TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1897.

CO-OPERATION.

WHAT IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED IN EU-ROPE.

It is Introducing the Co-operative Commonwealth, Regardless of Governments and Standing Armies.

There is not a socialist in the world who does not advocate co-operation. Indeed, co operation is the shibboleth this connection the Boston Herald supthese days, when the condition of labor is regarded of special consequence to the welfare of society. "There are," says the Herald, "a number of good reasons why we hear so little in this country of productive, and still less of distributive, co operation. In Europe, however, for other reasons equally intelligible, there is heard a great deal of both. A recent writer on the stage of evolution which co-operation has reached in England finds that it has come to be there, as Lord Rosebery calls it, 'a state within a state'-a state numbering close on 1,500,000 members, holding \$85,000, 7000 in capital and reserve funds, doing an annual trade of \$265,000,000, and earning its members thereon \$27,000,000 of profits. It seems that the two wholesale societies of England and Scotland employ between them about 10,000 hands, dispose of about \$5,000,000 of funds of their own, sell \$65,000,000 worth of goods, send abroad their own flotilla of steamers to carry their merchandise home from stations, branches and depots scattered all over the globe, and own workshops of which one employs no less than 2000 hands under one roof to mannfacture their own wares.

CO OPERATIVE PRODUCTION

as opposed to di-tribution in England has attained less impressive dimensions. But it numbers 129 workshops, not counting the productive establishments of the wholesale societies, it has 24,000 members, \$3,600,000 of capital and an annual business of \$10,000,000, yielding \$500,000 in profits. Special reference is made to establishments like the Hebden Bridge Fustian works, with 800 members and an annual trade of \$210,000, and the Equity Brand Shoe works of Leicester employing about 1,000 men and doing a trade of more than \$190,000 But it is said that there are humble workshops by their side, steadily working their way up and doing as interest in our recent presidential elecgood service n a smaller scale, making tion, and the New York World, in a late the workmel and workwomen inde issue, explains the matter by giving the pendent, and securing them better figures showing the cash value of British wages. I a pears that most of the holdings and ownership in the United work turned cat by British co-operative States, as follows: workshops is lone for the co-operative Bonds . supply stores, but not all. The high Mines class silks of Macclesfield, the padlocks of Walsall and some other goods, go into the general market, but, generally speaking, it is supply which has created production and takes its wares, providing a market which may be relied upon, which is steady and uniform, and which knows of no bad debts. So far as it goes, it is an ideal market, and it is not yet satisfied.

CO-OPERATION IN FRANCE

is pretty much confined to productive effort, and looks to government aid to neutralize taxation. But the French productive societies are deficient in capital because they will only admit workers on that particular trade. They have, howacceeded better than the English curing an outlet in the general market. They maintain themselves for the most part by good work and low price. industrial and the agricultural type, and jaw. The kick was a corker and Mr. fight, but to compete, with their emquite recently found a place for it in time I was better prepared for the savof co-operative methods. Belgium is out. It was nothing to this knock out. Netherlands is applying co-operation to the second time I gave him my foot." various branches of business. On the Thus the record for the year stands, 125 whole, the movement has attained in dead kickers to 1 dead bull terrier. Europe the character of a very solid Manifestly, our civilization is progress omic fact.

A GOLD COMMUNION SERVICE.

A gentleman of the name of Hooley, to the Dean and Chapter of St. nent club women of Cleveland, O.

£2,000 pounds bequeathed to him for charitable purposes, on the ground that he doubted whether it had been made by methods of which the church could approve. Evidently, there is not going to be any trouble about taking the offer of Mr. Hooley. The Dean shut down on it at once. So did the Chapter. The Hooley gift is, I see to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the queen's reign. I don't know whether Mr. Hooley has any particular reason for commemorating that particular event; and I don't of San Francisco, preached a sermon on could get no license at all. It thus corclearly see how his munificence is likely religious and national decay which the of Socialists everywhere, and it there- to confer any particular benefit on any fore becomes interesting to note every of the queen's subjects. Perhaps, as Mr. | tween the paper and the pulpit, some advance in co-operative enterprises in Hooley is said to have made his fortune the ranks of workers in all lands. In out of company promoting, it would have been more fitting had he chosen to plies information of special interest in endow an asylum for bankrupt speculators in stocks and shares .- London Clar-

> It is not known what sort of dishes were used at the last "supper," but it is safe to say they were not made of gold. But that don't count, these days of flunkeyism in religion as in everything by saying, "It is not its purpose to op

POVERTY STILL A CRIME IN ENGLAND.

to have a perception of this particular its downfall. If Dr. Brewer were more kind of humor:

hawking without a license, at Guide were strong, and that religion waned as Post. P. C. Short gave evidence of the they grew feeble. The truth of the boy having sold clothes pegs and got matter lies altogether in another directives lit was his first visit away from his home. money for them, which he saw. The tion. Ancient civilizations perished defendant's father said he was the vic- because they persisted in disobedience to the postoffice to get a letter from his tim of a stroke and could not work, and to economic laws. It is this disobedithere were seven children to keep. Mrs. ence that menaces the stability of every White stated that the boy purchased government in the civilized world to-day. two rabbit skins from her for 11d, and It is the boast of the churches-and offered the pegs in exchange if she would to their credit, too-that there never take them. He did not offer to sell the was so much religious activity in the

ence like that of Edward Luke's there in evangelical work. From the Salvation are many men who have been Prime Army at one end, to the congregations Ministers, or beadles, or other exalted that occupy costly cathedrals; from dignitaries, who would have come to the slums to palace, society is honeycombed conclusion that honesty was not the best with associations devoted to religious policy, and that industry was a much- teachings and Christian Endeavor. Yet, overrated bird. Still, of course, this with this religious activity Dr. Brewer boy was a criminal, for he was poor, and recites these poverty is becoming one of the greatest of crimes. A similar case occurred in New York, recently, where poor woman said the amount of embezzlements in was fined \$3.00 for selling one yard of 1895 reached a total of \$20,000,000, of cambric on the street to get a nickel to murders there were 1,450 in 1886, inbuy bread. The two great "English creasing to 10,600 in 1895. The increase speaking nations" are still adepts in of divorces from 1870 to 1880 was 80 per savagery.

THE REASON WHY.

A great many people ask for the reason why Englishmen took such an active \$1,250,000,000

8	Gas light compa	m	ie	9									50,000,000
	Electric light co	m	p	an	ie	:5				٠.			50,000,000
0	Breweries												35,000,000
y	Stockyards									,			20,000,000
d	Cotton mills												20,000,000
ŀ	Flour mills												10,000,000
١-	Dressed beef cor	nj	PR.	ni	es								10,000,000
١,	Rolling mills .	·			,					3	v		10,900,000
h	Distilleries												5,000,000
t	Grain elevators			4			·	,			·		5,000,000
	Sash and door fa												
t	Leather goods for	ic	to	rie	25		×						5,000,000
	Food produce co	911	ıp	an	iέ	28				į,			4,000,000
- 1	Paper mills		,				×	ì	,			,	3,500,000
	Shipyards												3,500,000
e	Potteries			,								,	3,000,000
0	Varnish works	,					,			÷			2,400,000
-	Rubber mills .												2,000,000
,	Miscellaneous .												50,000,000
1	Real estate												1,500,000,000
٠,													

FOOTBALL EDUCATION AND DOGS.

It is somewhat in the nature of consolation, while 125 football players during The greatest part of German and Austrithe past year have handed in their of which there is any record preachers an co-operation is made up of banking in checks and gone to their "reward," one have been teaching morality and society a bewildering variety of forms, the small living kicker, by his education on the tradesmen, the better class artisan and gridiron, gained a victory over a vicious The preachers are discouraged; others the peasant proprietor being the chief bull terrier. He says: "When the dog participants and beneficiaries. Italy is closed on me I grasped it by the collar strong in co-operative banks of both the and gave it a kick on the point of the its labor societies were organized, not to Bull Terrier sailed up seven feet in the air. One kick only increased his dislike ployers. Russia is said to have applied for me, however. He came down like a for a great reform in its teachings, as D. co-operative principle in several di- rocket, and landing on all four feet, lit D. Brewer points out. The term "rerections, and Servia and Roumania have into me again with a vengeance. This ligion" is terribly misleading and the their national economy. Denmark has age beast. As he came at me I let him co-operative stores which do very little have my heel good and plenty. It was business, but its agriculture has been a red-hot soak and the terrier caved like changed for the better by the adoption an embankment. Talk about a knockastir with co-operative banking, and the The terrier never knew what hit him

Rev. Caroline J Bartlett, of Kalama zoo, Mich., is one of the heads of the who is, I believe, the latest thing in kindergarten movement and belongs to millionaires, is going to show his mu- the National Council of Women and cence and philanthropy by present- other organizations. Rev. Marion Mur- the author of the bill which became ng a service of solid gold communion dock and Rev. Florence Buck are promiaul's Cathedral. Some people rather Mary O. Safford, of S. x City, Rev. hought the gift would be refused, on Mabel McCoy, of Massachusetts, and list or saloons in the city of New York tinued for thirteen years to come, there he ground that a better use might be Rev. Henrietta C Moore, of Springfield, alone," and the World tells how the law will be little of the public domain outade of the money. There was a clergy-in last week who refused a sum of and even political organizations.

NATIONAL DECAY.

THE DOWNFALL OF NATIONS CAUSED BY A DISREGARD OF ECONOMICS.

Religious Endeavor Woefully Lacking in Promoting Civilization and Arrest-ing Demoralization.

Recently the Rev. D. D. A. L. Brewer. Examiner of that city reviewed, and becurious facts are presented

ANCIENT CIVILIZATION.

The Rev. Brewer traced the decline and fall of the ancient civilizations and influence their elections. showed how they grew strong when the national religion was vigorous, and how they perished when religion waned."

pose, nor even to seem to oppose religious teaching, but to deny that religious The Clarion recites a case which it says teaching without knowledge ever saved s more or less humorous, if you happen a nation, or the lack of it ever caused careful of his facts be would find that Edward Luke, a boy, was charged with religion was vigorous when the nations

pegs. The Bench fined the boy 2s. 6d. world as at the present time; never such I rather think that after an experi- lavish expenditure of time and money

"Speaking of the United States, he cent., while the population increased only 30 per cent. In California the in crease was 129 per cent. In 1880 the divorces granted in San Francisco were 2: per cent. of the marriages. These facts are serious enough to make every good citizen grave." Rather should the cause of these facts make every good citizen graver. It is a mistake the preachers always make to refer every human ill to human depravity as the cause, whereas 150,000,000 it is mostly

HUMAN IGNORANCE.

It must be obvious to all who look below the surface of things that want, the fear of want, and the ever present and ever-increasing struggle for existence are the most prolific causes of crime. It is also with crimes against property, and mestly as to crimes against persons. The remedy, then, is not more

RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

but the diffusion of economic knowledge. Men wholly ignorant of the principles of economic science have made laws to govern the production and distribution of wealth, resulting in indescribable injustice and misery. This begets crime. Manifestly, then the most effectual way to lessen crime is to amend those laws to accord better with justice and equity.

Ever since the DAWN OF CIVILIZATION

punishing criminals. Behold the result! appalled.

In the foregoing, pulpit and press are seriously at logger-heads. The pulpit religion in the past, there is a demand science of economics as generally treated. is so occult that not one in ten thousand comprehend it, and yet there is no good reason for such mystification. The sum total of rational religion is to "do unto others as you would have others do unto you." That solves the religious prob-

THE RAINES LAW.

The state of New York has what is called the "Raines law," enacted to suppress drinking intoxicating liquors and for standing guard over the morals of the people of the Empire state, which. according to the New York World, has proved a dismal failure. Senator Raines. law, says "it has added four or five diminished by great strides. If the rate thousand unlicensed, law-defying and of disposition of the last thirteen years, law, says "it has added four or five works generally, as follows:

tels, where liquor is sold out of hours GROVER CLEVELAND and where every temptation is offered to young men to become drunkards.

