The Socialists' Answer:

RUTHER'S ARGUMENTS.

The Socialist Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts

FIRES SOME HOT SHOTS

Right Into the Editorial Rat Holes of the Springfield Lepublican.

CIVILIZATION AS UNDERSTOOD BY THE ADVOCATES OF SOCIALISM.

Editor "Springfield Republican": Your editorial in Monday's "Republican," head ed: "Workingmen and Labor Organizations" is not only unjust, but is in some respects at variance with the facts.

I have been an active member of labor unions for 15 years, and am personally acquainted with many of the labor leaders, and am well posted upon inside facts. You will therefore grant that my opinion upon the subject matter ought to have some weight against your editorial opin-

You make the statements:

1. That the labor organizations of this country are asking Congress for protective legislation at the expense of other elements in our society and regardless of its effects upon other classes.

2. You say that these demands are mis 3. You say that the contract labor law

passed by Congress can hardly be defended on broad lines of public policy.

4. That the real workingmen of this country are not united in support of these demands and that that is fortunate for the country.

5. That the British miners are not united in asking for the eight-hour day. 6. That the same difference of opinion prevall among the more intelligent workmen of this country.

7. That there is no unanimity of opinion among the workmen of this country as to dies shall

towards many of these practical questions relating to the effects of legislation on their interests is one of uncertainty.

10. That they (the workmen) want something done, but do not know what, and are rejuctant to take a leap in the dark. 11. You say that it is this uncertain at-

titude of so large a portion of their supposed following that takes from the most radical of these would-be leaders their power to do mischief.

12. You say that conservatism comes with increasing intelligence and the accumulation of property.

13. You finally give a parting broadside to the agitators by saying:

"So long as this is the attitude of any considerable portion of the intelligent danger that the agitators can accomplish more than to create uneasiness."

In reply to your statements allow me to take them up at seriatim for discussion:

To number one I have to say-society being divided into two classes: Those whe work and produce wealth, and those who live by profit upon the labor of the producers of wealth, there can be no question, moral or legal, by which the right of the working class to ask for protective laws in their own behalf should be

It is the theory of our Republican form of Government that such laws should be made that will secure to every citizen the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

I am well aware that since the proclamation of this theory as the basis of our form of Government great changes have taken place in the relations between man and man, and that these changes have somewhat nullified the practical workings of the law in the direction that all men are free-and equal. Nevertheless, the law is still in force and the workingman as a citizen has a perfect right to fall back upon the Commonwealth as his natural protector of his interests as a citizen. I am also aware of the fact that it has come to pass that a portion of shrewd, selfish and unscrupulous citizens have taken advantage of the simplicity and honesty of their fellow-citizens to hord up wealth in great masses, and that they took advantage of the law-making rower to grant themselves and their fellow-conspirators valuable privileges and franchises, and to have done everything to strengthen the artificial position they have thus gained and the power they have been able to exercise over their fel-

I am well aware that this is the history of the capitalist class and that this class has thereby brought on conditions which eventually must completely divide the people into two hostile camps. On the hand the wealth producing masses of



the people and on the other hand the wealth sponging class of a privileged few. And I am also well aware and convinced that this division of our nation into millionaires and paupers will go on at an even quicker ratio unless checked by proper legislation, until it will engulf the whole nation to ruin and civil war. While I am aware of all this I do know that the working class being that

Shall these two Flags be allowed

class to try and get away from this blood-sucking class by falling back upon its natural protector, the State, and asking for relief.

It is also quite plain to me that whatever legislation is being asked for by the working class is prompted by the natural spirit of self-preservation and self-de-

This fully covers your second statement that the demands of labor are mischlevous. It being recognized that whatever we do in self-defense or in self-preservation cannot be considered mischievous, even if it does hurt somebody else.

Viewed in the light of this general state ment, the contract labor law can easily be defended.

The capitalist class in its greed and selfishness has attempted to bring into this country hordes of ignorant and dul wage-slaves from China, Italy, Slavonia, etc. Such a policy, aside from its crushing influence upon the conditions of our native labor force is a most dangerous experiment for a highly civilized civil Government like ours, and it is questionable if it comments itself upon any patriotic or public-spirited citizen.

To your statement that it is fortunate for this country that the workingmen are not united in support of these labor protective measures, permit me to say that such a view is poor comfort, no matter in what light you view it, except through the spectacles of a plutocrat.

The workingmen must, sooner or later, become united in their own behalf, and they will do it, too, as soon as they find by actual experience that they are doomed to a life of wage-slavery, misery and want as long as our present system of produc-

This may seem a slow process, but it is as certain as there is no standstill for the human race; it is either moving forward

This country is bound to move onward towards a higher plane of civilization through the united force of a majority of the people who have become united by compulsion rather than by inclination, or the people become indifferent to their own welfare and then history will simply repeat itself and there will be another example of Roman or Grecian decline of nations.

As to your fifth statement that the British miners are not united in asking for the shour day, it is no argument what-

There are 450,000 miners in Great Britain, and to unite such an army of men upon a new question like the 8-hour question is undoubtedly a big job to undertake, and yet the 5-hour idea is making rapid progress in Great Britain as well as in all other parts of the capitalist world.

