WHOLE NO. 4.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

READ THESE ARGUMENTS!

PROMINENT POPULIST JOINED THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY-WHY HE PREFERRED SOCIALISM TO POPULISM-IT WAS THE LAW OF INDUS-TRIAL DEVELOPMENT THAT DROVE HIM INTO OUR RANKS.

There Is No Mutual Class Interest Between Labor and Capitalism.

Ever since the Omaha Convention produced that much-adored platform I have been an earnest Populist, advocating free silver and an inconvertible treasury note. However, for the past year I have been losing faith in the curative powers of free silver. I have commenced the study of Socialism and have become convinced that all of our trouble arises from private enterprise, i. e., from private ownership in the means of production.

Since announcing my determination to leave the People's Party and take up the fight for the Socialist Labor Party I have been accused of ingratitude to the Populist Party, on account, I suppose, of that party having named me for a legislative position in the last campaign. Now, the fact is, I took my stand in the "middle of the road," swerving neither to the right nor to the left, after having been left alone without the support of those who should have left no stone unturned in my behalf I succeeded in securing over three thousand votes, leading the county ticket by several hundred votes, and I verily believe that some of the stick-to-the-platform people are jealous of the splendid compliment which I received at the hands of my friends in this county. I trust that I am not egotistic, but I feel that I have amply repaid the party for any honor which they may have conferred upon me. I owe the party nothing, and they are not indebted to me, and I have not left the party through chagrin, but because I believe that

There Is But One Cure for the Evils which afflict us, and that is collective ownership of the great utilities of the means of production.

Now, as to my change of opinion in re gard to the Populist Party, I will say that I have carefully reviewed the history of that party and I find that the farmers were the prime movers and principal support of the People's Party. In order to win, the people were told that the interests of the farmer and laborer were identical. That identity of interests has been harped on so much that many have come to believe it; but a moment's thought will convince anyone of an unbiased mind

There Is Little Vestige of Interest Between the Farmer and the Laborer.

The farmer is in the same position that all employers of labor are. All capitalists who employ labor look upon it as they do on any other commodity. They go into the market to buy and will pay no more than the market price, and, like all buyers, will even depress the market price if they can. Now, if the farmer, as a small capitalist, should succeed in making money so plentifully that he could easily pay his debts, we have no assurance that the laborer would be so wonderfully benefited. In fact, the landed proprietor would go on skinning labor as he has always done. Of course, the wages of labor might rise in some proportion, but the fact remains that

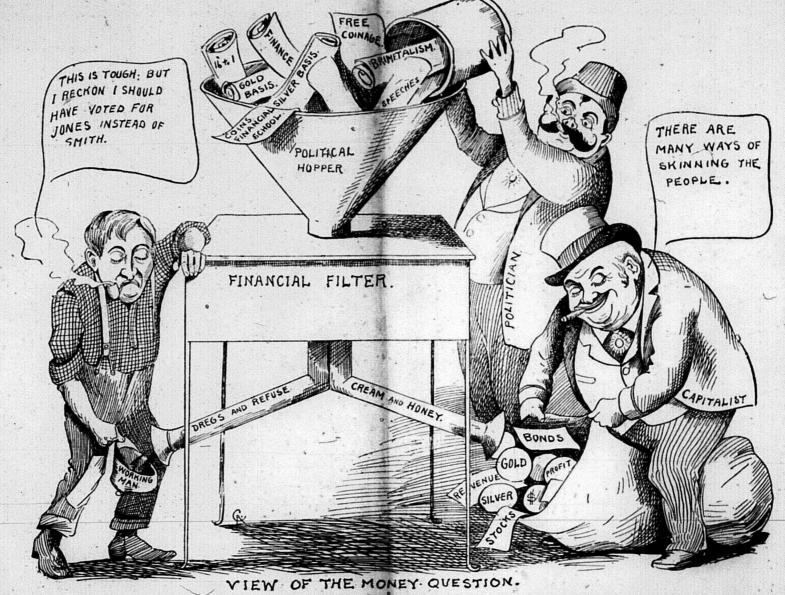
The Employer would Take the Lion's

No wage laborer ever receives anything like the full result of his labor. If there was no profit in puying labor, these farmer chilanthropists, who are so anxious to save the country, and who are such warm friends of labor, would not insist on increasing the amount of money in -circulation, but they hope to save their own skins and their own titles to land. We are all very fond of picturing the farmer as the one man on whom we all depend, but that all depends on whether the farmer does the work or hires some other man to do it. We will admit that some farmers work as hard as the hired man: but if the hired man works as hard as the farmer, ought not their share of the product of their joint labor be equal? The farmer owns the land and tools, and on this ground alone he takes the larger share. So it is clear that the hired man,

Is Compelled to Hire His Tools

who owns the farm and machinery, is he not complete master of the situation? Won't he charge just as much as he dares for the use of his land and his tools? So. my Populist friend, where is the mutual man who hires the tools is the very chap | believe they are, it is clear that on whom we really depend? And isn't it about time that we tried to devise some means whereby the hired man might own his own tools and be permitted to till the soil that was created for all? But you know very well that the farmer will never consent to give the hired man a chance to use his own tools, unless he will pay

· SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1895.



This Identity of Interests Is Pure Fiction.

There is no common interest between these two classes. One buys labor, the ing to hold his position as owner of the soil, and, thereby, employer of labor. What fools are we, who have attained the positions of common laborers, to help the little landed proprietor maintain his posi-

If we refuse to assist this gentleman any more, and take our places in the Socialist Labor Party, and insist on the collective ownership of the land and machinery, this little fellow will soon sink under the pressure which is constantly being brought to bear on him by larger capital, and we won't have to beg him to help us, but he will take his place and

Work Just as Faithfully for the Co-Operative Commonwealth

as he has worked in the field by the side of the hired man. This farmer friend of ours is not a bad sort of fellow; he has mapped out everything as he sees it to fit the system under which we drag out weary existence. Very likely he would call you a fool if you were to suggest that government had just as much right to own the farms as it has to own the railroads. Doubtless he would say that the railroad was a common carrier, and, therefore, a public servant, and show his inconsistency by claiming that our common mother, the earth, should of right be held in small patches for the sole use and benefit of the individual. There was a time when I had something in common with the small farmer. That was

When I Was a Small Business Man, but, having lost my business, I have become a hired man, and it seems to me that I should be a fool to desert my own class to fight the battles of another class. I believe that the hired man is about to have his innings, and I think I am in big luck to be permitted to be one of the players. And when we begin to win, I expect to see my Populist friends falling over themselves trying to get in on the

Many Populists just now are claiming to be Socialists and are trying to make themselves and others believe that by taking one step at a time in the People's Party that we shall finally attain Social ism. One of my friends who has made a study of the money question, told me that the free coinage of silver would socialize the money, and that as soon as the money was socialized we would then be prepared to take another step. Another told me of the man who owns them. And the man that the way to get Socialism, and he assured me that he was a sure enough Socialist, was to form co-operative colonies. He pointed to the various colonies already started and informed me that they were instances of true Socialism. It interest? Don't you think that the hired these friends of mine are sincere, and I

> They Do Not Understand the Subject As far as free silver is concerned, it has nothing to do with Socialism, for under Socialism the nation would own the silver mines, and if the people who constitute the nation should choose to coin silver they would do so. Under our present capitalistic system, the mine owners would Omaha, Neh

this lord of the soil well for it. No, my receive any benefit which would accrue from free coinage, and the people could not get this silver coin unless they could buy it. As we shall not be engaged in buying and selling under Socialism, cannot see wherein the silver would

> then the Government would be compelled to drive out silver by issuing paper: Great scheme, but the Government could not compel anyone to take its paper notes unless it owned everything. No, friends, we must have national ownership of the means of production and distribution first, and then the nation can issue any kind of money it chooses and redeem that money, if we should persist in calling it money, with the products of its own industry. As long as you have private ownership of the great industries you must conform your money system with the wishes of those who own and control the products of these industries. In the event of free coinage we should change our masters, and we don't know that they would treat us any better than the ones who already rule us.

Wage Slavery Will Not Cease

to exist with the free coinage of silver. onies and co-operative attempts of all tion." kinds are only the symptoms of "disease" which is beginning to attack us, and that "disease" is Socialism. When we get the "disease" good and hard and proceed to nationalize our great utilities, then we will enjoy perfect health. Now, by nationalization we don't mean GOVERN-MENT control in the interests of those who govern us. The people who govern us to-day own everything now, and if they see the necessity of protecting themselves they will place their properties under Government control, and even Gov ernment ownership. Anyone can easily see that Government flies to the rescue of private property when it is endangered while the toiling masses are left to shift for themselves and are helped only when injury to private property is feared. By nationalization we mean that the whole people shall be organized into an indus-

trial body and that this body shall col-This Body of Workers Shall Re the Sole Governing Power

and that this body of workers shall consist of every individual in the nation, and this body of workers shall be the nation itself and shall make its own laws, elect its own administrative officers and control, them and discharge them and send them to the rear ranks when they fall to to their duty. And this nation simulation to their duty. And this nation simulation is the great Co-Operative Commonwealth as great Co-Operative Common and woman where each and every man and woman will receive the full benefit of his or he labor; where every child shall enjoy to labor; where every child shall enjoy to the full the cup of childhood's pleasures

The Glorious Mind Shall Be Developed to Its Full Co-pacity,

where every old man and woman shall spend their decliming years in that peace and comfort which old age deserves; where we shall in truth be brothers and sacredly guard the welfare of each and every one. There will be no rich and no poor, but the sun of rightcousness shall shine forever. In common with many others, I have been permitted to see this giorious vision which my pen is unable to describe, and we have not only seen this. describe, and we have not only seen this vision hovering over the United States, but all the nations are soon to realize the benefits of social, industrial co-operation. al. industrial co-operation.
THEODORE BERNINE.

ENGLAND IS ALL RIGHT.

SECOND PART OF THE PROCEED-INGS OF THE INDEPENDENT LA-BOR PARTY'S NEWCASTLE

Resolutions Adopted by the Confer-

In continuation of the last week's report of the Independent Labor Party's Conference in Newcastle, England, we publish the following discussion on the pro-

Educational and Social. There were four items under the head

of "Educational and Social."

Fred Brocklehurst moved the first: 1 Free primary, secondary and university education.

St. Rollox moved as an amendment "free unsectarian primary, secondary and university education," and Marylebone and North Paddington moved to further amend this by substituting "secular" for "unsectarian."

The item, as adopted, read, "Free priary secondary and university educa

The N. A. C.'s second item was: 2. Free maintenance for school children. Agreed

The N. A. C. proposed: 3, "Municipalisation and popular control of the liquor traffic." This was agreed to.

The N. A. C. proposed: 4. "The substitution of arbitration for war, and the consequent disarmament of the nations. Agreed to.

The fiscal programme was as follows: 1. Abolition of indirect taxation.

2. A direct cumulative tax on all incomes exceeding £300 a year.

3. Taxation to extinction of all unearned incomes. Agreed to.

Organization.

The Conference proceeded next to the discussion of the organization, under six heads-membership, officers, finances, annual Conference and Parliamentary candidates.

Fred Brocklehurst, on behalf of the Council, moved that membership be open to all adults who sign the following declaration: "I hereby declare myself a Socialist, pledge myself to sever all connection with any other political party, and to vote in the case of local elections as my branch of the L. L. P. may determine, and in the case of Parliamentary elections as the Conference, specially convened for that purpose, may decide." After a long discussion this was adopted.

The Election of Officers.

The Conference proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, J. Ker Hardie, M. P.; treasurer, John Lister; general secretary, Tom Mann; financial secretary, Fred Brocklehurst; council Pete Curran, Miss Enid Stacev, Leonard Hall, Ald, Tattersall and G. S. Christie.

The President said that in Leicester there had been a municipal contest on Morday of this week. There were three candidates-I. L. P., Liberal and Toryand the result was as follows: It L. P.,

794; Tory, 654, and Liberal, 319. (Cheers.) That was the reply of the locked-out boot and shoe operatives of Leicester to the threat of the employers to smash up their Union because of its Socialistic and independent labor tendencies.

The following proposals were agreed to: 1. Is the ultimate authority of the party to which all final appeals shall be made.

2. Date-Shall be held at Easter. 3. Special Conferences-A special conference shall always be called prior to a General Election for the purpose of determining the policy of the party during the election. Other special conferences may be called by two-thirds of the whole of

the members of the N. A. C., or by onethird of the branches of the party. 4. Conference Fee-A Conference fee of ten shillings per delegate shall be paid by all branches desiring representation on or

before 28th of February in each year. 5. No branch shall be represented which was not in existence on the 31st of Decem-

ber immediately preceding the date of the Conference. 6. Branches of the party may send one delegate for the first twenty-five members. and one delegate for each additional hun-

dred. Branches may appoint one delegate to represent their full voting strength.

7. Delegates must be members of the branch they represent.

8. Resolutions for the agenda shall be in the hands of the secretary six weeks before the date of the Annual Conference, and issued to the branches a fortnight later.

Parliamentary Candidates. The Council submitted the following pro-

1. Parliamentary candidates shall be selected by the branch in the division to be contested, but no official announcement thereof shall be made until his selection has been ratified by the N. A. C. through its secretary. The N. A. C. may in special cases select and run candidates in Parliamentary divisions in which no branch of

the party exists. 2. No person shall be chosen as a Parliamentary candidate unless he has been a member of the party at least twelve months.

3. Before running candidates, branches must satisfy the N. A. C. that they are able to raise the election expenses.

Married Women in Factories

This concluded the first discussion of the proposals of the N. A. C., which now came up for the report stage. A suggestion to add to the "Industrial" part of the programme the prohibition of married women's labor in factories was not proceeded with.

The programme was adopted. The following proposals dealt with the

question of the unemployed: The Unemployed.

"That this Conference affirms as the

right to work and to retain such positions by the fruits of inoustry as will afford a subsistence should be the inalienable right of every citizen, calls upon Parliament to introduce a bill compelling the local authorities to provide common labor for every adult citizen applying for it, shillings a week, and that this resolution be embodied in the programme of the 1. Howltzer! Gatling guns!

L. P."-Huddersfield Labor Union Execu-

"That this Conference while affirming its profound conviction that no ultimate solution of the unemployed question is possible save by the complete reorganization of industry upon a collective basis, is of opinion that as a first step towards ameliorating the appalling condition of those in distress through want of employment, Parliament shall officially recognize the responsibility of the State (central and municipal)

To Find Employment for All Citi-

Also that in times of exceptional distress Treasury grants shall be made, upon certain well-defined terms, to those districts where employment for all is impossible. And, further, those receiving relief shall not be disqualified from exercising their citizens' undoubted right of the suffrage." -Cardiff.

The President suggested that after the words, "employment for all citizens," they should insert the words, "on the basis of enabling them to supply themselves with the necessaries of life." That was the beginning of Socialism.

The insertion of the words suggested by the President was agreed to. An amendment was now proposed to the substantive motion to insert "with tradues union conditions as to wages and hours as a basis," and this was agreed to. Another amendment was carried that the minimum wage be sixpence per hour. The clause thus reads: "Employment for all citizens on the basis of enabling them to supply themselves with the necessaries of life, with trades union conditions as to hours and wages, as a minimum, but in no case shall less than sixpence per hour be paid." As thus amended the resolution was car-

One Socialist Party.

Fred Hammill-moved: "That it is an instruction to the N. A. C. to circularize all Socialist societies to ascertain their views on the advisability of forming one Socialist party for political action in the United Kingdom."

The resolution was carried by 44 votes to 21.

The Government and Trades Unionism.

"That as the Government has declared itself to be in favor of trades union conditions of labor, we hereby call and adopt such conditions in all to ments, and to enforce them upon all contractors and sub-contractors." Agr

"We hereby condemn the Government for refusing to grant freedom of combination to its civil servants, and for its refusal to reinstate the Post Office servants dismissed by the late Government."

"That an instruction be Issued by the Gövernment, through the Local Governing Board, to all governing bodies within its scope, to the effect

Agreed to.

That All Public Works Undertaken by them shall be subject to the trades union conditions which prevail in their several districts, and that the same conditions shall be binding on their contract tors and sub-contractors." Agreed to.

"That the Public Loans Commissioners be instructed by the Government to inser* a clause in all future agreements between themselves and public bodies obtaining loans for public improvements, to the projected improvement shall be undertaken by the public body itself, and that where this is not possible, that all contractors and sub-contractors engaged thereon shall be compelled, under a penalty clause, to observe the trades union conditions of labor which prevail in the district in which the improvement is to be undertaken, and that public notification shall be given by the Loans Commissioners of the fact that he above are the only terms under which future loans can be advanced." Agreed to.

"In the interests of true education we demand from the Government an adequate supply of free national training colleges, the abolition of religious tests, the abolition of the half-time system, the raising of the age of exemption to fifteen, and the reduction of classes to twenty-five." Agreed to.

"We affirm our opposition to the principle of State aid for voluntary schools. unless such aid is accompanied with a provision for the public election by ballot of a number of school managers proportioned to the rest of the managers as public payments are proportioned to the income derived from private sources."

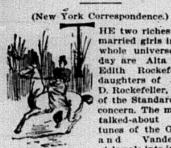
Socialists in Denmark

On the motion of Fred Hammill it was agreed that the Congress congratulate the Socialists in Denmark upon their splendid victory there.

The Next Conference.

It was agreed that the next annual conference be held at Nottingham.

Law and Order! Virginia miners on strike-20,000 strong-against starvation wagen! Everything has been quiet; no disturbances have yet been reported-but hundreds of militiamen equipped with Howitzer and Gatling guns, have been ordered to the strike region to "put down for a maximum working day of eight anarchy and disorder!" This is the "law hours, and a minimum wage of thirty and order" of which Archbishop Ireland seems to be so proud. Law and Order! And They Don't Intend to Purchase Titles with It-The Beautiful Home Life of the Wealthiest Family in the



HE two richest un-married girls in the whole universe to-day are Alta and Edith Rockefeller, daughters of John D. Rockefeller, head of the Standard Oil concern. The muchtalked-about for-tunes of the Gould and Vanderbilt girls pale into insig-

nificance when the Rockefeller wealth is mentioned. It is an over-estimate when it is said that Helen and Anna Gould have fifteen millions each. Eleven millions would be much nearer the mark. Since the death of Jay Gould there has been a considerable shrinkage in the valuation of the securities in in which the family wealth is largely invested. His wealth when he died was seventy-two millions, and a larger share went to the elder son George than to any of the other five children. The latter inherited about eleven millions each, and their unspent accumulated incomes barely compensate for the depreciation of the principal during the last two years of financial depression.

The heads of the various branches of Vanderbilts will undoubtedly adhere to the family traditions and bequeath the bulk of their respective fortunes to the eldest sons and a comparatively modest fortune to the daughters. This plan keeps the main wealth intact and secured in the family railr. is. The Astors adopt similar methods for the preservation of their city real estate

So, when it comes down to the bare question of millions, the Rockefeller girls, as they are invariably called, are

who love to flutter about in the sun-shine of Queen Pleasure.

Much of their time is spent at the city

Much of their time is spent at the city home of the family at No. 4 West Fifty-fourth street, a big, roomy, brownstone mansion facing the park surrounding St. Luke's hospital. The two girls never go to Newport, Lenox or other summer resorts of fashion, but often spend much of the bot season in town looking aftertheir little charges in the church mis-

These young ladies are up every morning at 7 o'clock—not a very fachionable hour, but an extremely healthy one. Everything in the Rockefeller household moves like a piece of machin-ery, and for years the family has sat down to breakfast at 7:30 o'clock. The two daughters have only one maid be tween them. What is more, they occupy the same large bedroom on the east side of the second floor. There are two small beds in the apartment, which opens into two large, sunny rooms—one fur-nished in oak and the other in ma-hogany. These are the dressing-rooms, boudoirs and working-rooms all com-bined. Miss Alta uses the mahogany room and Miss Edith the oaken apart-ment. Each room has a substantial business-like desk, fitted with a large rack of pigeon-holes, the latter filled with neatly folded letters and bills. Both of these girls are thorough busi-

ness women. They are allowed large sums yearly and they control the expenditure absolutely. Almost from in-fancy they have been taught the necessity of system and method in all their doings. They each keep a miniature set of books, have individual bank accounts, and can tell to a cent just where their money has gone for the past sev-eral years. It is almost needless to say that very little of their money has gone into the coffers of the Fifth avenue modiste or milliner.

The breakfast in the Rockefeller house is a plain meal. The family assemble in the dining-room at 7:30 o'clock, and Mr. Rockefeller asks a blessing upon the meal and then reads a chapter of the Bible. Breakfast is over at a few min-utes after 8 o'clock. The father and son go downtown to manage the millions, and the mother and her sister, Miss Spellman, who is a member of the household, attend to the affairs of the house. The hour immediately after



Some time ago in court the father of the girls swore that he could not tell within \$112,000,000 what his wealth was. This certainly leaves a wide margin for conjecture on the subject. margin for conjecture on the subject. Men who claim to know say that his present wealth is in the neighborhood of \$145,000,000, and that its net increase is at the rate of eight millions a year, as his investments earn annually large dividents. He is only fifty-five years of age now, and were he to live six years more he would then be worth more than \$20,000,000.

