kind messenger of death has appeared to this victim long that the kind messenger of death has appeared to this victim long that the kind messenger of death has appeared to this victim long that the lindiana campaign in 1880 than was ever used in any previous canvass. The Republicans in the same campaign had by an electric car. Of course all the motorneers were interrogated about the matter, and they all with one accord denied having seen the poor wretch come in contact with their respective cars. This is a part of their training I was informed. If they kill anybody they must swear that they have no knowledge of the fact. This is a good thing for the railroad company; it saves them the possibility of lawsuits for damages. The fact is, any man who works for a big soulless corporation must not heaitate to by an electric car. Of course all the soulless corporation must not hesitate to lie when occasion demands it. Lying and false swearing are the accompani-ments of brass buttons and blue clothes, I am sorry to say, in the majority of

I am sorry to say, in the majority of cases.

Let us pursue the enquiry a little further. The man, it was said, was a steady, hard-working bread-winner, usually, and that he had a wife and seven children to feed and clothe. Having worked longer and harder than ordinary, that ill-fated day, he thought he would brace up on a couple of schooners of beer. If he had not been compelled to over-work himself the chances are that he would not have drank the horrible sewer drench and that he would be alive and well to-day. On the other hand, if the street had been well lighted and the electric cars provided with safety projections, like those in use in other cities, the man would not have been killed; the men in the service of the company not compelled to unman themselves, and a family of seven little ones bereft of their sole provider. Is not this food for thought, my readers? Greed is the greatest ain on earth! Behind all these blood-curdling experiences this monster stands perfectly undismayed and unmoved. But when that unutterable thing is organized into a corporation it loses its soul entirely! The idea of a city being left a prey to the marcies of such unfaeling dividend-fiends, to my mind, is entirely out of the question. The city wealth producers would be millions of dollars better off and not have such big

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the South and West. You should insist on having a Union Label on all your gar-

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mortality lists if they owned these public utiliti

lic utilities.

How is private ownership worked? A few speculative shysters see a great inducement in some rising Western town, to build and equip a street railroad. Their chief capital consists of nerve, push and oily tongues. They approach the "city fathers" in a fluttering-spread eagle-self-important style of address. They inform the be-whiskered antediluvian and authoritative civilians what their mission is. A long consultation is held; the news spreads like wildfire. It circulates something like this: "Five great New York capitalists are in town asking the city fathers for a franchise to build and equip an electric street-car railroad through the heart of the city. The city dances, sings, claps the city. The city dances, sings, claps its hands, in a delirium of delight at the prospect. The finest hotel in the city is the free disposal of the visitors and the mayor of the city presents them with a great big wooden key at the same time informing them to "help themselves." A coach with six in hand, headed by the finest band, takes these duffers on a arromands through town where hand. promenade through town where hand-kerchiefs wave from every housetop and window and a perfect volcano of enthu-

window and a perfect volcano of enthusiasm is displayed every yard of the ground they cover.

The speculative shysters have captured the town completely and the valuable franchise is freely given. On the strength of this acquisition several million dollars worth of stock is issued and sold to the public and the street torn up to lay the rails. In the meantime, the rolling stock is on its way to the city. to lay the rails. In the meantime, the rolling stock is on its way to the city. Not one cent has been expended by the speculative shysters for even paper, pen and ink. The railroad-material men have taken a mortgage on the city for their supplies. The dear public in the end pays for all the trouble of building and equipping and running the railroad but alas they do not own it. The speculative shysters claim the railroad as their "vested rights." Do you see how slickly the brazen-faced capitalists work the people—the dear assinine, falsely educated, hoodwinked and bamboozled people. These "capitalists" never people. These "capitalists" never deigned to touch a pick or shovel, or drive a railroad spike; this would have broken the magic spell. No, they quietly threaded their way through the public pocket book and collected all the toll the traffic would bear and in the end took a trip to Europe to spend the money the dear public lavished so wantonly upon

