

THE HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

No. 32. Vol. 1.

Haverhill, Mass., May 12, 1900.

Price 2 Cents



Another Trade Winner

We recently purchased 500 MEN'S HIGH GRADE WORSTED SUITS, made from selected, good wearing fabrics, and the patterns are the identical as those found in the HIGH PRICED SUITS. They are STRIPES, FINE CHECKS and neat mixtures, are tailored in a superior manner and fit to perfection. The COATS are SINGLE BREAST, the VESTS either SINGLE or DOUBLE BREAST; some of them have silk figures worked in them; the pants are cut with either wide, medium or extreme small legs, and are adapted to the young and nobby, or the conservative trade. Suits like this lot are usually sold at \$12.00 or \$13.50, but our way of buying them makes the price

Nichols & Morse,

56 Merrimack Street.

HAVERHILL.

LARGEST SPECIAL BOYS' and CHILDREN'S DEPT. in ESSEX COUNTY.



Spring Serges

The ever popular Serge Suits are with us again this season; different in style, of course, but the same good looking, good wearing and comfortable fabric. We have an all-wool, well made BLUE SERGE SUIT for \$7.50 A very fine quality, double-breasted vests \$5.88 The new twentieth century serge, with silk-embroidered vests \$12.75 And the Stein-Black Serge best made \$15.00

N. E. Thone, 447-2.

THE SPOT The Kempton Co. 62 MERRIMACK ST

GEO. FERGUSON & CO.,

206 Merrimack St.

New Department Store



We are waiting for your Tea or Coffee order and can give you the best values in the city. Our Tea and Coffee Department is the largest in the city and our prices are the lowest.

- A good mixed Tea 35c
- A fine Oolong, Japan or Black or Formosa Tea 50c
- Try our Mocha and Java Coffee at 25c
- A fine Mocha and Java Coffee 35c

SPRING CLEANING is now at hand, and we have all the labor-saving devices in Brushes, Brooms, Mops, Soaps and Powders, at the new Department store prices.

- 12 bars Washing Soap 25c
- Hoxie Mineral Soap 2c bar
- Ammonia 5c bottle
- Borax 5c package
- Castle Soap 5c bar
- 25 lbs. Salt 25c

The reported commission of the Carnegie and Cramp interests, and that the former are gaining a strong foothold in other iron and steel trusts is followed by a statement that the Rockefeller-Morgan interests will form an alliance with the Carnegies. See the drift—amalgamation of trusts!

Ringling Bros.' shows are conducted on strictly honorable business principles. Every precaution is taken to protect Ringling Bros.' patrons from numbers and sharpers of all kinds, and a complete corps of detectives is maintained during the season to guard the public from imposition.

THE CONDUIT FRANCHISE.

THE TRUE REASON FOR ITS SPEEDY GRANTING COMING TO LIGHT.

The true inwardness of the granting of the franchise to build conduits to the New England telephone company is gradually becoming known to the people of the city. And the more the people learn the more convinced they become of the necessity of cleaning the anti-Socialist members out of the city government.

One of the clauses in the franchise voted to the company by the anti-Socialist, over the protests of the Socialist aldermen, provides that only citizens and voters be employed in the work of constructing the conduits. The company has announced that no one will be given work unless he is certified as a voter by some one member of the board of aldermen. This in itself would not be so bad, were it not used for the purpose it is.

It is an accepted fact that no one can secure work on the conduits who has not first been approved of by the anti-Socialist aldermen, and unless he becomes a member of the Good Government club, of which Alderman Roche is the leading light. This has become common knowledge and is the chief topic of conversation among those interested in such matters.

As an instance of this harmonious arrangement between the company and the franchise promoters, take the case of one young man who attempted to get a job. He has been out of work for some time and he needs work badly, for even in these days of McKinley prosperity there are still men out of employment, strange as it may seem. This young man applied for work and found himself before Mr. Roche. He explained his errand to the alderman from ward three, who is the "boss" of the anti-Socialist forces. Mr. Roche asked the applicant if he was a voter. The answer was in the affirmative. He had voted in the last election. He had, what ticket did he vote? Well, (he had to admit), he had voted the Socialist ticket. How could he expect to get work if that was the case? But they wouldn't apply for work against him if he joined the Good Government club.

An application blank was produced and the seeker for work was told the admission fee was fifty cents. The young man became indignant and asked his inquirers "what they took him for?"

The interview ended in the young man being expelled from the room. And he hasn't got work yet.

This is not the only tale that could be told for they are becoming quite numerous. They go to show that the franchise was granted the telephone company in order to strengthen the anti-Socialists in this city and to try and get them votes in the next election.

The lesson to be drawn from this is that the present system of private ownership of industries is at the root of all political corruption.

Franchises and contracts are granted to legislators or corporations, who turn reward the legislators with favors which either enrich them directly, or benefit them politically. Tammany hall in New York is strongly entrenched because the bulk of the voters are dependent upon private corporations for their livelihood, and these corporations are indebted to Tammany hall for contracts and special privileges.

Here in Haverhill the anti-Socialists seem to be bent on establishing a local Tammany hall under the name of the Good Government club. Every meeting of the club since work on the conduits commenced has been criss crossed to the doors by men waiting work and driven by desperation to join the club or get it. That all these men will vote against the Socialists is not expected.

The exigencies of the occasion are driving them to adopt this means of getting a job. They are not to be blamed. Many of them have been out of work for months and they have wives and children at home who lack the real necessities of life, and even in these spring days the homes are bare and forlorn. The workmen get money or erill cannot be bought by money or jobs, big or little. They may be compelled to accept work on the conduits, but their votes will go to the party that stands for their emancipation from such degrading conditions.

But we do blame and condemn those who take advantage of their fellow-men's necessities to strengthen their political standing and for their own selfish ends. The franchise was granted to the company for no other purpose than this.

The Haverhill correspondent of the Boston Herald of last Sunday intimated that because a certain number of men were being given employment, the public regard the conduit construction with more favor than before. This simply means that the people of this city can be seduced into acquiescence in a despicable matter because of the material advantages to be gained from a few men getting jobs. It would seem that this correspondent has learned a little from the experience of last year when corruption was used to try and defeat the Socialists and when it failed as signally as will this present attempt to build up a political ring at the expense of the people.

The conduit franchise is an interesting example of the methods employed by those who regard government not as a science, and one of inestimable importance to every human being, but as a means to satisfy selfish ambition and gratify an inherent dislike to progress and justice to humanity.

Springfield N. E. telephone company business was struck on Monday and secured increase of pay.

Lynn carpenters were out on strike an hour last Monday and won 10 cents increase in wages per day.

Retail clerks in Newburyport have organized.

SPECIAL MEETING

TO HEAR THE REPORT OF THE FAIR COMMITTEE.