There are four children in the Rockefeller family and they will inherit all

feller family and they will inherit all of the wealth. It has been Mr. Rockefeller's policy to make all the charit-able bequests in his lifetime that he intends to make, and the supposition is general among his friends that, with a few small exceptions, the bulk of his money will go to his family. Of the four children the eldest is Bessie, who married Professor Charles Strong the Chicago University, to which Mr. Rockefeller has given \$2,500,000. Mrs. Strong is 28 years old. Miss Alta is 24 years old. Miss Edith is 22, and John

pears old, Miss Edith is 22, and John D., Jr., the only son, is 21.

Each of these children will inherit anywhere from forty to fifty millions, and it is doubtful if the whole-wide world contains two girls of such vast wealth as the Misses Rockefeller.

How these girls spend their days will be told here. In the first place it must

be told here. In the first place it must be understood that they are not women of Mashion. They never made a forma debut in the social world simply because they are unknown in the regular walks of swaggerdom, and their circle of friends is an extremely narrow one



MRS. BESSIE STRONG.

of styles, dances, the theater, fashionable clubs or the thousand and one light amusements of the society women.

Their interest tends in a more serious direction. Educational affairs, the sciences, church and mission work and kindred subjects are their enjoyment. They are not book-worms or over-cultured women by any means; they are healthy-minded and healthy-bodied girls whose vigorous mentality forces them to probe deeper into the problems of life than do their butterfly sisters.

breakfast the girls devote to music. Miss Alta is a finished planist, while Miss Edith is quite expert on the violin and cello. They practice regularly every week day. Their taste for music is an inherited one. Their father is one of the finest amateur performers on the violin in the country, and has been so pronounced by famous musicians, who have been entertained at the Rockefeller house. The father and daughters often play together in the evening to the great pleasure of the chosen few of the friends who are permitted to hear them. The fact that there are four pianos, a magnificent pipe organ and innumerable other instruments in the house attests the musical character of the inmates.

After the music of the morning has been disposed of the girls take up their favorite studies. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Rockefeller was a school teacher in Cleveland, Ohio, or more properly studious habits contracted then still cling to her and have been transmitted to the daughters. Both are clever linguists and deep readers. Miss Alta favors French and Miss Edith prefers German, although she has gained a knowledge of Japanese, and at one time seriously thought of journeying to that country as a missionary. The spectacle of a fifty-million-dollar heiress going as a missionary would, indeed, have

been an odd one After the reading is over the girls go for a ride in the park. The whole fam-ily is passionately fond of the equine world, the father and son owning fast trotters and the girls favoring the dle horse. They are usually attended by a groom and both are swift riders, fre-quently covering fifteen miles in an hour and a half. They are usually back be-fore 12, and spend the remaining hour until lunch time in going over their mail. Both of them have Sunday school classes in Dr. Armitage's Baptist church, and are members of many church societies. Their wide charities made them known to tollers in the field of philanthropy all over town. and whenever a really deserving case is encountered the Rockefeiler girls are usually communicated with to supply the needed aid. Luncheon is served at 1 o'clock, and the afternoon passes away quickly. At this season of the year much of the time is spent in the garden surrounding the house. In it is an artificial lake about four inches deep. It freezes readily and affords a fine skat-ing ground, which is used daily whenever there is any ice. Their friends also use it, and there are often many merry skating parties hidden behind the high green fence running along the Fifty-fourth street front. Six o'clock is the dinner hour, and the meal is a plain, substantial one, with no wines or liquors. Prohibition scarcely de-scribes the Rockefeller attitude on the liquor question. They spend many for-tunes annually in fighting the liquor evil. If the weather is favorable there is oftentimes a skating party by elec-tric light in the evening. If not, there is music, or entertaining a few friends. By 11 o'clock the whole family is asleep.

It is a healthful, wise, simple, and atisfactory day that these extraordinary rich young women live. Fortune-hunters never approach them. If they did, the memory of their reception would make them shiver for a lifetime. WOMEN OF

The Seductive Expression of Their Eyes Rival in Softness and Significance in catching fish. Those of the Andalusian Belles-European Manners Prevail.

(Special Correspondence.)



N none of the countss islands of the Western Pacific-"Coral Edens" of poor R. L. Stevenson—has the transition from a condition of feroat least the appearance of fin-de-seicle civilization been more rapid or more

complete than in Tonga, a beautiful isl-and group in the Western Pacific, formerly known as the Friendly Islands, and lying some distance south of the Fijian and Samoan archipelagoes.

The Tongans were long known as a restless, ambitions and unscrupulous people, always at war with neighboring islanders, and of cannibal propen-sities, acquired from frequent intersities, acquired from frequent inter-course with the "long pig" eaters of Fiji. Now the Tongans possess all the machinery of a monarchial government based upon European models, includ-large like the old ones, but thicker ing a king, parliament and a long train of public officials, many of whom are well educated, dress and live in European fashion and have their meals pre-pared for them by Chinese cooks. There is a regular code of laws, with a gov-ernor for each of the larger islands, judges, magistrates, police constables, customs officers, and so forth, together



A SMALL GIRL OF TONGA. with an elaborate system of public in-struction. This remarkable change in the manners and habits of a whole people is largely the result of missionary influence. There is, however, some rea-son to doubt whether it is real or merely superficial. It has certainly been ac-companied by a marked improvement in the status of the Tongan women, who are, for the first time, placed upon terms of equality, in many respectively with the native men, and enjoy in amount of freedom unknown in most of the island communities. The bene-ficial influence of a settled government and a regular system of laws is shown in the generally prosperous condition of the islands, the larger ones being intersected by well made roads and covered with highly cultivated farms, lux-uriant orchards and beautiful gardens; want and beggary are unknown; and if the conditions of earthly happiness are to be found anywhere, surely it must be in Tongu. It is the real land of the lotus-eater-a country of sunshine and flowers. Unlike most of the Polynesian peoples, the Tongans are of a delicate light brown color, the men having a muscular, well-fed apearance, while the women are famous far and wide for the seductive expression of their beautiful eyes, rivaling in softness and significance those of the Andalusian belies, especially when accompanied by a coquettish use of the palm leaf fan. The skin of the Tongan woman generplentiful application of palm oil, well rubbed in after a preliminary dip in some shady lagoon. This treatment leaves a highly polished surface, free least trace of greasiness. Their dress is not picturesque. It generally consists of a cloth fastened round the waist, ornamented at times with long hanging tufts of dried grasses; the head, shoulders, bust, arms, knees and feet remaining uncovered, although a kind of ribbon is sometimes worn round the neck and across the breasts. One of their greatest grievances is that the native costume finds no favor with "the powers that be," and is not allowed to be worn in public, being considered immodest, although it is a decided im-provement on the narrow circlet which, in the early days of Polynesian exploration, constituted the sole attire of the female portion of the population. Most of the Tongan women prefer to go about bare-headed, or, like their but the authorities, with grandmother



A · MOTHER OF TONGA ly care, condemn this practice, and pro-hibit a woman from entering a church or chapel unless wearing the orthodox European hat or bonnet. The attempts to evade this unpopular edict frequent-ly lead to amusing incidents. The prin-cipal occupation of the women, when not

TONGA, engaged with their domestic duties, consists in the manufacture of a kind of cloth from the inner bark of the DARK EYED BEAUTIES OF THE white mulberry, the bark being soaked in water and beaten into shape with a rude wooden mallet. The process is long and laborious, but the women gener-ally enliven it by incessant chatter or laughing. They are wonderfully expert

THE MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

He Buys '2 Cents' Worth of 'Cocoanut Cakes and Renews His Youth.

"When I was a boy," said a middle-aged man to the New York Sun reporter, "I used to be very fond of cocoa-nut cakes, as they were called, small disks of candied cocoanut, which cost 1 cent each. They were colored white and red, and finally they got some chocolate colored, and it seems to me they had some other colors. If I had only I cent I bought usually a white one, though sometimes I took a red one; if I had 2 cents I bought a red and a white, to have a variety. I have seen the time when I had 3 cents, and bought all three colors at once. I had not bought any cocoanut cakes for I don't know how many years, though I had seen them along year after year, particularly in summer, when the dust blows and the white, ones get all covered with dirt, but the other day I bought two of the new-fashioned kind that seem just now and hat like the old ones, but thicker and bunchier, like the little broken-off masses of the prepared 'cscoanut. I found them very good. They differ somewhat from the old-fashioned co-coanut cake in taste and texture, as well as in build and color; the old cocoa-nut cake, while not brittle exactly, was nut cake, while not brittle, exactly, was what you might call crumbly and sugary; it dissolved quickly in the mouth; while the contemporaneous coconnut cake, after you get below the light frostwork of its exterior, has de-cidedly more consistence; it is what the modern child calls chewy; but the co-coanut taste is there all right, and as I eat them they carry me back to the days of my youth."

NEW WOMAN LAWYER.

Florence Dangerfield Recently Admitted in New York City.

(New York Correspondence.) Miss Florence Hollister Dangerfield, who was the second woman to be admitted to practice of law in New York city, and wassworn in before Judge Van Brunt at the meeting of the general term of the Supreme court last Friday afternoon, was the only woman in a class of forty applicants. She is young, has a slight, willowy figure and a face full of character and expression. eyes are blue, the kind of eyes that kindle and darken, with varying emotion, and she possesses a quantity of light brown hair. A reporter called on her at her residence about two hours after she had been admitted to the bar, and found her enjoying the floral offerings of interested friends, congratulations having taken the form of American Beauty roses.

"Were you embarrassed when sworn in, the only woman among many men?"

she was asked.
"No," replied Miss Dangerfield, "it was a very short ceremony, and, to tell the truth, I never thought of the men at all. I look upon such matters in a business light. I think that the sooner the women get over such self-consciousness the better. Not that I am bold," she added, deprecatingly. "I think," she went on, "that the majority of the best men are conservative in their opinions regarding women working among them; they would rather the old relations be



MISS FLORENCE DANGERFIELD. woman is earnest in her efforts to obtain a foothold among them, when they see that she makes her work her most serious consideration and indulges in no foolishness, that sort of woman their respect and they turn in and help her all they can. Chancellor Henry M. McCracken, for whom I was private secretary for two years, says that he is convinced of woman's ability to work side by side with men.

"The men are not going to take down the bars of the professions," she went and say to us women, 'Come in and walk over us, but if the women take down the bars themselves, and prove their right to do so, the men waapplaud their perseverance and spirit.

When Judge Hughitt of Auburn, N Y., was first approached about my en-tering his law office to study he hesitated long before he decided to consent. They had never had a woman in the office, and he didn't know how it would do. Finally he granted my request. Last week when I visited Auburn he congratulated me heartily on my sucwould aid me in any way he could, and, moreover, admitted that he had changed his opinion somewhat relative to the ad visability of women working with men.

That most deadly and insidious of drugs, chloral, seems to be steadily increasing its ravages, particularly in the large cities. So many cases have been reported in New York of men found senseless in the streets from the effects of what the police call "knockout" drops that special orders have been given to investigate the drug stores in certain districts and put a stop to the sale of the poison without the precautions required by law.

THE NEW STYLE HAS SUPERIOR CHARMS.

The American Professional Has Been Benefited-To Be a Successful Dancer the Woman Should Be Under 125 Pounds and Pliant.



XCEPT AS AN entree act of grand opera the premiere danseuse of the ballet has lost her charm. The exquisite art of which

and low corsage are seldom seen on the stage; instead, come a swish of silken accordion plaited skirts, high heeled slippers, flowing sleeves and the tink of

a tambourine.
"The reason of the change in popularity is also a question of expense and health," said graceful Annie St. Tel, who is one of the most talented young girls of the profession. "American and English girls refuse to study ballet dances on account of the length of time it takes to acquire a presentable efficiency in the art and the expense incurred in learning. So the public, forced to accept what they could get, now think our style of dancing quite the prettiest on any stage, ancient or

Much of her explanation is true. France was the legitimate home of the ballet. American girls who desired to make a living as dancers were forced to go to Paris to study their steps, just



THE MODERN DANCE.

as artists and musicians do. Again, they were compelled to commence very young if they decided their life in this direction. The muscles of the legs bear the strain of the teaching, otherwise it would take years to undo what nature had already finished in the way of growth.

So, a rebellion arose in the mind of one clever woman, bringing her to the decision that she would begin a school of her own. She learned from an ordinary dancing master some graceful character steps, put on long skirts, for she was slenderly formed, draped her blouse up to her collar bone, fashioned long angel sleeves that gave her hands something to do, and the theater was respectably filled when she was adver-

Before she had danced a week "the world and its sisters" came to view the revolutionary young dancer and the verdict was sufficiently encouraging to cause desertion in the ranks of ill paid

Another artist in the profession de-vised the seductive play of colored lights on the rapidly moving danseuse and then the "skirt dance" was the accepted American production.

"To what expense did your studies put you?" I asked Miss St. Tel.

"Sixty dollars for twenty lessons is the usual price. I took two lessons a week for a year before I went on the stage,

and that amounted to \$350." "And about that practice?" I asked.

"Is it very fatiguing. Well, I know my teacher was surprised when I came on Thursday for my second lesson that week. She never expected such endurance, for her scholars always went to bed for a week after the first day's instruction. One explanation for the soreness is that many women adopt skirt dancing as a means of livelihood after their 25th birthday. If they are very athletic and their muscles strongly developed, they will suffer more than the woman whose fibres are 'flabby,' the latter being more pliable.

"Any young woman, however, whose muscular development has been quired through Delsarte or physical culture rather than fencing or rowing. will find skirt dancing easy to accom

"The first lessons," she continued. "are similar to those in physical culture.



ANNIE ST. TEL.

You practice with a chair by bending the body from the waist in all direc-tions. You emphatically declare such gymnastics impossible, but if the strain gymnastics impossible, but if the strain is endured for two weeks it sees you familiar with attitudes you never dreamed of assuming.

"I will show you one position that

looks easy to do—but—try it and see." And putting her foot on a chair with the leg straight, knee unbent, she laid the upper part of her body gracefully along the support thus formed, her head reposing on her ankle and her left shoulder placed a little below the hip. As she Star.

THE DANCING GIRL. said, it looked simple, but the girls to whom she showed the position have never even accomplished the primary movement—placing the leg straighs out to the chair.

"Another equally difficult movement is this"-and she placed the back of the heels together, with feet out sideways, held the arms out in the same direction. then brought her body down to sest on her heels. (If you imagine yourself athletic just attempt this pose, and you will realize to what a degree of suppleness the skirt dancer's body is educated.)

"Did you have to practice very long?"

"Only an hour a day. It is unwise to do more than that. As for the steps themselves, they seem very simple after the attitudes are accomplished."

The muscles of the skirt dancer are

so symmetrically developed that there Taglioni and Fanny is no touch of ungainliness about the Elsier were graceful exponents is that are painfully visible in the legs
out of date. The
swelling calves,
fluted Swiss ruffles
gracefully as a reed's,
gracefully as a reed's.

The plump woman must bow to her slim sister's superiority in this profession as every teacher of the art will confess. "The thinner she is the more yards of drapery I can build on her to add to her grace," says one of the best known instructors. known instructors.

Her preferable weight is ninety-six pounds, and women over 125 are dis-couraged from studying. The more height she has the better, provided her body is inclined to pliant curves.

No dieting is required to induce suppleness. In fact, 'tis the verdict of be-ginners and experts that there is no such exercise as this to induce hunger. Our professional confessed that she had sandwiches and a basket of fruit brought to her dressing-room every night that she might satisfy her appetite as soon as her dancing was over.

That this germandizing does not inrease their weight or hamper their digestion is due to the continuous exer-cise that keeps them "limbered up." Half an hour a day is given over to practice, even by the most brilliant dancer, and many continue to receive instruction in what is technically termed "character steps" throughout all engagements. A costume for a skirt dancer costs from \$250 to \$400. It has to be renewed frequently, for yards of thin lace and lengths of gauzy silk are not calculated to withstand constant use. Slippers wear out rapidly, as their soles must be of paper and the pressure on them severe. But to offset these extravagances, the salary for such a nightly performance is very fine.

A WOMAN DEPUTY.

Mrs. Arem of Cakland and Her Influence Over Insane Women. (Special Correspondence.)

Mrs. Aram of Qakland, Cal., is an example of the advanced woman in the west, and she is now upholding the dig-nity of the office of deputy sheriff. She obtained this office as other deputy sheriffs do, as a reward for political services. She stumped her county in the interest of the populists, and in Oakland she enjoys the honor of hav-ing electioneered the present sheriff into office. Deputy Sheriff Aram's duties at present are to convey insane women of Alameda county to the asylums. Mrs. Aram is interested in her work because



DEPUTY SHERIFF ARAM.

she has made a study of insane women and she has shown remarkable ability in controlling them without resorting to force. She can't explain her influence over violently insane women, but she has given many illustrations of it. Speaking of her work the writer said:
"I don't know what to attribute my success to, unless it is that I insist on treating all the insane women as if they were sane. No one told me how to go about my work. I had my own ideas about it, and any one bothering me with theories would have only made me nervous. You never can have a theory with an insane person and be sure it is the right one. They are always doing the unexpected." Her voice is low and about the size you would expect to fit with four feet, eleven and a half. The only sign of her force lies in the snap of a pair of black eyes in her round little face, for she is as plump as a partridge. It is the intervals that are not lucid that I watch for. I am like a cat, but they do not suspect it. They return the compliment by watching me for a chance to escape or give way to violence. They might have been as sane as college professors for the attempts they have ever made with me."

" Do they respond to your attempts to turn their attention away from the

"Yes, and they soon forget even murderous ones in contemplating some trivial matter. They are fond of a change and are as easily amused as children. And their manias? Sometimes they think they are two people in one and they insist that they have two hats and two gowns on at one time. Some throw their arms about for hours and cannot be stilled and others have hollow eyes and voices, from which all beauty has fled. Besides these holloweyed people I have sat as calmly as I

Giving Him a Gentle Blot.

"Mr. Stalate," she murmured, "do you remember when, in 1894, we sat up to watch the new year come in "Yes," he replied, rapturously.

"Well, don't you-don't you-"Don't I what?"

"Don't you think we are beginning rather early this year."-Washington



HOEBE, a village eauty, modern and advanced.
Miles, a laborer

slow, smoking and sensible. Scene-A lane. Phoebe (with dignity)—I hev come, being asked partik-

ler and not wishful to do so, a-cause of the gals—and that spite of a Saily Martin in especial a-pointing at me as "That Phoebe as is too good for the likes of us has took up with a young man, vulgar just the same as anybody!" And I shouldn't hev come only havin' something to say. Miles—And what is there vulgar about

Phoebe-Well it ain't genteel to be a smoking allus like you, nor to cut your meals with a knife out of your pocket, nor to stand constant on one leg. nor to be that stoopid when Squire, as ain't no better than none of us (and a lot wus, says Mary Anne, as has scullery maided for him eighteen months), talks to you and can't give it to him back and pulls his hair and says, "Yessir" and "Yessir," as ain't no sperrit and is down trod and pore of you, nor to drink beer common at the "Five Stars," nor to—— (pauses out of breath).

Miles (comfortably and resuming his pipe)—Give yourself time, Phoebe. Give yerself time, Taint likely as you can get all my vulgarities into one breath, so keep yer 'air on and don't expect it. (Smikes placidly.)

Phoebe (with increased dignity)-Not that I've come here, Mr. Jones, sly, as you may say, and a-damagin' to my character of found out by the gals (partikler to that Sally Martin, as is a little cat) to speak of your wulgarities. I've come to say as not to encourage yerself false. I don't hold with walking out. Nor kissings. Nor luv letters-as when one of the parties can't spell nor put it genteel ain't pleasing for the other, es making her feel her young man isn't eddicated high. Nor Sunday afternoons. Nor rings. Nor marriage at all. So

Miles—You're right, Phoebe, no doubt. Gals allus is, I'm agreeable. Walks is waste o' time. Rings is waste o' money. Letters is waste o' temper. And I'm agreeable ready not to be married come Michaelmas, as arranged when stoopld and kissing on Tuesday week in this 'ere lane, as won't be repeated, and each'll live a long sight—genteeler were

the word, weren't it?-single.
Pheobe-Well you take it pritty cool and easy I must say, and rude as you

allus was, and is, and will be.