2. It puts a premium upon law evasion, thus bringing law itself into contempt.

3. It gives to the lawless saloon keeper a decisive advantage over his law abiding competitors in business.

4. It reopens all the dives and enenables their criminal keepers to demand license as of right, where before they rupts morals, promotes vice and secures to crime its exchanges for "business."

5. It takes vast sums from the cities and gives them without warrant of justice to the country districts in order to corrupt their politics and illegitimately

6. It robs the police of power to repress crime or keep vice within bounds. It makes of the great cities immeasura-The Examiner at this point enters the bly worse and more dangerous places to arena to show the D. D. where he makes live in than before. It enables vice to flaunt itself in the face of decency, and crime to organize its warfare upon society unchecked. It is dangerous, damaging, unjust, unequal and abominable law which should be stricken from the statute books.

MR. LOUDER AT THE POST OFFICE.

"He was," says the Washington Star, a typical mountaineer, from his brogan shoes to his wool hat, and he had walked to a neighboring town to visit relatives. The second day after he arrived he went girl. He was sure it would be there, as she had tearfully told him she would write him while he was away.

"Air thar any mail fer me?" he inquired of the postmaster.

"What's your name?" was the inquiry.

"Louder." "I say, what's your name?" asked the postmaster in a little more positive

manner. "Louder.

postmaster, sticking his head through has feathered his nest and disgraced his the window into the face of the young

Louder, and if yer didn't belong to ther has managed to clear \$84,000 a year, but your years. Soon es a man gits er gov'ment job round here he begins to put on

The postmaster fished out a letter from a musty hole and gave it to him. although he was mad himself.

SYMPATHY FOR THE POST.

A Paris comedian, in one of the theaters of that city, had a mishap in which a pillar forming part of the scenery, but which Tit Bits explains, was a "great hit" for the actor. "While indulging in a bit of horse-play on the stage, the comer an struck his head violently, en- fifty-nine years—practically sixty years. tirely by accident, against one of the It is not the queen, not royalty, nor pillars of the scene upon the stage. ()n crown and scepter, that excites admirahearing the thud everybody uttered a tion, but rather

"'No great harm done,' said the comedian. 'Just hand me a napkin, a glass of water and a salt cellar '

These were brought, and he sat down. folded the napkin in the form of a bandage, dipped it in the glass and emptied the salt cellar on the wet part.

Having thus prepared a compress, according to prescription, and when every stands forth freer from the contamina one expected he would apply it to his tion of vice than the palace home of forehead, he gravely arose and tied it Victoria. round the pillar."

PRENTISS AND HIS WIT.

weakened his argument.

discussion on "the stump" with a gentleman who was wordy, dull and spoke large investments in the United States, 'against time" so that Prentiss might the new, and the last will and testament, speak at a disadvantage. It was nearly does not teach economics nor the press dark when Prentiss rose, and the same this side of the Atlantic, the incident religion, and, if the pulpit has taught moment a jackass in a neighboring pound began braying and kept it up is said that Queen Victoria enjoys the until Prentiss' friends were annoyed and his opponents delighted. When the jackass stopped, Prentiss' casting a comcal look at his unfair antagonist, said:

"I did not come here to-day to reply to two equally eloquent speeches." Then he sat down, and his friends carried him from the stand in their arms.- Youth's

RAPIDLY SETTLING THE COUNTRY.

The total grants of lands to the vari ous states and territories up to March 12 ast, aggregated 181,868,630 acres, in addition to agricultural college scrip for 7,830,000 acres. The total of all lands segregated from the public domain aggre gates 946,219,160 acres. The report savs

"These figures demonstrate that the country is being settled with great rapidity and that the public domain is being disreputable liquor-selling places to the which is 25,000,000 acres a year, is convorks generally, as follows:

1. It opens hundreds of "fake" ho-ermoent at the expiration of that time."

GOES OUT OF OFFICE THE RICHEST MAN WHO HAS HELD THAT HIGH POSITION.

Having Gone Into Politics Comparatively a Poor Man, Has by Association With Money Sharks Accumulated a Fortune.

The great office of President of the United States, for the first time since it was occupied by George Washington, has been debauched, by Grover Cleveland, by what Saint Paul would say was "the love of money." An effort has been made to place Cleveland's fortune before the public with the following when, to the great satisfaction of the country, he becomes a private citizen and the most despised ex-Presidentnot excepting Hayes, that the country has had. The New York Journal tabulates Cleveland's income as follows:

Eight years as president at \$50,000. Four years' law partnership in New York at \$20,000. Referee fees earned during four years out of office.

Expenses in the White House for eight years at \$20,000 Expenses in New York for four years at \$10,000 per year 40,000

Total Saved during 12 years Present value of Gray Gables Horses and carriages Yachts and boats Furniture Present value of Woodley Furniture Real estate and personal property Stocks and bonds 428,000 600,000

The Cleveland fortune . \$1,028,000 Aside from Cleveland's salary as Presdent and the estimated value of his

real estate the foregoing is mere conservative guess work. No mention is made of any share in the profits of the sale of gold bonds, as if Cleveland would hesitate to accept from the syndicate a million or two from the many millions he permitted a gang of cuthroat financiers to pocket. During the past four years, "I say, what's your name?" yelled the amidst wreck and ruin, Grover Cleveland high office by an exhibition of greed which has astounded the world . Start-"Why, dad drat your ugly time, I've ing in twelve years ago, as it is said, told yer three times my name was Louder." yelled the mountaineer, "T. J. the Journal's schedule of his wealth, he gov'ment I'd crawl over thar and pick no one believes that Cleveland would hesitate to accept a fair share of the gold bond stealings which amounted to mil airs, and I'm not one to put up with it." lions, hence the conclusion that his wealth approximates \$5,000,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Fortune Amounts to One Hundred

and Seventy-five Millions. Wherever the English language is reign in 1837, when only 18 years of age, and has occupied the English throne

Her unsullied name and the purity of the home over which she has presided since the day of her coronation and marriage.

Mrs. Hemans sang of the homes of Engand-the "stately," the "merry," the free, fair homes of England," but not one of them all, from cottage to palace,

WILL MAKING.

Sargent S. Prentiss was a great lawyer mindful of the Latin proverb, memento kinsfolk. One man alone left her majnas grown rich. and an eloquent orator as well as a humorist, but his humor, though at times along the years of her reign, a will compound interest, has already more excessive, never obscured his oratory or maker, but it has been found that the than doubled itself. So that it is estiold wills cannot be changed to suit pres- mated that the queen has at her dis-He was once engaged in a political ent conditions, so an entirely new will poral £36,000,000, or about \$175,000,000, is to be made-and as her majesty has is exciting more than usual interest on being all the more important because it distinction of being the first

> ENGLISH SOVEREIGN who has ever had anything to leave All of her predecessors upon the throne bequeathed to their successors nothing but debts, which parliament was called upon to pay. While the Queen permitted the nation thus to settle the liabili tiesof her uncles, King George IV. and King William IV., she made a point immediately after her succession to pay off in full the very large debts contracted had died while she was in the earliest infancy. This, the portioning of her daughters, as well as some of her granddaughters, who have in each case received from her a dowery of \$500,000 on marrying, and the settlement on one occasion of some very pressing liabili-ties of the Prince of Wales, have constituted the only very heavy expenses which the Queen has been called on to meet since she ascended the throne in donations to settlers.

THE QUEEN'S INCOME. From that time forth until the pres- she may be a fallen angel.

ent day she has been in receipt of a civil list amounting to close upon \$3,000,000. Of this the major portion is assigned to definite heads of royal expenditure. But \$300,000 per annum is devoted to what is called the Queen's privy purse, and constitutes her pocket money, of which no account is ever asked. Besides this she has at her disposal the net revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which have amounted on an average to \$300,000 a year or more.

From this it will be seen that, after having all the expenses of every conceivable character, down to her very charities and servants' wages, defrayed out of the civil list, she has a sum of at least \$600,000 each year to dispose of as she likes, and which she is known to have result, coming down to March 4th, 1897, set aside. This, in itself, when added up represents a minimum of \$36,000,000, and when it is remembered that the Queen's savings have been most judiciously invested, for the most part in land which has increased almost tenfold in value during the last half century, it is no exaggeration to estimate the present fortune of Her Majesty from these sources alone at as in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000.

In addition to this it must be borne in mind that all the savings out of those particular branches of the civil list that are assigned to the various departments of the royal household are turned over to the Queen. These savings are estimated on parliamentary and expert authority to have amounted, since the death of the prince consort deprived the court of St. James of so much of its oldtime splendor, to some \$250,000 per annum.

Both the late Lord Brougham and the present Sir Charles Dilke have questioned in the national legislature the propriety of appropriating these civil list savings to the private fortune of Her Majesty, but, thanks to the support of Mr. Gladstone, Parliament declined to interfere in the matter. The prince consort died in 1861, and, estimating these savings on the assigned portion of the civil list at \$250,000 for thirty-five years, one arrives at the respectable figure of \$8,750,000, which at compound interest has, of course, increased to much larger larger sum.

LEFT HER HIS ENTIRE FORTUNE. The prince consort left a will bequeath-

ing his entire fortune to the Queen. During the twenty-three years that had intervened between his marriage and his death he had received from the English treasury an annuity of \$150,000, besides which he had a private fortune of his own which yielded him about \$20,000 a year more. As the Queen's husband he had practically no expenses of any kind spoken, and it is spoken in all climes to meet, since they were all defrayed, his head came violently in contact with and continents, Queen Victoria stands like those of her majesty, out of the asforth the most illustrious woman of the signed portions of the civil list, and it world. Born in 1819, she began her it was known that he was able to set aside and invest at least \$100,000 a year throughout his married life. This amount nets \$2,300,000.

The major portion of this was most judiciously invested in land at South Kensington, which was at that time little else than waste ground, but which is todays covered with the most costly and luxurious mansions in London, and is worth far more for the square foot than it was forty years ago for the acre. The fortune bequeathed by the prince consort to his widow is estimated to have attained at the present day the minimum value of \$25,000,000.

Finally, it must be taken into consideration that several bequests have been made to the queen by rich people who were either without relatives or else As Queen Victoria has grown old she whose feelings of loyalty were superior which will be distributed among her progeny."

OUR PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Mr. Francis, Secretary of the Interior, in his report to the President shows that in about thirteen years the public domain, not including Alaska, will be a thing of the past. The report shows that "the total number of acres disposed of up to June 30 last was 946,000,000, leaving public domain still vacant estimated at over 600,000,000 not including the district of Alaska, with an area of over 369,000,000 acres. Since the homestead act was passed, on May 20, 1862. there have been 162,891,132 acres entered by homestead settlers. Of this almost 103,000,000 acres will all be patented when the legal conditions have been by her father, the Duke of Kent, who made. Of the remainder 42,000,000 acres represent entries cancelled. The total number of mineral entries up to date is 29,820; patents to railways and wagon roads since the first grant was made reach 85,729,751 acres. There also have been 335,691,752 acres disposed of by pre-emption, cash sales, script, locations, military bounty land warrants, town sites, desert land, timber culture, timber and stone entries, Indian allotments and

A woman is always an angel, though

THE RAILWAY TIMES

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

TERMS: W. N. GATES, 29 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, Advertising Agent.

Remittances, exchanges, manuscripts and all correspondence should be addressed to RAILWAY TIMES, Terre Haute, Indiana. Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Terre Haute



TERRE HAUTE, JANUARY 15, 1897.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY AND THE BALLOT.

In discussing such factors of our government as the judiciary and the ballot men are under high obligations to tell the truth, to emulate the old ship carpenter who "hewed to the line," the purpose being, if there are defects to find a remedy, and then, with a courage born of fealty to the right, apply them.

To affirm that immense power is lodged in the Federal judiciary, is to repeat a declaration so trite and of such universal acceptance that it fails to arrest attention, something that goes without the saying, and being thus fossilized, is reduced to a platitude. Nevertheless, there are times and seasons and occasions when the federal judiciary compels discussion, and the present supplies

It is regarded of transcendent importance that the people should have unlimited confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States. Questions of vast importance to the national welfare are submitted to it. It is the court of last resort. Its decisions are final. There is but one appeal, and that is to the ballot.