There will be a joint meeting of the Women's Social Democratic club and the American and Jewish branches of the Social Democratic party held next Sunday afternoon at 2.30 at Labor headquarters. The report of the fair committee will be heard and acted upon. A full attendance is desired.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A cold-blooded truth crops to the top once in a while, and though it may not be pleasing to contemplate, it may be fraught with more than common interest owing to the source from which it emanates. The story is going the rounds that a banker, taking alarm at the rapid stride of trade-unionism and the awakening of the working people to their class interest, wrote to a friend, who was an extensive employer of labor, and asked him whether nothing could be done to check the spread of the new gospel. What could be done to avert the danger to their class interests which would come when the workers were thoroughly awake, was the point emphasized in the banker's communication. The answer he got is well worthy of perusal and study. Read it and see if there isn't just a trace of the living truth to be found in it. Read it with care and ask yourself whether you haven't thought the same as this employer of labor does in his brutally blunt epistle. Here is it:

A slave is no more willing to have the shackles struck from his limbs than the working people are to lift a hand in behalf of their rights. Some of their leaders howl and try to arouse them, but his all wind. Nothing will come of it. One-half desires the rest and hence will remain helpless. Their votes tell the tale. They want masters and don't desire to be free. All we have to do is to smile on one and kick the other.

The fact of the matter is that they think they are helpless. It's our duty to make them believe it. An empty stomach and a naked back is our argument. That is all we need to remain masters. With all their growlings during their secret meetings, they are the first to discredit their leaders, who work for principle and without remuneration. The whole thing in a nutshell is that they are too cowardly; they are unwilling even to vote for themselves. They realize they are slaves. Let them believe it—it pays us. We would be fools not to use them in every way to coin money out of them. Have no fear of the working-men, as they'll never disturb our master, for where cowardice is added to ignorance, resistance to power is impossible.

If it was a labor agitator who had penned the above, or even one of those much-maligned disturbers, "the walking delegate," who had been guilty of such an expression of opinion, it would not be of such value as it is; but coming as it does from one so directly interested, it is worth more than passing consideration. Read it over again, and think. Then do a little more thinking. Then vote.—Machinist's Monthly Journal.

Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., addressed striking cigarmakers in New York on Monday last and advised them to disregard the injunction issued by Justice Freedman, which prohibits the strikers from picketing, or attempting in any way to deter others from taking their places, and enjoins sympathizers from giving financial aid for the purpose of continuing the strike.

Lowell Typographical union secured a large advance in wages on Monday.

The Two Great Circuses Combined

will not cause you the enjoyment that one of our perfect fitting, elegant patterned suits will.

Our Blue Serge and Oxford Mixed Suits

comprises a complete stock in themselves. Our stock of Fancy Worsteds and Scotch Flaid Suits really bewilders one in looking there is such a grand array.

You Will be convinced.

after looking, that there are no better values represented than are in our immense stock.

Blue Serges, \$7.50 to \$15.00. Gray and Oxford Mixed, \$7.50 to \$20.00.

New Arrival

Scotch Plaids and Worsteds, \$5.00 to \$20.00. The Bat Wing stock, the nobby ties for young men. Buy them while they are novelties.

Rowe & Emerson
68 MERRIMACK STREET,
TELEPHONE 424-2.

AT THE STATE HOUSE.

RESUME OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Representative Carey's bill to permit outside persons to have interviews with employes in factories during work hours, was reported on adversely by the committee on labor last week. There was an extended debate on the bill.

Representative Carey cited numerous instances to show that in many factories working people were virtually prisoners when at work. Employers will not allow their employes to be notified of important private matters requiring immediate attention, and much suffering is caused thereby. Women taken suddenly ill could not communicate with their husbands in the factories because the messengers were refused permission to see the husbands. In one case the father of a young man was killed on the railroad, but the employer would not allow the son to be informed of the father's death until several hours afterwards.

While Carey was talking Representative Sprague of Quincy secured the floor from Carey and then moved the previous question. This action called forth severe comment from other members. Representative Carey simply told members of the house that he "could let them be the judges of this miserable act." Representative MacCartney, Donahoe of Fall River and Saunders of Boston denounced the action of Sprague, whose motion was voted down almost unanimously. Representative Howland then moved the previous question, which was carried. The bill was rejected on roll call by a vote of 74 to 55.

Representative Sprague apologized for his discourteous action to the house and to Representative Carey. The judiciary committee report of leave to withdraw on the petition to extend the time for giving notices of injuries under the employers' liability act from 30 to 90 days, came up in the house last Monday. After debate, the report was rejected and the bill substituted unanimously.

The committee adversely reported on a bill to codify, revise and extend the employers' liability act. The house by a vote of 60 to 43 substituted a bill providing that in case of fatal injuries of employes, actions must be brought by the legal representatives of the deceased, making the laws more uniform. On the judiciary committee's report against the bill providing that if an appliance of a railroad company is defective and an employe is injured by a projecting structure without his fault, the company shall be deemed in fault, the bill was substituted by a vote of 71 to 47. After this came another bill to improve the employers' liability law—presuming the injured employe to have been in the exercise of due care—which the same committee reported unanimously. The house reported against the bill. Two similar bills following, with the same adverse report, were refused rejection without debate. Representative Carey spoke in support of these bills and against the committee's report.

The house on Monday also ordered to a third reading the bill to establish two cents a mile upon the railroads of the state, having first adopted an amendment exempting roads which are not over twenty miles long.

The bill authorizing towns and cities to conduct and operate conduits for electrical wires, cables and conductors was defeated in the senate on Monday by a vote of 12 to 18, the question being on ordering to a third reading. The senate also passed to engrossment the bill giving cities and towns the right to fix eight hours as a day's labor for employes of said cities and towns.

On Tuesday last the committee on labor reported adversely on Representative Carey's bill to raise the age of children working in the factories from 14 to 16 years.

Representative Carey delivered an eloquent speech in defense of the bill covering almost entirely new ground than was used in his famous speech a year ago. He anticipated the arguments of the opponents of the bill and answered them one by one. The bill was opposed by Buswell of Methuen and Lyndon of Boston. The bill was rejected by a vote of 78 to 14.

TWO COUNCILMEN

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OF MARION, IND., ELECT TWO MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

The Social Democratic party elected two councilmen in Marion, Ind., in the city election on Tuesday, May 1.

The election was for members of the city council. John W. Kelley was elected from the first ward by a vote of 318, and W. J. Croke from the fourth ward by a vote of 354.

The result of the election was a complete surprise to the old-line politicians. An editorial in the Marion Daily Chronicle, the leading capitalist paper of the city, shows that the capitalist politicians in Marion are about the same as elsewhere—they never will believe that Socialism is growing until they feel its strength.

The Chronicle says: "In a general way the result is due to three things—a foolish over-confidence, indifference and the existence of a Socialist sentiment far stronger than many are inclined to suspect. The over confidence was apparent to anyone who took the pains to look into the situation. Why it should exist among those who had had experience in the practical work of getting votes into the box is a mystery, but it is none the less true because it is mysterious. It was plainly apparent.

"The existence of socialistic sentiment is a thing to which the Chronicle has time and again called attention, but it has always been received by the majority of readers with incredulity. To the observer the growth of this sentiment for years has been clear. Over and over again the Chronicle has spoken of it. All over Christendom Socialism has been growing and growing for a quarter of a century. The growth has been steady. In Germany Socialists command more votes at the polls and more votes in parliament than any other political party. It has no majority, it is true, but it has a plurality and it has been rapidly on the increase. The London and Paris councils are under the domination of that sentiment. The growth in this country has been none the less constant though it has not been so apparent on the surface. There are several causes for this which have been mentioned in these columns more than once, and which will have attention again.