Miles—Yes, miss, I do. Keep yer 'air
on, is my motter, and a darned sight
more sensible then them I see stuck up in foreign language on them little white plates in church. Keep yer 'air on, Miles. You air going to be married. Tek it easy. Hev yer pipe customary. Sit tight when her aunt (as is a rare old beast and for all you know she'll grow up like her) buzzes in, and says, "Hev you any money?" and you hevn't. You air not going to be married. Tek that easy, too. You air too wulgar. That's comfortable and a deal sight pleasanter than sitting genteel when you cum in tired from wurk and a puttin' on gentry manners as ain't nateral, and is darned stoopld, too, to please a gal as minces her words and has the best of eddica-



TAKE IT AISY.

tions to teach her a pile o' things as she'd much better never ha' heerd on. And marriage bein' off, Phoebe, how do you purpice to occupy yourself genteel? Phoebe (still with dignity but in rath-

er an uncertain voice)-Oh, there's lots of things, Mr. Jones, as a-well-a likely sort of girl, as you might say, can turn her hand to nowadays, which you'd hev knowed ef you moved with

the times, same as others. *
Miles—I heven't moved with 'em. Right you air. But I've set by and watched them go to blazes without me. There's a lot of things as she can do, no doubt. There's dancin' on a stage. That's a very nice occupation, that is. There's skirt dancin'. I know them skirts. And the stockings—as I should say legs if not addressing such a genteel gal-a-peepin' thro', and the prime minister a darned old fool not to mek a law forbidding it. And there's novils. You could write novils, Phoebe, after being eddicated so genteel. Picture of a lord, disguised as his own valet on cover, a-kissing of a duchess, dis-guised (with dimond rings a-twinkling on her fingers, and nobody surprised) as the cook. Them's the kind. You could turn a penny by them, Phoebe. And starve on it most elegant in London, with an egg to your tea as 'ud make a respecterble en blush to own it. Or there's weskit making Phoebe. Wages-thruppence ha'penny a week, find your own cottins, slik gownds, food and lodging. Pictur of gal a-trying it in this week's paper at that wulgar public, the "Five Stars." Gal with bones a-sticking out all over her, food -three reels of cotton and some needles, and "Wurk! wurk! wurk!" a-written underneath. That'll be very genteel. Phoebe (bursting into tears)-Oh-you

-old-stoopid! Miles-Me stoopid-why, in course I am. And nothing for you to be a blub-bering for neither. There's a sight o' things, says you a-tossin' of your head as a likely sort of gal can turn her hand to nowadays. "Then go and turn it." to nowadays, "Then go and turn it," says I, quite harmless and no offense

TIFF. Phoebe (between sobs)—It weren't HAS SET LONDON MAD. leastway Miles as I've loved true all the time, and as ain't no ungenteeler than others and me not wanting to do no others and me not wanting to do no novils—or dancin—or weskits—not nothing, never. Only being put to by that little spite of a Sally Martin as ses, ses she a-tossing her head—as you niver said was pritty, only Sally ses you did, heving bin a story allus from quite small at school—and ses Sally, "He'd bin a-walking out with me if he couldand ef you're that meek as to tek half and er you're that meek as to tek had a luv—and you with the wist half all the time, you can, you mean-sperrited gal—only not to say as you wasn't warned—and—and—" (Phoebe sub-

sides into convulsive sobs.)

Milcs—Tek your time, Pheobe. Tek it alsy. And throw in a stop occasional to mek more sinse. So it ain't as you thinks single's a genteeler kerridge than pairs? And me not so wulger but that here. that there's two gals a fighting for me as of I were aritocrussy and dooks and lords. Which is pleasin' to the feelings Tho' a-hurtin' of 'em to see the gal, as I've never loved any other and never ses as how I does, or thought it, or anythink, a-taking on so bad.

Phoebe (looking up)-Air you sure o' that-Miles? Air you sure (renewed sobs) as you've never thought as Sally was pritty—through you not seeing as her 'air were put in papers tight every night and the curl not nateral—or run-

ned arter her—or nothing?
Miles—No, I've not. And be darned to Sally-ef pleasing to you, Phoebe. And tho' she hev runned arter me, Sally being a bold un, and chaps as is un carning their ten shillin 'regler being scarce in these parts, I've smoked steadfast and not tuk no notice. And when she comed at Xmas, tho' Xmas bein' a time as you ain't so strict as custo-mary, with a bit o' mistetoe stuck inviting in 'er' 'at and she ses, ses she, coy-like, "D'you see wot I've got in my hat?" I answers stern and true-like: "Unless it's a bee in yer bonnet, miss, I don't see nothing"—a-cause of me lov-ing Phoebe true all the time.

Phoebe (smiling through tears)—Then I'm sorry, Miles. And I won't do so no more. And ef you'll tek me back—

Miles-I will, Pheebe. And you not finding me too wulgar, and being partial to luv, and rings, and letters, the spelt pore and a-walking out, same as ever And the novils, and lady s-maiding, and dancing, and weskits its eleganter as perfessions than marrying, and nooer by a long sight, I'm darned if arter all,

as perfessions go, marrying ain't—
Phoebe—The likeliest, Miles.—From Black and White.

FROM RED TO PRICELESS BLACK Roynard's Coat Covers a Wide Range of Color and Cost.

Reynard the fox, represented by his

skin, comes to us in four principal varieties," said the manager of a fur store to a writer for the New York Sun. "In his red jacket he is the most common and least valued of all foxes, his skin being worth \$5 in its natural tints. It is sometimes made into furs for wom-an's wearing, but more often it is dyed. The principal use for the red foxskin is as the central figure in rugs and lap robes, and sometimes sleigh and carriage robes are made entirely from these skins sewed together with the tail flip dangling from each. Red foxskins find their way here from every part of the northern states and Canada. Hunters and trappers bring them to the fur trading stations and rural stores and farmers' boys the country over trap red reynard and find fine winter sport in running him with hounds, which they follow up on foot with guns. Here is the skin of another fox less common, but as widely distributed, the gray or cross fox. It is believed to be a cross between the silver and the red foxyou see it combines the tints of the two
-but its name probably comes from the black cross so plainly marked on its back. This skin is worth \$20. In its natural color it makes up handsomely into any kind of furs we sell. An at-tractive form of boa and other garments in dark tints is made by cutting out and using the black part of the skin of the cross fox. We do the same thing, by the way, with that of the lynx. The arctic foxskins come to us chlefly in two varieties, the white and the blue, but the last includes also the pied, the stone and the sooty fox. In this tuffed specimen of the white fox although a beautiful skin, is the least gether of two lives is unjustifiable, is valuable of all the arctic varieties, for a crime." At the age of 20 however, valuable of all the arctic varieties, for its fur, though dense, is not so fine as she meets a young barrister, and nature that of the others. It is worth \$15. Compare it with this skin of the blue fox. winds. They fall in love with each that of the others. It is worth \$15. Compare it with this skin of the blue fox, with its silky bluish-gray fur, worth \$30. The arctic foxskins come from Iceland, Siberia, Kamtchatka and North America. A curious thing is told about America. A current the arctic fox, that he imitates the cries the arctic fox, that he feeds, and so of the birds on which he feeds, and so entices them within his reach. Yet he is not difficult to capture as compared with other varieties. He readily enters a trap, and, when at large, will suffer the hunter to approach him within easy shot. He burrows with his fellows in groups, making villages similar to those of the prairie dogs, and, like that rodent, he will pop his head out of hole to salute the passer-by with yelps. But in the way of foxskins there is nothing here to compare with this magnificent specimen in beauty or cost, and the manager took from a glass case and spread upon the counter a large skin with soft, dense, jet black fur, to which longer, white-tipped hairs imparted the tint of silver gray. In places the skin was almost pure black, no-tably in a strip upon the back between the shoulders. "It is the silver gray fox, and this skin is so nearly black that its value is almost \$300. The skin of this species is used in making every kind of expensive fur garments, from a tippet to a cloak, and its value de-pends on its darkness of tints. It is only in Russia that the pure black fox is found, and there the value of his skin

is not to be estimated, as it is an at-Tiger Bones as Medicine

tribute to royalty."

Some curious items are to be found in the late lists of China's trade statistics. Among those noted in the list for 1894 is 19,000 pounds of tiger bones! What on earth do you suppose they use tiger bones for? Fertilizers? Not much, they are too costly. The item abovementioned cost the Chinese a sum equal to nearly \$4,000. The powdered bones are used as a medicine in every part of the Flowery Kingdom, and all are under the delusion that they impart some of the tiger's strength to invalids.

The coins of Siam are made of porcelain; those of Japan are made principally of iron.

MRS. CAMPBELL HAILED AS A GREAT ACTRESS.

"Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," Pinero's New Play. Has Given Her a Chance to Display Her Remarkable Talents-The Play Analyzed.



HERE ARE SOME they should be so few) whose work interests and is always deserving of serious intention. Among living dramatists in England Mr. Pinero is the best representative of this class. You may

tot agree, perhaps, with the conclusions at which he arrives, though this is improbable, because he is, so far as i remember, consistently on the side of morality; what is more probable is that you may object to the subjects with "However admirable the lesson, the stage is not the place for such sort of instruction." This must often be a disputed question. There are some topics which by common consent of all de-cent folk are tabooed, while there are manner in which it is treated, and for my own part, I believe that a fairy tale as set forth with innuendo and smart. pruriency by some of our modern authors is far more dangerous than the most delicate of social problems when han-dled in good taste. In his play just produced by Mr. Hare at the Garrick theater, London, recently Mr. Pinero undoubtedly deals with a decidedly delicate problem, but he does so in a

manner deserving of all praise.

Lucas Cleve, a young gentleman of birth, position and education, has had a couple of years of most unhappy mar-ried life. His wife has proved a cold. unsympathetic shrew and the dream of his youth is over. He goes to the continent to escape from his misera'le home, falls sick, is like to die, but is nurse back to life by Agnes Ebbsmith. She is an Englishwoman, sprung from nurse the people. Her father, now dead, was a radical and socialist lecturer, and she was brought up in his views. Not only this, but the wretched existence her mother caused her father to lead, owing to infirmity of temper, and so forth, is a formidable one.

The wiseacres who were unable to see that Mrs. Patrick Campbell did not make a sensation in "The Masquer-aders" simply because her part offered her no opportunities for great acting, and who went about wagging their heads and saying that her success in Mrs. Tanqueray would never be re-peated, and that she was, after all, but a "one part" acress, are, it is to be hoped, now convinced of their mistake.

As Agnes Ebbsmith she shows herself to be beyond reasonable question the greatest English actress of modern drama. It would be difficult to conceive a finer interpretation of a very peculiar and not too easy character. She is the very woman. Her energetic de-clamation of shallow socialistic out-pourings, her honest enthusiasm in the cause of hopeless creatures tied for life to uncongenial partners, her firm conviction that such unions by church and law are entirely wrong, her utter disregard of personal appearance and of everything that belongs to the animal side of life, her inner saint-like purity enveloped in a husk which is by con-vention no less than by religion stigmstized as impure, all these are brought out with a clearness that is most convincing. It is a triumph of art. Nothing better has been seen on the stage for many a day. Mr. Forbes Robert-son, as the mincing, pincing Lucas has by no means a pleasant part to play, but he attacks it conscientiously, on the whole, successfully. As the duke Mr. Hare adds another to his long gal-lery of old men. It is an excellent bit cent folk are tabooed, while there are of acting, true to nature, and not a others concerning which opinions will bit exaggerated. His growing admiradiffer. But in very truth it is not usually the theme which shocks but the manner in which it is treated, and for gan with a feeling of amused contempt the woman whom he has come to drive away from his nephew, regardless of all cost to herself, is very finely indicated, the other characters call for no special remark. The play is well mounted and

Couldn't Have Been Worse at Home.

Thus far the following "casualties" have been reported among the league players in the South: Gray, lame arm; Fuller, lame leg: Tom Bannon, lame wrist; Stivetts, slight attack of Charley horse; all the Brooklyn pitchers, lame arms; Van Haltren, lame shoulder; Glasscock, Cunningham, Cooke, lame arms; Rusie, lame arm; Spies, slight strain; Hutchinson, and Griffith, lame arms; Moran, bad arm; Dahlen, lame back; Bonner, lame hand; Hemming, strained tendon; McMahon, lame arm; Childs and Sullivan, turned ankles, There may be others, but the above list



MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

which it gets its scientific name of ror of matrimony. She grew up to belagopus, or hairy foot. The white fox. lieve that the "irrevocable knotting toother and are married. She forgets all her father's teachings, all the horrors of her childhood's experiences in a day-dream with him to whom she has given her heart and who is to her the ideal of what man should be. But the dream is soon over. Her husband tires of her. and for eight years she drags out a miserable life, until released by his death. In these eight years her former repugnance to matrimony as an institution returns (naturally enough) and is formulated into a cult. And so these two, Lucas Cleeve, the married man, and Agnes Ebbsmith, the widow, meet with one feeling at least in common. each had suffered by being tied by church and by law to an unloving partner; each revolts against the system which makes such unions practically indissoluble. And during that dangerous period of convalescence which brings them in so close fellowship each thinks "Here have I found my real companion," and they without hesita-tion decide to throw off all artificial trammels of society, of convention, of religion (for artificial they think them). and to live as two children of nature Their beautiful theory turns out a fallure; religion, morality and society are

vindicated. It is obvious that this theme might be made offensive: nay, that it requires both the will and the skill to prevent it from becoming so. But just this will and this skill are present, and once granting that such a problem may be discussed on the stage (respecting which, as I have admitted, there will be two opinions) it could scarcely be handled in better taste. Now, be it re-marked, that in this case the woman's character is superior in every way to that of the man. He is the better in birth and position; she is the better in all other respects. And, notably, her grievance and cause of revolt against the established order are immensely stronger than his; for it is not doubtful that she, a loving wife, was coupled to a brute, whereas it is very doubtful whether he in his marriage did not, by certain failings of temperament, as-sist to work out his own damnation.

country principally because of the Mou-lin Rouge dancers, who are generally fact that the sports are evidenced in the acknowledged to be about as risque a New Haven. There is no drugging of lot to be found any where in the world. Madam Tarney is a music hall singer tically dispensed with last year, the whose beautiful neck and shoulders gates were thrown open during the have been noted in Paris for a number week of secret practice, and moderaof seasons. She is not by any means a tion was the rule. Athletes are required young woman. She is considerably to keep up to the standard in their than sixteen-sweet or otherwise



MADAME TARNEY. ness that all women covet, and, what is still more remarkable it does not require the aid of cosmetics or make-up of under the harsh glare of the footlights. If Madame Tarney were to come to this country she would find at least two dozen cosmetic makersanxious to prove to the world that the beauty of her skin is due to their particular brand of flesh goods

FOOTBALL OUTLOOK

WALTER CAMP OF YALE COL-LEGE WRITES HIS VIEWS.

ores the Methods of Training and Asserts That His Institution Is Free from Them-Unfair to Condemn Collegiate Sports Generally.



our faculty could

LTHOUGH I CANnot state what you call "the Yale position" authoritatively, I am glad to give you in a condensed form the opinions 1 have heard expressed. In the first place our system is wholthat at Harvard.

at any moment,

should it seem right, forbid any sport and there would be no appeal. (In the faculty has but recently forbidden Freshmen baßeball, not on account of any disorder, con-nected with athletics, but as a matter of discipline for disturbing a concert.) The only men, outside the faculty, possessing actual power are the captains and managers. The graduates, like myself, have no official position, and can only advise. We cannot carry a single point save by persuasion at the hands of either the members of the faculty of the officers of the asso-ciations. The faculty has in its own body certain men, like Professor E. L. Richards, who have always followed and made a study of the sports of the students, and it is upon the opinion of such of its members that the faculty relies for information regarding the quality and general direction of the walter Camp, of Yale, in Harper's Weekly. Nor are these gentlemen and other members of the faculty ever averse to giving their advice to the ac-tual managers of the associations, and it is by keeping thoroughly posted that they have been able to give such ex-cellent advice in the past. This has involved of late years a very consider-able sacrifice of time upon the part of these gentlemen, and their unselfish-ness in performing this added service on behalf of the university has been thoroughly appreciated. Many of the reforms and the sturdy growth in proper channels of Yale athletics have been due to the conscientiousness of these members of the Yale faculty, and especially to their intimate acquaint-ance with the athletes themselves. Under these conditions a state of affairs such as that referred to by President Eliot, of drugging athletes, and that mentioned by Dean Briggs of "monstrous methods of training," bringing about "low academic standing," could hardly exist, and could not possibly continue. The growth of ath-



WALTER CAMP.

letics at Yale, like the growth of the university, has rendered the task of keeping up this intimate acquaintance with the men and their affairs more and more arduous during the last few years, and probably trebled the amount you will notice that the soles of the implanted in her soul an absolute hor- Madame Tarney, of the Moulin Rouge of time Professor Richards and his feet are thickly coated with hair, from implanted in her soul an absolute hor- The Moulin Rouge is famous in this conferrees have devoted to athletics, studies the same as other members of the university. The athletes themselves, in enacting rules for eligibility of candidates for their organizations, incorporated one forbidding the playing of any man who has been dropped for neglect of his studies until a year

after his defraction. "It is left for Harvard unversity to take the proper steps toward placing intercollegiate contests upon their proper footing and under prope, regula-tions. The other colleges can then no longer shirk the responsibility."

One might grant, if it be affirmed by the Harvard faculty and President Ellot, that football last year at Harvard was unsatisfactory. How could it be otherwise, if the stories the president hears are true, that the players are drugged for nights before their games to induce sleep? But one is not prepared to grant, as suggested, that other colleges, and among them Yale, "shirk the responsibility," because they do not conduct their athletic matters as Harvard does, or proposes to do. A num-ber of years ago the future of intercollegiate sports was regarded by Har-vard as in jeopardy, and a set of regulations was then proposed. Among these regulations the most prominent was one limiting any intercollegiate boat race to three miles. Yale and the other colleges, did not concur, and, failing to secure five colleges, Harvard eventually abandoned its regulations. Boating has not materially suffered or this account. Still more recently Harvard passed a regulation confining all athletic contests to New England. But this proved impracticable, and the base The Umpire's Annual Lecture.

President Young, of the National league, is just now engaged in preparing a general letter of odvice and counsel to the members of the staff of umpires. He does not consider it necessary to call the umpires to Washington to receive instructions as to their duties, but he is of the opinion that a few suggestions from him in the shape of a personal letter will meet all the requirements a true situation. upon athletic questions even within has bought the young horse Dextell, her own borders. Hence Yale and own brother to Axtell.

other colleges can hardly subscribe to the paragraph quoted, nor to the ones stating that if the authorities at Har-vard "cannot successfully deal with this problem, then not only football but also every other intercollegiate sport should be abolished."

Every college may have its own system, but it seems hardly fair to condemn intercollegiate sports if one par-ticular system fails. Besides, as in the case of the three-mile boat race, the New England rule, and, later, summer practice in football, the makers of any system may change their minds about the expediency of their own plans. There is exaggeration of many kinds, and the attempt, over a year ago, to get the Harvard and Yale captains to agree to do away with the summer practice was made in this belief, but it does not appear that the entire system of inter-collegiate athletics has become so exag-gerated that it must be abolished. Nor does this seem to represent the Yale po-sition only, but that of several other institutions. Letters from members of the faculty at Pennsylvania, Princeton, and other universities indicate a satisfactory standing of athletes and athletics, such as would be entirely incon-sistent with a belief that intercollegiate a hietics should be abolished.

Champion Rope Skipper.
We present here a portrait of Fred A. Conners, the young man of Oil City, Pa., who has broken the rope skipping record. Conners is a well built young man, weighing 148 pounds, and was 19 years old Oct. 4, last. He is quite a sprinter, and won his first race by tak-



FRED A. CONNERS.

ing first prize in a four mile running race in this city on last Fourth of July. He has at different periods skipped the rope to amuse himself and young friends, and easily broke George Sid-dens', the bantom weight pugilist, rec-ord of 3,820, and also Billie Plummer's record of 3,926, and on Feb. 17, broke every record by skipping 4,000 times without a break or rest. This record-was published in several local papers, and aroused the ardor of one Thomas McMillin, of the Woods Run resort club, of Allegheny, City, Pa., who skipped 4,216, and in a couple of days. broke that record by skipping an even 5,000. Conners has been getting in condition for a week or more, and securing several reputable and responsible witnesses set out to make a new record. For 1 hour and 44 minutes he skipped the rope steadily without a stop, and only quit when the tally keepers noti-fied him he had made a record of 7.00 skips. He weigned 1457 unds when no started to jump, but we's a few ounces more than four pounds lighter when he finished the performance. He says he could have kept it up as much longer.

CRICKET.

The Rosedale club of Toronto, Ont., has engaged S. Oakden as professional for the coming season.

Chambers will be the professional at Longwood as in former years, and he will do all he can to keep the eleven up to the standard.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) club is now arranging for the coming season. Thos. Coleman is the secretary.

At a recent meeting of the California

Cricket association, held in San Francisco, it was announced that A. H. Harrison had donatêd a valuable cup, to be given to the club that first succeeded in times.