Nearly all the public utilities in the United States were gotten just that way my friend, and in reality they belong to the people. Now, because a few unprejudiced clear-brained thinkers advocate "public ownership" of railroads and telegraphic lines, telephones, etc., etc., they are called the vilest names possible to ennunciate. "Where will the money come from," says the human jelly fish, and "how can a city run a railroad." and "how can a city run a railroad."
"Look at the awful corruption now and
what will it be when the railroads are
in politics," says another. The railroads
are in politics now, my shallow-brained
enquirer, and that is the reason why
they own the government instead of the
government owning them. Does any
body hear of corruption in our postal
department arising from political chicanery, or has our postal system any
marked effect upon swaying this way or
that way the political destiny of the
United States? I have not heard of any,
neither has any body else. The employes of the postal department of the
government are purely non-partisan and
cannot perceptibly or sensibly effect
elections any more than private citizens
whose political choice is unbiased at the

legislation, when a man can vote his convictions instead of his prejudice. Under public control of all utilities we would not tolerate cheapness at the expense of human life. The flippant-tongued franchise exploiters would have to turn their attention to earning their bread instead of coaxing other people to do it for them. The original amount of money possessed by the originators of the Union Pacific railroad only amounted to a little more than \$200,000 dollars and this small handful of money was mostly used to "influence" congress! The people have indeed been kind to their fine solicitors of advantages in the United States.
"They may to get humburged" as

"They pay to get humbugged" as Barnum said. When we consider the three hundred millions of fertile acres three hundred millions of fertile acres given to franchise hunters like that gluttonous beast, Huntington, we may well ask, "where are we at!" Are our congressmen, elected by corruption funds, really of the people any way? When these huge land grants were given so freely away, surely the interests of the American public were not considered. One thing is certain, nearly all the villainous legislation that has been enacted by congress was handled by members of banks and other corporations which is unconstitutional. The Constitution says no banker can sit in congress, but far from that being the case nearly all our law makers in the past have been connected officially with some banking institution.

When will the great mass of American

when will the great mass of American human dough catch onto these facts? Will it ever rise to that plane of intelligence, we wonder? One thing is certain, the prople must either own themselves or continue to let a few corporations ensave and exploit them world without end.

Wall street, it is reported, raised the sum of \$400,000 to defeat free silver at Chicago, and every cent was thrown



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A CIRCULAR LETTER.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

6, and would, if it were given to weep ing, shed a tear or two over the corpse of organizations which litter the "industrial field "-organizations killed by the "damning influence of partisan politics." As there can be no politics, generally speaking, without parties, and, therefore, as all politics are partisan polities, the Times fails to see how the killing, murderous and damning influence of partisan politics are to be avoided, unless labor by the fiat of the ballot introduces the reforms which the welfare of labor demands.

In the further discussion af the circular, the TIMES, for the sake of husbanding its space, groups paragraphs 7, 8, 9 10, 11 and 12 with the remark that "the plot thickens." Seldom has it been the fortune of the Times to see in print a more brilliant burst of eloquence than is contained in paragraph 7.

In the "light of experience" the members of the A. F. of L. may see the "corpses" that litter the "industrial field," murdered in cold blood by the "damning influences of partisan politics," more horrifying than the wrecks which line the strand when the storm-god comes down upon the ocean and tumbles ships upon the rocks as if they were so many corks. There is nothing to compare with it in ghastly outline except Ezekiel's vision of the valley of dry bones. So vivid is the picture of the corpses which litter the industrial more." field painted that a man must be blind if he fails to see the great "object lesson dangling before his vision." And the Times confesses to unpleasant sensations along its spine as it comtemplates the A. F. of L, sitting beneath a sword like unto that which Dionysius, the tyrant, suspended by a hair over the head of the sycophant, Damocles. Nor does it find its nerves quieted as it fancies the great order at a feast where the fingers of a man's hand is seen writing its doom on the plaster of the wall of the banqueting The Times hopes that the sword hang

ing over the A. F. of L. by a single thread (hair) will not fall and decapitate the great order. To behold its headless trunk, to say nothing of spouting gore, would be a sorry spectacle. And as fervently is the wish expressed that the Belshazzar of the order, whoever he may be, may not be turned out to grass on account of the "damning influences of partisan politics."