The Chronicle further says that Comrades Kelley and Croke are very intelligent and that they bring with them to office a conscientious regard for duty and a knowledge of social questions which few possess. Which speaks well for the new councilmen and we wish them success. The platform upon which they were elected, besides endorsing the national platform, demands municipal ownership; abolition of contract work; eight hours for all city employes with a minimum wage to be paid weekly; rigid milk inspection; erection by the city of an opera house and library; abolition of taxes on improvements; free municipal employment agency.

WITH THE AGITATORS

WHAT THEY ARE DOING FOR THE CAUSE OF SOCIALISM.

Texas Socialists will hold a state convention this month. Municipal elections two weeks ago showed good increase of Socialist votes.

New Hampshire Social Democrats hold state convention today (Saturday) at Manchester.

Joseph Kelly was elected alderman on the Social Democratic ticket at Spring Valley, Ill., against the coal company ticket.

The Social Democratic Herald reports new branches of the party organized as follows: Chicago, Ill.; White City, Kan.; Black Lick, Pa.; Phoenix, Arizona; Bayard, Kan.; Quincy Point, Mass.; Dedham, Mass.; and Kansas City, Mo. (2).

Dull, Isn't It?

That is the comment you are greeted with on every hand nowadays. Our Shoe industry, they tell us, is waiting to get a brace of some kind and we don't care how soon it gets it. However, we are going to divide profits with you this week; so cheer up. Here are a few of our prices for next week:

- Grated Pineapple, 3 lb cans 16c can
- Blueberries (3 for 25c) 9c can
- Sweet Peas (2 for 15c) 8c can
- Best Salmon Steak (2 for 25c) 13c can
- Continental Sardines 4c can
- Dragon Sardines 9c can
- Best Squash (2 for 25c) 13c can
- Baked Beans (3 for 25) 9c can
- Evaporated Apples (3 lbs for 25c) 9c lb
- Good Prunes (6 lbs for 25c) 5c lb
- 4 Crown Raisens 10c lb
- 5 lb pkg Lump Starch 25c lb
- 2 bars fine Laundry Soap 5c
- 2 bars fine Toilet Soap 5c
- May's Washing Crystal 2c cake
- 100 Toasted Butter Crackers 25c
- Small Common Crackers 5c lb
- Complete line of Fancy Goods
- Just Arrived.
- Gold Medal Flour (best on earth) 5c bag
- Best St. Louis Flour 5c bag
- Atwood's Celebrated Hamburg Steak 10c lb

The New York Grocery & Bakery
39-41 MERRIMACK STREET.

The Haverhill Social Democrat PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY by the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS at 25 WASHINGTON STREET, Haverhill, Mass. Where all communications should be addressed.

THE VOTE ON UNION. We are in receipt of a telegram from a comrade in Chicago which informs us that the vote of the social democratic party on the question: "Is union between the Social Democratic party and the Socialist Labor party desirable?" resulted as follows:

MR. MOODY AGAIN. It has been asked, "Will Mr. Moody's continuance in congress make the condition of our class—the working class—better or worse?" The Gazette's opinion is that Mr. Moody's continuance in congress will have no appreciable effect one way or the other.

It has not been our custom to "indulge either in mock heroics, or in shooting from behind a hedge with a gun loaded with innuendoes." We leave such pastimes to the hysterical editors of so-called patriotic newspapers who fight in the open so well that they fear to recognize their adversary by name.

What HAS Mr. Moody done to render more endurable the condition of every man, woman and child in the sixth congressional district? Is not that a direct question? And will the Gazette drop its mask of ghastly mirth and answer it?

Two weeks ago Mr. Moody was being bombarded by bouquets from editors all over the state on account of his "brave and fearless attack" upon the pneumatic tube contract in the postal appropriation bill.

So it appears that Mr. Moody's fame as a "freedom and enemy of corruption" was built upon a poor foundation after all. The facts that would make the pneumatic tube contract odious today were as well known to Mr. Moody eighteen months ago as now.

Is that a direct question, Mr. Gazette? On this pneumatic tube contract, let us call attention to another phase of the matter. It has been known for some time that the railroads of the country are opposed to the pneumatic tube service, because its extension would interfere severely with the business of the roads in carrying the mails.

Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago has always been known as a "friend of labor." He was elected because the laboring vote elected him. He appreciated this so much that he appointed labor men to city offices and in various other ways showed his "sympathy for labor."

When the members of the house on Tuesday rejected by a vote of 73 to 14 Representative Carey's bill raising the age of employment for school children in factories from 14 to 16, they never more clearly revealed their true character as legislators for the capitalist class.

The election of two Social Democratic councilmen in Marion, Ind., and an Alderman in Spring Valley, Ill., demonstrates that the Socialist movement is not confined to any locality or state, and that it is rapidly becoming national in scope and influence.

General Merriam denied at the Idaho "Bull Pen" investigation last week that he said, "Unions should be treated as criminal investigations." Inasmuch as the printed declaration to that effect has been published, it is difficult to understand upon what grounds Merriam could deny it.

One of the administration appointees in Cuba, Charles F. W. Vesley, has been playing havoc with the finances of the department of posts, of which he was treasurer. He is now under arrest and it is expected that more scandals will soon come to light.

Dewey day in Chicago was not the success expected, chiefly because the working class snubbed the "great" admiral, who reviewed the parade from a platform built by non-union labor.

commission composed largely of non-resident politicians from this country, is supposed also to mean freedom for Porto Rico. It is significant that while the "better classes" have welcomed Governor Allen with open arms, there is no manifestation of delight from the working classes.

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Our kindly contemporary does us too much honor. It dwells its own importance and ability when it pays this paper such eulogy. No Socialist paper has worked harder for Socialist unity in the past five weeks, none deserves support and encouragement from Socialists the country over more than Public Ownership.

Social Democrats in Brockton are putting a novel plan into operation. In order to get the sentiment of the people on the extension of the water supply, they are having a vote taken by means of boxes placed in various parts of the city, where voters can register their opinion on the matter.

Judge Freeman, already famous as well as infamous by reason of the injunction issued by him to prevent strike benefits being paid to the striking cigar-makers in New York, is a democrat. Which is another good reason why workingmen should support the democratic ticket.

Our comrades of the French Socialist Comité d'Etente have issued a circular of invitation to the great international Socialist congress to be held in Paris this year. The congress is fixed for the 23d to the 28th of September next, and it is earnestly hoped that British Socialists will be fully represented on this important occasion.

London Justice.

class are surely awakening to the fact that patriotism of the Dewey-Roosevelt brand has little in common with their interests. Incidents are multiplying which betoken a clearer conception of their rights and duties than the working class ever had before.

The exorbitant prices charged by the American ice company, which controls the ice business in New York, have impelled the Central Federated union to declare for municipal ice plants, and an agitation will begin for the same.