A team of English amateurs will make a brief visit to Portugal, making Oporto their hearquarters and playing two games there. L. C. V. Bathurst and G. R. Bardswell, who played with Lord Hawke's team in this country last fall,

re mentioned as members of the team. The official schedule of the Harvard Cricket eleven has been announced. The chedule comprises eight clubs. The championship game with Haverford will occur May 24, and with the University of Pennsylvania May 29. All the games, with the exception of the two championship contests, will be played away from home.

Mme. Duquesne. Mme. Duquesne is not so well known s her husband, but some folks say she



MADAME DUQUESNE.

typical Parisian and has been on the stage a great many years, notwith-standing the fact that she is still a comparatively young woman. She mar-ried M. Duquesne before he became prominent among French players, and no one more than she has been disap-pointed at the cool reception accorded her husband in this country.

A Terre Haute syndicate of horsemen



With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party!

EDITORIAL.

THE AURORA OF LABOR'S FREE DOM.

As rivers to the ocean roll, All tengues and races join the throng. The purpose burning in each soul; And on their lips a single song;

One common cause, one flag unfurled, They kneel to neither kin nor clan; Their country is the round, wide world;

Their creed the brotherhood of man. The brotherhood of man! It's magnificent banner is hailed with joy by every truth and justice loving man and woman From the tower of it's temple we hear the ringing voice of its bells of universal freedom, sending new life, confidence and hope into the hearts and souls of the suffering, poor and oppressed producers of all wealth and civilization.

What is the name of this brotherhood of man?

International Social Democracy.

Last week was another week of victory and glory for the Socialists-a week of joy for all who belong to or sympathize with our grand and noble cause.

For months, nay, for years, the ruling powers in Germany had endeavored to se cure a second "edition" of the old anti-Socialist laws as a means whereby thousands of Germany's best sons might have been sent behind prison walls or driven from their homes, from their country.

Thanks to the energetic, courageous ag itation of our German Comrades, the in-fernal plans of the ruling classes parapraphed into an "Anti-Revolution Bill." were defeated.

The Socialist party of Germany has gained one of the most glorious victories in the history of the International Labor movement.

As most of the Capitalist papers failed to give a true report of the struggle be tween the ruling powers and the Social-Democratic party of Germany, we shall publish a few extracts from the speeches delivered by our Socialist Comrades dur ing the discussion of the "Anti-Revolution

Bill" in the Parliament. Mr. von Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, was leading the attacks on the Socialists. He endeavored to show what dangerous people the Socialists really are, but he was interrupted by derisive remarks of the Socialists.

Comrade August Bebel took the floor and gave the "law-abiding" Minister and his allies a good rubbing. Comrade Bebel protested against Herr Koeller's making the Socialists responsible for the utterances of the Anarchists. The Capitalistic s, he declared, were to blame for the trouble of the workingmen, through their tyrannical exploitation of workingmen. He cited as an instance of the tyranny of capital, the oppression and subsequent bloodshed at Homestead, Pa. The effect of the bill. should it become a law, he said, would be to corrupt every man in public life. This he sought to prove by quoting from Chancellor Hohenlohe's speech, and concluded by condemning the entire attitude of the Government. Then, amid general laughter, Comrade Bebel urged Minister von eller to take a lesson from Putkamer. who was gifted with fine manners. With a display of elegant and inoffensive manners, Putkamer had tried to make exceptional laws palatable to the majority, but Koeller, with his crude and clownish bearing, disgusted what few friends the

Bebel was listened to with close attention as he proceeded, and in a peroration which had an immediate effect upon the House, said: "It is characteristic of the class rule existent that they try to blot only have the result that the teachings of the learned spirits in the universities shall yet cause these material and athe istic teachings to be untouched. Further more, the bill publishes attacks upon Christian teachings, ignoring the fact that Jesus died a rebel, for treason to the

Even the United Press could not help sing the fact that the Socialists were the best fighters for the rights of the le in the German Parliament. Here

deally, the finest speech in the ate was by the Socialist, Ignaz Auer. The Socialist showed himself as one of the most forcible and polished speakers in the Reichstag. Hohenlohe and several other Ministers stood on the tribune steps while he spoke, apparently admiring his grace and adroltness. He demolished, to the satisfaction of most Deputies, paragraph III, which dealt originally with the glorification of crime and interference with officers in the discharge of their duties."

The next day, last Sunday, an election was held in Thuin, Belgium. The Socialist candidate, Comrade Leken, received 18,127 votes, while the Liberal candidate received 16,084. Comrade Leken having failed to receive an absolute majority of all the votes cast, a by-election is necessary. The cause of Socialism is marching on.

Comrades of America, unite! Forget all differences of the past. Be true to our noble cause. Let not petty jealousy get he best of you. Eighteen hundred and ninety-six is op-

proaching. We need every true Socialist n the ranks of our Socialist Labor Party.

Resistless on the pulse of doom, The ocean swings from shore to shore; And frightened kings flit through the gloom

Like stars that fall to rise no more. The high-sea walls of cast are gone; The pent-up floods their chains have

burst: The tollers face the golden Jawn; The first are last, the last are first.

Let us be men, Comrades. Let us be Socialists.

It is not fusion we want. It is not "harmony" with the various fusionist elements.

We want a union of all the true Socialists of this continent under the glorious banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

TO PORT SOCIALISM:

The conditions of the telegraphers are had enough now. But when the new telegraph printing machine will make its appearance thousands of poor telegraphers may join the Grand Army of the anemployed. Read the following telegram from Pittsburg, Pa.:

"The Consolidated Telegraph and News Company was practically organized here at a big meeting of wealthy men held in the Monongahela House. From present indications the new company will make a formidable rival for the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. Men from New York, Chicago and Cleveland were in attendance and much local capital was subscribed. It is said that \$100,000 was subscribed to-night. Application will be made for a charter to-morrow. H. P. Carey of Youngstown, O., was elected president of the new concern and J. A. Davis of New York, secretary. Abnet McKinley of Ohio was present at the meeting. He is one of the promoters of

"The idea of the new company is to push a new telegraph printing machine which can be used as a common typewriter. A messege played on the instrument will be reproduced on a sheet of paper, or on tape at any desired point in any city having the lines. Instruments will be placed in private offices, and those running the affair to-night claim it will be at about one-half the present cost of telephones. They claim the new invention is specially adapted to work in newspaper offices. They claim to have given the machines a hard test in the office of the Baltimore American, and that the work was most satisfactory. It is a onehorse dynamo affair of 500 volts. The instrument has 30 keys. One of them has been on exhibition in Pittsburg for several days.'

Strikes, boycotts, shortening the hours of labor, etc., will have little effect in this

No eternal God will help the telegraphers. Let them anchor their endangered ship in Port Socialism.

THE UNTITLED MONARCHS OF AMERICA

Free Amelcan Sovereigns! No lords, no dukes, no princeses, no kings! O. what a happy people we are! We have no Kaiser Wilhelm no Queen Vivtoria, no Czar Nikolai-but we have our railroad kings our whisky lords, our swinocrats and lardocrats, our oil barons, etc. Their annual income is much higher than the salary of any European monarch and their mania for luxury and royal amusements equal those of Louis XIV. Here is an illustra-

"Paris, May 7 .- Count Boniface de Cas-

tellaine and his wife, formerly Miss Anna Gould of New York, have bought a large site at the corner of the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne and the Avenue de Malakoff, paying therefor 70 francs per meter. The Countess de Castellaine will now carry out the dream of her life, that is to ex actly reproduce the grand Trianon at Versailles with immense gardens, for a Paris residence. The Grand Trianon is a handsome villa, one-story in height, in the form of a horseshoe, and is situated about three-quarters of a mile to the northwest of the terrace of the Palace of Versailles. It was erected by Louis XIV. for Mme. de Maintenon. Here you find the gold and silver plated coaches and sleighs of the French kings and emporors. The salon des Glaces in the villa contains a table, of which the top, made of a single piece of oak, is nine feet across. In the Salon de Familie is a table given by Charles IV. of Spain to Napoleon I. The Grand Vestibule, in which the famous trial of Marshal Bazaine took place in 1873, contains a group in marble, representing France and Italy exchanging the kiss of peace This group was presented to the Empress Eugenie by the ladies of Milan. The villa contains several richly furnished apartments and many curiosities."

Lord de Castellaine, help! O, we duped

sovereigns of America!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

While cowards in their coverts safely

He ventures forth to traverse fields untried; Tolls on, unmindful of abuse or scorn,

And builds a better world for men unborn For principle he forfeits transient praise For lasting glory lives inglorious days. We never take his gospel for our creed Until his noble heart has ceased to bleed.

The Italian Parliament has been dissolved by King Umberto. The new elections will take place on May 26, the byelections on June 2. Watch the result. The Italian Socialists will make a splendid show.

The Capitalists are doing the work of agitation for us. In Olneyville, R. I., they forced 10,000 wage slaves to strike. Now these poor people have ample time to think about the social question. Ere long Rhode Island will be full of red-hot Socialists.

A Comrade of Adams writes: The Berkshire Manufacturing Co, has announced an advance in wages, to take effect soon. According to some of the Capitalist papers here, the coming prosperity is going to kill Socialism outright!!!!

A New York girl has a sewing basket that cost \$2,470, says an article in a daily that gives a column description of it And just to think, I have been sympa thizing with the girls' poverty! What a travesty, what a mockery this fortune for a work basket is to the thousands of real working girls, who are rotting on a miserable pittance of 25 to 40 cents a day. If ever Babylon deserved her fate, how much more these modern Babylons deserve a worse. And it will come. -- Coming Nation.

Mr. Samuel Gompers is still afreed to show to the toiling masses the only road that leads them to the harber of human emancipation. In his Savannah address he went as far as any Socialist could go in criticieing the present economic and political conditions of our country. He went even so far as to denounce the Democratic and Republican parties, and to show that Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland were actually representing the same Capitalist class interests; but when it was for him to tell his audience somethng about the remedy, about the ways and means to be applied to bring about a change in existing conditions he barricaded himself behind the phrase: "I am a

Coal miners' strikes in Ohio, Pennsyl-

vania, Indiana, Virginia, West Virginia, etc. Tens of thousands of miners and their families are actually starving. Who is responsible for their starving condition? Why, the masses of the people, who sanction this system of exploitation and robbery at every election. The poor fools cannot see that it is the Democrat or Republican they are voting for, but the system of Capitalist robbery and oppression, which the old boodle parties are in duty bound to uphold and defend. Indeed, the miners' strike has become permanent; it will not end before the mines shall be the common property of the nation, before they shall be owned and operated by the people for the general benefit and welfare of the people. In Trusts they trust! The American Leather Trust controls 90 per cent of the

dry hide stock in the country. It has marked up prices faster and further than they ever rose before in the same time. There is a reason for the advance in green hide leather. It lies in the scarcity of cattle. Jobbers and manufacturers believe there is no such scarcity as to dry subsists on unpaid labor. How in the leather made of them is the first grand coup attempted by the trust since it came into existence. They say it has succeeded | Capitalism and Labor? that could not to a point that assures the trust a profit of \$1,000,000 a month. They quote the predictions of the trust's agents and representatives that the rise is only fairly under way, and they add prophecies of their own that the amount of the advance must be paid by the people, and practically by those who purchase low grades of shoes, by the poorest wage slaves. But the poor fools are still crying, "Crucify the Socialists!" and go right on voting for free beer and free whiskey, and for low wages long hours, for the prolongation of the misery and starvation of their own class.

RISING OF SOCIALISM IN POLITICS.

What a New York Capitalist Paper Says About the Elizabeth, N. J., Elections.

In Elizabeth, N. J., the contest had two features of interest-the American Protect, GOV. ALTGELD'S OPINION OF JUStive Association and the Socialists. The Socialists showed their strength in five wards, pelling 262 votes, which is an increase for this party, because in the elec-

and as this is an important year in New young man is thoroughly repentant and

Jersey politics, and the Socialist Labor willing to make an effort to so far as he | THE TYRANT OF LOUISVILLE. Party intend to run candidates for all the can, earn the money to pay off the reoffices, it is predicted that their vote will mainder. be as strong as the prohibitionists, who generally cast between 7,000 and 8,000 .-New York Mail and Express.

SOCIALISM MUST COME.

Labor Shall Have Its Play-Day.

Slowly, but surely, Socialism is permed ting all classes. Thus we find in "The Metropolitan," a popular "society paper," the following: "Nevertheless, we need a holiday, but

how many of us who are thinking this moment where we will go this summer, and what we will do, give a thought to the thousands in this city who never get a holiday their lives through! The men and women who work in cotton, cloth, carpet, cigar and shoe factories, never get a holiday. These people by their labor create the wealth which enables their employer to send his family to the seaside for the summer. Has any voice ever been uplifted on behalf of the toilers? If so, we have not heard of it. And the factories are as hot as Tophet; and the sun beats down without ruth; and the river and the fields are like a dream of heaven and the children are weary and pallid; and it seems as if labor, which made the individual, the community-wealth, must, some day, if there is ever to be justice done on this lower plane, have its play day, as well as the capital which it created."

SAM GOMPERS IN SAVANNAH.

Hiss Address Criticised-The Audience Provided With Socialist Literature. Mr. Samuel Gompers, ex-President of

the A. F. of L., delivered a lecture on the

Labor question at the Savannah Masonic

Temple, on May 5th. In the course of his

remarks he criticised our present industrial system as correctly and openly and fearlessly as any Socialist could have done. By various illustrations he proved that something must be wrong at the basic foundation of our social institutions, in a society where men must live or rather starve in enforced idleness, and where those that are fortunate enough to get a change to enslave themselves must work for starvation wages. The fate of the Roman Republic is awaiting ours, because here, as well as in the Roman Republic, the rich, the ruling classes, have all the franchises and privi-leges, and the rights of the poor are being trampled upon. He was neither Republican nor Democrat, he said; there was actually no difference between Cleveland and Harrison. One as well as the other sent the troops with gatling guns to shoot down the working classes. "I am a union man," he exclaimed. Is it possible that Mr. Gompers' ears became traitors to him at the very moment when he most needed them? Didn't he hear how one of his declarations contradicted the other? He himself pointed out but a few minutes before the Homestead, Chicago and Brooklyn strikes as failures because of the Government having espoused itself with the corporations and because of the displacement of human labor by machinery. But yet he went on declaring that the sole hope for the toiling classes is the trade union, and nothing but the economic union. "It makes no difference what party is in power," he said, "I wouldn't discuss politics here; we are here to discuss the labor question only." Mr. Gompera is opposed to strikes; he is in favor of arbitration in cases of difference be tween Capital and Labor. Does Mr. Gompers really believe that the lamb and the wolf could live in peace? Does he really believe that the wolf will not always swallow the lamb? The wolf subsists on the lamb's very life; Capitalism is and orld can Mr Gomn of Lemon, Maguire & Co., arbitrate between the wolf and the lamb? between exist if the toiler gets the full product of his labor, and labor that must destroy capital, or rather its fleecing power, if it is full paid. These two antagonistic forces could not be harmonized. Mr. Gompers spoke nearly two hours, and his revolutionary criticisms were frequently loudly applauded. The people are ready. and ripe to accept new and revolutionary doctrines. This meeting was a striking proof of the above statement. The Socialist Section of Savannah was not idle. We were there, armed with Socialist Labor literature, and a Socialist pamphlet, four pages, was handed to everyone present. Judging from the number of pamphlets and papers distributed, there were about 500 people in the hall.

> Yours for Socialism. REUBEN STONE.

J. W., Chicago, Ill. Governor Altgeld of Illinois pardoned L. tion las year only 466 votes were polled A. Hilliard, an ex-employe of the Chicago throughout the whole county for Keim. Tribune, the principal plutocratic paper This Socialistic Labor Party is growing of the Windy City. The Governor gave very fast throughout New Jersey, and each out the following reasons for pardoning year its activity in local elections in the man: "Louis A. Hilliard was employed by the Tribune company as cash-In Paterson the Aldermanic candidates | ier, and during a number of years embezon the Socialistic ticket received 2,200 zled a large sum of money, losing most votes. Last year the total vote in the of it in stock speculations. He pleaded county was 2.365. It is quite possible that guilty in the Criminal Court of Cook at the next general election in the State | County to a charge of embezzlement, and this party will poll as many votes, if not was sentenced to four years in the penimore, than the Prohibition party. When tentiary. He has now served in that in-Werts ran for Governor the strength of stitution what would amount to nearly the party was represented by 1,338 votes a two-years' sentence. An application is cast for Kiem, the gubernatorial candi- made for his pardon by some very exceldate. Lost fall their total vote east for the lent people, who are his friends and who assembly candidates was 5,309. The mu- have known him from childhood. It is nicipal elections just held show that their shown that about one-half of the sum strength has increased over 20 per cent, embezzled has been repaid and that the

"The Tribune company has filed a protest against his release. I have considered the case very fully and have weighed all the matters that are urged

on both sides and am inclined to the opinion that about all the good that the State can do by imprisonment has been done in this case, and if the young man can now be given employment and assisted to get on his feet again and earn an honest living it will be not merely better for him, but in the long run will be better for society, and I have therefore concluded to grant this pardon.

"There is another point suggested by

this case and that is: How far the integ-

rity and sense of right of young men em-

ployed in some large money-making es-

tablishment is undermined and weakened by a knowledge of the fact that their employers are gaining large sums of money which, while not always obtained by criminal means, nevertheless, in equity and good conscience, do not belong to them. This young man had charge of the financial department of the Tribune company. He knew that the Tribune company rented ground in the Chicago School Fund, and instead of paying a fair cash annual rental it had managed to get things so fixed that it pocketed in the neighborhood of \$25,000 a year of money which ought to have gone to the school fund. He also knew that while the Tribune had a cash market value of \$3,000,000, and should have been assessed for purposes of general taxation at not less than \$600,000, the company had managed things so that it was actually assessed at only \$18,000, and he saw that it annually pocketed in the neighborhood of \$40,000, which would have gone into the public treasury as taxes if the Tribune company had paid the same proportion of taxes on its property that other people paid on theirs In other words, he saw that the Tribune company annually pocketed upwards of \$60,000 of money, which, in equity and good conscience, should have belonged to the public treasury, and he saw that, notwithstanding this fact, the owners of the Tribune were eminent and highly respected citizens. The natural effect of all this was to weaken the moral force of the young man, as well as his sense of integrity. There is no question that similar conditions exits in other large offices, and while this cannot be any excuse for the commission of crime by employes, it is a fact that is to be deplored and some remedy should be found.

"JOHN P. ALTGELD," Governor. Any honest man, whether he be a Socialist, a Democrat or a Republican, must admit that Governor Altgeld made a splendid hit at the plutocratic sheet, at the same time giving a good illustration of the equal right and justice before the law under our modern capitalist system of society.

OBSERVATIONS BY M. RUTHER.

There is one thing that I dislike above all others, and that is the cowardice of some of my fellow wage-slaves towards Socialism. They pretend to be in sympathy with it, and at the same time they have an awful fear that somebody might find it out. My every-day experience proves to me that half the American people are even now Socialists at heart, but have not yet found it out. But they are finding it out pretty fast. A few observations gathered inside of two days may prove my point.

I went into a store to buy something and there I found three women discuss ing something which one of them had been reading aloud out of a paper. The reader wore gold spectacles and looked to be a very intelligent woman. A picture in the paper attracted my attention and I noticed at a glance that it was a copy of Holyoke LABOR she was reading. Neither one of the women knew me, but I enjoyed very much the favorable remarks made by them upon Our Paper.

Two women were in conversation and one of them said: "This mill life is really wearing body and soul, and I wish I could get away from it. I don't care for fine clothes or costly furniture. All I want is enough to eat and a shelter over my head and the privilege to work at whatever I would take a notion to and where I had nobody to boss me around." Such a moderate wish by an able-bodied, intelligent American woman, to be denied and the woman condemned to repulsive mill life! Such is the curse of the capitalist system. Down with it.

I stood at a street corner using up time in enforced idleness when a prominent politician came in sight whom I had severely fought in a previous campaign. not because of the man himself, because he is a gentleman in every respect, but because he is a leading spirit in a party which we must look upon as an enemy from a principal standpoint. The thought struck me, "Shall I ask him to become a subscriber of Holyoke LABOR?" I hard ly had gall enough to do it, but after thinking the matter over I came to the conclusion that he could do no more than to refuse, and with better reasons than some of my fellow wage-slaves. I finally nerved up and popped the question, and the politician coolly said:" "Yes, you can put me down. I have seen the paper several times and have enjoyed its contents." Well, now, what a surprise; and so it goes. The very people of whom we least expect it take to Socialism as naturally as a duck to water, and why not? Isn't Socialism the salvation for us all? Therefore, .let us shout its hallelujah wherever we can; then we will have the millenium all the sooner. What have we to lose? Nothing but misery. What have we to gain? A world full of happiness.

HOW WAGE WORKERS ARE TREAT-ED IN THE KENTUCKIAN CITY OF, LAW AND ORDER .- A WORK-MAN BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

Citizens of Louisville, Take Notice.