The federal judiciary, ranging from a district judge to a supreme justice, constitutes a department of the government, and it has become fashionable in certain protect them as "doth hedge a king," and that they are not to be spoken of as men, but as sublimated mortals, beyond the reach of human infirmities, hence, a set of admirers, including ex-President Benj. Harrison, throw up their hands with a sort of holy horror when any one intimates that the Supreme Court is not immaculate, that it is the one depart ment of the government which it is scarcely less than sacrilege to criticise. It was said by David Dudley Field that "judges are but men and are swayed like other men by vehement prejudices. This is corruption in reality, give it whatever other name you please," and Daniel Webster is quoted as saying in one of his great orations, "There is no happiness, there is no liberty, there is no enjoyment of life, unless a man can say when he rises in the morning. I shall be subject to the decision of no unwise judge to day."

We have said there is but one appeal from the decision of the federal judiciary, and that that is to the ballot. If immense power is lodged in the federal judiciary, a still greater power is conferred upon the ballot. It symbolizes the sovereign will of the people. It is a power that can make and unmake constitutions, judges and statutes. There is nothing so high in our government that it can not reach, no depths so pro and above all the ballot is supreme. It wark," safeguard" and security," and it has been the shibboleth of the nation.

We deal in no fulsome panegyric, in no stilted eulogiums. The Supreme Court and the ballot stand for all we have claimed for them. They have been the themes of orators, statesmen and patriots for more than a hundred years, and now what ought to be said of them? What does the truth demand? Has the great majority of the American people confidence in the Supreme Court-confidence in its wisdom or in its integrity? It is well known that such confidence does not exist. It is known that the great tribunal is weak and vacillating, and by multiplied millions believed to be corrupt. It has disappointed the hopes of the nation and has made faith to rob the people more ravenously than a delusion. It has fulfilled the prophecy of Thomas Jefferson, and is a menace to formed, establishes the conclusion, bethe liberties of the people. A cripple in the surgical institute of the nation, congressional doctors are now examining its deformities preliminary to the application of knife, splints and bandages to eral and state governments of the United affairs, Talmage arranges his easel, palimprove its condition.

Contemplating the condition of the Supreme Court, what more natural than that people should turn to the ballot in the hope of finding a remedy for the put of window glass for the year 1897 of the forests shall be unmoored in the last corruptions of the judiciary? To the ballot they have turned with longing profit of \$8,000,000. The combine has fiery eyelid, and the stars shall drop like desires for relief-and never with hopes more aflame than on Nov. 3, 1896. What is the result? The wrongs of which the legislation and corrupt courts to prevent people complained were indorsed by a prosecutions. There is to be, as last people compliance way you fix your gaze—the ight dangles from the scaffold and the will de located at Pittaburg, and the pyre of the judgment day, but God's

wrong, crowned and sceptered, sits proudly and defiantly on the throneand the Supreme Court and the ballot in debauched alliance, backed by trusts, corporations, syndicates and whatever else constitutes the money power, pro claim by the fiat of the ballot that their sway over the destinies of the people will continue to the last recorded minute of the nineteenth century, and this proclamation, in stentorian voice, mingles its reverberations with the crash of tumbling banks, the crash of commercial and industrial enterises and the lamentations of toilers in every portion of the

Under such circumstances there are those, and their number is increasing who believe that they see the ascending star of socialism and the dawn of the cooperative commonwealth-a mind monument of the world which proposes better conditions for the poor, and which unless Christ's gospel is a myth, has the unqualified endorsement of heaven.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

In the United States the railroads are apitalized at about eleven billions of dollars, of which about \$4,500,000,000 is water. Upon this water the people are taxed to pay dividends. The only way to avoid the stupendous steal, or reduce its sum total is first to squeeze the water out of them by taxing it. In this direction some headway has been made by some of the states, and second the remedy is believed to lie in government ownership. But it is held that government ownership of the railroads in the United States is totally impracticable, because the government cannot raise the money to make the purchase. But if there is a will to own the railroads a way can be found to secure the transfer to the government. It is interesting to note the benefits that accrue to the people when governments own the railroads. "In Australia," says Uncle Sam, on government railroads, you can ride a distance of 1,000 miles for \$6.50, firstclass, while workingmen can ride six miles for 2 cents, 12 miles for 4 cents, 30 miles for 10 cents, and railroad men receive from 25 to 30 per cent MORE WAGES for eight hours of labor than they are paid is this country for ten hours. In Victoria, where these rates prevail, the net income from the roads is sufficient quarters to assume there is a divinity to to pay all the federal taxes, which is another convincing proof of the possibility of government without taxation.

In Hungary, where the roads are State owned, you can ride six miles for 1 cent, and since the roads were bought by the government the men's wages have DOUBLED.

Belgium tells the same story-fares and freight rates cut down one-half, and wages doubled. Yet the roads pay a yearly revenue to the government of \$4,000,000. In the United States, under private ownership, it is the other way. We have paid the railroads billions in lands and money, and are now paying them millions yearly for carrying the mail, and yet freight and passenger rates are so extortionate as to be almost prohibitive, while wages paid railway employes are degrading and almost criminal in their smallness. Surely, America has a deal to learn yet from its various mother countries.

In Germany you can ride four miles for 1 cent on the government-owned higher than they were when the corporations owned them, and during the last ten years the net profits have increased 41 per cent. Last year the roads paid the German government a net profit of \$25,

If our government owned the railroads we could go from Boston to San Franfound that it cannot sound them. It cisco for \$10. Here is the proof: The can hurl congressmen, senators, presi- United States pays the railroads now dents and cabinets from power. It de- \$275 to transport a loaded postal car from clares war and makes peace. Over all Boston to San Francisco. A passenger of \$225 per car, and this, too, after paying 51 per cent on watered stock, which is fully 100 per cent on the cost of the road. These quoted figures are taken from a reliable source."

THE WINDOW GLASS TRUST.

Sometimes the improbable happens and it was believed by a great many people if McKinley was elected there would at once set in a business boom improbable would not happen-and it dends. has not happened. On the other hand, it was clearly probable if McKinley was elected trusts would multiply, become more impudent and daring and proceed ever, and the window glass trust, just out being "divinely arranged by God." yond a doubt, or a peradventure. In France and some other countries, not only are houses taxed, but in addition the win- to all "widows," and to all "outcasts a dows in the houses are taxed. The fed- home." Having settled such important States have not yet taxed windows to ette, canvas, brush and colors, and paints raise revenue, nor is it required—the a picture of the world passing away to window glass trust attends to that. This the everlasting bowwows by saying, window glass trust "estimates an out The rocks shall turn gray with age, and \$20,000,000 as a minimum, with a net hurricane and the sun shall shut its provided for a 5 per cent or \$1,000,000 reserve, with which to purchase needed

western agent will be at Muncie. These agents will dispose of the glass to the jobbers at prices to be regulated by the executive committee, on which the two has wept itself away. It will warm itssociations have equal representation. This joint executive committee will have plenary powers in fixing prices and enforcing penalties against factories that violate the trust regulations. The chief crime is the disposal of product to anyone except the sales agents." "Never before," says an exchange, "in the history of the country was a trust movement as bold as this. It is plain that the few are to enjoy prosperity at the expense of the many. As trusts multiply poverty becomes general.

WORK FOR THE COMING CENTURIES.

Investigation has completely overthrown all accepted chronological theories relating to the time when man first did not know as much about God as Talmade his appearance on this earth. The mage. Indeed, Talmage knows it all, biblical theory of 6,000 years-mere which means that in the ministerial guess work-is of modern date, and of fields and forests he knows where the no value whatever. Nor does it matter, biggest huckelberries grow, knows where particularly, whether 6,000 or 6,000,000 to set his traps and snares to catch the pilgrimage in the earth. We let the trout pools are and what sort of a fly to "dead past bury its dead," the present use to catch the speckled delicacies; all which we have to deal.

icle captioned, "Does the World Pro- clown, or Herman, the magician, and by gress?" followed by a statement of a methods in many regards quite similar. statistician giving an estimate of the The trouble with Talmage is found in population of the world, as follows:

The human family living on earth to-day consists of about 1,450,000,000 persons in round num-Of these only about 500,000,000, or one third, are properly clothed; 250,000,000 habitually go naked; 700,000,000 have only the middle part of their body covered; only 500,000,000 live in ouses, 700,000,000 in huts or caves, while the remaining 250,000,000 have no home or shelter

population the statistician reproduces, practically, the figures of other statisticians, which is doubtless approximately correct, the novelty of the statement Hanna has had fits of laughter, more or being found in the matter of clothing less frequent until his friends have beand dwelling places, only about onethird being properly clothed and dom- that he will laugh himself to death, posiciled, the other two-thirds, in round sibly before the inauguration ball comes numbers 1,000,000,000, being practically off. It is stated that upon the instant, without clothing or shelter. Savages or when any one alludes to the contribusemi-savages, of no earthly use in the tions made by trusts, corporations or world, nor can they be until they are individual millionaires to his McKinley civilized, clothed and properly sheltered, corruption fund, he begins to scratch and this is the task that confronts the the palm of his hands. He opens and 500,000,000 and the coming centuries, shut his hands spasmodically. At first suggesting as the Commonwealth puts it, he smiles a little bit, as he feels more that the world is yet a long way from its final state."

Not so far away, perhaps, as the Commonwealth imagines. Civilization, in al- bubbles, his diaphram expands and conliance with gunpowder, bullets and rapid firing guns, is moving on the naked, half naked, half sheltered and those who live like wild animals with an ever accelerated speed. Their land is wanted and they must move on; no matter where, but they must go.

"From Greenland's icy mountains, To India's coral strands, Where Afric sunny fountains Flow over golden sands,'

The edict has gone forth to the heathers, he had on hands to defray inauguration backed by bibles and bullets, powder expenses. At this juncture he began to and prayer, dynamite and deviltry, go to scratch the palms of his hands and laugh. work, buy, sell and make yourselves He was tickled all over. For a while useful, or take the underground road to McKinley laughed with him but soon some other country. Those who control discovered it was no laughing matter and the guns and the government have re- that Mark might die before relief came solved first, the world belongs to the So far, the case has baffled the skill of saints; second, we are the saints. The eminent M. D's. At the mention of lines. Yet wages are over 125 per cent saints are in the saddle. They want the land, and the unclothed and unsheltered feller, indeed, of any of the large conwill be required to emigrate.

T. DeWITT TALMAGE.

meridian of his career and fame, more all control of himself, and laughs till he spectacular in the ring than Rev. T. De is unconscious. The disease is thought Witt Talmage is in the pulpit. In many to be contagious and Mark may have to regards Rice and Talmage are similar. be isolated until some remedy is found, Rice played clown for money, and made | but many persons entertain the greatest his pile, and Talmage as adroitly plays apprehensions that Mark Hanna will his role, and has a fat bank account. laugh himself to death before McKinley car will carry 50 passengers, which at Rice could make folks laugh and Talhas been called our "palladium," "bul-\$10 each, would be \$500, or a clear profit mage can make them shed tears—and whether crying or laughing, the incentive is the same. In the case of Rice there was no hypocrisy, no cant, no duplicity: he played clown for the money there was in it. Talmage preaches for the money there is in it, but he "let's on" that he is beating the bushes to find "lost sheep," whom Christ told Peter to "feed." He can preach sermons as substantial as a woman's hat made of two straws and a feather. He can write that would fill the land with hilarious them out and sell them and preach joy. The probabilities were that the them and make them pay double divi-

In one of his recent sermons Talmage affirmed that he was not a "fatalist," but, nevertheless, claimed that he was "under the unerring care of God," and that "not a hair of his head should fall with-He affirmed that God "bottles" up all his "tears." He claimed that God is a "father of all orphans" and a "husband" blasted figs and the continents shall go down like anchors in the deep, and the ocean shall heave its last groan and lash itself with expiring agony, and the

love shall not die. It will kindle its suns after all other lights have gone out. It will be a billowy sea after the last ocean self by the fire of a consuming world. It will sing while the archangel's trumpet is pealing forth and the air is filled with the crash of broken sepulchres and the rush of the wings of the rising dead."