That new shell under discussion at Washington may be able to pierce any kind of armor plate known as yet, but we doubt its ability to pierce the hide of the average capitalist politician.

Agulnaldo is neither dead nor sleeping. Pending the result of vote on "Manifesto" forced by our S. D. P. national executive board, I want to say something relative to Article VII—Party Press, of constitution, submitted by the joint executive committee in their report.

Such a plan would place every publication strictly on its merits. It would entail an enormous amount of work on the national secretary, and worse, endless confusion. I am against an "official organ" in the hands of executive officers, for it is an anarchistic contention that it is true, it is that "officialism tends to perpetuate itself."

THE COMING INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS. Our comrades of the French Socialist Comité d'Etente have issued a circular of invitation to the great international Socialist congress to be held in Paris this year.

James A. Keefe's White Front.

VALLE Men's Suits \$6.45. That is a price we have put on a very extensive and dependable line of suits. For a low priced line it is the best we have ever put on the market.

LESLIE'S DRY GOODS STORE. Try one of the easy running Lightening Bearing Lawn Mowers, sold at this store. 14-inch MOWER \$2.89, 16-inch MOWER \$2.95.

BUTLER'S SHOE STORE. Ladies. We are selling a fine Goodyear Welt Russet Calf and Black Vici Kid Oxford \$2.00. We are selling an extra fine Goodyear Welt Chocolate Vici Kid Oxford for \$2.50.

Socialism WE LEAD THE CITY IN PRICE AND QUALITY ON OUR POULTRY. Workingmen everywhere are realizing more and more every day that through union of Socialism they will some time get their rights.

Manhattan Market, 200 Merrimack Street. BIG VALUES IN MEN'S SPRINGSUITS. New Stylish Patterns. \$5, \$7.50, \$7.89, \$10, \$15.

THE FAIR IS OVER.

A SPLENDID SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

The Social Democratic fair closed on Monday night last. There was a large crowd present, larger than during any previous evening and those who were there seemed to enjoy themselves immensely.

On Friday and Saturday nights the usual stage program was rendered, and proved highly satisfactory. On Monday night the features were the cake walk and the drawing and distribution of prizes.

The cake walk was an exciting contest and drew forth great applause from the friends of the various contestants. Messrs. Frank Reed, Sandy Hayman and H. E. French acted as judges.

Four couples participated in the cake walk, the winners of the first prizes being William Mangum, Miss Rosa Sagransky, silver jacks; second prizes, J. Bradley Dewey sword; Miss Ada Gage, toilet set.

The winners of prizes on books and other contents were as follows: Boy's suit—Fred Shea. Clock—Maude George. Toilet set—Mary Dupont.

Doll—Irma Caray. Bicycle—Ella Coffin. Watch—Mamie McLaughlin. Games—Charles Fraser, pair of shoes; Mrs. Anna Young, pair of shoes.

Guessing on beans, right number 2404—Mrs. Sherman guessed 2425, silver teapot.

Guessing weight of ham—Herbert Donnelly, Edwin Allen, Eugene Polier, Miss Maggie Thornell, Mrs. John Shevenell, all the right weight, 8 pounds, 8 ounces.

Lucky coupon to season ticket drawn went to M. A. Kelleher, No. 20 Blaisdell street, and the prize was \$20.

Drawing for cracker jar went to No. 61, name not made out last night. Drawing for parlor lamp, No. 78, Margaret McKenna, 18 Primrose street.

Drawing for jardiner and stand, No. 48, Thomas Scully, Eighth Avenue. Drawing for sofa cushion, No. 51, Mrs. F. E. Taylor, 21 Moore street.

Drawing for a pair of blankets, No. 24, John B. Highland, Locust street. Drawing for lady's gold chain, No. 10, Mrs. T. Kelley, Franklin street.

Drawing for the oak chair, No. 110, Mrs. Fred Beal. Drawing for the fancy pin-cushion, No. 210, Geo. Poore, 8 Sixth avenue.

Drawing for barrel of flour, No. 72, J. H. Hoag, Grosvenor street. Drawing for woolen shawl, No. 201, J. Blizby, 1 Hale street.

Drawing for year's barbering at McArree & Turner's shop, No. 77, J. J. Curtis, 15 Proctor street. Drawing for hand etchell, No. 22, Jerry Ganey.

Bowling contest—Largest number of strikes, William Malloy, 35 laundry order at Merritt & Carigg's laundry.

The prizes were announced by Representative James P. Caray, after which dancing was resumed until 1 o'clock, when the fair closed.

The Haverhill Social Democrat will publish a complete list of donors of gifts to the fair in next week's issue.

HEAP BAD SCOUT! Eight out of nine branches of the S. D. P. of Ohio, according to Secretary Charles R. Martin, have voted to unite with the S. L. P. Amalgamation cannot be blocked in the old Buckeye state by Chicago-Milwaukee bosses, no more than by DeLeon. Great credit is due Charles Martin for acquainting his comrades with the real situation of affairs.

He is a tireless worker and enjoys nothing more than to camp on the trail of would-be bosses, as "Doc" Barnes, Allen Cook, Cozey, Sovereign, DeLeon and other egotists can testify. Shake, old Seneca scout!—Cleveland Citizen.

As one can see, the subject is rather too forced to typify the life of the thousands of unhappy women who are regarded as social outcasts. It is a tragedy without a doubt, but more an ethical one than a social. We all pity Gracia, but we recognize that she was in a measure to blame. She was happy and free, but destroyed her happiness by the abusing of her freedom.

Of course we desire that the same punishment be meted out to him who so badly repaid her confidence, but we know that it would have been comparatively easy for her to avoid her sad fate. The author shows her sinking lower and lower, but she can console herself in the depths of our heart we cannot feel entire sympathy for the unhappy creature who has no worthier motive in life.

When an unfortunate woman falls into that low estate, not through love but through poverty, when the price of her dishonor is the bread of those whom she loves, (and this is not rarely the case), then do our souls rise up in revolt; it is no longer pity we feel, but a noble indignation, and we cry out against the conditions of society that make possible such atrocities. Of all our fallen sisters, a very small fraction belong to those who like Gracia, listened to deluding temptations, the great majority have had no course left to them but the downward path; society, and not a man, is what hurled them into the social hell; they never knew one moment of love or sunshine; theirs from the beginning was the destined cup of social shame.

To the first we give a tear of regret, for the second we buckle on our armor and like the knights of old are prepared to fight as champions of womanhood a new battle for the betterment of mankind.

Although the poetic form of Mr. Plummer's theme does not attain the heights of artistic perfection, it is impossible not to be touched by several exquisitely penned passages. Unfortunately poetry is at least one form of art that cannot be satisfied, but with a little more of the kind of this kind is always interesting and will always succeed in arousing higher and better thoughts than those called forth by the current insipid literature which courts present popularity.

"Gracia" and other novels of this kind are the influences which lead to the shallow and shallow channels of thought and view life in broader, more liberal spirit than heretofore.

Granite Cutters of Haverhill, Vt., had three years' annual meeting on Tuesday and they have returned to work.

Book Leaves.

GRACIA: A SOCIAL TRAGEDY. By Frank Everett Plummer. A story in blank verse. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. Cloth, \$1.25.