The freedom of Labor has just been illustrated in one of our factories in Louisville, Kentucky. In the brass foundry of Ahrens & Ott

the workmen were recently informed that they had to work overtime. The regular work time was 10 hours à day. The wages in this shop being very low,

several of the men demanded extra pay for the overtime. There are men working in this shop Whose Weekly Wage Was From \$4

to \$7.

It will be a secret to many how a man

can support a family with #4 a week. The men who had insisted on getting extra pay for overtime left the shop after their work day of 10 hours, as customary, because they considered it a disgrace for thinking men and citizens to work 11, 12 or more hours for the same starvation

The following morning these dissatisfied nen were called upon by the foreman of the shop and asked why they did not work overtime. The men answered that without pay they would never work evertime; if the firm refused to pay for overtime

The Men Would Leave the Shop.

The foreman informed one of the bosses. Mr. Louis Ahrens, of the men's decision. Without hesitation Mr. Ahrens called the dissatisfied men to his business office and asked them why they refused to work overtime. The men answered:

"We consider it right and just that we should get a little compensation for overtime work.'

Mr. Louis Ahrens answered: "Don't you know that I have given you

you know that I Have Lost Money on You! And now you demand extra pay for a

work during the hard winter time? Don't

little overtime."

One of the men answered: "The wages you have paid us during the

winter time we had to work for, and very

hard at that." This remark so enraged the 'law-abiding" Capitalist that he cried out:

"You sons of a ----, get out of here." At the same moment he attacked one of the men, Mr. Fischer, and in a most brutal manner threw him to the floor. When our friend Fischer wanted to get his tools he was followed by Boss Ahrens, who

thrashing. The assaulted man went to the police station and swore out a warrant for Boss Ahrens' arrest. The arrest was promptly

seemed to be inclined to give him another

made. But when Mr. Fisher came to a prominent lawyer to have Mr. Ahrens prosecuted he was informed that he (the law-

Would Not Dare to Make a Case

against Capitalist Louis Ahrens. The fact of the matter is that this lawyer is running for a political office, and Mr. Ahrens being also a prominent old boodle politician, the lawyer was afraid to handle the

When the case came up in the City Court, Mr. Louis Ahrens, this most brutal of all capitalist tyrants, was discharged

This is not astonishing. How can a capitalist Court of Justice find fault with a prominent capitalist employe and politi-

Workmen of Louisville, make your own omment. This is capitalist freedom, eapitalist justice. CENTRAL PRESS COMMPTERE

of the SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

The Secretary hereby submits the following financial report for the four weeks

ending April 27: CASH RECEIVED. Local managers...... \$ 265.76

Sundry accounts	1.20
Total	
Iolyoke Labor t	4 47
New Orleans Labor	2.86
Louisville Labor	1.29
awrence Labor	.35
Total	8.82
CASH EXPENDED.	
Western Newspaper Union\$	126.44
abor	34.00
undry expenses	18.15
econd-class mail	17.85
Western Photo Engraving Co	10.00
ostage	8.50
sundry due bills	2.50
t. Louis Republic	1.22
failing list	.49
ommission	
trange Voyage (2nd-class mail)	.12
tationery	.10
Total	209.59
alance cash on hand March 30 5	14 59
ash received	210.84
Total\$	225.39
ash expended	299.56

Balance cash on hand...... 15.89 RESOURCES. Amount due from 35 local Labors. \$1,182.71
 Newsdealers
 33.86

 Sundry accounts
 12.57

 Party buttons
 3.29
 LIABILITIES. Advance payment on 4 local Labors. 3 8.82
Due for cartoons. 29.90
Due for paper, composition and presswork 542.94
Sundry due bills 510.00
Due for party buttons. 12.00

Net resources...... \$ 187.78

Worcester (Mass.) LABOR was cr-dered published April 12: Lincoln (Neb.) Socialist LABOR on April 27. The next report will be for the four weeks ending May 25. PHILIP KAUFMAN, Secretary.

World of Labor.

THE WAGE OF SIN IS DEATH.

Some say the great and living God Will save us all at last, While others say "all wicked ones • Shall into hell be cast."

And not alone the wicked ones, "But all the heathen, too, Will share the fate of sinners vile, And unbelieving Jew."

"That all who've lived in ignorance Of God's redeeming plan, Hell's everlasting torments, will Thro' endless ages damn."

This smacks of devilish intent; It came not from above. Such awful, merciless decree. Spake not the God of Love.

For life misused, and much abused, We all could understand How God the Just might banish us By death from His right hand.

But torture us and hear our groans Of everlasting pain! Our ever-loving Father's heart Could never stand the strain.

Our loving Father bids us live In never-ending bliss; In never-ending bliss; At ev'ry prodigal's return He meets them with a kiss.

But if we heedless drift thro' life, On sinful pleasures bent, Mayhap our God will claim again. The life He to us lent. Or, read the Grand Old Book aright,

And bid us live in hope; Strive not to blind us with the lies Of devil or of pope.

Haste on! Thou bright millenial dawn, When Christ shall reign in power, And teach his sin-sick, weary ones The richness of His dower.

If fit to live-we yet shall live Where sin can never dwell.— There's punishment in death, Without an endless Hell.

For if we spurn the loving call, Of Him who gave us breath, Eternally we seal our doom; The wage of sin is death.

INTERNATIONAL

Paris, France.

NEW LABOR ORGAN,-"Le Deveni Social" is the name of a new monthly magazine published by the well-known So cialist journalists and authors, Paul Lafargue and Gabriel Deville. In the first number of this magazine we find interest ing articles by G. Sorel, Frederick Engels Dr. Ed. Aveling and Paul Lafargue.

Berlin, Germany.

SOCIALISTS VICTORIOUS.-In view of the rejection by the Reichstag of paragraph III of the anti-revolution bill, which practically sealed the fate of the measure, nobody was surprised when the Reichstag, after rejecting paragraph 112. refused to further discuss the bill, and all its amendments were withdrawn. The entire bill, paragraph by paragraph, was rejected, and the Reichstag adjourned.

The most interesting speech during the discussion was that of Herr Groeber which showed that the Center party was irritated against the Government on account of its management of the bill. He said that Herr von Koeller, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, apparently regarded the Reichstag as an automatic machine, into which bills were put in order to be pulled out as laws on the other side. The utterances of Herr von Koeller in support of the bill, he assert ed, only put weapons into the hands of the Socialists. The Minister of War, Gen Bronzart von Schellendorf, declared that he could well understand the Socialist an tagonism to the army, which, he declared, was a solid wall, against which it was useless for the Socialists to run their heads; nevertheless, he continued, Socialism was picking at the foundation of this wall, and it was to prevent these attempts that the paragraph was intended. Herr ialist, replied that the ruling circles evidently wished to provoke the Social Democracy to acts of violence in order to crush it by military force; but, he added, the Socialists did not intend to be entangled in a snare; The Socialist wo.kmen of Germany rejoice at this complete defeat of the Government and the victory of the Socialist Party.

THE LABOR PRESS .- At present there are 133 Socialist Labor papers published in Germany, 54 of which are trades union organs. Thirty-eight of these papers are published daily, 20 three times a week, 9 twice a week, 7 weekly.

REWARD FOR THEIR WORK .- Dur ing the month of March, 1895, the Socialists of Germany received, as reward for their agitation, a total of seven years, five months, three weeks and two days' imprisonment, and besides had to pay fines

to the amount of 3,686 marks. Geestemunde, Germany.

SOCIALISTS VICTORIOUS .-- At the recent municipal elections the Socialists elected five of their candidates by a great majority. The elected candidates are Messrs. Dechine, Assmann, Fischer, Luchrs and Schroeder.

Welmar, Germany.

SOCIALIST NO. 47 .- The Socialists of the district Weimar-Apolda have elected Mr. Vaudert to the German Parliament. Mr. Vaudert will be the forty-seventh Socialist Deputy of the German Reichstag.

Thuin, Belgium.

LABOR CAUSE IS PROSPERING .- An election occurred at Thuin for a member of the Chamber, at which Leken, Socialist, polled 18,127 votes and Bailey, Liberal, 16,084. A second ballot will be necessary.

Brussels, Belglum. INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY .- The Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies are making great efforts to have the International Eight Hour Day, May 1, declared a

tegal holiday. Madrid, Spain.

DAILY SOCIALIST PAPER .- "La Democracia Social" is the title of a daily Social-democratic paper now being published respondents f this new advocate of the people's rights are some well-known authors and journalists.

NATIONAL.

Binghamton, N. Y. REVOLUTION IN CIGAR MAKING .-Editor Daniel De Leon of the New York "People" writes from Binghamton; At the same time news comes from England stating that the invention of a machine to make cigars, a cigar-rolling machine, has been invented in this town, has been patented, is now on exhibition, and hay be said to have become the pivot around which, just now, the Binghampton mind revolves. The high and the low are spec ulating upon the possibilities of the weird looking and seemingly wonders-performing thing. This cigar-rolling machine does the work better than the most skilled operator and does it much quicker. An unskilled operator, i. e., a raw hand, one that never before turned a cigar, can with the machine roll and entirely finish, ready for the "packer," 2,000 cigars per day, which is about four times what a skilled hand roller can now do. But that is not the only merit of the machine First, it rolls every class of work, no matter whether soft hand-made or the hardest form-made bunches-all are wrapped at the same speed, with equal precision and finish,

Second, the finest grades of Sumatra wrappers, which are the most tender and therefore difficult for the hand worker to handle, are used by the machine with the same facility as the ccarse and leathery Pennsylvania leaf.

Third, the "two for" will be just as well wrapped as the better grade cigars, thereby raising the quality of the cheaper article, while lowering its price.

Fourth, instead of, as now, the operator cutting the wrappers separately with his knife, they are all cut by a die-arrangement, thereby saving stock to the amount of 10 per cent, it is calculated, besides saving time.

Fifth, it turns out the cigars sorted into "rights and lefts." thereby again sawing the present cost of such work, which is paid for at the rate of 10 cents per 1,000.

Sixth, at present a large number of molds are required, because the cigars cannot be well rolled when they are very fresh. The machine cares not how fresh the cigar may be; it rolls all alike, with equal promptness, dexterity and perfection, thereby saving the cost of one-balf or more of the molds now in use. On this item alone it is calculated that there will be a sawing of \$750;

Putting all these advantages together it is estimated that on the cheapest grade of goods there will be a saving of \$28,250, and that on work that now costs \$4 per 1,000 the saving will be \$58,250. Be it noted that these estimates are considered conservative and that the goods turned out by the machine have been anxiously submitted to a critical examination by expert cigar makers and pronounced to be firstclass at all points.

The Binghamton Board of Trade has made an arrangement with the manufacturers by which for the next two years or so no machine is to be sold to any factory outside of the city. Just as soon as the machine-made goods are put upon the market they will crowd out the others. No manufacturer could compete with the machine-made goods. Apart from their lower price, which would be sufficient to drive out the dearer articles, the superior quality of the machine product will eclipse all others. A manufacturer is accordingly driven to one of two alternatives. Either go out of business or buy the machine, and in the latter case, as a condition for his getting it, he must move into Binghamton.

Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW DISTRICT ASSEMBLY .- A new District Assembly of the Knights of Labor was organized at Pittsburg, Pa., Saturday last by the General Master Workman. The new District Assembly will be known as No. 12, and composed of all window-glass workers not eligible to membership in Local Assembly 300. The territory will cover the glass industry in the United States and Canada.

CAPITALIST PRESS PROSTITUTES .-The Philadelphia "Telegraph" seems mad with indignation over the report of the United States Strike Commission. Under doubtedly by order of the R. R. kings, the paper publishes the following editorial: Of all the tons of trash issued by the Government Printing Office and carted about the country at the cost of the Post Office, no recent output is so utterly worthless as the report on the Chicago strike made by the United States Strike Commission. This report is given in a bulky volume of 735 pages, not 10 of which are of the slightest consequence to any human being. The whole story, so far as it was of interest, was told at the time by the newspapers, and an the important facts gone over again by the Strike Commission were once more spread abroad by the press. Every trifling detail that any body cares 2 cents for has been published from twice to a dozen times. This report goes through the whole business, ad nauseam, and wastes good ink and a fair quality of paper in telling what everybody did or said during the time of the strike, and what everybody thought who could be induced to give his views befor the commission. The United States Strike Commission was one of the most egregiously incompetent and inefficient bodies of nobodies ever appointed by this Government.

Indianapolis, Ind.

MOLDERS' STRIKE .- All the union molders in this city went on a strike today. The molders demand a rigid scale of wages of \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. They are now receiving from \$2 to \$2.40. A rec ognition of the union is also demanded. The owners of the ten plants involved in this city. Among the editors and cor- will, they say, grant neither demand.

Providence, R. I. THOUSANDS OUT ON STRIKE .- Jus-

tice reports the following about the weavers' and spinners' strike in Olneyville:

Wednesday morning the operatives found notices posted in all the rooms of the various mills in Olneyville to the effect that if the strikers at Fletcher's mill did not return to work by the 13th all the mills would be shut down.

This meant the enforced idleness of thousands of workers, privation, suffering and disaster to the local store keepers. Most of the workers, it was proven, still have left that little spark of protest that even leads a worm to turn when crushed, and in several of the mills, as soon as the contents of the notice were digested, they struck.

Police are being distributed throughout

the disaffected districts with orders to allow no assemblages or parade of the strikers. This is only a step from the police riots of Brooklyn, where strikers were not allowed to meet in their union rooms. The papers (the plute press of course) say the strikers are in an ugly mood, which is a plain hint to the powers that be to prepare for more trouble. It is strange that the press never thinks of calling the other fellows ugly, those fellows who cause all this trouble, suffering and disorder through trying to force the workers to toll on and on for a bare existence. Is it a wonder that people treated like dogs should sometimes imbibe animal traits and show their teeth, whether it is wise to do so or not!

The workers may not win in this strug gle against the workings of the wage system. But they may also win, providing the owners of the mills can make more profit by using their labor and paying the higher wage than to let the mills stand idle. The mill owners have so often put the operatives into a corner and forced them to accept lower wages that it would be but giving them a taste of their own medicine if the mill owners can be forced to part with a little larger percentage of the wealth the workers have created.

Baltimore, Md.

STARVATION WAGES .- Mr. Wayland, editor of the Coming Nation, writes:

In making inquiries relative to placing a canning plant in the colony, some very interesting information concerning wages paid in the Maryland canning industry was sent. The average wages paid is less than 51 cents per day including skilled labor. The total cost of labor for canning 10,000 three-pound cans is \$36, or about one-third of a cent per can. Tomatoes cost at factory, per can about one cent. The cans cost 114 cents-total for fruit, cans and labor, three-pound cans, 2 5-6 cents. All the balance is tribute levied by non-producers off of ignorant consumers. A canning outfit for 2,000 or 3,000 cans per day can be had for \$100. But note the beautiful wages and compare them with the "pauper labor, of Europe." If the nation did the business, as the postal system, and sold the products at present prices, the wages paid would be about four times as high. But public ownership and employment would be awful, so it would!

Norristown, Pa.

NINE HUNDRED MEN STRIKE-Over 900 wage earners in mills at Norristown and Bridgeport are in idleness owing to strikes at the Woodstock Woolen Mills and Rambo & Regier's Stocking Factory in this town, and a shut-down of the plant of the James Lee's Sons Company in Bridgeport. The weavers asked for a restoration of a 20 per cent reduction. The company offered to restore 10 per cent, but this was refused, so the men refused to go to work to-day. The knitters asked for an increase of 214c on the dozen; the firm refused it. The machinery in the mills of the James Lee's Sons Company has stopped by the direction of the firm. Last week 100 girls and boys employed as doffers and twisters and bobbin boys struck for an increase in

Brazil, Ind.

OPERATORS WEAKENING.-The first break in the ranks of the bituminous coal operators of Indiana who have been holding out for a reduction in the mining scales occurred when Joseph Somers, the Staunton operator, drew out of the operatives' association, and threw his mine open, giving employment to 250 idle miners. He settled with his men at the old price, and says that he has contracts on hand that will run his mine steadily for one year, and justifies him in paying the old price. Other operators have manifested a determination to cut loose from the association, and a general stampede would not be a surprise.

Bellaire, O.

CRISIS APPROACHING.-The coal strike will reach a crisis within the next ten days for better or worse. No coal will be allowed to enter Ohio mined by non-union men from West Virginia, If they do ship coal it will be stopped and trouble will occur. The miners were never in better condition to continue the struggle than now. Coal is getting scarce. They will not accept any price under 61c.

Sheboygan, Wis.

STRIKE SETTLED.-The tanners' strike is at an end, the men having returned at a restoration of half the cut made in their wages in 1852. The woodworkers still remain out.

GENERAL STRIKE MOVEMENT.-The

labor trouble in this city is spreading. The Roenitz Leather Company voluntarily raised wages 10 per cent, but the men demanded 20 per cent, and nearly 200 walked out. The Mattoon Manufacturing Company has offered their men a raise of 10 per cent, but the offer has been refused, and a strike will undoubtedly be the result.

The entire force of the Crocker Chair

out and paraded the streets. The Crocker company has the biggest chair factory in the United States, having two large plants with branch houses at New York, Chicago and Minneapolis. There seems to be but little doubt that the strike will become general throughout the city.

Jollet, III.

CONVICT & ABOR -- A committee from the Senate is investigating the affairs of the penitentiary in reference to effect upon outside labor. Mr. Cochrane, formerly a contractor, said that outside manufacturers, with one or two exceptions, undersell the prison goods made here from 5 to 15 per cent. They quote here 40 per cent straight off the list, and nearly all of the outside manufacturers are quoting 50 per cent. Last year they carried over \$22,000 worth of finished chairs rather than cut the market. He said that outside manufacturers are continually creating prejudice against the prison-made goods, and, although the prison goods are superior to the others, they must be sold at less money than they othérwise would be, because all dealers know them, and would absolutely refuse to buy unless concessions were made. He stated that the furniture business was peculiarly a prison industry, and that the dealers know perfectly well where all these goods are manufactured, and expect a differential.

Benwood, W. Va.

A STRIKE PROBABLE, The employes of the Wheeling Iron Company and the Riverside Iron and Steel Company here have refused to accept the 10 per cent advance. They have made a demand for 20 per cent more to bring the wages up to the standard of 1892. They threaten to go out if the advance is not granted. These mills employ 4,000 men.

Galveston, Tex.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE .- The carpenters went out on a strike for 35 cents an hour. They had been receiving 30 cents, and in some instances \$18 per week of fifty-three hours. The Carpenters' Union numbers 250, and all are out. Several days ago they made a demand upon the bosses and contractors for eight hours. and with the exception of three or four contractors their demands were acceded

Pittsburg, Pa.

DEMAND HIGHER WAGES .- The 1,500 employes of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works have made a demand for a higher scale. The blast furrace men claim that in the Mahoning and Shenango Valley men doing the same work are getting better pay, and they ask for the same rate. A committee representing the workmen called on General Superintendent Morrison and presented their demands, stating that they desired an answer by next Wednesday. Superintendent Morrison's reception by the committee was decidedly frigid and was a forerunner of what may be expected in reply. Trouble is anticipated. Cleveland, O.

MUSICIANS' CONVENTION,-The Na tional League of Musicians was held in this city. It was decided to meet next year in Washington, D. C. Officers were elected as follows: President, Alexander Bremer of New York; First Vice President, D. H. Beissenheirz of Indianopolis; Second Vice President, George Nachtman of Baltimore; Third Vice President, Gus Koehler of Toledo, O.; Secretary, Jacob Beck of Philadelphia; Treasurer, George Scath of Cincinnati.

THE MUSICIANS-The National League of Musicians voted unanimously not to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. It was also decided to appoint a committee to go to Washington and protest against the chartering of musical unions by the Federation of Knights of Labor unless charters have first been is sued by the League.

Olneyville, R. I.

TEN THOUSAND MEN ON STRIKE .-At 12 o'clock last Saturday bells and whistles on the mills at Olneyville called out the help, and in a few minutes none, except a few cleaners up, were inside the big piles of brick. The entire manufacturing interests of the great suburb were completely paralyzed, and 10,000 operatives were out of employment. Every manufac turer has stuck to the agreement entered into a fortnight ago to stop all his ma

Welch, W. Va.

SUPPLANTED BY MACHINES.-There will be quite a reduction in wages throughout the great Pocahontas flat-top coal region on May 1. A general strike is predictéd, and the miners are very indignant over the action of some of the operators who have placed electric mining machinery in their mines, and are now offering cheap coal to the railroad companies. This forces the balance of the field to compete with them, hence the reduction. miners are thoroughly organized, and will strenuously fight against the electric machines and railroad companies.

Richmond, Va.

MILITIA HELP!-The Richmond How-Stzers, twenty-four strong, with one threeinch rifled gun, left for the coal fields. The officers of the First Regiment were summoned to the armory just before midnight and told that the services of that command might not be needed. The Howitzers will meet other troops on the way Graham will be the concentrating point for troops. The step is a precautionary one on the part of the Governor. The Adjutant General is at the scene of the trouble. The Roanoke Light Infantry and Roanoke Machine Works Guard received orders from Richmond last night to prepare to go to Graham, Va. They assembled at their armory and are awaiting orders to move.