Just now the country is experiencing a tidal wave of partisan politics, growing out of the controversy relating to silver and gold, and the Times takes great pleasure in felicitating the A. F. of L. that it has declared for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that Mr. Gompers, its president, in a statement to the press. declares:

"The A. F. of L. stands for the free and unlim ited coinage of silver at the recognized ratio of 16 to 1, and if necessary, independent of other This is our declaration. We have no choice of candidates.

There is a great party advocating the

free and unlimited coinage of silver. It is eminently a partisan—a political partisan question, and the A. F. of L. is in it. This being true, away goes the "damning influences of partisan poli-The "corpses that litter the industrial field," like the dry bones Ezekiel saw, get up and shout; the sword of Damocles loses its terror, and the famous writing on the wall, instead of proclaiming disaster, being interpreted is found to read, "Long live workingmen, who dare be true to their convictions, and ot afraid of partisan politics!"

closing this article we take pleasure pting the language of paragraph 12: "Long live the trade union! Long the American Federation of Labor

The new quarterly passport takes effect August 1st.

The capita tax for new members is 75

cents after August 1st. We are now organized for the first time

in every state in the Union. The order is growing rapidly in Cana-

da. All our unions in the Dominion are Such is Christian civilization. doing well.

the demand is universal.

The Eastern States are responding nobly to the efforts of our organizers. Some magnificent unions have been instituted there in the past sixty days.

Director R. M. Goodwin is breaking the record in the enrollment of new members. Each mail contains at least one report from him with a long list of new members

Directors Hogan, Burnes and Elliott were delegates to the Populist convention at St. Louis, and made many friends by their advocacy of righteous measures. Secretary Keliher was also a delegate but his official duties prevented his at-

We have ceased to give specific in formation publicly in regard to the work of our organizers, for the reason that spice and sneaks have followed in their wake and have had our men systematically discharged to prevent the work of organizing. But the work is going bravely forward just the sa

BREVITIES.

Religion is valuable in proportion as it is inexpensive.

It is the acme of folly to pray one way and vote the other way.

The father of the tribe of insects called gold bugs, is John Bull.

Men of mental and moral strength feed on facts, not fiction.

"Cold facts have had their day; let us have hot ones for awhile.

A microscope is not required to find the business end of a wasp.

just a little bit, charged it to his false teeth.

the Rothschilds was distinguished for rate." his poverty.

God heals the sick, but insists on having good doctors and experienced nurses to help Him.

The "dark ages" will not come again as long as Rockefeller can supply the world with coal oil.

The British parliament has 196 mem bers who are identified with various blood-sucking corporations.

Cotton manufacturing in India is booming. Already 150,000 natives are employed at about ten cents a day.

There seems to be some difficulty in maintaining a parity between college sheep skins and college sheeps heads. "There is a great deal of poetry in

fire," said Miss Frill. "Yes." responded Miss Crotchet, "and there ought to be It has become common for clergymen

to be caught stealing sermons. The crime is not called "petit" but "piety" larcenv Statistics show that Italy, in the way

of murders, is in the lead of all Christian (?) nations. Murder in Italy is a truth in its columns. "fine art." Only about one quarter of the land of

which Scotland can boast, is cultivated. Scots do not seem to know why God There is not a country upon the face

of the earth that can boast of so much 'progress and poverty" as the United States of America. "Loan me \$10," said Boggs, a sound

money champion. "Can't do it," said Silversmith, "I have nothing but national bank bills.' General Miles, the army worm, wants to be promoted, and had he killed more

people in Chicago he would doubtless have his ambition gratified. Workingmen are going to abolish bad

government if they vote for reform. The ballot is what tells the story, and there is no appeal from its decision. The "other world," from which no

traveler has ever returned, is painted by some "divines" in such glorious colors that a great many commit suicide to get there and enjoy its scenery.