To more than one school of philosophers, life, with its changes, its vicissitudes, its continual passage from one troubled state to another, is but one long, never-ending tragedy. Those who cannot look into the future and see there, amid the gloom and mystery, the first pale glimmer of a better day, may indeed come to regard life as one unending cry of sorrow from the beginning to the end.

Our eyes become accustomed to the most pathetic sights, and even the cry of misery has become an odious upon our ear that it becomes dulled, and little by little, unless some mightier ideal survives, we come to take the sorrows of life as natural and inevitable. Although the various trials which fall to the human lot have been the subject of many dissertations, many poems and tales, one of the saddest has been but rarely touched upon with the justice and truth which it should call for—the life of women who are put to the ban of society.

Ethical standards have not changed in this last half-century that in the abstract, if not in the concrete, it is being generally admitted that both sexes should be on a footing of equality in virtue or in sin. What debases the one, uplifts the other also exalts the other. Although this is recognized by nearly all modern thinkers, few novelists have handled the theme in anything approaching masterly style save the Russian Tolstol, in his recent novel, "Resurrection." The subject is one which requires a genius hand to present in its true colors without either exaggeration or belittlement.

Mr. Frank Everett Plummer in his poem, "Gracia," has made a fair attempt to do justice to this grave and difficult subject. The plot is rather too imaginative to represent a real condition. Born and bred in the heart of the western mountains, Gracia is represented as a real child of nature, with all its charms and all its faults. Impulsive, strong-willed, free and unrestrained, she is supposed to be an easy prey for any wandering schemer. Chance brings a stranger under her parents' roof, and very soon a friendly intimacy springs up between the western girl and this man, who is accompanied with every grace of mind and aspect. Friendship develops into love and after sacrificing her life and honor to this deceiver, poor Gracia is left, abandoned to mourn her rash deed, and curse her credulity. Her mother dies of grief and her father brands her with his malediction and forswears her as the cause of all his sorrow.

Spurned and forsaken by all, Gracia is utterly miserable; for a moment she hopes life may still contain some comfort for her if a child is here to love and to cherish, but the little life she just long enough to leave everlasting regret, and also departs leaving the unfortunate woman absolutely alone in the world. In dire despair she writes a touching appeal to the one who wronged her, but receives not the slightest token in return. In this extremity all her feelings are drowned in an overwhelming thirst for revenge, and without further ado she proceeds to the great eastern city where she hopes to meet her victim. In order to prepare herself for this terrible purpose she resorts to a low and shameful life, and drinks to the dregs the cup of degradation. The moment comes at last when she is confronted with the man she most desires to meet, but instead of immediately sacrificing him to her vengeance she feels again the old attraction gaining irresistible control of her soul. Nevertheless she so bitterly denounces his false conduct that he is absolutely overcome with shame and remorse and in an unguarded moment takes his life. Gracia is found again before the corpse of her former lover; she is accused of the crime and imprisoned for life. There comes to her a moment of misery and solitary contemplation of the horrible wreck her life has been.

As one can see, the subject is rather too forced to typify the life of the thousands of unhappy women who are regarded as social outcasts. It is a tragedy without a doubt, but more an ethical one than a social. We all pity Gracia, but we recognize that she was in a measure to blame. She was happy and free, but destroyed her happiness by the abusing of her freedom. Of course we desire that the same punishment be meted out to him who so badly repaid her confidence, but we know that it would have been comparatively easy for her to avoid her sad fate. The author shows her sinking lower and lower, but she can console herself in the depths of our heart we cannot feel entire sympathy for the unhappy creature who has no worthier motive in life. When an unfortunate woman falls into that low estate, not through love but through poverty, when the price of her dishonor is the bread of those whom she loves, (and this is not rarely the case), then do our souls rise up in revolt; it is no longer pity we feel, but a noble indignation, and we cry out against the conditions of society that make possible such atrocities. Of all our fallen sisters, a very small fraction belong to those who like Gracia, listened to deluding temptations, the great majority have had no course left to them but the downward path; society, and not a man, is what hurled them into the social hell; they never knew one moment of love or sunshine; theirs from the beginning was the destined cup of social shame. To the first we give a tear of regret, for the second we buckle on our armor and like the knights of old are prepared to fight as champions of womanhood a new battle for the betterment of mankind.

Although the poetic form of Mr. Plummer's theme does not attain the heights of artistic perfection, it is impossible not to be touched by several exquisitely penned passages. Unfortunately poetry is at least one form of art that cannot be satisfied, but with a little more of the kind of this kind is always interesting and will always succeed in arousing higher and better thoughts than those called forth by the current insipid literature which courts present popularity. "Gracia" and other novels of this kind are the influences which lead to the shallow and shallow channels of thought and view life in broader, more liberal spirit than heretofore.

Granite Cutters of Haverhill, Vt., had three years' annual meeting on Tuesday and they have returned to work.

CARNEGIE CO. "LIMITED."

A NEW CHARTER, "UNLIMITED," WHICH WILL DRIVE THE SMALL FRY INTO THE RANKS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

By Wm. S. Tuescher.

Some of us do yet remember the great Homestead strike. At its conclusion in 1892—the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, was organized with a capital of \$25,000,000. The two corporations joining under the new name were valued at \$10,000,000, and \$15,000,000 worth of new stock were issued. Mr. Frick, under oath states that the major portion of this stock is yet unpaid. In less than nine years of its existence the company will, according to Mr. Carnegie's estimate, pay about \$42,000,000 clear profit for the current year.

The new corporation has a capital stock of \$160,000,000 and bonds to the same amount, thus making their actual holdings \$320,000,000. The lion's share is held by Andrew Carnegie, \$172,753,000; Charles M. Schwab, \$17,858,000; H. P. Frick, \$43,568,000. How this was adjusted it is not easy to see. Mr. Schwab, who held 3 per cent, comes to hold 11.3-4 per cent. Mr. Lovejoy jumps from 2-1 to 5 per cent. The one thing clearly that the interests of all the stockholders have a stake in it were, instantaneously appreciated in a fashion which makes the tales of Aladdin and Midas look pale and sickly by comparison.

Those simpletons! How sickly many of our Pittsburgh capitalists will look, before they'll know who or what struck them!

The charter, for a student in sociology, is a remarkable document. If there is anything the Carnegie Company cannot do, or any place where it cannot do it, it fails to mention the act or locality. It may mine, transport, manufacture, buy and sell iron, steel and other metals, coke, coal and all the by-products. It may build and operate railways, pipe lines, wharves, canals, water works, gas wells, gas and electrical works, mills, factories, warehouses and transportation lines by land or water. It may hold stocks, bonds, rights, franchises, licenses, inventions, patents of any firm, corporation or association, private, public or municipal, government of the United States or any state, territory or colony thereof, or any foreign government. Thus a contracting agent may assume the airs of an envoy extraordinary. The firm will return their own cars from the northwest filled with coal at their own price with the railroad rates as a secondary consideration.