Talmage has had two wives and a number of children. His wives are dead, and now he contemplates marrying a young woman of Sing Sing, all arranged by an "unerring God." An "unerring God" has burned down two of his Brooklyn tabernacles to convince him that Brooklyn had had enough of his flapdoodle, and, if we are to credit Talmage. God sent him to Washington, D. C., to preach to Grover Cleveland and squelch another divine less spectacular, and who ears have elapsed since man began his right sort of game, knows where the is the time, and the only time, with of which summed up amount to just this: Talmage knows how to make We notice in the Commonwealth an art- money as thoroughly as Dan Rice, the the fact that he wants people to believe that he is in hot chase after sinners, when, in fact, he is after shekels; and that he is more interested in saving money than in saving souls.

If Talmage would be honest and say, 'I preach for the money there is in it,' he would be respected where he is now So far as relates to the sum total of distrusted, and his cowboy sermons would do more good than at present.

MARK HANNA IN DANGER.

Since the election of McKinley, Mark come alarmed, and fears are entertained tickled, his mouth opens and closes with fearful rapidity-his nostrils expand his eyes have the appearance of soap tracts, and all the time there is a continuous explosion of ha ha's, growing more stentorian, until exhaustion comes to his relief, when he tumbles, all doubled up in a heap, requiring about thirty minutes to regain composure. The first attack, it is said, was at Canton. He was showing McKinley the sum total of the corruption fund, and the splendid balance, amounting to several millions, Vanderbilt, Gould, Morgan and Rocketributors to the corruption fund, Mark feels a tickling sensation in his hands and in the region of his pockets. He As a clown, Dan Rice was not, in the laughs moderately at first but soon loses

LIFE SAVING. concerned, is the establishment, manning and equipment of life-saving stations, and when a wrecked ship's crew in the world. It is affirmed that there and passengers are rescued from impending death, eulogies grander than any to save men, women and children from perishing. But in all our great cities, where storms

of despair are forever raging, where men women and children, every day, go down to death, the governments-neither municipal, state or national-man and equip life-saving stations. There is neither life boat nor rope. True, there are the spire-crowned churches, but they have no ears when the pitiless storm beats upon the unfortunate. True, there are the policemen with clubs and in the distance the police station, monumental of a civilization which don't civilize, but there are no government life-boats to streets to starve and die, no life-saving stations in the slums. Governments have no eyes to see the victims of despair, nor ears to hear their moaning cries for help, but they have standing armies and shotted guns to stand guard over pluto crats who organize schemes to increase and perpetuate poverty and prisons for those who try to better conditions.

The trusts regard the federal judiciary sheet of flame and leap on the funeral as the white-washing department of the

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Rubber Hands and Feet. New Patents of 1895.

WK. HARNES is station agent and baggage master at Parks.

N. Y. In 1884 Mr. Harmes became the victim of a railroad ent which necessitated the amputation of both of his lega. months after he provided himself with a pair of Marks' in Artificial legs. In a few days he was enabled to was a victim of Harnes and a victim and trunks weighing I HARNES agaz: "With Marks' Rubber Feet and Patent I am able to handle boxes, barrels and trunks weighing I can get on and off atrain when it is moving at the rate neen miles an hour. I can walk as far as any ordinary or?".

Over 17,000 in use, scattered in all parts of the world. Received 26 Highest Awards.

MARKS' PATENT ARTIFICIAL LIMES are purchased by the United tates Government, many Foreign Governments, and the follow-

A treatise of over 400 pag

ing organizations:
Atchlson, Topeka & Sania Fe R.R. Ass'n. Augusia & Khoxville R. R.
Baltimore & Chief R. R.
Baltimore & Chie R. R.
Barlimore & Chie R. R.
Burlington & Missouri River R. R.
Central New England & Western R. R.
Central New England & Western R. R.
Central New England & Western R. R.
Chenapake & Chie R.
Chiesgo, Chechnanti & St. Louis Ry.
Chiesgo, Chechnanti & St. Louis Ry.
Chiesgo, Chiennati & Muskingum Valley Ry.
Continental Steamboat Co.
A freatise of over 400 nares, with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western a. a. Delaware & Hadson R. R. Erie R. R. Co. Florida R. P. & Navigation Co. Gaiv. Harrisb. & San Antonio R. R. Gaiv. Harrisb. & San Antonio R. R. Ghatemala Cent. R. E. in Cent. America. Kingston & Pembroke Ry. Co. Lehigh Yalley R. R. London & Northwestern R. R. London & Northwestern R. R. Loudon & Northwestern R. R. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. Machattan Elevated Ry. Ining Co. Machattan Elevated Ry. Ining Co. Metropolitan Steamallp Co. Metropolitan Steamallp Co. Metropolitan Steamallp Co. Metropolitan Steamallp Co. etropolitan Steamship Co. ashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. ew York & Northern Ry Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.

ma H. R. in South America sylvania R. R. ding R. R.

A. A. MARKS, (Established 701 Broadway, NEW YORK.



A RAILROAD MAN'S REMEDY!! No Douche, No Vaporizing, No Wash. A CURE THAT CURES. An Effectual VEST POCKET Remedy. Always Ready. No Fian Exposed to Wind or Weather Like the Railroad "Boys" and Sub-ject to CATARRH Should be Without

ELY'S CREAM BALM Gives Relief at once for Cold in the Heat -It is Quickly Absorbed ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

"THE UNION FOREVER!"

... THE UNION MADE OVERALLS ARE MADE BY ...

SWEET, ORR & Co.

The Largest Overall Manufacturers in the World

GUARANTEED NEVER TO RIP!

if you don't wear overalls, you! MUST WEAR PANTS.

You should wear Shirts, and you should wear Sack Coats They are all the Best that can be made: on all INSIST upon our goods. If your local dealer don't

keep them, then write to

SWEET, ORR & CO.

NEW YORK CITY. CHICAGO, ILL. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

FRANCE.

One hundred years ago France was the most wretched country in christendom. For centuries, oppression and degradation kept step to the drum beat of despotism, as king succeeded king, the people descended to deeper depths of poverty to feel all the woes of which it is the prolific parent. Then came the "French Revolution" which sent royalty and nobility to death and exile and then, France has had its ups and downs, emperors and kings, but out of it all One of the means of saving life along has come to stay the French republic. our storm-beaten coasts, in fact the only Crowns, thrones and scepters have means in so far as the government is passed away, and now we are told that wealth is more evenly distributed in France than in any other great nation are fewer instances of great wealth being concentrated in the hands of inoratorio, extol to the skies the daring of dividuals in France, than in any other the men who brave billows and breakers European country, and that the difference between the poor and the rich is less marked and conspicuous than in the United States, and it is affirmed that such colossal scoundrels as Rockefeller, Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan, Gould, Huntington, Pullman, Vanderbilt and others equally iniquitous and odious, could not practice their piracies in France for a day, without pro ducing a revolution; such gilded highway robbers as revel in the United States and dominate the government would be treated as public enemies; and a bond deal, such as Grover Cleveland ordered, and whereby the government was robbed of millions, if engaged in by a save evicted tenants thrown upon the French president, would send him either to the guillotine or into exile. The French people are now the most prosperous in the world, they are citizen and not subjects, and bemoan the "French Revolution" as we may, it

> egun, don't move backward. A man who mortgages his self-pos sion never regains it.

sowed the seed which finally produced

the French Republic and has made

France the most prosperous nation on

the face of the earth. Revolutions once

Pabst Malt Extract The" Best" Tonic



gives nerve and sinew to the Engineer, Fireman Conductor and all R. R. men whose nerve and strength is daily taxed in running their trains.

Been Sick? Get well by using Pabst Malt Extract-The "Best" T



PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL DR. SNYDER, McYleker's Theater, CHICAGO, ILL.

TOPHOOD It will pay you to write me and will give you low prices on fin leaf tobacco that I have raise myself. I will send to any address, by mail, pound of fine smoking tobacco for 50 cents. Address, WM. L. PARKS, Port Royal, Tenn.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOSTHUNG

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

DON'T CROWD!

For you as well as me; The doors of art are open wide, The realm of thought is free. Of all earth's places, you are right To choose the best you can, Provided that you do not try e other man

What matter though you scarce can count Your piles of golden ore, While he can hardly strive to keep Gaunt femine fro Alone should men be proud! Then give him all the room he needs

Don't crowd, proud miss! your dainty silk Will glisten none the less Secause it comes in contact with A beggar's tattered dress;

This lovely world was never made For you and me alone A pauper has a right to tread The pathway to a throne.

Don't crowd the good from out your heart By fostering all that's bad, But give to every virtue room The best that may be had; Be each day's record such a one That you may well be proud; Give each his right, give each his room.

And never try to crowd.

PAPERS.

Eugene V. Debs. BY J. B MAYNARD.

In the list of men who have won na tional renown, it must be conceded that Eugene V. Debs is justly conspicuous. During the last three years it has fallen lot of few men to be so vituper denounced or so glowingly eulo Writers and speakers have ex hausted the vocabulary pro and con. On the one hand, Mr. Debs has been characterized as an anarchist, arrant agitator, disturber of the peace of society and generally a dangerous citizen. On the other hand, Mr. Debs has been extolled as possessing all the virtues that adorn and dignify the best citizenship known to the country. This conflict of public opinion demands analysis that the truth may be found and prudently set forth.
The time is ripe for the investigation.
Numerous biographical sketches of Mr.

Debs have been printed. His record from early manhood to the present is well known and his public career is so recent that if no line had ever been written it would be an easy matter to supply every required incident of his life from obscurity to fame. The future of Mr. Debs like that of every other man, is unknown; is to be wrought out and to be judged upon the merits of his acts and the prin-

ciples he advocates.

Let it be understood that the writer hereof is not a member of the American Railway Union nor of any other labor organization; that he is in a position to survey the field of labor and industrial enterprises dispassionately and that having no enemies to punish, nor axes to grind, he may state his conclusions with becoming independence and freedom

from prejudice.

It has been the writer's good fortune to know Eugene V. Debs personally, and to know something of his early manhood and ambitions and the estimate which the people of his native city placed upon him as soon as he reached the age to receive their suffrages for an important office, requiring tact, method and ability; and that estimate was that he was a and that estimate was that he was practical, painstaking and capable young man, whether as an apprentice to a trade, a clerk in a great mercantile establish-ment, a locomotive fireman, clerk of the city or legislator; in every position prac-tical, methodical, clearsighted and am-

No man was ever freer from vagaries Everything was plain, straightforward business. In his early manhood he was made grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. In this position, to say that he brought order out of chaos is to use mild terms. To say that in this position he solved the most difficult financial problems which led to financial prosperity is sim-ply to repeat what that brotherhood knows and of which its records bear

abundant testimony.

I have written this to counteract the oft-repeated declaration that Mr. Debs reer has been devoted to logical thinking and the introduction of logical methods to promote the welfare of labor; nor is there a single incident in his career to contradict the assertion.

s held by some who are the friends of Mr. Debs that he lacks those circulation of character which constitute leadership. all the facts go to prove that he es the qualities of leadership in a possesses the qualities of readership in a pre-eminent degree. To lead is to an nounce principles which lay hold upon the minds of the p-ople, create convictions and bring men into line for the achievement of purposes fraught with blessings to those who are persuaded that a new departure is demanded.

that a new departure is demanded.

An admirer, evidently, of Mr. Debs writes that 'Debs lacks many of the elements requisite in a great leader. Debs is better qualified to preach a crusade than to lead an industrial army. He dreams afresh the heautiful dreams He dreams afresh the beautiful dreams of Plato and More." Just why Plato, who was the embodiment of Greek philosophy, should be coupled with More, the Utopian dreamer, is not apparent. Indeed, More's Utopia was simply a ro-mance, written doubtless, to beguile such leisure a came to him as judge and a member of the British Parliament, in both of which positions he became eminent; and thus it may be said, neither Plato nor Sir Thomas More were dreamers. Plato was a philosopher of the highest order, a pupil of Socrates and a teacher of Aristotic and Demosthenes, while More was a learned lawyer, and as legislator, a man of the highest integrity.

rity.