Some one wants labor to " touch the conscience of wealth," and ask its cooperation for emancipation. The lamb's bleatings to touch the conscience of the wolf constitutes a parallel case.

It will be found that in all of the cities of christendom where the most gorgeous and expensive church buildings are found, there is also found the most crime, poverty and degradation.

The Milwankee street railway mag nates refuse to obey the 4-cent fare ordinance, and as a result everybody in the city favors the municipal ownership of monopolies. And that is what is com-

ing. Judge Tuley, of Chicago, says that the courts of Cook county reek with perjury, and the Chicago Tribune has reached the conclusion that "the father of Thus it is, that from ocean to ocean, lies has more followers than ever be-

A young woman has challenged "Gen tleman Jim" Corbett for a fight to a finish. It would have been more in consonance with the enternal fightness of things if she had challenged Mrs. "Gentleman Jim" Corbett.

Indians have been robbed of their lands for a couple of centuries by the government, and government agents rob them of their rations and their blankets

Strange to say, so far this year \$30,000, We are enrolling new names in large 000 in silver have gone to Yarup, or numbers. Unification is coming, for \$17,000,000 more than went last year for the same time. The titled nobility, bargaining for American heiresses, have notified their brokers that they will accept silver bullion.

> If the devil likes anything, it is to see the saints build an expensive church and sell the seats at prices which only the rich can pay. In such communities his royal forked-tailed and cloven-footed highness reaps a double harvest of those in the church and those out of it.

> An official report treating specially of railroad employes on English railroads shows that "there are in the English railway service about 400,000 men. these, 10,000 get \$3 a week or less; 160,-000 get \$4.80 a week or less; and so on up to the highest-paid employes, who aggregate 26,000 men, and are paid \$0 or more a week. So that more than 200,000 of the 400,000 railroad men in England receive the munificent sum of about? cents for a long day's work, and the best of them receive less than \$2 a day."

An Indianapolis woman, in her first experience as a shoplifter, stole a pair of

gloves, both for one hand. Being unable to realize on the investment, to purchase food and medicine for a sick child she returned to the same store to rectify her mistake, was detected, and was arrested: but her story was so pitiful and her humiliation so pronounced that she was permitted to go home. Indianapolis has 150 churches, with the full average of at least one Christian to each; Christian Endeavorers galore; Flower Mission girls, and all the charity machinery of the age, and yet if every groan that poverty and wretchedness extort in that city were a brick, another cheops might A clergyman, accused of prevaricating be built. This unfortunate woman may become good, but a little more experience and she will possibly end her life In the year 1800 the grandfather of and that of her child with "rough on

A DIGNIFIED CANDIDATE.

"I want a good close shave. Do you know who I am?" In this manner Eugene V. Debs sed a Planters' House barber while he wa addre bere. He accompanied his words by taking two buttons from his pocket. One he pinned on the barber's coat, the other ne presented to the boot ack who stood in attendance. "For President Eugene V. Debs," was the inscription, and it was mpanied by a profile likeness of the labo eader. Debs believes presidential lightning may strike him, and he does not lose an opportunity to distribute his buttons .- St. Louis sp

The foregoing was sent out from the St. Louis convention as a "special" and appeared in various papers as convention news. In the Indianapolis Journal of July 25th, it was credited as a "St. Louis special," and was captioned "A Dignified Candidate." Mr. Debs, as is well known, was not in St. Louis at all. It is also well known that he positively declined to allow the use of his name in connection with the nomination. It is perfectly wonderful that the metropolitan press has no more pride of character than a low grade street corner liar. Its lying propensities are frightful and people no longer believe even the

A PSALM OF PLAINT AND QUERY. BY J. J. JEWETT.