At all this the little-one-horse shops and even larger capitalists stand aghast, terrified, while from the face of the well-grounded socialist it extracts the most complete smile, for he knows full well that it is the result of economic evolution. The Carnegie company is simply practicing a little private socialism, and having killed competition in various lines, they are doing fairly well. How is this "octopus" acquired his holdings?

During the panicky times of '93-'96—brought about by the Carnegies, Hannas, Rockefellers and Morgans as a means to an end—they were able to buy up absolutely everything, enterprises, which have since by a criminal fiat been tenfold enhanced in commercial value. Having abolished competition, they proceeded to vote congress, and then robbed the American people of exorbitant charges for their products. Inventions and labor-saving machinery being in their possession, used for their individual material gain, created a surplus in the labor market, thus making a competition to get a job. Hence, this condition allowed them to pocket a surplus of the production of their workmen of about 90 per cent.

And yet, lo and behold! a "reform" secret, lately started in Pittsburgh in the interest of Bryanism, says that the Carnegie company is absolutely essential to the well being of Allegheny county. But then, since Mr. Carnegie called Mr. Bryan to New York, and since they jointly published a book against the Philippine policy, it may readily be seen why Mr. Bryan wants to license (legalize) the trusts.

Wageworkers of America, don't blame Mr. Carnegie; there are hosts of worse men than he; he only makes the best of a system which is maintained by and for his class. Don't! But DO blame yourselves. Investigate, read, study your own class interest, and then act—vote—for that interest; if you don't, just as sure as the April sun brings new life into the grand universe, just as sure will an ever-growing American proletariat some day act, and act with a vengeance. In this fear let us tremble for our children and children's children. Socialism alone will prevent this.

PAUPERS AND PROSPERITY.

Reliable statistics show that in the city of New York there are not less than 100,000 persons who are either party or entirely supported by public or private charities. In two boroughs alone during the past winter months 40,000 were admitted to public institutions for the aid of the poor and 12,000 supported by its out-door department. This is a greater number of people than there are in the state of Wyoming, and more than the state of Nevada and the territory of Oklahoma combined contain. It is about equal to the population of such cities as Providence and Indianapolis. It means that one person out of every forty in Greater New York is in a greater or less degree dependent on charity. "These figures," says an authority, "are appalling, but the fact that this army of paupers is increasing is its most disheartening feature. Indeed, the ratio of increase is greater than that of the population." These figures are also valuable as showing that the prosperity that the multitudes of our countrymen boast about is "unexampled!"—Cleveland Citizen.

Journeymen plumbers of Hartford, Conn., struck on Tuesday to enforce a demand for \$3 a day.

BROCKTON.

DOINGS OF THE S. D. P. AT ITS LAST MEETING.

(From the Brockton Enterprise, May 4.)

Branch 9 of the Social Democratic party has changed its quarters and will hereafter occupy the quarters in Clark's block, which have for the past 22 years been held and occupied by the Cutters' union and known as Cutters' hall. At the meeting of the branch last evening it was reported that the executive board of the branch favored taking the new quarters and giving up the hall in the same building, which for a year or more has been known as Socialists' hall. It is probable that the hall will be required at times by the branch as additional quarters, but it will not attempt to control it, as it has done.

The branch decided to adopt the suggestion of the executive board and Cutters' hall will hereafter be controlled by the Socialists. It will be fitted up throughout and put into good condition to be sub-let to other organizations.

The branch attended to various matters at its meeting last evening. The polls which had been left open at the previous meeting for a referendum vote on the question of the Social Democratic party and the Socialist Labor party coming together was closed at the end of the meeting. There had been 60 votes cast and 55 were opposed to the vote, while the other 5 were in favor of it.

The plan which was suggested by Samuel Smith and outlined in the Enterprise yesterday of taking a referendum vote in this city on the proposition of going to Silver Lake for a referendum vote was adopted by the branch. The boxes will be made and put up in various convenient places very soon, ready for those who care to register their preferences in the matter to do so.

The fact committee rendered a report showing that the fair was a success and the branch profited much by reason of it. Mrs. W. P. Bosworth was elected as secretary, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. B. Caldwell some time ago.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

THE PROGRESS OF LABOR THE WORLD OVER.

The May day celebrations in Europe were a great success and passed off without a hitch. In London an immense program was carried out by the trade unionists and Socialists. In Brussels 45,000 men, women and children paraded the streets and demanded that the old age pension bill, introduced in parliament by the Socialists, be passed. In Vienna an immense procession protested against the local government bill which the reactionary anti-Semites had passed in parliament, and which disfranchises many workers. In Italy the day was utilized to denounce the government's tactics, and to demand the right to vote. In France the workers paraded and sang the "Marseillaise," and then listened to speeches against capitalism. In Germany the Social Democrats held large demonstrations to solidify their ranks in opposition to the conservative reactionary elements, and in the smaller countries May day was also observed as an occasion to protest against various forms of capitalistic injustice and to demand better conditions for the toilers.

Prominent members of the German government are pleading with Emperor William to annul the election of Herr Brinckmann, Socialist, as assistant-mayor of Berlin. However, Count von Bismarck advises the emperor to pay no attention to the Brinckmann "scandal," the latter being beneath the notice of the "best" people—viz., the parastatistical nobility. William is in a quandary. If he kicks out the laborite, the working class is liable to raise a mighty howl; if he keeps Brinckmann to serve, the latter may make it uncomfortable for the aforesaid "best" people.

The Independent Labor party of Great Britain held a conference at Glasgow and voted to affiliate with the newly-organized united labor party, composed of Socialists and trade unionists. The South African war was also denounced.

Radical and Socialist deputies of the Italian parliament have issued a manifesto stating that they were forced to have recourse to obstruction in order to defeat the tactics of the government.

Baron Haller von Hallenstein, a well known member of the aristocracy of Germany, has created consternation in the ranks of the nobility by announcing himself a Socialist and accepting the nomination for member of the Bavarian legislature from Nurnberg. The baron, who is a deep student of social problems, has become disgusted with the hollowness and injustice of capitalistic society.

Henry Markham, the London Mail's recognized authority on European politics, writes that the capitalistic Nationalist party of France "is shooting in vain, and we need listen to its shouts with no other ear than the ear of curiosity. When the exhibition is over it may attempt a revolution, and a revolution will mean a civil war, after which France, like a bled patient, will lie quiescent. And the student of politics will notice with amazement that in the present crisis France's stoutest bulwark against the forces of discontent is the Socialist party."

More elections have been held in Copenhagen, Denmark, to fill vacancies in the municipal council. The Socialists won nine seats and the radicals four, and these two parties now hold between them 27 out of 35 seats. Thus another great European city has fallen into the control of the progressists.

TRADE UNION NOTES.

Printers and paper hangers of Lawrence demand 2 1/2 a day of eight hours from their employers, and may strike if demands are not granted.

Milford, N. H., granite cutters won strike on Tuesday, securing nine hours a day.

Master plumbers of Springfield announced themselves against eight hours and \$3 a day for journeymen. The latter voted to strike, and the master plumbers retracted. The journeymen won in a walk.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the matter of Albert B. Smith, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 2539.