It is not required to assume for Mr. Debs infallibility; the point is, how does be stand in the ranks of those who, by choice or circumstances, are made prominent by the advocacy of principles which underlie the public welfare?

The term leadership involves moral courage always, and physical courage if onditions demand it. The term "moral ourage." means the courage of convictor; the abandonment of error and the mousel of the truth.

al of the truth. fundamental idea of labor organi ions is to protect the membership ions is to protect the membership inst the wrongs inflicted by employ-trust the wrongs inflicted by employ-trust the written this in the interest of miles, adornments of little value when in the purpose of orbid the propose of orbid the protect of the prote

Mr. Debs, after years struggle, found that organization, as it existed, fell short of the grand object in view. To make this declaration to old existed, fell short of the grand object in view. To make this declaration to old associates required courage, that sort of courage which, however agreeable the ties of association, sunders them in the hope of forming others more effective in promoting the general welfare. And this was the courage displayed by Mr. Debs in withdrawing from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen to organize the American Railway Union. In this, Mr. Debs was not a dreamer. He was not the victim of a hallucination. Experience and observation had taught him that a new departure was required and he gave to the cause all of his resourceful energies and, as a result, the Americans of the superience and, as a result, the Americans of the same of the superience and, as a result, the Americans of the same of the superience and, as a result, the Americans of the same of the sam

he gave to the cause all of his resource-ful energies and, as a result, the Amer-ican Railway Union came into existence upon the principle of *imification* of all employes in the railway service.

The question arose at once, Is the principle potential for the purpose of re-sisting wrong and of upholding the right? In the infancy of the organiza-tion the test came on the Great North-ern Railway system and won the most notable victory in the history of railway disagreements of the country, demondisagreements of the country, demon-strating beyond cavil that Mr. Debs had discovered and applied the remedy which railway organizations has so long

which railway organizations has so long and so vainly sought for.

I am writing no eulogy of Eugene V.
Debs. I am simply demonstrating that he had enunciated and applied a princi-ple of easy adoption which, if universal-ly accepted, absolutely solved the strike problem in the interest of employes, en-throning justice where the wrong had prevailed prevailed

I am not unmindful of the fact that those who oppose unification point to the "Pullman strike" as conclusive that the "Philman strike" as conclusive that it is a vagary; but those who make such proclamation are known to be the enemies of the toiling masses and the unanimity of their denunciations demonstrates conclusively that unification is the one thing and the only thing they fear as an obstacle to their continued encounterments upon the right of work. encroachments upon the rights of work-ingmen, and no argument more cogent and convincing could be formulated to demonstrate the logical conclusion of Mr. Debs, that unification solves the labor problem and that to oppose it is to postpone the redemption of labor from vicious and debasing enthrallments

I confess to an active interest in all social questions involving the improvement of conditions and I do not hesitate to declare that I have not read nor heard of a proposition that so fully meets the requirements, in so far as labor is concerned, as the proposition of Mr. Debs cerned, as the proposition of Mr. Debs to unify the hosts of workingmen; and that it is not hailed with universal ac-claims of approval by all organizations of labor is to the last degree anomalous. To say that it is visionary, that it is less than axiomatic, is to array one's self against the maxim that requires no de-fense, that in "union there is strength."

But there is still another way of stating the case. It is held by the enemies of Mr. Debs, and they constitute the capitalistic class, that the Pullman strike capitalistic class, that the Pullman strike uprooted the American Railway Union and scattered its forces as an autumn gale scatters the leaves of the forest; that the cry of anarchist, agitator, etc., as applied to Mr. Debs, together with imprisonment and blacklisting infamies, had made all future effort to enthrone the principle of unification nugatory, and that henceforward only capitalists would unify, and that labor had become so irretrievably factionized that it must submit to such conditions as its come so irretrievably factionized that it must submit to such conditions as its enemies might choose to dictate. It is doubtless just here that the leadership and statemanship of Mr. Debs are brought into the boldest possible prominence. He proposed to rebuild the American Railway Union. He grasped the central, pivotal fact that no disasters, however sweeping and far-reaching, could by any possibility impugn the principle of unification; that it em bodied a truth, and that however often thrust aside, it would, by virtue of its undecaying vitality, as often come to the front clothed with the redeeming power which no other principle applied power which no other principle applied to labor possessed. In this are seen the essential elements of leadership. Faith in one's self, faith in the principle ad-vocated and faith in the intelligence of

vocated and faith in the intelligence of the people.

The task of rebuilding the American Railway Union, while confessedly her-culean, was not a forlorn hope. The principle upon which it was originally organized required courageous assertion, and men capable of comprehending its power stood ready to proclaim their fealty to self evident truths and dare the consequences, and the American Railconsequences, and the American Railway Union, rebuiled from its ashes, presents again to the country an organization proclaiming unification as the only hope of labor. Rising above all asperities, treating calumnies with a disdain betokening nobility of soul, Mr. Debs, drawing upon his exhaustless resources of will power and confidence in the final triumph of Truth, believing that though "crushed to earth" it would "rise again" because the "eternal years of God" are pledged to its suprem acy, begins a tour of conquest unparalleled in the history of labor on the American continent. "All over the west and the northwest." says Joseph R Buchanan, and I add the south, "Mr. Debs has spoken to audiences which in every instance have taxed the capacity of the meeting places; he has been introduced in a majority of cases by the mayors of the cities; he has won the love and confidence of all who have heard him, and the newspapers along his route, actuated by business instinct, have given whole pages to his meetings and speeches, and local public sentiment has compelled fair reports."

In this triumphal march the cry of anarchist and every other epithet has been hushed to silence by the applause of men and women, including not only workingmen, bu: men of learned professions, lawyers, politicians, professional educators and ministers of the gospel, all ready to bear testimony that Eugene V. Debs, whose utterances as free from vagary as logic, was the one man especially qualified to sound every keynote in the scale and map out the way to achieve better conditions.

And here I inquire, what has been his keynote when addressing the people? consequences, and the American Railway Union, rebuilded from its ashes,

way to achieve better conditions.

And here I inquire, what has been his keynote when addressing the people? And I answer, education and the ballot, first, last, everywhere and under all circumstances; American ideas of ultimate and permanent success in matters pertaining to the welfare of those whose cause he has espoused and champions with an indomitable purpose to win victory from the jaws of defeat.

I have written this in the interest of

ing anarchist, nor yet, on the other hand, a mere dreamer lost in the labyhand, a mere dreamer lost in the laby-rinths of visionary expectations; that as a lover of justice, he demands just laws and their impartial administration and that to secure better conditions for and that to secure better conditions for labor, he advocates the emancipating power of education aided by the ballot, which, properly wielded, works out peaceful revolutions; and that Eugene V. Debs, grasping these truths and advocating them in the presence of li-tening thousands, is earning a wealth of merited renown which places him in a position to be of incalculable service to the toiling masses of the country.

Thoughts from the Workshop.

BY J. R. ARMSTRONG.

Now, that the party lines are broken and old party names have become asso-ciated with so much nasty, stinking pochaled with so much hasty, stanking political jobbery, it is now in order to select a new name under which the best qualities of all previous parties can be enrolled. The qualities I refer to are human entities, of course. The new political organization of the future must comprehend in its make-up the principles of the Chicago and the St. Louis platforms; not the goldbug, however. To my mind, no better name for the new political organization can be introduced than the following.—Progressive Democracy or liberal Democracy. Nothing can be so entirely fitting, to my mind, as the above. It takes, in its scope, the whole field of reform from alpha to omega. The South cannot be weaned from the old name, "Democrat." As litical jobbery, it is now in order to se omega. The South cannot be weaned from the old name, "Democrat." As long, perhaps, as there will be a "South" that name will be reverenced and tenathat name will be reverenced and tena-ciously clung to in spite of the odium that attaches to it. "Populism." to many bright and intelligent people, seems to stick in their crops, and with the evi-dent confusion and disintegration that has taken place since the People's Party adjourned at St. Louis, a new name will be desirable. The future while some be desirable. The future, while somewhat clouded and not altogether reassuring, is destined to see some very radical changes, especially in the year 1900. The work of the present should be entirely educational or economic and 1900. The work of the present should be entirely educational on economic and political lines. Ignorance of the science of government and the laws of economics is the only real hindrance to the growth, expansion and progress of the people. With universal enlightenment on the with universal enlightenment on the above no people can remain long in industrial slavery. The "trust" and "combine" will soon disappear and their corrupting influence in politics likewise pass away. Lyceums for the instruction of the people on "finance," "production and distribution," "municipal ownership of utilities," "cooperative enterprise," "government ownership of rail. prise," "government ownership of rail-roads, telegraphs and telephones," "gov-ernment employment of the unem-ployed." etc., etc., should be opened states, also in every city in the United States, also in every rural district. The labor unions could develop this magnifi cent project and carry it out to a grand successful issue. Debating clubs and lit-erary associations are means that have been employed in the past to great ad wantage for educational purposes, and many are now in full blast, accomplish-ing great good. Edward Everett affirmed that "Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army" Emerliberty than a standing army." Emerson said, "Education is the arming of the man." "Public education," said Napoleon, "should be the first object of government." Burke declared that "Ed-ucation is the chief defense of nations." Now, with the absolute economic dark-Now, with the absolute economic dark-ness that prevails everywhere, how can we be a free people and how can we resist the machinations of organized greed? The work of the polished falsifier and sophist cannot be successfully combated unless the great industrial masses are thoroughly equipped with the munitions of an exhaustive knowl-

money, socialism, taxation, industry, monopoly, etc., etc., etc. We are contemplating opening a branch of this kind in every suitable portion of the city and making economic science the property of all. Ignormust be dispelled, by all means, must be dispelled, by all means, if our republic is worth perpetuating and no method can be of easier adoption than the one I have suggested. No human being will willingly submit to robbery unless he is blindfolded by prejudice or ignorance! The long, white-fingered plutocrat can rob the proletaire with impunity as long as the poor industrian is educated to believe that this is right by implication or otherwise. The magnilo-quent and noisy praters that sell them-selves in every political campaign to "corporate power," for the purpose of "corporate power," for the purpose of entangling in their wordy meshes the unfledged voters, would be a thing of the past if economic knowledge was freely

edge on the economy of production and distribution. Clubs, say of one or two hundred membership, can meet every

Sunday afternoon at a given hour and discuss "pro and con" all the questions that vitally effect the toiling masses. In our city we started a society of that kind about two years ago and every Sabbath afternoon we meet and enter into

a lively debate on finance, free coinage of silver, direct legislation, greenback

Imparted to all.

The great mob of "ward-heelers" and "political shysters" that get in their deadly work "colonizing wards" and jobbing election returns would not be tolerated if the people knew what kind of policy would have a tendency to improve their condition. At the present time the municipal compression of wards. imparted to all. time the municipal ownership of water works is interesting the people in our city, and we shall, in the course of two years, take that matter in hand in earn est. Then the next thing on the tapis will be the public ownership of electric lighting, electric power for street care, etc., etc., and it will not end until the etc., etc., and it will not end until the people own their gas supply, street cars and telephones. This is grand work and will gradually merge itself into co-operation and joint ownership of the utilities that go to make up the sum total of human comfort and happiness. This private control and absolute niggardly manipulation of our "mother earth" for little, narrow, personal gratification is getting horribly monotonous and cannot be endured much longer. Tribute gathering rings, headed by "long headed," and perhaps long eared Rockefelers, have played their game of freezeout long enough to satisfy the people, and with a little judicious educational work these "whole souled creatures" can be dethroned and the people made sovereign of the entire situation politically, socially snotcally socially and industrially. can be dethroned and the people made sovereign of the entire situation politic-ally, socially and industrially. We have as individuals but a few years to spend apon this planet, and what little time we have at our disposal, it ought not to be saturated with pain, anxiety and im-poverishment just to fatten with a big

whose only ambition is to become billionaires.