Thou Almighty Jehovah of nations From the earth among planets, I cry-From the land where the eagle's gyrations Are exalted the Fourth of July From Thy glory come down. I implore The

And the ways of the people observe-How they claim to obey and adore Thee-And adjudge if 'tis Thee whom they serve entreat Thee, come down on a Monday, And abide in this country a week

io to church, hear the preachers on Sunday,

And consider the riddles they speak Hear them tell the poor man not to grumble At the lot Thou hast fixed for his life. But to labor content and be humble Both himself and his dutiful wife

While they wink at the cunning and shrewd or And avow Thou didst ever ordsin, That the labor of simple and rude ones, Should the wise and the wily maintain Now, the land and the sea they encompass

The usurping oppressor to get; Who, when got, keeps the world in a rumpus, By oppression more rigorous yet. But the preachers care not, for the mone They receive from their rich proselytes

To condone usurpation of rights. So the chains of the people are tightened. And they suffer, not knowing the cause; By the preachers they are not enlightened, That their chains are iniquitous laws.

Is a bribe, that is sweeter than honey,

Give attention, Great God, to the clergy For they preach of the spirits from graves Of the past, and of old demiurgy; But they preach not of freedom to slaves

There are slaves-for the earth is forbidden To be touched for the use of Either surface or depth that is hidden, Save in tribute to some in control

For the law of the land is as follows: From the green of its hills and its hollows To its center, the people may sell. And the price of the purchase, the sellers May squander in silver and gold.

But the next generation of dwellers Is debarred from the land which was sold For the sale is forever and ever : Though the living relinquish their breath

Yet the heirs of the buyers are clever, And have never waved tribute for death. All the land of great value is theirs

Or the center of business affairs. They have prairies of limitless measure ;

They have forests of boundless extent : Safely buried in rocky cement.

They have oil from the earth like a river; They have coal like a mass of the earth-As it were like a lobe of its liver And which cannot be reckoned for worth

So in sumptuous living they revel, On the tribute of those who must work And the toilers may "Go to the Devil,"
If the tax they endeavor to shirk.

Many millions of workers are toiling, To pay tribute in hope to survive; And their blood is kept rushing and boiling,

Till, exhausted, they die as they strive. And, moreover, the workers are giving Unto millions of beggars a day, Who would willingly work for a living, But the tribute they never can pay. fore than half of the land is in slum Where the tread of the workman is not;

Where no harvests or houses encum Fertile prairie or stark city lot. t has been so and so it continu That a few have control of the so Of the life of the others, whose sinews

But the masters say: "All that is nothing Let the man discontented begone! Let him cease from his babble and frothing, And desist from his indolent yawn! For the land further westward is plenty, And has little of value just now; et, there is not an acre in twenty, But is fit for the immigrant's plov

"Let the homeless take government acres, Afar west, that is free or is chesp, That is waiting and grosning for takers, That is waiting and groaning for to To plow, and to sow and to reap.

"Let him work till his sweat is as lather; Let him dwell in a cave of the sod; If he plow, if he sow, he shall gather And rejoice in the goodness of God.

Now, the slave, hearing this of the master, He has hope, though the voice is austere; He forgets all his woe and disaster, And believes his prosperity near.

So, he gathers his meagerly chattels, And his wife and his babies he takes, Puts them all in a wagon that rattles, And the place that has known him forsakes. and they journey o'er rock and o'er gravel,

Through water, through mud, and thro And they travel, and travel, and travel, And subsist upon water and crust. And they traverse the desolate border.

To a region where man is not found ; Then they visit the far off recorder, To report they will dwell on the ground. And the officer says-" Until lately, All that land has belonged to the state.

'Tis the landlord whose money has won it-He who boasted so lond of your char of your journey, 'ere you had begun it, He had knowledge, and came in advance. It was he who encouraged your striving

Deprecate your appearance too late.

How to capture the fruits of your toil." Great Jehovah, is earth of thy giving? Didst thou make it for use of all men

To secure you a home on the soil.