To the creditors of Albert B. Smith, of Haverhill, in the county of Essex, and district, aforesaid, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition, praying that I sell the uncollected book account of the said bankrupt to Alphere Le Blanc of said Haverhill for \$25 has been filed with me, and that a meeting of creditors will be held at the County Court House in Lawrence, Mass., on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, and act upon said petition. WILLIAM L. THOMPSON, Referee in Bankruptcy, Lawrence, Mass., May 4, 1900.



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UNION DIRECTORY.

Meetings of Local Trades unions are held at Labor headquarters, 25 Washington street, as follows: Shoe Workers' Union No. 1, Monday, 7 o'clock; Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 2, Tuesday, 7 o'clock; Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 3, Thursday, 7 o'clock; Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 4, Friday, 7 o'clock; Typographical Union, First Monday in each month; Box Makers' Union, every other Tuesday; Barber's Union, every other Monday; Lathers' Union, every Friday night; Bricklayers' Union, every Monday night, 201 Washington street; Horse Shoers' Union, every other Tuesday; Central Labor Union, every other Sunday; Carpenters' Union, every Tuesday evening.

LOCAL UNION NOTES.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers of the Shoe Workers' union of Haverhill took place at headquarters last Saturday. There was a large vote cast, the largest ever known, in the history of the union. The election resulted in Agent Jerry Donovan being re-elected to his present position by a large majority. Mr. Donovan's administration of affairs in his office has been very successful and his re-election is a tribute to his efforts for the unions in the past. John McDougall received 841 votes and was elected secretary to succeed W. L. Johnson. There was a hard fight for this position, there being several popular candidates. Secretary McDougall entered upon his new duties on Monday morning.

The local carpenters' union on Wednesday decided to call out all men employed on unfair jobs. This action was taken because Contractor Lewis Kilham refused to accede to the request for eighting. The union is determined to fight the matter through to success.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Chase last week ordered Marshal McLaughlin to discontinue the detailing of two regular policemen at the meetings of the board of aldermen. This action is in opposition to the order adopted by the board of aldermen through the anti-Socialist members, instructing the city marshal to make such a detail. The order was vetoed by the mayor, but the city solicitor declared the veto illegal and the policemen have been attending the meetings.

The common council met in regular session on Tuesday evening, but no business of interest was transacted. Councilman Burnham introduced an ordinance providing that employers of companies who are obliged to visit houses and business places be furnished with a badge by the employer, under \$25 penalty for violation. The street laborers' wage question did not come up.

THE FACE THAT KILLS.

"Charles Keighley & Sons, Vine-land, N. J., made a pair of women's medium grade, elastic button boots, pointed patent leather tips, McKay, high heel, worked buttonholes, electric finished, on February 1, 1894, in sixteen minutes and ten seconds from the time the skin was given the cutter till the shoes were packed in carton and placed in time-keeper's hands. The excitement was so intense that three operators while working on the shoes fainted."—Superintendent and Foreman.

From the above clipping our sympathizers may gather some idea of the intensity of labor now required in shoe factories.

Machinery, methods, systems and factories are designed for speed, which in this case means of course economy. Where every effort is made to promote speed, employees are expected to keep up with the machine, and if this constant speeding up process continues the employees must surely become dwarfed mentally and physically.

One can easily imagine the number of abuses that employees suffer under such an intensified form of industry unless protected from the extortion of unscrupulous employers by a powerful trade union.

To the end that those who come after us may have opportunity to live better than the Asiatics do now we must thoroughly organize to correct some of the abuses growing out of the present factory system.

Our friends can render us the most valuable assistance by demanding at all times that their shoe dealers carry full stocks of Union Stamp Shoes. Boom the Union Stamp. No shoe is union made unless it bears the union stamp.—The Union Boot and Shoe Worker.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION MONTHLY REPORT.

The monthly report of the secretary-treasurer of the National Boot and Shoe Workers' union ending April 1, gives the receipts and expenses and amounts in sick and death benefits and strike funds as follows:

Table with columns: General Funds, Dr., Cr., Balance, Mar. 1, 1900, To miscellaneous, Mar. general funds, Expenses, Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Strike Assistance Fund, Amount in sick and death fund, Amount in strike fund April 1, 1900, Total benefit on hand, Ap-1 1, 1900.

WEST NEWBURY GRANGE.

Representative James F. Carey has accepted an invitation to address the West Newbury Grange on Socialism and its benefits. The lecture will deal purely with the economic phase of Socialism and will be given at the meeting place of the Grange on Saturday evening, May 12.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

WHAT A LEADING ENGLISH SOCIALIST PAPER HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(From London Justice.)

A NATION OF BRIGANDES.

Whatever there may be to be said as to the justice or injustice of this war in South Africa, we had a perfect right to expect that the larger, as the stronger of the two belligerents, would have scrupulously observed all the more humane usages of civilized warfare. There was the additional reason why she should do so that she was professedly engaged on a civilizing mission; she was setting out to teach the rude, savage, ignorant, dirty, uncultured, brutal, corrupt Boers, the usages of civilization, and the rights and duties of political liberty. Yet the British people have been disgraced in the eyes of the world by the manner in which this war is conducted. To say nothing of the campaign of lies and calumny; of the attempt to deprive the Boers of belligerent rights; of the making food contraband of war, and the deliberate arming of the natives, while hypocritically pretending to be holding them back, it is now quite clear that, taken as a whole, the treatment of the Boer prisoners by the British authorities has been infamous. We do not speak of isolated acts of barbarity which may be reasonably expected to occur in war time, especially when soldiers have had their minds poisoned by lies—although these would not be condoned if perpetrated by "the enemy"—but of the whole system which has been pursued towards the unfortunates who have fallen into the hands of the British power. These poor fellows, accustomed to the free, open life of the veldt, have been crowded together on board ship until their prison has become a veritable lazar-house. They have been insufficiently fed and have been denied the barest necessities of cleanliness and comfort. The result is that they are dying of sickness and disease like flies in autumn. We have previously called attention to this cruelty, but our statements were ridiculed. The idea of its being possible to treat Boer too badly, or that these creatures had any claim on our humanity was really too absurd. Now, however, the thing has become a public scandal, and the deportation of Boer prisoners and the enormous number of deaths among them is earning for us among civilized people the title of the brigand nation. Other nations do not understand that the inhuman treatment of the Boer prisoners is all of a piece with the usual conduct of the British governing classes. England is the only country in the world where no distinction is drawn between political and other prisoners. Here, to be a prisoner, military, political or other, it is to be a felon and to be treated as such. In the meantime all reports show that the prisoners whom the Boers have taken are being well treated by our vile, treacherous and savage foes.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF WAR.