The organization of debating clubs, economic libraries, and political lyceums, is the work that immediately concerns the men who feel in touch with progress; and the annihilation of corporate greed. This will have a great tendency to wean men from the dehumanizing and degenerating influence of the swill-hell where men pickle their brains and enslave their appetites! Men will learn to respect themselves, when they discover how far reaching their mechanical skill goes, in the aggregate of daily human effort put forth in the up-building of our cities and the development of our resourceful country. They will not feel ashamed of the oily and besmeared gaments of the workshop when they learn how many people are made happy by their mechanical contrivances and production. The plug-hatted dude will no longer abash with his presence the "sny of toll" by his glitter, flash and puno nonchalange. Nor will the society swell of the female persuasion, be able to contract into his boots, by her "queenly mien," the "horny-handed son of the plough or plane when the knowledge of his usefulness becomes part of his daily life." Then let us go to work and build numberless educational search-lights all over our economically work and build numberless educational search-lights all over our economically benighted land and our country will be

saved from the thrall of corporate greed Single Tax or Socialism.

BY F. G. R. GORDON.

and power.

Several correspondents of the RAILWAY TIMES seem to think that the single tax s a cure-all. Let us see. If the single ax prevailed competition would prevail. best, and the final result of competition

is capitalistic socialism. Single tax is no remedy at all.

The small farmer, under single tax, will have to get fifty cents per bushel for his wheat to live, while the bonanza farmer with his \$15,000.00 machines can produce wheat for twenty cents a bushel produce wheat for twenty cents a bushel and net six per cent. on his capital and pay his single tax. The big department store "near the sky" occupies no more land than the two story building of the small merchant, and pays no more sin-gle tax, but by doing business on an immense scale, can and does compete the life out of the small business man. In manufacturing it is the same—in every branch of industry it is the big fish that devours the small fish, and this can be done under single tax with more ease than at present. The working class must learn that they have got to have socialism, and it is the working class as a class that will decide whether we shall have capitalistic socialism or democratic socialism. I appeal to the working class to study socialism; read "Merrie England," one of the very best day eighty per cent. of the wealth of this and every other civilized nation is in the hands of a small minority, and this six to nine per cent. of the popula-tion own all the means of production and distribution, and it will not make and distribution, and it will not make any difference what the taxation, finance or tariff systems are, we will be slaves to capitalism so long as the accursed system remains. I have no doubt as to what a vast majority of the working class in this and every country will do when they know what socialism means for them; they will vote it into power even if there are a dozen Mark Hannas in every town.

The capitalists cannot bring prosperity; they have not the power to make good times; it follows that we will have four years of very hard times under McKinley. The goldbugs, under the ad-

Kinley. The goldbugs, under the administration of their goldbug president, will try to do business, but, for all that, the army of the unemployed will daily increase; misery of the masses will mul-tiply. The single tax would not destroy a single trust and the free and unlimited coinage of silver, 16 to 1, would not de-stroy a single trust. We don't want to destroy trusts; only the private owner-ship of these trusts do we wish to destroy. When our 70,000,000 people own the coal trust we will be all right. A thousand competing coal companies would not furnish coal at any less than it sells for to day, nor would it improve the condi-tion of the miners; the collective owner-ship of these coal mines would give the miners good conditions and coal to the people at one-half the present price. What is true of coal is true of every other commodity. Comrades, read "Mer-ric England."

The Crime of Usury.

rie England.

I noticed an article headed "Compound Interest." In this article was given a table showing that one dollar loaned out at 10% compound interest would, in three hundred years amount to \$2,716,-010,996,188 64. Now it seems to me that while every dollar put in circulation is endowed with power to create debt at this rate, we can never look for prosperity to come to the wealth producers of the world. It is only the debt which increases, not the dollar, so we find our-selves at the end of 300 years with this enormous debt and only the one original dollar with which to pay it, and that worn so thin and so battered that the chances are that the landlord will insist

chances are that the landlord will insist on discounting it.

With this system still in force the free coinage of silver would be only a drop in the ocean. We might go farther and coin copper, lead, tin, iron, zinc, leather and everything else in sight, but still this gigantic monster whose greed knows no bounds, would swallow it all and look

for more.

As long ago as when Adam was in the Garden of Eden God pronounced this curse upon man, that by the sweat of his brow he should earn his bread. This curse upon man, that by the sweat of his brow he should earn his bread. This is not on record with the other commandments, but it is just as necessary to the well-being of mankind as any of the others. I venture to say there are more people trying their best to break this particular commandment than any of the others. The curse, however, proved unavoidable until some satanic minded person concocted the scheme of making money and charging interest for it. This he proceeded to do and thereby evaded the curse. Those who evade it themselves, however, are particularly active in materially aiding God in carrying out the curse upon their fellow-men. Many are obliged to earn their bread many times over, and not only that, but at the same time bear abuse and degradation. For example we will take a common railway laborer on any of our Westera roads. He has long hours to work under a foreman who

whose only ambition is to become bil-lionaires.

The organization of debating clubs, economic libraries, and political lyceums, talk. On the mountain divisions he works in rain or snow, day after day, and is subject to work as many days and nights in succession as it may be necessary to open the road for traffic. He sleeps in a box car which has one stove in it and accommodates an incredible number of his kind. If he is particularly respectable he has, perhaps, two or three old blankets or an old quilt for a bed. These are sometimes infected with vermin. If he has been on the "hog train" for a while he usually has nothing but the clothes upon his back; these are wet through and as all can not get close to the one stove he seeks the soit side of

wet through and as all can not get close to the one stove he seeks the soit side of a board on which to rest his tired bones. And for all this he gets from \$1.25 per day to \$1.40 per day, according to the road which employs him.

I have seen skilled mechanics, who were willing to undergo this ordeal to procure food for their starving children, denied the privilege because their names are on the blacklist. The working people have the power to right those wrongs if they will, but it seems that the majority of them expect some day, by some hook or crook, to find a large fortune rolling up hill, and then they will never work any more, but will take unmeasurable delight in abusing and robbing their fellowmen even as they have bing their fellowmen even as they have been robbed. One man makes a gun and then goes

out and by the use of this gun forces his neighbor to give up his money, and he is called a robber and the money he has is called a robber and the money he has secured is called plunder. Another man makes a law and uses that law to deprive people of their money; this is busin-as and the proceeds are called profit. The result is the same, however, to those who have been robbed, and if Shakespeare were here no doubt he would again ask, "What's in a name?" There is no such thing as profit. ask, "What's in a name?" There is no such thing as profit. The sources of wealth are discovery, earnings and increase. If a man runs a business and charges a little more for goods than what they cost, that is earnings, and is only pay for his work in taking care of same. pay for his work in taking care of same. If a man sows a bushel of wheat and reaps fifty that is increase and pays him for his trouble. If a man appropriates the earnings, increase or discoveries of another that is not profit, but robbery, no matter whether it be done legally or illegally. God send government institu-tions to replace private corporations.

Natural Opportunities. BY WILLIAM B. WHITE. In the TIMES of recent date there ap peared an article by Lizzie M. Holmes on "Labor's Hard Lot," in which she on "Labor's Hard Lot," in which she says among other things: "One can learn more economics listening to the practical talk of intelligent workmen for one hour than in reading all the magazine articles written by learned professors of political economy in a year; I have learned a lesson and had a treat in hearing an intelligent railroad man and a bright young miner discussing labor conditions and their experiences generally." I belong to that class that is included in the general term laboring erally." I belong to that class that is included in the general term laboring class. And since the lady feels that there can be more learned by a practical talk with that class than by reading magazine articles written by professors of political economy, I shall try to express myself in a plain, practical way. It is unnecessary here to touch upon the conditions of the laboring masses. We are aware that they are bad enough, and it behooves us as liberty loving, natrictic people to array conselves patriotic people to array ourselves against such conditions and the dangers that threaten the last shadow of Amer-ican liberty. Before this can be done effectually we must determine what path we should pursue. Before we can apply a remedy we must know what it is for. Let us come to the point at once. The money kings control organized labor by forcing a large percentage of labor into idleness. It is the idle man who fixes the busy man's wages. That which causes idle men causes a constant de-pression of wages. Enforced idleness is what must be cured. By what means what must be cured. By what means do the money kings force men into idleness? A loaf of bread in its last analysis is labor applied to land. If man has bread he must use land. If man would employ himself, he must have access to the natural opportunity, land. If labor were all thoroughly organized, its condition would be little or no better, as long as the money kings control the nat-ural opportunity for labor to employ its-self. This being a fact, the cause of the present condition of labor is land mo-The Crime of Usury.

BY F. J. MARTIN.

In the RAILWAY TIMES of October 1st ing of the yacant and unused land, ing of the vacant and unused land, thereby denying labor the opportunity of employing itself, and thus relieving the unnatural competition in the labor market that makes idle men. Here then is the all important problem (land monopoly). Land values is the one thing that steadily increasee, and under the contraverse of textion it in account when the contraverse of textion it is not the contraverse of textion in the thing that steadily increases, and under our present system of taxation it is more profitable to hold land out of use than to improve it. Strip land of its speculative value, make it unprofitable to hold land out of use, and you will have solved the problem. The remedy is the single tax, by raising all revenues for municipal, state, county and general government by a tax levied upon the rental value of land. Land would then be stripped of its speculative value, and it would only be wanted for the use it might be put to. Then there would be plenty of cheap or free land that idle labor could turn to, and the money kings would lose their power to oppress and

would lose their power to oppress and brutalize labor. Cups of Bitterness. .

By CHARLES GOULD.

Cups of bitterness nearly always overflow. It is not enough that we must view the quivering, emaciated form of Liberty, all draggled and torn and bleeding, hung upon the cross of greed, hewn from the tree of selfishness and there nalled with the cruel spikes of golden heartlessness. In her death agonies, while her eyes are are fixed upon the beautiful stars and stripes, she exclaims: "Oh, is there no other way? Can it be that I, in whom repose the peace and welfare of so many, must lingeringly perish that so few may live?" And as we, the people, in impotent sorrow, amid heartrending cries of sympathetic agony, on bended knees, implore mercy, reason and justice, we stand appalled and almost dumb with astonishment to see stalk out from the assembled ranks of this gold-contred assembles. BY CHARLES GOULD.

ness for all God's creatures. is this ecclesiastic dignitary does he appear now upon the Look more closely and in his ha does he appear now apon the scenario Look more closely and in his hand you see a spear, not a mire; he poises that emblem of barbaric cruelty on high a moment, plunges it into that piteous form, then withdraws it and resumes his place, amidst the plaudits and bravos of the Pullmans, Carnegies, Vanderbilts, Astors, Hannas, and all the horde of the American plutocracy. What is the name of this man in the sacred robes? Why, he is an archbishop, who carries the responsibilities of many souls, and he is worth a million dollars! Now, do you understand? The welfare of the church of God is not his concern. It is the church understand? The welfare of the church of God is not his concern. It is the church of Mammon! Has it come to this—that the representative of God's Vicegerent upon earth must bow down to the golden calf, all forgetful of the Nazarene's command to feed his lambs? Yea, he has thrust his spear of stocks and bonds into the crucified form of the suffering people.

Is this not, indeed, a cup of bitterness?

A SEVERE TEST.

A goldbug Palmer and Buckner bolter applied to Mark Hanna for an office under the McKinley-Hanna administration. Mark was exceedingly stern. He eyed the applicant very much after the style that a boaconstrictor eyes a rabbit. No names are given, but the nature of the investigation suggests that W. D. Bynum, chairman of the national committee of the goldbug bolters, was the applicant.

"Been in Congress?" queried Mark.

"Yes." "Ten years?"

"Yes.

"Called labor a commodity?"

"Yes." "Never was chairman of any standing

committee?" "No."

"Got reprimanded by Tom Reed?"

"Yes." "Threatened to burn all the grass in

the nation?" "Yes."

"Didn't burn it?"

"No."

"Always a democrat?" "Yes."

"Want an office under my administration for treason to your party?"

"Well, now, you see-" began the applicant.

"Never mind," said Mark. "You want an office ? "

"Yes."

"Want to be a judge?" "Yes."

"Will be true to trusts?" "Yes."

"Won't give a d-n for criticism?" "Willing to play dog and trot under a

epublican wagon, and bark when ordered to bark? "Yes." "See that bucket full of cold water?