In its use are the rights of the living Is there due recompense unto others, From the ones who withold from their usc, The domain which our fathers and mothers

Alienated with sordid excuse? May the alience's claim be contested?

Is it void in Thy law and in fact? Or must they, of the earth so divested. In all ages conform to the pact?

Would such sale of the sunshine be valid? Would such sale of the air, or the deepi? Can the ancestors' sin be washed pallid. With the tears their descendants may weep

Have thou patience, Jehovah, and harken Though the plaint that I utter is long: There are other great evils that darken, I would tell in this suppliant song. There is wrong, there is evil and trouble.

For the makers of wealth are oppres And exploiters acquire more than double All the wealth that remains for the rest. There is wrong. The law-makers are partial.

For they favor the crafty and few, While the constable, sheriff and marshall The complaining and needy pursue By the law are established conditions,

Which enable unscrupulous greed

To reduce, with the skill of magicians, The unwary producers to need. And the simple wealth-makers, not knowing What it is that has brought them to want, Porrow money of Greed, and are owing.

And thereafter pay usury on't. Yea, the people in innocence borrow That for which they have labored and paid, And they purchase, in sweat and in sorrow Current money they only have made Then is doubled the debt of the debtor. By a law of the lenders' device Though it changes no figure or letter

Yet the debt-money doubles in price There is wrong: For the right of the buyer To buy goods where he wishes, is spurned : For the law-favored clases require, For each purchase, a tribute unearned

There is wrong: For the people's great highways By the law, to a few men belon Or pay toll to the favored and strong There is wrong: For the pride of the freeman, To vote rule to whomever he would mportuned by the poverty demon, Is seduced for Plutocracy's good.

. . . . There is wrong everywhere and all over! Mighty God, must it ever be so? Wilt Thou wake up the people, Jehovah Their rights and their duties to know O, how long shall the people be trodden?

And how long shall they suffer like fools? And how long shall their spirits be sodden. In the hell of Adversity's schools?

Shall it be till thy glittering saber, Is immersed in the hypocrites blood? Until neighbor is joined unto neighbor, To advance o'er their foes like a flood O, Jehovah, I pray Thee, delay not

But, Jehovah, I pray the, array not The sharp sword to the beating of drums. If Thou lead the oppressed, and unite them, And the spoilers oppose Thee, what then? With the weapons of death wilt Though smite

If it be so—amen and amen!

Free Coinage of Silver from a Workingman's Standpoint.

BY E. J. MARTIN.

What we want is the bountiful issuance of a money the issuance of which will not enrich individuals or corporations—which must necessarily be a paper dollar and issued to the people through a government bank or possibly through the post-office. One such institution in a large city could do the business which is now done by a dozen or perhaps twenty banking corporations and the difference in the cost of maintainance be saved to the people.

You say that foreign countries would not accept such money. But I think as arrangements have been made whereby a United States postage stamp on a letter insures its delivery in a foreign country, that perhaps arrangements might be made to exchange our currency for foreign goods. If not, those of you who believe in protection can see at a classic that mole words.

would be controlled by supply and demand. (There is no law to produce artifical values on the farm.)

I think that free coinage will cut about the same figure in the coming election that free trade did in the Cleveland a shout the same figure in the coming election that free trade did in the Cleveland election. The people are not satisfied and the mine owners are doing all that dollars can do to convince them that free silver is the only thing necessary to restore prosperity, and should silver win, Labor will get the usual "bite" while Plutocracy gets a "belly full," and the temporary prosperity arising from the increased circulation will only prolong our wanderings in the wilderness of industrial slavery and postpone our entrance to the "promised land" of true reform, for so long as we continue to pay interest and rent we must remain wage slaves and tenants, which conditions are conducive to neither patriotism nor good citizenship. Shall we, like the old railway organizations, conform ourselves to circumstances and vote for silver as the lesser of two enormous evils, or shall we retain the courage of the A. R. U., whose officers and men are possessed of that firm dogged, persistent adherence to principle which must eventually make circumstances conform to our needs?