As if to demonstrate our right to the titles of brigandes, thieves and pirates, some of our compatriots take a delight in exhibiting some of the petty spoils of our piratical raids. As after Omundson, someone has alleged that they possessed themselves of the Mahdi's toe-nails as mementoes of the glorious victory they had achieved over a dead man, so the enterprising management of an illustrated paper adorned their shop window in Fleet street with the jibbaw torn from the back of a slain warrior. This seems sly, mean and paltry enough, even when the victory has been won and the spoils gathered up when the spoils have not been gathered at all, but have either been bought or pilfered. In the shoe window of this same illustrated paper may be seen today the brass plates which are said to have once adorned the doorway of the legation of the Transvaal republic in Brusa. It was at one time alleged that these plates had been removed by petty thieves. If that were so, we should be inclined to think that the stealing of this property was part of the plot of which the shooting at the Prince of Wales was the denouement; but it is much more likely that they were acquired in the way of trade, by a dealer in old metal, and that the enterprising Fleet street manager picked them up at a marine store, any case they have no political significance and only show to what depths of childish vanity and spite some of our people have sunk. It will be time enough to exhibit Transvaal door plates when Pretoria has been taken. At present the division of the bear's skin before the animal has been slain.

CHEAP INDIGNATION.

The foolish attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales (if it was really an attempt and not a "fake") got up by politically-interested persons to turn continental sympathy Britishwards has once more furnished a pretext for turning the usual tab of gassy "indignation" on at the main. It is so easy to gush with indignation over a "crime" which nobody is concerned to defend. In fact, one would have thought the thing had become so stale now and the phrases "well known" and "thrilling horror" and "indignation" and all the rest of it might be taken "as read" or expressed by some abbreviated sacramental formula so as to save space in the press. Every time some politically-exaggerated person is assaulted or threatened we have the same old superlatives and expletives. To foam at the mouth with rage, fury and execration over the deed of a foolish youth or overwrought fanatic is cheaper and less dangerous than stigmatising as they deserve the crimes committed in high places against justice, liberty and right. Our own position with regard to these individual acts of terrorism is known to our readers. While they do not "thrill" us with any special horror in a world where there is so much more calculated to excite horror, we subconsciously condemn them, in the large majority of cases, as both wrong and useless. This attack on the Prince of Wales represents the acme of folly in this connection. Privately the Prince of Wales is sim-

ply a type of the god-natured bourgeois who amuses himself after his kind. In fact, his life shows a certain absence of hypocrisy which one can hardly help respecting in a day when we are accustomed to see every vice and crime coated over thick with various varieties of cant and humbug. In his public character Wales only indirectly represents the actual British policy, while his guilt in connection with the present war is certainly far less than that of many other persons in high places.

THIS LAND OF LIBERTY.

Of the many lies which have been told to justify this infamous war that which has been most useful, which has found most favor with the people, and which has been most generally believed, is the fiction that the British government has gone to war to secure liberty and equal rights for the Outlanders, especially those of our own race, in the Transvaal. If such liberty, such equal rights, are worth waging a war some thousands of miles from our shores at enormous cost in men and money, it is reasonable to assume that this liberty, these equal rights, exist here, or that we should be willing to fight for them. Yet what do we find? Not only are public meetings broken up, peaceful citizens assaulted and their houses wrecked because they dare to hold opinions not acceptable to the brainless hooligan mob, but the government encourages this kind of outrage to such an extent that hotel-keepers refuse to allow a private dinner party to take place under their roof when they have reason to fear that the guest is a person not in favor with the government and its stock exchange masters. Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner is an Englishman, a British subject, and from the point of view of the Transvaal government, a progressive Outlander. In no country in the world would a man under similar circumstances be refused a courteous hearing. Yet Mr. Schreiner comes to this country to explain his views on South African problems, a question upon which his own experience fully qualifies him to do, and not only is he refused a hearing at a public meeting, but one hotel proprietor after another refuses to allow his friends to entertain him on their premises. It is scarcely fair, perhaps, to blame these tradesmen. The fear the risk they are running, not only as regards a ruffianly attack on their premises, but in loss of trade; but what is to be said for the liberty of a country in which such tyranny is practiced, and of a government which aids and abets it?

TRADE UNION NOTES.

Women employed in a paper mill in Waterville, Me., have formed a paper cutters' industrial union. Journeymen tailors of Andover, Mass., had a new and higher schedule of wages signed by the employers last week.

The Central Labor union of Boston has appointed a committee to call upon the board of directors and request that the Massachusetts telephone and telegraph company employ only union men at eight hours, and falling this, that no further privileges be granted the company.

Canadian trades and labor assembly has sent out a circular letter to affiliated organizations in which the old political parties are roundly denounced, and a vote is being taken on the question whether independent political action shall be resorted to. It looks as though the proposition will carry, the happy result in Winnipeg having had a marked effect on those still ardent that the time was not ripe. If it does carry, the Canadians will have a big labor party in a short time and which will doubtless effect a combination with the Socialists.

The striking granite cutters of Quincy returned to work on Monday after being out nine weeks. The agreement signed by the manufacturers covers a period of five years, and establishes an increased rate of wages and an eight-hour workday.

CIRCUS DAY NEAR.

Ringling Bros' Big Show Awaited With Eager Anticipation.

Circus day is almost here. Anticipation is about to give way to realization. Next Thursday, May 17, will witness the arrival of Ringling Bros' long-expected big show. The fame of this wonderful institution has preceded it and circus day will witness the making event in the annals of amusement in this city. No one can afford to miss the show for no one has ever seen anything to compare with it. It is great feature. First will be the magnificent free street parade and open-air spectacle. Nothing to compare with this wonderful display has ever been seen in America. The procession leaves the show grounds promptly at ten o'clock and the route is over the principal downtown streets. The parade is divided into thirty sections, each of which is complete in itself, and yet so beautifully blended as to form a continuous two-mile line of ever-changing artistic display ever seen upon the earth. The thirty sections are representations of the most famous military organizations of the world, all brilliantly uniformed according to their nationality and regiment, and wearing accoutrements secured from the governments of the several countries; a reproduction of the racing glories of the ancient Circus Maximus and the modern Derby day meet; an Indo-British flying column, with more than a score of huge star elephants; a drawing great camels; Bedouins on their tireless camels crossing the desert; a complete children's parade, with tiny cages and beautifully-carved miniature tableaux cars, and many other divisional features, including five hundred handsome, caparisoned, high-bred horses, over a hundred floats, dens and open cages of rare wild beasts, and ten bands of music, the whole forming the most brilliantly practiced and varied parade ever seen in the streets of any city in the world. The first performance will be given at 3 o'clock and the final one at 8 p. m. The doors will be open one hour before the performance, to afford visitors an opportunity to examine the magnificent biological display. The exhibition opens with the gorgeous historical spectacle, "The Last Days of the Century" and closes with a revival of the thrilling antics of the Roman hippodrome. The show is a masterpiece of organization, engages the talents of three hundred star performers, who present an exhibition that for novelty, brilliancy and sensational interest has never been duplicated. Reserved numbered seats and admission show at without any advance in price, at Nelson's drug store, cor. Washington and Essex streets.

Advertisement for Ringling Bros. World's Greatest Shows. America's Greatest Circus Coming to Haverhill, Mass. MAY 17th. 1000 People, 500 Horses, 300 Performers, 5 Big Arenas, 1 Aerial Enclave, 1-4 Mile Race Track. THE INVINCIBLE MONARCH OF THE AMUSEMENT WORLD. 65 Railroad Cars, 25 Elephants, 100 Dens and Cages, 12 Acres of Tents, \$3,700,000 Invested, \$7,400 Daily Expenses.

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