See that goose egg in the pan? See that

pensation."

cooking stove?" "Yes." "Well, fill your mouth full of the vater, then take in the goose egg and sit on that stove till the water boils and the egg is cooked and I'll make you flea catcher of my administration, with the hides and tallow of the fleas as com-

The applicant said he'd take the office.

SAID MY SOUL, IT IS A LIE. looked from out the grating of my spirit's dungeon cell.

and I saw the life tide rolling with a sullen, an

gry swell, and the battleships were riding like leviathans

in pride. and the cannon shots were raining on the stormy

human tide: Then my soul looked up to God with a woe-be-

clouded eye—
Said the world, "This is from heaven;" said my
soul, "It is a LIE!"

looked from out the grating of my spirit's dun-

a sound of mortal moaning on my reeling senses fell:

iron chains,

And I saw where MEN were driven like dumb

cattle o'er the plains; Then my soul in anguish wept, sending forth a

wailing cry— Said the world, "This comes from heaven;" said

my soul, "It'is a LIE!" oked from out the grating of my spirit's dun-

geon cell, And I heard the solemn tolling of the malefac-

And I saw a frowning gallows, reared aloft in awful gloom.

And a thousand eyes were staring at a fellow's

a sound of cruel mirth on the wind was

rushing by—
Said the world, "This comes from heaven;" said
my soul, "It is a LIE!"

looked out from the grating of my spirit's dungeon cell, Where the harvest wealth was blooming over

smiling plains and dell; And I saw a million paupers, with their faces in

the dust, And I saw a million workers slay each other for

Then I cried, "O God above! must thy people

always die?"
Said the world, "This comes from heaven;" said
my soul, "It is a LIE!"

Augustin J. H. Duganne.

The talk of war with Spain is likely to be followed with an immense increase of expenditures and with corresponding burdens to the taxpayers. Coast de enses is one item, and as a starter, \$10,-000,000 is demanded. Then the navy is 000,000 is demanded. Then the navy is to be increased indefinitely for battle ships, cruisers, torpedo boats, etc., and finally, the standing army is to be in-creased at least four-fold. To do these gs bonds will have to be sold. Our credit is good, and 4 per cents bring 119 in the market at auction. Our national goose lays golden eggs and the sharks are after them.

WILLIAM PENN AND FREE SPEECH.

William Penn, the son of Admiral Penn, was born on Great Tower Hill, in His mother was a Dutch lady whom the imiral had met in one of his voyages the low countries, and owing to his stant employment on the sea the nother and son were left alone very ach of the time during the early years of young William.

He did not believe in Laud or Laudm; thought that the fate of Charles I. was not undeserved, and that Cromwell did much to make royalty respect the will of the people. He believed that the final triumph of the people would be supplemented by "The rise, race and royalty of God in the soul of man." He ecame a disciple of George Fox, was persecuted, thrown into prison and abused, but he never faltered or feared the results.

He was accused of hereay, and at the instigation of the Bishop of London was thrown into the Tower, where he remained for several months. Here it was that he first tasted the real sweets he wrote his celebrated treatise, "No Cross No Crown." While he was in the Tower a servant came to tell him that the Bishop of London had declared he should either recant or die a prisoner. "Thou mayest tell my father," he re plied, "that my prison shall be my grave before I will budge a jot, for I owe obedience of my conscience to no mortal

The whipping post, the parish stocks, pelting by infuriated mobs, and impositions of enormous fines: these were cruelties inflicted on Quakers year by year. Different statutes were brought to bear on them, and where no specific law could be produced, it was easy to require the oath of allegiance, which exposed them to six months imprisonment.

Their meetings were disturbed by law less hoodlums, and unconscionable brutes, who marched in a body to the places of worship at the sound of drums and fiddles. Women had their hoods torn off and little boys were beaten with a cat-o'-nine-tails. More than fifteen hundred were thrown into prison, and many died there, because they could not furnish bonds to procure their liber ation. Three hundred and fifty died in jail within a little over ten years after 1660. Altogether, according to Penn's calculations, more than five thousand perished for the sake of religion. The reigns of Charles II. and James II. furnished hideous examples of their wrongs, the accounts of which are preserved in their "Canons and Institutions" and in those grim and ponderous folios, among the records of their society, where they stand as if ready for the judgment day." It is curious how this most harmless sect was persecuted both in England and in the New World-how they were driven out of Virginia and denied even the commonest offices of hospitality. . .

Few men living-indeed few Americans know or realize what an impetus he gave to religious freedom in his struggles through that long night of oppression, which characterized the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and few realize what he did for the protection of human rights by his open defiance of uninst judges and cruel persecutors who strove to destroy him and his friends under the forms of law. His position was in some respects like that of Crom well, for he led all mankind by his boldness and his daring, and defied all of his oppressors. He succeeded in breaking down the prejudices of caste and exposing to open day the iniquities which characterized all trials by courts which were organized solely to convict.

To trace out the life of this most extraordinary man would require a volume. His life was replete with incidents of the most thrilling interest.

We have selected one only at this time which we deem of the greatest importance, and that is his trial "for preaching to an unlawful, seditious and riotous assembly" in front of the "Friends Meeting House" in Grace Church Street London, in 1670.

It was in this year that the infamous "Conventicles Act" was renewed, which prevented all dissenters from worshiping as they saw fit.

Penn and his followers had suffered much up to this time, but he was not aware that armed force was to be use to prevent his people from peaceably as sembling, until he repaired to the "meet ing house" in Grace Church Street, when he found it closed and guarded. He de up his mind to preach to the crowd in the street. Another Friend was with him, William Mead, a London linendraper. Soon after the discourse had begun, both the preacher and his companion were arrested under warrant from the Lord Mayor, and immediately dragged off to Newgate

What followed forms a curious chapter in the history of English jurispruthe Old Bailey, not, as is sometimes supposed, for a breach of the Conventicle Act, but as we have said, for "preaching to an unlawful, seditious and riotous "." After two days adjournat of the court, a preliminary exam-tion took place at which time Penn

and Mead appeared in the dock with turbed, you see they will go on. There their hats on. These were knocked off their heads, but the officers were told to this-that Mr. Penn did preach there, London, on the 14th of October, 1644. put them on again, when the court prolowing manner:

Recorder: "Do you know where you

Penn: "Yes."

Rec.: "Do you know it is the King's Court?"

Penn: "I know it to be a court, and suppose it to be the King's Court." Rec.: "Do you know there is respect

due to the court?" Penn: "Yes."

"Why do you you not pay it Rec.: then?

Penn: "I do so."

Rec.: "Why do you not put off your hat then?" Penn: "Because I do not believe

that to be any respect." "Well, the court sets forty Rec. marks apiece upon your head as a fine for your contempt of the court."

Penn: "I desire it may be observed that we came into the court with our hats off (that is taken off) and if they have been put on since, it was by order of martyrdom, and here it was that from the bench, and therefore not I, but the bench, should be fined."

After this episode, a formal indictment was found against Penn and Mead, and on the 1st of September, 1670, they were placed on trial at the Old Bailey, before the recorder and lord mayoriof London It is one of the most remarkable trials on record. Penn planted himself squarely on the Constitution-declared that the Conventicle Act was contrary to all the provisions; of Magna Charta, and was void.

He claimed for every Englishman four to property or person. 4. A share, by means of the jury, in the actual administration of the civil law. These rights had been attacked in Penn's person, and were vindicated by Penn's courageous action. He defended himself with great courage and ability, though the court seized every opportunity to browbeat and confuse him.

The recorder, in reply to Penn's calm what law the indictment was grounded, replied violently, as follows:

"You must not think that I am able to sum up so many years, and ever so many adjudged cases, which we call common law, to satisfy your curiosity."

Penn: "This answer, I am sure, is very short of my question, for if it be common it should not be so very hard to produce."

Recorder (angrily): "Sir, will you plead to your indictment?"

Penn: "Shall I plead to an indictment that has no foundation in law? If it contain that law you say I have broken why should you decline to produce it, since it will be impossible for the jury to determine, or agree to bring in their verdice, who have not the law produced by which they should measure the truth of the indictment?"

Rec. (passionately): "You are a saucy fellow; speak to the indictment."

Penn: "I say it is my place to speak to matters of law. I am arraigned a civil also." prisoner. My liberty, which is next to life itself, is now concerned. You are many against me, and it is hard if I must not make the best of my case. say again, unless you show me and the people the law you ground your indictment upon, I shall take it for granted your proceedings are merely arbitrary.

Rec. (waiving this critical point): "The question is, whether you are guilty of this indictment?"

Penn: "The question is not whether whether this indictment be legal. It is too general and imperfect an answer to say it is common law, unless we know both what and where it is; for where there is no law there is no transgression; and that law which is not in being, so far from being a common law, is no law at all."

Rec.: "You are an impertinent fellow. Will you teach the court what law is? It is lex non scripta. That which many have studied thirty or forty years to know, would you have me tell you in a

moment? Penn: "Certainly, if the common law be so hard to be understood, it is far from being very common; but if the Lord Coke in his Institutes be of any weight, he tells us that 'common law is common right,' and common right is the great charter privileges confirmed by

rarious enactments. Rec.: "Sir, you are a very trouble ome fellow, and it is not for the honor of the Court to allow you to go on * * My Lord, if you do not take some course with this persistent fellow to stop his mouth, we shall not be able to do anything to-night."

Lord Mayor: "Take him away! Take him away! Put him into the bale-And in the midst of a vigorou appeal to the jury, he was forcibly re noved to the extreme end of the court where he could neither see nor be seen

The Recorder then proceeded: " en of the jury, have heard what the people and drawing a tumultuous company after them; and Mr. Penn was speaking. If they shall not be dis-

are three or four witnesses have proved that Mr. Mead did allow of it. After ceeded to assert his dignity in the fol- this, you have heard by substantial witnesses what is said against them. Now we are on matter of fact, which you are to keep and to observe, as what hath been fully sworn, at your peril."

Here Penn from the bale-dock inter rupted, in his loudest tones: "I sppeal er, carried by his wrath beyond the to the jury who are my judges, and to this great assembly, whether the proceedings of the Court are not most arbitrary, and void of all law, in offering to give the jury their charge in the absence of the prisoners? I say it is directly opposed and destructive to the right of every English prisoner, as declared by Coke in the 2d Institute, 29, in the chap ter on Magna Charta."

Rec. (with an affectation of humor) 'Why you are present. You do hear, do you not?"

Penn: "No, thanks to the court that depart the court before I have been fully heard, having at least ten or twelve material points to offer in order to invalidate the indictment."

Rec. (furiously): "Pull that fellow down! Pull him down! Take him to the hole. To hear him talk doth not become the honor of the court."

facts sworn. They retired for consider- charge. ation; but instead of returning immediately, as the judges anticipated, tarried upon your verdict?" fundamental rights as descending to him | thirty minutes-sixty minutes-an hour from the Saxon period: 1. Security of and a half! Then entered eight of the property. 2. Security of person. 3. A jurors, saying that they could not agree. voice in the making of all laws relating The Recorder demanded the other four and immediately poured upon them a flood of vituperation.

The jury withdrew a second time: and after two hours' absence, returned with a verdict of "Guilty of speaking in Grace Church Street."

An attempt was made to coerce or ca jole them into altering it to "unlawfully speaking;" but they manfully refused. We have given in our verdict; we can it, I desire to have it back again." request that he would inform him by give no other." They were sent back a what law he was prosecuted, and on third time; whereupon they sent in a dict, and no advantage shall be taken of verdict, "Guilty of speaking to an assembly met together in Grace Church Street."

> In a storm of passion, the Lord Mayor pronounced their foreman, "an impudent, canting knave." The Recorder exclaimed:

"You shall not be dismissed till you bring in a verdict which the court will my life out of your hands! But for this accept. You shall be locked up without the court fines you forty marks a man, meat, drink, fire or tobacco. You shall and imprisonment in Newgate till the not think thus to abuse the court. We fines are paid." will have a verdict, by the help of God, or you shall starve for it!"

Penn: "The jury, who are my judges ought not to be thus menaced. Their verdict should be free-not forced."