Bellaire, O. MINERS STRIKE .- The mines in this

county and in the Fifth Ohio District are closed, and the miners are insisting on 60 cents per ton before they will return to BELGIAN LABOR PARTY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS HELD AT ANTWERP ON EAS-TER SUNDAY.

Enormous Circulation of the Labor Press.

The Eleventh Annual Congress of the Belgian Labor Party (Parti Ouvrier Beige) took place on Easter Sunday and Monday at Antwerp. The delegates were received at the station by the Reception Committee, and thence were conducted to the headquarters of the Antwerp Socialists, where are also the offices of the Werker, their local Flemish organ. From the building floated an immense red flag and the balconies were decorated with inscriptions in French and in Flemish of "Bienvenue!" "Welkom!" to the delegates from all parts of Belgium

The report of the General Council giver by the Secretary, Chizen Serwy, showed that, during the year,

Classes for the Development of Speakers had been established at Bruspels, La Lou-

viere, Joliment, Liege, Louvain and Ghent, with excellent results; that new Socialist headquarters (Maisons du Peuple) had been established at St. Josse, Verviers, Tournal, Ferchies-la-Marché, and other places; that two Socialist Choral Societies, those of Brussels and Joliment, had taken a first prize at an international competition at Charlerol, and three-prizes at a similar competition at Vincennes respectively; that a considerable propagapda had been carried on in the army, and that the soldiers showed a greater readiness than ever to communicate their many grievances to well-known Socialists, and to the organs of the party; that the First of May last year had been celebrated with enthusiasm all over the country; and that the sale of the

Socialist Daily Press Had Increased Enormously,

the "Peuple" selling 2,066,715 copies during the year, as against 1,858,285 sold during the previous year, and the "Echo du Peuple" (a smaller and cheaper edition of the "Peuple"), 11,682,061, as against 6,896,401 during the same periods. Allusion was of course made to the admirable successes of our Belgian comrades at the general elections last October,

When They Elected Thirty-four Socinlists to the Chamber of Deputies.

It was anticipated by the capitalist press that the Congress of the Belgion Party would show a division over the action of the General Council in not calling for a general strike in opposition to the reactionary character of the ministerial measure modifying the Communal elections. But they were disappointed. Although some delegates were rather favorable to the idea of a general strike, the Congress indorsed the action of the General Council without a single dissentient, four delegates only abstaining,

The new General Council is composed of citizens Bertrand, Defnet, Delporte, Elbers, , Maes, Serwy, Vandendorpe, Van Loo and Wanters.

There will be a bye election in the District of Thuin, where a vacancy has occurred by the retirement of the sitting deputy, M. Anspach. The Socialist candidate will be M. Leken. May they be as successful as they were over the recent bye election, when citizen Berloz was returned to the Belgian Chamber of Depu-

The Socialist representatives on the Provincial and Communial Councils have been requested to move that all the employees of those Councils be granted a holiday on May 1. The Communal Council of Keokelberg has already decided to do so, and the schools will be closed on

The cause of the Proletariats is marching to victory and succession in all parts of the civilized world.

TREASON.

JUDGE DIXON'S STRONG CHARGE ABOUT THE LATE ELECTION.

The report that Judge Dixon was to make reference to the recent election frauds alleged in this city was probably the cause for the large attendance at the opening of the Passaic County Courts for the April term. The crowd was by far the largest at any term opening in a long time, and the seats both of the members of the Bar and of the spectators were all taken long before the appearance of Judge Dixon on the Bench, which was shortly after 10 o'clock, Judges Hopper, Inglis and Van Hovenberg entering at the same time. Those who had come to hear a charge from Judge Dixon in relation to election cases were not disappointed, as will be seen by the verbatim account below. The Grand Jury for the term was called, and all answered to their names except John Poole of West Milford, who was excused.

When the furors had been sworn Judge Dixon addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: There are only nine cases to which your attention is called, and they are charged with offenses of minor importance; and it is your business to report to the court whether or not they are to be indicted. I have here in my hands several communications coming from various sources, and ty that were held through the several killing the strike. municipalities. Of course, the legal and honest conduct of the elections is a most important matter, and whatever tends to render them corrupt or illegal seems to be treason, as it strikes at the very sov-Factory, to the number of 500 men, walked work. Over 7,000 miners are out of work. ereignty of the State, and the searces of per cent,

power in the State should be for the purpose of good citizenship, and every person charged with the administration of the laws should see that they were enforced in the most rigid and complete manner. He must do what he can to prevent such illegality and corruption. So far as we are concerned there seem to be four distinct species of crime in connection with this late election, one in the form of illegal registration; another in the form of 11legal voting; another in the bribery of voters; and another in the keeping open of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The law requires that all such places, whether licensed or not, should be closed upon election day, and the sale or exposure for sale of stimulants upon this day is a criminal offense. It is the carnest desire of the court that you should investigate this matter thoroughly. The very highest type of citizenship should require that such investigation be madewithout reference to party affiliation. which usually plays such a prominent part in such investigations, but done regardless of party connection. Party affiliation is a good thing, but should play no part in your investigation. We also belong to parties, but the parties have their useful purposes only as they tend to secure good government to the Stale. In this county we have grass violations of the election laws, and I trust, and the court trusts, that you will investigate those matters, and troly present, without fear or favor, any violation of the law regarding that matter.

The Prosecutor has been informed that there exist houses of ill fame in this county. These houses corrupt our youth and destroy manhood. This is brought to the notice of your body so that you may investigate it, and if the information is found to be true, you may present indictments and the offenders be punished. I will hand to the foreman these communications, which will undoubtedly furnish you with information and the necessary evidence in order to establish a crime for indictments under these laws.

As the jury were about to file out the court called them back to inform them that while their investigations were in progress each man should take extra preeautions to keep matters secret, as time and again the doings of the jury-room had got out, and it had often resulted in interfering with the course of justice. The jury then left to inspect the different county buildings, while the court calendar was called and dates were set for trial of the different causes .- Paterson (N.J.) People.

Fort Scott, Kas. CAPITALIST BRUTES, - Testimons given in a damage suit in the District

Court to-day would indicate that the County Poor Farm at Uniontown is nothing less than a whited sepulchre. The testimony came out in the trial of John G. Mehnert, who sued A. C. Dark, who was Superintendent of the Poor Farm, under the Lewelling regime, for damages caused by maltreatment while plaintiff was an inmate at the institution A the contract ed they were given but two meals a day; that the coffee was made out of cane seed, and that the rooms were filthy and warming with vermin. They had decided to make 'a complaint to Superintendent Dark, and Mehnert, who is well educated, and was formerly a wealthy farmer of this county, was chosen as spokesman. When he approached Dark, it was testifled, he was ordered back to his room. When he refused to go he was stricken down and dragged to the inmates' department, where, being too weak to rise, he was allowed to lie for four days. He was then picked up and placed in a cell. where he was kept for ten days, and compelled to sleep on the stone floor. Upon being released from the cell he attempted to escape, and had reached the depot, when he was overtaken by Dark and his assistants and dragged back to the farm. He was once more thrown into a foulsmelling cell and compelled to remain there for an unreasonable length of time. The testimony, as related, was given by three men and a woman, all of whom were inmates of the farm when Mehnert was there. Their testimony was not shaken by cross examination. Mehnert was granted \$1,000 damages.

Newcastle, Pa.

ADVANCE GRANTED .- The striking employes in all four of Newcastle's furnaces have been granted an advance, and went to work this morning. The settlement was on the basis of \$1.60 for turn men, instead of \$1.40, which they have been receiving. This scale was in effect five years ago. It will valse keepers' wages from \$1.75 to \$2.05 per day; top fillers, from \$1.60 to \$1.80, laborers, \$1.20 to \$1.30; froncarriers 13 cents per ton.

Pocaboutas, Va.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND coal miners employed along the Ohio extension of the Norfolk and Western Railroad went out on a strike. The men out include all the miners in the Flat Top coal region, with the exception of 1,800 men employed by the Southwest Virginia Improvement Company and the Browning Mines at Pocahontas. The immediate cause of the strike was the notice by the operators of a 20 per cent reduction in wages from the ist of May, and it is said the operators are in sympathy with the strikers, and made the cut for the purpose of bringing the men out to force the Norfolk and Western to make terms as to cars, the said operators claiming that the cars furnished were not distributed upon an equal calling the attention of the court to the basis. The militia has been called out to conduct of the last elections in this coun- protect "law and order" and to help in-

Williamsport, Pa.

SAW MILL HANDS STRIKE. - Two hundred men employed at the Harvey & Sullivan saw mill of Austin, Potter & Co. have struck for an increase of wages of M

MANY FIELDS.

The Progress of the World as Indicated by Inventions and Discoveries in Different Lands-Chemical and Electrical



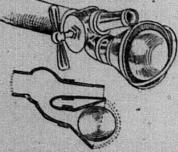
HE GREEK word, pygme, from the hand. The pygmies were a fabulous race of dwarfs about whom told. According to Homer, they were so very small that

senies at the mouth of the Nile. We also cead of northern pygmies, inhabiting the region of Thule, and of others that flyed in subterranean dwellings on the eastern side of the Ganges. It is said that, once, when Hercules visited the country inhabited by these little creatures, two whole pygmy armies attacked him while he was asleep; one army fell upon his right and the other upon his left, but the hero easily and quickly rolled them up in his lion's skin. They were not, it seems, at all afraid of Hercules, for by the help of a ladder, they climbed up his drinking-cup and helped themselves to its con-tents. Aristotle says: "The pygmies were probably some diminutive race in Upper Egypt," who rode very small horses and lived in caves." He did not believe that the stories told about them. believe that the stories told about them were altogether fabulous. It has often been declared that there are pygmy races of human beings in the heart of Africa. Indeed, Du Chaillu, some time ago, discovered a pygny race in the mountainous country on the east of the southern great branch of the Ogobai. They are about four and one-half feet in height and are called Obongos. "They live in the midst of negro tribes of or-dinary size," says Du Chaillu, "and there is nothing remarkable about them except their diminutive size." During his travels in the heart of Africa, 1868-1871, Schweinfurth also claims to have discovered a nation of pygmies

D. V. F.

A new nozzle for fire hose, which the inventors claim will so spread a stream of water that it will be twice as effective as a solid stream, was exhibited at 837 Broadway yesterday to a thousand persons, among them being many Fire Department officials from this and oeighboring cities, says the New York Sun. The invention is known as the ball nozzle, and is based on a discovery made by Vice-President Poliock of the Ball Nozzle company. It is a remark-able contrivance, and the officers of the company say that they have submitted it to men of science, but have never obtained any explanation of the way in which the ball in the nozzle acts. Briefly, the nozzle is almost exactly the same in construction as the ordinary one now in use in our fire department. The ony difference is that the end is shaped like a bell and in this bell is placed a ball of solid, polished rubber. The ball is loose and there is nothing to hold it in position except a loop of brass over the front of the bell to prevent it from rolling out when the hose is not in use. When the stream is on full force the guard is unnecessary, although one would imagine that the force of the water would drive the ball out of the bell like a shot from a cannon. On the contrary, however, it holds it in and the more pressure turned on the more secure is the ball in the bell. The ball does not stick tightly against the outlet, but is held at a distance from it of about a quarter of an inch. The flow is not in any way retarded by the pres-ence of the ball, but the stream is spread to a remarkable extent, and therein lies the efficacy of the nozzle, says the inventor. A second nozzle for a solid stream is attached to the hose, so that the man who is manipulating it can have either sort of a stream. A better opportunity of studying the

princple of the thing was given to the princple of the thing was given to the visitors by means of a number G. little tubes which lined the walls of the room. The tubes projected some inches from the wall, and a trmendous force of wind was kept circulating through them. A piece of paper put within an inch of the tube would be blown half across the room by the force of the wind; yet if placed flat against the tube it would remain there as snugly as it would remain there as snugly as though there was not a perfect gale of wind blowing against it. The same re-



wult was obtained from the use of a smail ball. The ball if placed against the hole remained there as though there was suction instead of an outpour of wind, yet if placed within a half an inch the wind blew it acroos the room. The inventor of the ball nozzle says that he can offer no explanation for the action of the ball. He has made a careful study of it, and at his request a number of scientific men have investigated the matter, but all have agreed, he says, that it is opposed to the laws of nature, and that there is no explanation for such a thing known to science. tion for such a thing known to science. It is probable that the ball nozzle will be adopted in this city.

Musical Instruments of Altminum.

The use of aluminum is becoming common. In Austria-Hungary a short time ago the metal was introduced into the army. The band of the Third Regiment of Infantry (the Archduke Charles' regiment) has used it in the manufacture of Grums, discarding the old-fashioned britss metal. The instruments have a neat appearance and are much lighter, and according to experts

POINTS OF SCIENCE. their timber is more melodious. The regimental bands in garrison at Vienna have also received the aluminum drum.

It is stated that this newly improved CURRENT, READING drum will shortly be supplied to the whole of the bands in the Austrian army. Perhaps in the near future the trombone and all other instruments now wholly made of brass will give way to aluminum.

Here's a New Kind of Place Bulky. A horse lover in Hartford, Conn., has Gevised a sulky that may accomplish wonders in the development of speed in word, pygme, from which we get our word pygmy, solute freedom of wind and limb as means a measure from the elbow to the hand. The designed him, and the inventor of the sulky claims that it more nearly according to the solution of the sulky claims that it more nearly according to the solution of the sulky claims that it more nearly according to the solution of the sulky claims that it more nearly according to the solution of th sulky claims that it more nearly ac-complishes that end than any device dwarfs about whom many interesting the driver's seat is over the horse's stories have been told. According to so very small that body. The central upright, extending they were attacked every year by the cranes on the coast of Oceanus and were unable to defend themselves. Writers of a later date locate the pyg-draft to the minimum. A sureingle supports and steadles the shafts, and straps running from it to the pockets that inclose the end of the shafts keep the sulky from running faster then the

The only necessities in the way of harness are the breastplate, the sur-cingle and the bridle, leaving the utmost freedom to the shoulders and the chest, as well as to the lungs by reason of less tightening of the girth. If the horse rears or otherwise misbehaves, the sulky must go up with him, and if



sidewise movement, he must land the sulky where he lands himself, with no danger of dishing the

The inventor says that no "training down" of overweights will be necessary when his vehicle is used, as the heavier the weight, within a reasonable limit, the more easily the vehicle will be propelled. He also says that a horse may be more easily controlled from the new location of the seat than when the driver sits back of and a trifle lower than the horse.

Inexpensive Fire-Alarm.

It is possible to construct a very sim-ple and effective fire alarm at a trifling cost. To do this all that is necessary is a quantity of cord, several small pul-leys and some article of metal that will make a great clatter when it falls. The pulleys are placed around the ceiling close to the wall, the ends of the cord are tied together in a knot that will easily slip through the pulleys, and to the cord is fastened a metal plate or whatever may be selected to make the greatest amount of racket. The moment a blaze reaches the ceiling the cord is burned in two and the plate falls, mak-ing quite enough noise to rouse the en-tire household. If thought best, the

About Women.

cords may cross the middle of the room

in addition to being put around the

The Union Signal is responsible for the following very significant state-ments: "In this country, 2,500 women are practicing medicine, 275 preaching the gospel, more than 6,000 managing postoffices, and over 3,000,000 earning independent incomes. Since 1880 the patent office has granted over 2,500 patents to women, and in New York city 27,000 women support their husbands." Four American girls have received special permission from the German government to enter the university of Gottingen, with the same privileges enjoyed by men.

A Wonderful Month. February, 1866, is referred to by astronomers as "the month without a full moon." January and March of that it was in the case of the gown shown year had each two full moons, while the intermediate month did not have tume it was worn by a dainty, dreamy mail of the most innocent type and it one. Says a writer in an astronomical fournal, referring to this fact: "Do you had the filmy, summery look which journal, referring to this fact: "Do you realize what a rare thing in nature it was? It has not happened before since the beginning of the Christian era, or probably since the creation of the world! It will not occur again, according to the computations of the astrono-mer royal of England, for-how long do you think? Not until after 2,500,000 years from 1866!"

A Preumatic Hanso

Several weeks ago the cycle hanson made its appearance in London. The occupant of the vehicle had the appearance of being a foreigner. His ve-hicle was a hansom body on three pneumatic tire wheels, propelled by two lackeys, one in front and one behind. The front man, of course, steered, but both helped the propulsion, and they pedaled away over the rough pavement at a pace of nearly eight miles an hour. Others of these vehicles have since been noticed on the street, and it is learned that a large manufactory in the suburbs has been started to rush them on

A Famous Rebel Fiag.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, the gifted author whose books have made her famous, was Constance Carey when the war of the rebellion occurred. She was full of loyalty to the south, and when a call came for battle flags she cut up a valuable pink silk dress to make a flag. This was the staff flag of General Lee, but was spirited away and hid to save it when Lee surrendered.

CURRENT, READING FOR THE FAIR SEX.

What the Women of Fashion Are Wear ing-General Notes and Gossip That Will Interest Dames and Damsels-



N A RECENT Phonogram, Cathe-rine Weed Ward gives some good advice to women planning to sit before the camera: "The greater number of sitters are utterly ignorant as to how materials, colors materials, colors and styles of costume will appear in the finished por-

trait, and the operator is blamed for what is, as a rule, not his fault. As a rule it is well—and should be required—to avoid very positive patterns. such as large plaids, checks, wide stripes and much jet or other glittering trimming and much jewelry. Sharp contrasts in materials, trimming or style of cut are a decided detriment to a pleasing portrait, and as a rule the tone of color should harmonize with the sitter's complexion and hair. Glistening sliks are difficult to light well, as is any material which does not easily lend itself to soft folds. Dead luster silk. soft woolens, crapes, fleecy tissues and similar materials are very effective. Mrs. Ward advises, too, that one should soften, by rendering it indefinite, the line between skin and dress, both at neck and wrists, remembering always that however well a costume may ap-pear in reality, it alters before the camera and may call attention to what might otherwise pass unnoticed.

A Tell Tale Fichu-

Gowns take on the character of their wearers just as do gloves and shoes. and are as indicative of one's disposition as the bumps on one's cranium or the lines of the face. The facts in the case have not been brought down to a science yet, but they are all true. The swing of the skirt, the lines of the waist, the angle of revers after a week's

HOME. The walst is a plats grepen with velvet sleeves, but this is very little in evidence under the fichu.

Sharp Pointed Revers and Basque

Cashmere coloring, a soft blending of many colors and a tendency to the designs found in old cashmere shawls, is just now popular. This much may be said of the style: It is becoming generally, and much material in a bodice will go with any shade of skirt, or with any shade of gloves and other accessories The reverse of this is true of the simple gown of this illustration, for here the jacket bodice is of dark brown cloth and



the skirt of mode colored stuff. former hooks in the center, where it is ornamented with three large buttons and has double fronts, each of which forms a point at the bottom, curves over the hips, and gives a circular basque in the back. The upper one of the fronts is trimmed with a large sailor collar of mode cloth and the lower on has pointed revers. The sleeves are full the trap belt plain, and chiffon rosettes appear on the collar.

Crepon grenadine is by all odds the handsomest and the most expensive material offered. It is deeply crinkled and creased, yet it is transparent. It comes in solid colors inlaid with satir

an array of spring loveliness

gowns as they hang in their wardrobes. But there are other qualities that shine forth in the gown which a close ob-Berver will soon detect. This truth is seldom more strikingly illustrated than some malds have in common with the mists and zephyrs of that seductive season. There was a fine lace fichu of immense proportions, which was draped around the neck and shoulders and then



A Brooklyn man hurt his right hand on an elevated rairoad car by the brakeman closing the gate upon it. He brought suit for damages. Meeting a friend, the latter noticed that the injured man extended his left hand and asked the reason. The answer was:

"Oh, I can't shake hands with my right until I win my suit."

This fichu was the chief characteristic of the manner in which it was draped was the key to the character of the wearer, as was afterwormed with lace and embroidery and ribbon, and are among the comforting and dainty accessories in which every woman delights.

Eton jackets are to be worn. One costume is of black cloth, with Eton jacket trimmed with white satin. The lapels, collar and facings are of white, and, while exceedingly delicate, the effect is evident from the pucker of the fichu. This fichu was the chief characteristic

vious seasons, and unless it becomes a stock texture for all time, as is velved and satin, the money put into it now will be a sad waste. Just now it adapts itself to stylish effects charmingly. It is draped over an underskirt of silk or satin, often following classic lines and folds, and is weighted heavily with edg-ing of jewels and spangles. Summer outdoor and garden dresses are to be made low necked. Women had a fight against that last year but we must now submit. They may wear ruffled muslin scarfs, as did their grandmothers, and great, big, baby mull hats, but should-ers seen by candlelight don't look as well by day, as some venturesome ones will find out.