Let us not create silverbugs to destroy

ple which must eventually make circumstances conform to our needs?

Let us not create silverbugs to destroy goldbugs, for "What's in a name?" A villain by any other name could do no worse. With paper money for home use we could dig gold to pay our debt to England. With gold demonetized in our country, we could perhaps buy if or 25 cents on the dollar coin it and pay for 25 cents on the dollar, coin it and pay off those Cleveland bonds and at the same time free us from the English yoke, as their gold would no longer have the ver to make us pay tribute.

Plutocracy, you are crossing hell on a rotten fence-rail and if Labor hollers "wild ducks" and you look up you will lose your balance—and then the bottomless pit.

The Need of the Hour. BY HUGH J. HUGHES.

We are approaching another presidential election. The issue is plainly stated. Broadly speaking, there are two great political camps, that of plutocracy and that of the people. With him to whom reform is more than a byword, the question of the day is, or should be, where his vote shall be cast next November.

The need of the bour is briefly summed The need of the hour is briefly summed up in the one word "concentration." We may rest assured that the plutocracy

will move heaven and earth, to say nothing of the region where it was spawned, in the attempts to fix the chains of industrial serfdom more chains of industrial seridom more se-curely upon its victims. All that wealth, that calumny, that bribery, that party manipulation can do, will be done to overthrow the forces that stand for right between man and man.
It is a revolution. Call it by what
name you will, the impending crisis
must be settled. If we are to remain in

fact, as in name, a republic, then we must so organize our forces that the ballot shall leave every man actually and not theoretically, the peer of every other man in this land, under the eye of the law. But if, on the other hand, we surrender our industrial freedom, then we may look in vain for the citizen king. This is no mere "Battle of the Standards," as a subsidized press would gladly have us believe. It is a struggle for the supremacy between the forces that upbuild and broaden and better a nation, and those that disintegrate home and national life, that upon the ruins of the republic may be erecte national temple to Mammon. erected a vast

In every sense of the word I am a Populist, but I believe, as I believe that there is a God who rules the destinies of nations, that the present is no time for debating the difference between tweedle-dee-dee and tweedle-de dum. The Chicago platform fails to give us all that we, as reformers, are hoping for, but we must remember that reforms do not come in battalions. One thing at a time has been the invariable rule of peaceful revbeen the invariable rule of peaceful revolution. Let us be content if we can restore the currency of the country to its normal condition. One by one the evils threatening us will be faced and settled, but at this election, let us not make the mistake of dividing our forces, and thereby committing both political and industrial hari-kari. Let us unite. Party organization if you will, deorganization if that will be

you will, deorganisation if that will be the best for the country. Let the Popu-list National Convention select Bryan as their standard bearer. Let the forces of reform rally round the standard of the man who represents a people's Democracy, and next fall we will sweep this country from ocean to ocean. Divided effort means over-whelming defeat, unity alone offers any show of success. Patriotism lies along As we, the toilers of America, have been so often deceived into voting for plausible schemes concocted by villains whose sole object has been to fill their own pockets at our expense, it stands us in hand to look for the motive which is sure to be found behind any issue of importance put before us. As the market value of silver contained in a silver dollar is only fifty or sixty cents, to make free coinage a law would be to double the value of the mine owners' property, thereby giving them more dollars to buy legislation, and the lead which is found with the silver could be used to make bullets to shoot the miners if they dared to sak for a raise of wages in proportion to the increase of the value of the mine. From this standpoint free coinage would be strictly in accordance with the nefarious policy of plutceracy in general, and would be as great a wrong and as cold-blooded a robbery as the bond system, whereby the rich became richer and the poor poorer.

What we want is the bountiful issuance of a money the issuance of which will not enrich individuals or corporations—which must necessarily be a paper dollar and issued to the people through a government bank or possibly through the post-office. One such institution in a large city could do the

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