Rec.: "Stop that fellow's mouth, or put him out of the court."

Lord Mayor (addressing the jury): that he gathered a company of tumult- the judgment of his peers, since it uous people; and that they not only disobeyed the martial power, but the

Penn: "That is a mistake. We did not make the tumult; but they that in- and lawful men of the vicinage?" terrupted us. The jury can not be so ignorant to think we met there to disturb the peace, because it is well known that we are a peaceable people, never offering violence to any man, and were kept by force of arms out of our own house. You are Englishmen." he said quisition sits so near the Recorder's to the jurors, "mind your privileges; give not away your rights.

The jury were then locked up, and the and with anxiety check again crowde ered by hope, the public awaited the re- diately brought an action against the appearance of the jurors. At seven Lord Mayor and the Recorder for having o'clock their names were called over, imprisoned them in defiance of the law and the clerk once more inquired if they and justice. It was argued on the 9th had agreed upon a verdict. They replied of November, before the twelve judges, in the affirmative. "Guilty or not who unanimously decided in favor of guilty?" "Guilty of speaking in Grace the speaking in Grace t Church street."

Lord Mayor: "Te an unlawful assembly ?"

Bushel: "No, my Lord; we give no other verdict than we gave last night." Lord Mayor: You are a factious fellow: I'll take a course with you."

"Bushel: "I have done according to Lord Mayor: "That conscience

yours would cut my throat." Bushel: "No, my Lord, it never shall.

Lord Mayor: "But I will cut yours as soon as I can."

Rec. (jestingly): He has inspired the jury; he has the spirit of divination; methinks he begins to affect me! I will have a positive verdict, or else you shall

Penn: "I desire to ask the Recor a question. Do you allow the verdict given, of William Mead?"

Rec.: "It can not be a verdict, be cause you are indicted for conspiracy; and one being found 'Not Guilty,' and not the other, it is no verdict.'

Penn: "If 'Not Guilty' be no ve then you make of the jury and of the great Charta a mere nose of wax."

Mead: "How? Is 'Not Guilty' not

Rec.: "It is no verdict."

Penn: "I affirm that the consent o a jury is a verdict in law; and if William Mead be not guilty, it follows that I am clear, since you have indicted us for conspiracy, and I could not possibly conspire alone.

Once more the unfortunate jurors were forced to retire—only to persist in the verdict already given. The Recordbounds of decency, exclaimed, "Your verdict is nothing. You play upon the court. I say you shall go and bring in another verdict, or you shall starve; and I will have you carted about the city as in Edward the Third's time."

Foreman: "We have given in our verdict, in which we are all agreed; if we give in another, it will be by force, to save our lives."

Lord Mayor: "Take them up to their oom."

Officer: My Lord, they will not go.' The jurors were constrained to withcommanded me into the bale-dock. And draw-actual violence being used-and you of the jury, take notice that I have locked up without food and water. Exnot been heard; neither:can you legally posed to this harsh treatment, some weaker minds wavered, and would have given way, but for the courageous resolution of Bushel and others like Bushel, who understood the importance of the question at issue. So when, on Monday morning, the court once more summoned the jurors, there was not, though they had fasted two days and nights, a After the prisoners had been "haled traitor or coward among them. Wan away" to the squalidest of all the squalid and worn were they, with hunger fatigue dens in England, the "hole" in Newgate, and a not unnatural anxiety; but deterthe Recorder commanded the jury to mined to do justice to their fellow-men, agree in their verdict according to the arraigned, as they knew, on a false

Clerk: "Gentlemen, are you agreed

"Yes." Jury:

Clerk: "Who shall speak for you?" "Our foreman."

Clerk: "Look upon the prisoners. what say you: is William Penn guilty of the matter whereof he stands indicted in manner and form, or not guilty?"

Foreman: "You have your verdict in writing."

Clerk: "I will read it."

Rec .: "No, it is no verdict. The court will not accept it.'

Foreman: If you will not accept of The Court: "The paper was no ver-

you for it." Clerk: "How say you; is William

Penn guilty or not guilty?" Foreman (resolutely): "Not guilty."

Rec.: "I am sorry, gentlemen that you have followed your own judgments and opinions rather than the good ad vice which was given you. God keep

Penn: "Being freed by the jury, I demand to be set at liberty.'

Lord Mayor: "No, you are in for your fines."

Penn: "Fines! What fines?"

Lord Mayor: "For contempt of court." Penn: "I ask if it be according to the fundamental laws of England that any You have heard that he preached; Englishman should be fined except by expressly contradicts the 14th and 29th chapters of the Great Charter of England, which says, 'No free man ought to be amerced except by the oath of good

> Rec.: "Take him away; put him out of the court."

Penn: "I can never urge the fundamental laws of England, but you cry out, Take him away! Take him away!' But this is no wonder; since the Spanish Inheart. God, who is just, will judge you all for these things."

The prisoners and the jurors refusing I am guilty of this indictment, but prisoners carried back to Newgate. The to pay the fines so arbitrarily inflicted next morning (Sunday), the court was upon them, were removed to Newgate. The latter, at Penn's instigation, imme

They were immediately released, and Penn went forth triumphant, having struck an effectual blow in vindication of the liberties of the subject .- Chicago Law Times.

SIZING THEM UP.

Henry Labouchere is the editor of the Condon Truth. After the recent election in the United States he told the truth about our plutocracy in a very few words. He said that "the greedy plutocracy, unsupported by an armed force, cannot long hold its own against the rights and well being of all. "America's worst product is its dollarocracy, whose members have literally nothing to recommend them. The odds are that either they or their parents acquire huge fortunes by the most questionabl means. As a rule they are ignorant and vulgar, building big houses in order to dazzle by estentatious entertainments buying pictures for which they only care because they have been acquired at high prices, selling their souls to any one who will enable them to hobnob with oyalties and their daughters to any one who will confer a title upon them, de spising their own country and institu tions and regarding themselves as in every respect superior to others on account of their dollars."

BREVITIES.

Paper sails are now used for ships. Watches made their first appearance . D. 1447.

It is egregious folly to bait a wolf trap o catch a blue-tailed fly.

Colorado soldiers are still protecting

on-union men at Leadville. Mark Hanns, anticipating his doom dvocates cremation after death

Mark Hanna is so familiar with the President-elect that he calls him "Billy." Every man has his strength locks but not one in ten thousand is Delilah

proof. Of the gold product of the world, last year, the United States produced one fourth.

Some men, like camels, kneel down at the bidding of their masters to receive burdens.

The losses by fire in the United States for eleven months of 1896 amounted to \$15,000,000. It is an accomplishment that some

men possess of talking a great deal and saying nothing. The story of Enoch Arden, told by Tennyson, is every word fact, though it

reads like fiction. As between beer and books, invest your nickels in books; a book is a good

thing to swallow. One way, and a good one, to help the eedy, is to find for them an opportunity

to help themselves. An empty purse means an empty stomach, though potatoes may be only five cents a bushel.

If you would reach a woman's heart by the most direct route, tell her she wears a "love of a bonnet."

The silk worms of the world, during the year 1887, spun 52,000,000 pounds of silk, valued at \$400,000,000.

So far, about a dozen fools have jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, and two of them jumped to their death. The announcement is made that

brick trust has been organized and that it is kiln off all small producers. When a woman becomes so sublim-

ated as to never find fault, she ceases to be a woman and becomes an angel. Uncle Sam has reached No. 4 of Vol. 1-We like it amazingly, and wish it the

largest possible measure of success. Spades, shovel, rakes and hoes were sed by the Egyptians, and are found

depicted on the walls of their catacombs. Virginia boasts of a "good" citizen, John Hudnall, who, for twenty years has consumed half a gallon of brandy every

The postal money order business for the fiscal year ending June 30, domestic and international, amounted to \$880. 185.07.

Wannamaker, the Sunday school boodler, is a candidate for the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, and may buy the place. A legislator who unnecessarily bur-

dens the people with taxes, is a public enemy, worse than an embezzler, a burglar or a counterfeiter. The Australian ballot law is soon to go, to give place to voting by machinery.

The danger is that plutocrats will own the machines. Massachusets manufacturers announce that they can't pay their stockholders

business don't boom. Americans are to build the first rail road in Corea. It is to be 25 miles in length and the contract calls for \$1,850,-

dividends-confidence don't come and

000, or \$74,000 a mile. Maine, Rhode Island, Michigan and Wisconsin have abolished capital punishment without loss or gain in the num-

ber of murders committed. It is now pretty generally that Mark Hanna will be McKinley's Secretary of the Treasury. He has held

that position for several years. A great many clergymen have been aught lending, and sometimes selling, their half fare railroad tickets. Traps are to be set to catch the reverend rogues

A workingman who dare not look his mployer square in the face and tell him in square English his grievance stands in need of a few lessons in heart athletics.

When the Mayor of Chicago read his message, knocking the 4 cent street car ordianance higher than a kite, hundreds of street car employes applauded to the echo, a la White Slave.

A New York woman, one of the "400' et recently gave a magnificent dinner in honor of her dog. Whether Chauncey M. Depew or Grover Cleveland responded to toasts is not stated.

In the city of Paris, France, 70,000 persons are employed in making various articles of women's costumes, and 65,000 regular drees makers, The business amounts to \$251,000,000 annually.

To contract an evil habit, is on of mortgaging ones self to the devil, and it will be found that in due time his royal, cloven-footed and forked-tailed highness will foreclose the mortgage.

Chicago has a unique divorce ca Anna Olson, sues August Olson for di-orce, because all the children born to them, six in number, are helpless idiots, and Mrs. Olson desires to discontinue



The New Uniform

can be marred in appearance by a soiled collar. So will a clean one make the old uniform look smarter. Laundry bills are no longer an obstacle to wearing clean collars. Wear the "Celluloid"—waterproof—and clean it yourself as often as you like, with a damp sponge or cloth. The



collars and cuffs are the genuine interlined goods with a "celluloid" surface, and every plece is stamped with above trade-mark. They are the most satisfactory, the cheapest and best for railroad men. Wear six times as long as linen. Ask for the genuine "Celluloid" goods and accept no other. Imitations cannot give satisfaction. Made in all sizes and styles and sold by furnishers generally expended. State size and styles. THE CELLULOID COMPANX,

New York. INTERLINED

SAPOLIO is the best cleanser for these goods

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Book



POLITICAL POLITICAL PROPERTY OF ACENTS WANTED OF A AnMr. Bryan has anMr. Bryan h Mr. Bryan laced his intention of devoting one-h-alties to furthering the cause of bim ere are already indications of an enorr Address W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Publis 341-351 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

PROGRESSIVE EXAMINATIONS OCOMOTIVE FAGINEERS By John A. Hill, editor of I Mechanics Association and so recommended by their committee. Tells what should be required of a man when he goes firing. Examines him the first year on signals and the radiments of firing, the second, of combustion, etc., and the third, on mishaps, breakdown, and the engine. Practical; nearly 30 questions and color of every signal carried an amsers to 'cm. Seventeen colored plates showing position and color of every signal carried an ambition of the color of the color

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound, or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out, and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

ulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Chicago business man and millionaire declares that when he arrived in Chicago he did not have rag on his back, and being complimented on the great headway he had made, quietly remarked "I was born in Chicago.

The machinery has been invented and perfected, by which compressed air will be used instead of steam on the New York elevated railroads. Engineers will be required to operate the machine, but firemen will be out of a job.

Goldsmith made his Hermit say: "Man wants but little here below,

When, in fact, man wants all he can get hold of, and would like to take it with him when he dies.

Mark Hanna is saving all the pulpit enlogies of his management of the Mc-Kinley campaign to show St. Peter when he asks permission to enter through the gate of pearl. But it is believed that Peter will not let him through until he disgorges the widows' houses he has devoured.

The Railway Age, the flea publication that riots in the hair of the railroad dog: and did what it could to debauch rai way employes, was asked a month after the election: "Has the railway business picked up at all?" The reply was: are compelled to answer, no, it has n In part of the west and southwest it l even been distinctly worse since e tion than it was before. There has n even been an increase; in the little le