Fashion Notes.

The skirt and blazer will be quite as popular as it was last year. In accordance with a suggestion, dress skirts are in the market, and may be had in serge, cheviot, camel's-hair and various wool fabrics. This is in response to a most imperative demand, and will be found a very great convenience for ladies who have heretofore been obliged to make their own skirts. Some of them are extremely well made, and not specially expensive; others are as bad as can be. and cost in proportion. Of course, there are high-trade skirts in elegant materials of all sorts, and for these there

is a steadily increasing call. Simple house dresses of nun's veiling, tamis cloth, fine cashmere and the various light-weight woolen fabrics, with which the market is well supplied, are among the absolute necessities for the well-dressed woman.

As if there were not enough variety

in styles and materials, one importer has sent over a dress of pale-blue satin, with an overdress of chiffon, and over this a drapery of the thinnest net, embroidered in floss silk. China silks are being made up into

the most exquisite tea gowns. They are trimmed with lace and embroidery and

Spring Makes Me Tired

mean an aching head, tired limbs, and strength to nerves and muscles became complaint of all.

The reason for this condition is the whole system and prepares it to found in the deficient quality of the meet the change to warmer weather. blood. During the winter, owing to Hood's Sarsaparilla is a medicine various causes, the blood becomes upon which you may depend. It is loaded with impurities and loses its the only true blood purifier promi-richnecs and vitality. Consequently, nently before the public eye today as soon as the bracing effect of cold It has a record of cures unequalled in purifying and enriching the blood.

throbbing nerves. Just as the milder it endows the blood with new powers weather comes, the strength begins to of nourishment. It creates an appetite, wane, and "that tired feeling" is the tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, and thus builds up

air is lost, there is langour and lack of the history of medicine. It is the medi-energy. The cure will be found in cine of which so many people write.

purifying and enriching the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla does all that it
Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest is claimed to do." You can take
and best spring medicine, because it is
the greatest and best blood purifier.
Hood's Sarsaparilla with the confident
expectation that it will give you pure
It overcomes that tired feeling because blood and renewed health. Take it now.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only **Blood Purifier** True

Prominently in the Public Eye Today.

TO GO

the most delightful country in America, next summer, to spend your vacation. There is no place in the world like Colorado, with its perfect climate, dry, pure and cool, its snow-capte i mountains, its str ams full of trous and its glorious scenery, both grand and part boral. Colorado probably has no equal as a health resert. For the man or woman who has been in the whirl of a busy life, and who needs and longs for a change of air and scene. Colorado is the piace. Fure air, pure water and the best wif hotel accommodations are the three casentials that will be found there in perfection. On July 5th to 12th, 1895, the meeting of the NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION will be held in

and the BURLINGTON ROUTE, which is the best line from Chicago and St. Louis to that point, has arranged to sell Excursion Tickets for the occasion, at very low rates. These Hickets will be good for resurn until September 1, and will le sold to any one applying for them, not merely to members of the Association, so that this opportunity to take a tript. It me mountains, at a very low cost, will be open to everyone. Naturally, during this time, low excursion rates will be made from Benver to all of the famous Colora o resorts, such as Esterally, during the time, low excursion rates will be made from Benver to all of the famous Colora o resorts, such as Esterally, during the det ils of the excurs in, rates, routes, train service, write to P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Passenger Agent,

In July, 1895.

Very Latest Styles, BU MAY MANTON \$

Elegant Patterns for IO Cents Each, When the Coupon Below is Sent-The Retail Price of these Patterns is 25, 29, and 35 Cents Each.



~coupon.~

Any one or all of the above patterns will be sent for 10 Cents Each when this coupon is enclosed with the order; otherwise the regular price will be charged. Also send I cent additional for each pattern ordered to cover postage, etc. Give number of inches waist measure for skirts and number of inches bust measure for waists. Address

COUPON PATTERN COMPANY, LOCK BOX 744.

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Of Course-(Do you Wash QUICKLY? DUT Do you Wash EASILY?
Do you Wash THOROUGHLY? Doyou Wash CHEAPLY?

You may IF you will use

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THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY. St. Louis.



The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn: they are made of fincioth, both sides finished alike, and, being revers ble, one collar is equal to two of any other kind.

They fit well, wear west and look well. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five

Ten Counts of Free Land Pair of Cuffs by mail for Cents. As ample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address -REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY, 77 Franklin St., New York. 47 Kilby St., Boston.

PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.

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Western Newspaper Union, 515-517 ELM St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dresden ribbons are a fashionable fad, albeit they are not cheap.

She who is economical in material for her skirt is fashionably lost.

As many distinctive fashions are now created in London as in Paris. White jets will be profusely used to trim some of the summer bodices.

Newest of the sumptuous banquet lamp shades are a mass of Italian lace.

The masculine girl has already donned the cinnamon-brown Derby hat White and black lace sacques, over sliks, will be fashionable spring wraps.

For wedding presents there is much that is new and artistic in silverware. In fashionable articles of furniture the windowette-has a great attraction. In England, so fashion papers say, the sailor hat for women has had its

Feather boas will continue in vogne all summer. They are too effective to

Summer hats will be colossal. The old Gainsborough will be small beside

Austrian china is fast coming into fashion. The dinner sets are especially beautiful.

Very beautiful portiers may be made by cutting out the figures of very heavy lace, and appliqueing them in plush.
"Smart" women will be delighted with

the new woolen golf stockings, which are imported for their special use, and are to be worn with low russet shoes.

Vandykes of passementerie are very

much used, and bretelles are also fashionable: both are heavily jetted, while butterflies, large enough to cover the entire front of a waist, are the latest conceit of the cueer and ornate trimmings of the season.

A very ornate passementeric inser-

tion, about two inches in width, has purple pansies, made entirely of shaded paillettes, with green leaves of the passementeric cut "a jour" and blue dragonflies, with the wings of paillettes over the bodies of gold and silver

"I would never get married if I had to ask the man." "And you might not if you did."

"Good gracious, how can you charge \$300 for a watch like that?" "Time's money, madain."

Many a young fellow buys a bicycle built for two on an income built for one.

A PECULIAR CASE.

PHYSICIANS PUZZLED BY THE EXPERIENCE OF MRS. BOWEN.

The Episcopal Hospital Said She Had Consumption.

Consumption.

(From the Record, Philadelphia, Pa.)
Last July the Episcopal hospital admitted a woman whose pale and emanciated face and racking cough proclaimed her the victim of consumption. She gave her name as Mrs. Wm. G. Bowen, residence, 1849 Melghan St. Philadelphia. The case was diagnosed and she was told plainly that she was in an advanced state of consumption. The examining physician even showed her the sunken place in her breast where the cavity in her lung was breast where the cavity in her lung was supposed to exist. She went home to her family, a broken, disheartened woman with death staring her in the face. That was the beginning of the story, the end as told by Mrs. Bowen, who no longer expects to die, to a reporter follows:

lows:

"The first symptoms of consumption came in the form of terrible sweats, night and day. From April until September I was constantly cold and kept wrapped up in blankets through the hottest weather. A terrible cough took possession of me, my breast was sore to the slightest touch, and my limbs were like cold clay. The hardest rubbing with the coarsest towel would not create the slightest flush, and the

simbs were like cold clay. The hardest rubbing with the coarsest towel would not create the slightest flush, and the least exertion would exhaust me.

"I went to the hospital in July and they diagnosed my case as above stated. It was, when the clouds were the darkest that the first glint of sunshine came. Mr. Shelmerdine, a friend, who lives around at 1844 Clementine St., said to me one day, Mrs. Bowen did you ever try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had never heard of the medicine, but in my condition could not turn a deaf ear to anything that offered relief. It was after considerable thought and investigation that I concluded to discontinue all other medicine, including cod liver oil, and depend entirely upon Pink Pills. I began to take the pills, at first with but little encouragement. The first sign of improvement was a warmth and tingling sensation in my limbs. Finally the cough disappeared, my chest lost its soreness and I began to gain flesh until I was fifteen pounds heavier. All this I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I cannot praise them too highly."

Mrs. Bowen is a kindly faced lady of middle age, a church member, well-known and highly esteemed. She looks today well and strong and it seems almost impossible that she was ever given up by eminent physicians as an incurable consumptive. Yet such is the case beyond all dispute.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the ciements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore chattered nearest.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the ciements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

don't see why they are not utilized to polish shoes." "Few people care for monkey shines."

M. L. THOMPSON & CO., Druggists, Cou-dersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarra Cure is the hest and only sure cure for catarra they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

That is the most perfect government spider weich a wrong to the humblest is an affront to all -- Seneca.

A new dining car service between Chicago, and Buffalo via the Nickel Plate Road has recently been placed at the disposal of the traveling public, which will enable patrons of this favorite low rate line to obisin all meals on trains when traveling on through trains between Chicago, New York and Boston. For reservations of s'ceping car space and further information, see your local ticket agent or address J. Y. Calahar, General Ticket Agent, Chicago.

In matters of prudence last thoughts are best; in matters of morality first thoughts.—Robert Hall.

World's Columbian Exposition Will be of value to the world by illustrating the improvements in the me-chanical arts, and eminent physicians will tell you that the progress in medicinal agents has been of equal importance, and as a strengthening laxative Syrup of Figs is far in advance of all others.

OUR WIT AND HUMOR.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF THE FUNNY MEN.

"Trilby Takes the Cake" Cause for Alarm-He Loved Her for Herself Alone-Flotsam and Jetsam from the



sprees, And Trilby dinner-dances The famous Trilby feet have made

We meet "Svengalis" on the street On hypnotism bent, and "Little Billies" everywhere,

Too many rude advances

Lorn-eyed and innocent "The altogether" is the thing In real life as in fiction, Till now it promises to be A positive infliction.

We've Trilby-servants, pro and con,

And now a Trilby play; The Trilby comic opera then Will follow by the way. The Trilby foot chiropodists

Are using as an ad.; And as for swell society. It's gone quite Trilby-mad.

So, Trilby! Trilby! Trilby! A little rest, we pray; We'd like to keep it up for years,

But we aren't built that way. We've thought we "had 'em" oft' before With every fad and fake; But Trilby was a feet-ure-gad! You surely take the cake.

A Tale of To-day in Five Chapters. x

"We are poor now, child," the widow said with unbidden tears coming into her soft blue eyes. "I must manage the best way I can about your clothes.' "Never mind, mother.. When I am

Jimmie's bright face set in the front of his head came walking up the avenue

a man"-

to the school house. Of course, you will understand that Jimmie came with his The rude boys hurled rough taunts at

They laughed, "Ha! Ha."

But he entered the school house and with the aid of a key managed to get to the head of the spelling class.

"What is the matter, my little man?" asked a handsome gentleman in a fulldress suit who met Jimmle on his way home from school and noticed he was crying.

"The boys made fun of me," "Why?"

Jimmie pointed at his trousers. 'Mother made them for me out of her old bleycle bloomers."

Suddenly Jimmle gave a loud cry. At last he had found the pockets of the bloomer! From one of them he drew \$87,435.63 in

bank notes which had been left by his

Jimmle and the stranger hurried home. The widow fainted.
"Madame," said the tall, handsome

man, "I have loved you at a distance. Will you be my wife?" "Yes," she said. So Jimmie had his reward.

The Outcast's End.

It was beyond the pale of civilization, where nature lavishes her tropic splendor's on unheeding eyes, where the stranger white man laid him down to

The simple savages, with whom he long had cast his lot, drew to his side with tears and lamentations. They little know'

His voice was faint and low-"What misdeeds drove me hence.

The beating of his heart grew fainter. "I"—a shudder ran through his frame -"was a member of the Fifty-third con

But the rude red man understood him not, and so they buried him with all the splendors of their savage pomp and honors not his due.

Knew What It Meant.

Mrs. Hicks-There! Dick is in the basement singing "I Want to Be an An-(Rushes out.)

Hicks (on her return)-Well, did you stop his singing? Mrs. Hicks-Yes; that is, I hid the an-

A Failure.

-The first thing Mrs. Bleeker did was to break her husband of all his bad

Bess-Then what? Jess-Hs became so insipld that she

had to sue for a separation.

Cause for Alarm.



Mike-Run, youse kids, an' clap your hands onter your pockets, fur here comes a cove down de street an' Mickey says he is der income tax collector.

Looked That Way.

Wool-Benedict says his wife's clothes cost a mere trifle.

Van Pelt-Did he marry a living pic-

Sound Argument.

Herdso-I am always in favor of the

under dog.
Saidso—So am I; it tends to make the

A Surprise.

The shades of night were falling in their usual way. One by one the electric lights came out and went out, two and three at a time. The streets of Big

Boom City were deserted. Everybody was down at Ante Ike's

The benches along the walls of the room were covered with men. That crowd was broke.

Any man that had money or had a friend that had money was at the bar drinking.

It was Killer Bill's time to set 'em up

No one ever refused him. A long time ago six or seven mer tried it. That was the way Big Boom City's graveyard got a start.

Three men stood at his right and three men stood at his left.

"What'll yer 'ave?" Bill asked.
"Whisky!"
"Whisky!"

"Whisky! "Whisky!" Whisky!

"Whisky!" "Me, too," said Bill.

Ante lke put the bottle and glasses on

Suddenly the door opened and a young man entered. He was certainly from some other diggings. His hat was a silk hat. His shoes were patent leather. There was a long line down each leg of nine years; cedar, eight to nine years; his trousers, which looked as though it pine stamps, never. had been made by folding the pants tightly right there. His coat had two

long tails to it. He even wore a necktie. In his pocket was a letter addressed "Van Whizzer De Parnille, manager of the Yarvard Football Team."

He entered with an easy air. His long training at Yarvard enabled him to enter a bar room with that. "Hello!" remarked Killer Bill.

"I beg parden," said the young, as he held a green carnation to his well-cut

"Hello! Ain't yer got no ears?" "If you mean that word for a saluta-tion," said the young man, "good even-

ning." One hundred and twelve citizens of Big Boom City held their breaths.
(No sooner had they held them than

the young man removed the flower from 'Ave er drink," said Bill. "With pleasure. I shall take creme de

menthe. The stillness in the room was very loud.

"What?" exclaimed Bill. "Creme de menthe."

"Nobody don't drink that stuff out here. Barkeep fill 'im up er straight."
"Pardon me, I do not care to indulge."

The young man started for the door. Bill got before him and reached for

With an awful suddenness the air was filled with arms, legs, heads and other things. Citizens of Big Boom City will tell

their children about it.
The very building rocked. Then a man got kicked out through

the front door. "If any other man ever refuses ter drink with me," said Bill, after he had put his whisky away. "I shall get vexed an' hurt 'im.

He Loved Her Alone



She-Do you love me for

Perhaps when woman carries the purse men will think it safe to go to church see I want your mother around all the fairs; but will the woman be as flerce for going as she now is? He-Of course I do. You don't suntime, do you?

It was in the mountain fastnesses of the sunny Southland, where the en-lightened influences of the higher cult-

ure are all unknown. Amid the yelping of dogs around the mud-chinked cabin the itinerant dom-

inie drew rein. "Any children here?" he asked.

"Nary one," drawled the sallow habi-stirrup side, "but" he shifted his quid— "Jim Ellerbee offered me my choice of his kids fer that dog." He pointed to a lean, lank hound as he spoke.

The circuit ilder raised his hands in

"The unfeeling wretch!" he said.
"Thet's hit, stranger; thet's hit!" The
mountaineer patted approval on the
horse's flank. "He wouldn't give no
boot!"

Any way, some savages eat the missionaries sent to them.

The Turn of the Tide.

The doctor put up his watch. The anxiety of many long days and sleepless nights were at an end and it was with a sigh of infinite relief that he turned and exclaimed:

"The crisis is past!"
Hurriedly leaving the building, he took the first car downtown and at five minutes of 3 entered the Steenth bank, and, to the astonishment, of the teller,

took up his note. It was as a last report that he had put up lds watch.

Consistent.

Jess-Well I must go and take off my Bess-What for?

Jess—I've got to attend a meeting of the society for the introduction of dress skirts among the Turkish women.

Had the Bulge

Wool-My barber.

Wool-I couldn't stop his talking; he pulled my nose, and held a razor at my throat. Van Pelt-Who was the villian?

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking

DURABILITY OF WOOD.

The duration of wood when kept dry is very great, as beams still exist which are known to be nearly 1,100 years old. Piles driven by the Romans prior to the Christian era have been examined of late, and found to be perfectly sound

after an immersion of nearly 2,000 years. The wood of some tools will last longer than the metals, as in spades, hoes and plows. In other tools the wood is first gone, as in wagons, wheelbarrows and machines. Such wood should be painted or oiled; the paint not only looks well, but preserves the wood; petroleum oil is as good as any other.

Hard wood stumps decay in five or six years; spruce stumps decay in about the same time; hemlock stumps in eight to

Cedar, oak, yellow pine and chestnut are the most durable woods in dry Timber intended for posts is rendered

almost proof against rot by thorough

seasoning, charring and immersion in hot coal ta-You Don't Have to Swear Off, Says the St. Loois Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac; of a promineat, St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boies cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. No cure no pay. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co, New York or Chicago

SHORT AND SELECT. Sergt. O'Keefe, who spent five years in the observatory on Pike's Peak, says that the lowest temperature observed

was 50 deg. below zero; the highest 62 above.
In Mexico two substitute jurors sit near the jury box in a trial. If one of the regulars falls ill a substitute takes

his place and the trial proceeds.

One of the natural curiosities of Stanwood, Wash., is a "blowing" or "breath-ing" well, which exhales immense quantities of noxious gases . Louis McDonald of the lobster-house at Portland Pler, Me., has an albino

lobster preserved in alchohol. It is the only specimen known. Near Lac de Jouk, France, the River

Orbe is spanned by a natural bridge which is over 700 feet in width. The ancients knew how to Loaded dice have been found in the ruins of Herculaneum.

Against a bilions attack by calling to your aid that puissant ally, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The foe will then be driven back utterly defeated. Dyspepsia, sick headache, malarial, kidney, nervous and rheumatic trouble and constipation yield to the action of this most beneficent of remedies. Take it regularly and you will soon experience its good effects. Hold the Fort

What thou wilt thou shalt rather force with thy smile than hew it with thy sword.—Shakspeare.

Health once impaired is not easily regained yet Parker's Gloger Tonic has attained these results in many cases. Good for every weakness and distress

Private Secretary Thurber's compil-ments to George Washington are grate-fully acknowledged. It is more than wonderful ow patiently people suffer with come. Get peace and comfort by removing them with illudercorns.

Gladstone is polite to everybody. At his country home he knows every one in the vicinity, and has a kindly word for even the poorest farm hand. Removal of Ticket Office of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad—

(Nickel Plate Road.) On May 1st the Chicago city ticket office of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. (Nickel Plate Road) will be moved to 111 Adams street, opposite the post office.
J. Y. CALAHAN,
General Agent.

Coe's Cough Balsam.

is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quiek-rr than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it, If this blooming question keeps on growing, what a rush of trade the men's furnishing stores will have from the fair sex by and by.

New Dining Car Service.

New Dining Car Service.

It is a pleasure to note the addition of another important feature to the already competent train service of the Nickel Plate Road. The Dining Car service of this popular low rate line has recently been augmented by which dinner will be served on train No. 6, leaving Chicago at 2 p. m. daily, and breakfast and dinner on train No. 2, leaving Chicago daily at 9:20 p. m., with direct connections for New York and Boston. Breakfast and dinner will be served on train No. 5, arriving in Chicago at 9:35 p. m. from New York and Boston.

Boston.

For all information regarding routes, rates, maps, folders, etc., address your nearest ticket agent or

J. Y. CALAHAN,

General Agent, Chicago, 111.

When you find a man who won't brag about how bad a boy he used to be, he probably was a bad boy. "Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your iruggist for it. Price 15 cents. The Emperor of China knows when he is whipped—the next best thing to whipping the other fellow.

If the Baby is Cutting Tooth. he sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Wixslow's Southing Sysup for Children Teething.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstituate coughs. — Rev. D. BUCHMURLLER, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, '94 A man in Connecticut advertised that he had an odd ox which he would trade for a pair. This is why nutmeg men prosper.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Three thousand marriages are performed daily the world over. Germany is now the only country whose universities do not admit women

The long-distance telephone between Paris and London has over 200 calls a day. At the rate of \$2 for each call it pays

The great Lick telescope reveals 100,

000,000 stars, and astronomers declare that each is probably a sun as large as our own. The manufacture of tapestry has proved an etter failure in England. The Royal Windsor works, established by the efforts of the late Duke of Al-bany, have sold their looms and car-

toons. It seems that many people in San Francisco save up their dead all the week in order to have the funeral on Sunday, and a ministers' meeting was held the other day in order to protest

against the practice.

Among-savage nations it is often customary to use human bones for the pur-pose of making horns, and a terrible screech can be brought of these awful

instruments. Among the innumerable philanthropic societies in England there is actually an Aborigines Protection society, which watches over the welfare of the natives of Africa.

A large business is done in England in the exportation of the miraculous water from St. Winifred's well at Holy-

"Well," said the good natured man, "I'm \$4 ahead on this transaction. He borrowed a dollar, but I thought he was going to ask for five."



iness or pleasure is caused by indiges-tion. Indigestion, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. The trouble may be in stomach, liver, bowels. Wherever it is, it is caused by the presence of poison-ous, refuse matter which Nature has been unable to rid herself of, unaided. In such cases, wise people send down a little health officer, personified by one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, to search out the trouble and remove its cause.

THAT LUMP in a

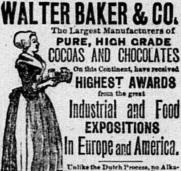
man's stomach which makes him

irritable and misera-

ble and unfit for bus-

McELREES' WINE OF CARDULS

For Female Diseases. *****************



Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalles or other Chemicals or Dyes are
need in any of their preparations.
Their delicious BRLAKFAST COCOA is absolutely
pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & GO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

I was afflicted with catarrh last autumn. During the month of October I could neither taste nor smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus Geo. Shautz, Rahway, N. J.

CATARRH ELLY'S CREAM BALM crees and cleanse Nasal Passapro, Albare Fale and Inflammation, the Sorres, protects the Hembrane from Cold stores the Sorres, of Taste and Smell. The in quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at bruggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

W. N. U. St. L .- 931-- 20.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Backache



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Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

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THE SILVER QUESTION.



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the textbook of the masses, absolutely reliable
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SCHOOL, and should only be read by those who have read the "School." Every voter in the United States should read it. Popular edition, 25 cents; better paper edition, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00.

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VASELINE PREPARATIONS.

LINCOLN SOCIALIST - LABOR.

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Lincoln, Nebraska.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, -BY THE-

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

PHILIP KAUFMAN, Secretary. 311 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

H. S. ALEY, Local Manager.

We solicit communications from our fellow-workers-throughout the world, and will give them all the attention they merit and our space will permit.

Secretaries of unions are requested to send all items of interest.

No anonymous communications will be published.

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UNDER OUR FLAG

Up with the banner of the Socialist La bor Party.

Comrade De Leon held successful meet. ings in Elmira, Hornellsville and James town, N. Y.

Our Comrades in Elmira, N. Y., will soon organize an American Section.

Our Comrades in Hornellsville organized an English-speaking Section of the Socialist Labor Party. Comrades Thiesen and Schlesselman have been doing excell lent agitation work.

Comrade Roediger of Higginsville, Mo. has been "blacklisted" and boycotted out of town. He is now in Lexington, Mo We hope he will succeed in organizing a Socialist Section among the miners of that place

What Our Comrades in Omaha Are Doing.

The brewers' boycott is succeeding.

The icemen, who were out on strike shave nearly all returned to work.

Scabs are scarce in Omaha. Working men are learning the art of brother!

Sam Nedrey of the Typographical Union excelled himself at the Square. He comes out squarely for the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Well done, Sam, old boy; keep hitting them in that

On last Thursday evening the friends and sympathizers of the Brewers' Union gathered in large numbers at Jefferson Square. Comrades Beverman, Nedrey, Schupp and others addressed the audi-

Central Labor Union has faithfully stood by their brothers in the Brewers' Union and deserve the approbation of all labor, both organized and unorganized. The members of that body did noble work at the Square on Thursday evening.

'The regular weekly meeting of Omaha Section, No 1, was held at K. of L. Hall on Friday evening. The subject for discussion was: Resolved, That lawyers are a public calamity. One lawyer was present and took up the cudgel in behalf of the legal profession, and did well, although the sentiment against lawyers was unanimous. Of course, lawyers are men. but they must learn that in the event of the establishment of the Co-Operative Commonwealth that they will have to lay aside their legal dignity and take their positions among the workers of the nation. They have this lesson to learn: That when the State or nation become the sole proprietor of industries and the only merchant that legal disputes will be almost at an end. Comrade Henry Horron contributed a poem entitled Jay Gould and the Devil.

Socialists of Omaha should attend Section No. 1 more regularly. . We should all paign of 1896. Much depends on our action en. The Capitalistic system is become ing extremely top-heavy and is liable to le over any minute, and we must be in line for political action. Comrades, whink of this! We should organize sections in every ward of this city, even if we do not meet more than once a month.

THEO. BERNINE.

M you know what B and it wen't hurt you to attend meet-s and hear the good news again. At-£'by all means, and fill a seat; it will se others to do likewise.

od your ward club meetings, con

THE NEWARK SOCIALISTS.

Their Pioneer Work for the Co-Operative Commonwealth. Section Newark held their annual May

Pestival at Bay View Park Hall, the large hall being well filled by an appreciative and earnest audience. The progromme, consisting of a speech by Mrs. Greie, the earnest and forcible German-speaking comrade from Elizabeth, who seemed abre to draw a round of applause at will. Then our Socialist Singing Society, Liberty, 40 strong, rendered two fine patriotic songs, encored as usual, the orchestra filling the intervals, when Comrade Harry Carless delivered one of his characteristic economic and hard fact speeches in English. We have been complimented for our zeal by three different large employers of labor, in their taking to task two or three of our comrades in their employ. and calling them down and giving them to understand they must either stop their propaganda work or loose their jobs, one of which had to resign as an officer of Section Newark, whilst two other bosses called their shop hands together and presumed to advise and warn them against this mischief-making Socialism. Poor deluded usurpers of personal rights! How will they act? What will they say when the ignorant, outraged, revengeful, unorganized mass of unemployed, to keep from starving, lay violent hands upon some of their stored wealth, and no Socialist around to advise or check?

Lying before me on my table is a large typewritten letter from a friend in the Press Association, who is very much interested in the Social movements and economics. Among other things he says (after reading many of our party papers I had sent him): All this news your papers convey to your readers reaches the editors of the Press Association long before it is published in this country. Most of the news from other countries come by the Sunday cable. "BUT THAT WHICH IS NOT ADAPTED FOR THE PUBLIC USE WE AT ALL TIMES KILL -that is, cross out, and it is never published. What the Socialists get come from other papers that are sent to this country. then recopied."

How is this for a censorship and a corner on intelligence? It is equal economic conditions we are after, and I will give economics the most attention in my letters in the future. We must get and make use of the political power to carry us through and over the period of transition, a step by step transition, carrying the people with us out from under the shadows of the tyrant state, though still making use, in the meantime, of the machinery of the legislative function of the State, over the broad highway of a progressive and hastened development up to the gateway of the new Co-Operative Commonwealth, when and where we will "KILE THE STATE," with its tyrannical functions of repression and the individual man and woman live and breathe the air of freedom, finding their highest ideals in fruition under equal economic conditions and co-operative effort.

The Socialist Labor Party must get ready to present a solid, harmonious and effective front to our common enemy. We must get ready for '96. All true Socialists F. W. WILSON.

will unite Newark, N. J.

BUFFALO MAY DEMONSTRATION.

Thousands of People Gather at Teutonia Park.

In Buffalo, May 5th was the day of the International Eight-Hour Demonstration. The demonstration was a great success. Thousands of people gathered at Teutonia Park, where the festival took place. The celebration was conducted under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, to-

gether with the following unions: Amalgamated Carpenters and American Railway Union, Bakers' Union No. 16, Blacksmiths' Union No. 86, Book binders' Union No. 17. Boot and Shor Workers, Bricklayers' Unions Nos. 36 and 45, Brewers' Union No. 4, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 9, Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 355, Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 374, Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 440, Cigarmakers' Union No. 2. Coopers' Union, Electrical Union, Brewery Engineers and Firemen, Horseshoers Union No. 23, Housesmiths' Union, Hucksters' Union, Iron Moulders' Union No. 13, Iron Moulders' Union No. 84, International Association of Machinists, Buffalo Lodge No. 245, International Association of Ma-"hinists No. 230, L. A. 1070 K. of L., L. A. 2567 K. of L., L. A. 3136 K. of L., L. A. 3629 K. of L., Musical Protective Associa tion, Painters' Union No. 42, Painters Union No. 112, Painters' Union No. 123, Painters' Union No. 153, Plasterers' Union No. 9. Plumbers' Union No. 36. Retail Clerks' Association, Ship Carpenters and Caulkers, Stone Cutters' Association, Theatrical Protective Association, Typographia No. 4, Typographical Union No. 9. United Garment Workers' Union No.

There were numerous transparencies expressive of the aims of the Labor movement and urging the workers to vote the Socialist Labor Party's ticket.

Speeches were made from four stands From the English stand spoke W. J. Taggert, President of the United Trades and Labor Council of Erie County: Rev. H. O. Somers and Daniel De Leon. From the German stand spoke Max Forker, Schmidt. From the Polish stand spoke Adolph Holstein, W. Czerniak and Mrs. Dr. A. Reinstein. From the Jewish stand spoke Abe Caban.

The speeches were all radical and several of the speakers outspokenly advocated the Socialist Labor Party as the only party that stood upon the international platform for the abolition of the wages and capitalistic system.

ST. PAUL.

May Day the St. Paul Socialists held an eight-hour celebration at Labor Hall. The speakers were Comrades Tom Lucas and G. B. Leonard of Minneapolis and Ed Peterson. Nobody else addressed the meeting, plute press reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Comrade Lucas made a good speech, in which he contended that however long the work day the capitalist will get the bulk of labor's products, but a shorter day will give laborers more time to think over what they can't do. He also contended that there is only so much labor energy in a man, whether he works eight hours or fourteen, and that employers knew that working employes long hours was like spreading a small piece of butter over a large piece of bread-the amount of butter or labor is not increased by the expansion. Capital's reason for opposing the eight-hour day is that the laborer's attention is thus drawn away from the real solution of the labor question-government ownership of all means of production and distribution.

MILWAUKEE'S MAY DAY.

The Eight-Hour Demonstration :

Grand Success. The last May day demonstration which was held on Sunday, May 5th in the West Side Turner Hall was one of the largest and best attended meetings that was ever held in Milwaukee; thousands of people had assembled in the spacious hall in order to show their solidarity by protesting against the oppresion and exploitation of the working class, and at the same time demonstrate for the eight-hour work day and the entire emancipation of Labor. Long before the official programme was opened the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The Socialist section that marched behind the glorious brnner of socialism, under the tunes of the Marsellaise, through the principal streets of the city, displaying fine transparencies, the principal ones were, "Workingmen of the world, unite!" "Knowledge is power!" "Down with wage slavery!" "Man of labor, up arise; know the might that in thee lies."

In the hall not even a standing place could be obtained. The parade of the Socialist section even surpassed our expectations, as we had been denounced by the Socialist daily press of this city, and some independent Socialist friends, to number a full "bakers' dozen" only, but turning out 250 strong after all. When the members of the section entered the hall the red flag was displayed on the stage and three cheers proposed for the International Labor Party, which were given with a will.

At 3:30 the orchestra played the Marsellaise; then followed songs of the singing societies, after which Jesse Cox the English speaker was introduced. The speaker dwelled especialy upon the great progress that has been been made during the past fifty years to bring about a soil darity of labor all the world over, after fighting each other in the interest of their masters for thousands of years.

He called attention to the fact that the working people of Germany, France and England were to-day united and that the Socialist of Germany had cast rearly two million votes at the last general elections.

The legal Anti San Day in September, the speaker characterizer as one made to order for Labor by their masters, only the May day was an expression of Labor aspirations which were the common ownership of all means of production and distribution.

Paul Grottgan as German speaker was next introduced and was enthusiastically seceived.

He said he stood for the disinherited of SECTION BATAVIA REBUKES "LAthe world, and May day was their maninot yet fully recognized. The clergy and that tradesmen were going hand in hand with the capitalist class and it remained for the workingmen to rejuvenate the rot ten social condition. The present fight was against the system that dreaded an uffiealthy competition between men and women. The object of this system was simply robbery and sophistry its highest defense. The United States have become a new Ireland so far as oppression is concerned. The workingmen of the cities are ripe for the social revolution, the farmers are willing, and the middle class as disappearing. Socialism has nursed this state of facts into being, and the day is not far distant when the revolution will break in, the least little provocation may bring it into the field. After the speeches a resolution was adopted expressing their brotherly solidarity, and emphatically assume that only independent political action will help the laboring class, also a protest was entered against all sham reforms as 16-1, etc., meaning only partial reforms.

A ball followed the demonstration, OTTO GUNDERMANN.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee on the 7th day, of May, 1895, All present except Reed and Balkam. Comrade Santer in the chair. Financial report for week ending May 4: Receipts, \$50.45; expenditures, \$76.40.

Section Wilmington reports that Lawyer Hills, who defended the capitalistic standpoint and challenged any Socialist to meet him in public debate, backed out when requested to state time and conditions of the debate. Section Cleveland re ports that the Ohio State Committee will be reorganized at once. Charters granted to new sections: Newport, R. I.; Cincinnati, Ohio (American); Elmira, N. Y., and Hornellsville, N. Y. Section Cornwall, N.

ALEX. JONAS, Secretary.

THE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION IN OMAHA SOCIALISTS STILL KICKING.

Comrade J. C. Anderson Shows Them Up in the "Western Laborer."

The cry from every direction is that times are hard. But looking over what our city authorities are doing, it appears different. Down in the southeast par of the town they have a man and a machine digging out dirt which was placed there before, and our tax-payers must foot the bill twice.

What has become of that charity com mission for our potato planters? It seems as though there is some trickery there In the first place, they ought to get a hump on their back, for potatoes will not grow next winter. But, of course, it is not potato planting they are after but something else. If our Legislature had spent several hundred thousand dellars to get the poor out on a piece of ground. it would have accomplished something. As it was, the people were robbed of that amount.

Mr. Editor, in your "Around Town" column you say there is no man in this city who is unable to perceive the difference between the principle of the golden mean and the principle of carrying water on both shoulders. This was provoked by hold, furthermore, that the true theomy article in our Socialist paper, the LA-BOR, against Mr. Wayland. To make a long story short, I will state that I used Mr. Wayland's own words which appeared in his paper about three months ago when he was speaking of the Chicago "Times." He said that paper advocated both Democracy and Populism; he said that was carrying water on both shoulders. Now I would apply the same thing to Socialism and Populism, or to the man who advocates both.

Our office seekers in our Douglas County Populist Club seem to be afraid of anything in the line of truth. thank God their lives are short and they are harmless, because the people are catching on.

Blacklisting laborers goes on. I had a dose of it recently. Because it was found that I was a Socialist, the Labor roobers who are putting up a certain building in this city, said they could not use a laborer who believes in political action. JAMES C. ANDERSON.

HOLYOKE LOCAL ITEMS.

The Socialist movement in Holyoke is getting on as usual-smoothly and successfully. There are lots of scab cigars sold at Easthampton, Mass. Our friends there should see to it that they are driven out. Call for blue label cigars; that will drive out the rot goods.

A little blue label agitation is absolute. ly necessary in Northampton, Greenfield and several small towns. There are plenty of scab cigars sold around there. M. Ruther of Holyoke has been appointed by President T. T. Tracy of the New England Label League to attend to this.

Upon the anniversary of the printers' strike in the Holyoke "Transcript" office the editor of that paper took it upon himself to attack and insult Organized Labor in a most unwarranted and unjust manner. A protest and reply was immediate ly sent to that paper by M. Ruther, but the editor of the "Transcript" was not man enough to allow his protest to be printed. This editor takes advantage of every opportunity to vent his natural mean and churlish spirit upon those whom he supposes to be defenseless, while he licks the boots of the supposed great and influential men of the money class. The editor of the "Transcript" worships God Mammon first, last and all the time. But even such dogs will have their day.

The New York "People," the National official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, publishes the following under the above caption:

BATAVIA, N. Y., May 1.-After consideration of the circular issued by the National Executive Committee in reference to LABOR, this section considers it its duty to give expression to its opinion in the matter as follows:

"Whereas, It is the duty of every mem ber of the Socialist Labor Party to raise his voice in a matter of this nature, and, whereas, it is most necessary that we be on our guard against a friend who attacks us with weapons such as have been used in this case; and, whereas, LABOR is published professedly with the aim of preparing uninformed and indifferent people for Socialism, such attacks upon the duly elected highest authority within the party are directly contrary to such aim, and, whereas, this Section having no business or other relation with LABOR is therefore unable to emphasize its opinion by deed: therefore, be it

"Resolved. That we express our full approval of the action taken by the National Executive Committee in this matter: and, be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon the mem bers of the party everywhere to protest with all possible vigor against the attacks by LABOR upon the Executive Commit-

"By order of Section Batavia.

"THE ORGANIZER." Funny, Comrades, isn't it? We doubt very much whether our Comrades of Batavia ever saw a copy of LABOR. God save the bad boy LABOR. He is being kicked from all sides. Please Comrades, look the boy spenly in the face. You will ecognize your own child-a child so full of life, with rosy cheeks, and very goodnatured, if treated like children ought to be treated by their parents. Patience! Labor's mother, the Socialist

Labor Party, will, in the near future, be as proud as a queen of her healthy, good PLATFORM

-OF THE-

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY of the United States, in convention assembled, reassert the inalienable right of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we ry of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise

Belong to the People in Common. To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our demogratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations on that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, Labor Is Robbed

of the wealth which it alone produces is denied the means of self emply ment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the

People May Be Kept In Bondage. Science and invention are diverted

from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist

Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; and,

Whereas, The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other Capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall; therefore, be it Resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the

Co-operative Commonwealth

for the present state of planless production, industrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

We call upon them to unite with us in a mighty effort to gain by all practicable means the political power.

In the meantime, and with a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor, we present the tollowing demands:

Social Demands. 1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gassworks, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchses; but no employe shall be discharged for political rea-

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. Legal incorporation by the states of local trades unions which have no national organization.

6. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money. 7. Congressional legislation provid-

ing for the scientific management of forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resourses of the country.

8. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the

9. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

10. School education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous, and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, cloth-

ing, books etc., where necessary.

.11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of mbination.

12. Official statistics concerning the condition of labor. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

13. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation.)

14. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

15. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

Political Demands.

1. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

2. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists.

3. municipal setf government.

4. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

5. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

throughout the United-States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment

6. Uniform civil and criminal law

READ: "THE PEOPLE."

National official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Address "The People," 184 Williams street, New York, N Y. Price of subscription:

THE PARTY BUT CON.

Comrades everywhere should wear the party button. They can be made great educators. They will break down ignorant prejudice. They are made of celluloid and aluminum, and are strong and attractive. They now pst 5 cents each to manufacture, and at sold for 10 cents each in any quantity. A record is kept of the number sent to each city, and the surplus, after paying postage, will be equally apportloned and placed to the credit of the local Press Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of cach city entitled to it. Help your local "Labor." and at the same time spread the light by getting sevtral of these Party Buttons, wearing one and selling the others to your fellow workers. They may be obtained at the office of this paper or from the Secretary, of the Socialist Newspaper Union, 311 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

A LIGHTNING MESSAGE TO THE PUBLIC.

In these trying times of depression we are all glad to welcome a message of general interest and benefit to the public; the messages of our Governors and public men are more eagerly read than ever before; legislation everywhere is directed towards improvement and relief: our great physicians and scientific men are directing all their thoughts and energles to the discoveries of remedies to more successfully battle against diseases of all kinds, and so we may say we have a brighter future before us, but nevertheless there are in every house and home the little enemies of the human race against whom all lawmakers and physiclans are powerless; we refer to the roaches, bedbugs, rats, mice, flies, ants and all other vermin and insects; against these we have declared war and are in the fight to win; every housekeeper will receive the news with joy that we have so perfected our Heinrich's Lightning Paste that the same is now sold under guarantee by all druggists that it will absolutely rid your house of these intruders. All we ask is a fair trial, and you will thank us afterwards.

Remember Heinrich's Lightning Paste is sold by all druggists, price 25 cents a box. Respectfully yours,

HEINRICH DRUG SPECIALTY CO., Bole props., 300 South Fourteenth street. St. Louis, Mo.

To all Danish sections and Comrades : A little song-book has been issued by Comrade Samuel Johnson. The collection contains 12 songs and is sold for 15 cents retail. For further particulars address in English or Danish, Samuel Johnson, 607 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

Whoever reads these lines, whether friend of Socialism or not, is cordially invited to attend and take part in the discussion. The members and friends of the S. L. P. should make it their particular business, not only to attend in person, but to bring as many friends along as possible. This is the first service they can render our great causo.

A system that say to labor, "You shall take what I offer you without a word of remonstrance, without any conference as to its justice; you shall take it or you shall move your family two hundred miles before you earn a dollar," is as real a system of slavery as anything that was ever endured in the North or any of the Southern States, for the man is utterly unable to resist the circumstances.-Wendell Phillips.

Why are our public school houses not used for public meetings? Let the working people meet there and discuss their grievances. Then there will be no need for meetings in dirty barrooms.