This answers your sixth statement also

asking a trifle too much of ordinary workas to how far legislative bodies ought to control corporations, when even the professional lawmakers of our Congress sat for nearly nine months trying to hatch out a plan whereby corporations could be compelled to contribute 2 cents on the dollar on their incomes over \$4,000, and

is safe to presume that many of the workcaps on and are taking lessons in political eclence, and it may be only a short space of time when they will venture opinions upon these subjects that will startle some of the old-school politicians.

There is such a thing not only of a new woman in the bush, but also new politiclans, and many of them.

As to your eighth statement about the Populists, I hope you are right, and am glad that the American workmen are not such darned jackasses as to be led astray by this Populist jugglery.

The Populist movement is a movement of the small farm owners, and not of the an the verge of bankruptcy, and they want Uncle Sam to help them checkmate the big bonanza farmers. The movement of the Populists is selfish and opposed to will eventually wipe out the small farmers. The Populists are not in favor of farming on the co-operative plan; they simply want to be capitalists themselves, with the aid of Uncle Sam.

That is all right for themselves, but no intelligent workman has any business to help the Populists. Give the Populists their chief demand of cheap money and they will buy labor-saving machinery. The consequence will then be that the already overcrowded industries will receive another influx of idle farm laborers. and down goes the wages. And as far as the farmers are concerned, with additional facilities of production, the margin for profits becomes so small that it will hasten the downfall of the farmer class.

The Populist movement is a product of the dissolution now going on in society, and has certainly an educational value, but contains no practical solution of the complex question before us.

The only solution is the abolition of the exploitation system and the substitution therefor of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This applies to agriculture as well as industrial management. It will reduce to simplicity itself the complex system and bring order outsof chaos.

To your ninth statement I can say that the uncertainty of the workmen upon this subject is a sign of hope, and means that the workmen are seriously beginning to study these questions, and that is necessary before any intelligent action can be taken. It is a good sign, and augurs well

This also answers statement ten. To your eleventh statement I must say that there is no ground whatsoever for the as- them that their intelligence is increasing.

It is a fact that it is just these labor leaders to whom the country is indebted for derly manner to which the Amerior movement has been conducted. can l act can be testified to by all who This tall familiar with the workings of lebor organizations.

In fact, it has been a curse to the advancing movement that many of the leade been even too conservative, and have come to the front in

that any labor leader can do mischief. The leaders, as a rule, are only the trum pets through which the voice of the people is heard, and unless a leader expresses the thoughts and ideas of his followers he will never be able to do mischlef.

I consider myself as radical as any workman in America, and although I have been for many years at the head of large organizations and have often pleaded with all my heart trying hard to convince my fellow-workmen to adopt some new line of policy which I considered to be for their welfare, yet they sat like marble statues and never gave a sign of sympathetic feeling towards my pleadings. And I have seen hundreds of similar meetings.

I have also seen meetings when the peostubborn leaders to direct such outbreaks into safe channels. This is true of nearly all our great strikes, and anyone who has followed up the origin of strikes knows the onward march of civilization, which full well that nine out of every ten were inaugurated by unorganized people. For instance, something occurs in the shop, a reduction in wages or new and obnoxious shop rules are introduced. This is apt to rile up the temper of the hot-headed ones and out they rush, dragging everything along with them.

Then they look around for leaders who will conduct the strike and as a rule cool headed and influential leaders are thus chesen. If under such conditions the newly selected leaders make mistakes; who will dare to blame them? Certainly nosane person. As to the strikes enacted by organized labor the situation is radically different, strikes, with them involve dollars and cents, and the average workman loves them as well as anybody, and he is very careful in their expenditure.

Take for instance the Cigarmakers Union, a strike with them means that the application has to be sanctioned by nearly four hundred Unions, located all the way from Canada to California, and from Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico.

To speak of labor leaders bent upon mischief is worse than ridiculous. With your twelfth statement you are confounding two facts and thereby reach a wrong conclusion. Increasing intelligence and the accumulation of property very rarely go hand in hand, and in the case where you apply the rule, the facts of it are that the American workmen though their inteligence is increasing, the accumulation of property is true only in very rare cases. The contrary, however, is only too apparent, the American workman is getting poorer from year to year, and his chances

The class of people, however, who do ac cumulate wealth it can hardly be said of sumption that the labor leaders are bent they never show it anyway. This being probably never be known to outsiders, but field, Slik Ribbon Weaver.

true, it can hardly be presumed that the working class is getting conservative because they are becoming more intelligent and more prosperous. The contrary is true. They are becoming more revolutionary with the increasing poverty. The subject matter of your thirteenth statement has already been answered, and needs no further argument.

To substantiate my line of thought with facts, I might here mention two facts which recently occurred in our neighbor weeks' duration in the Dean Steam Pump

The employes of that company requested that their rate of wages be restored to the figures they had been some two years ago, when the wages were cut under pres sure of the hard times, and which was accepted by the employes under the promise made by the company that the wages would be restored as soon as times be-

The employes after a wait of two years reminded the company of the promise and they were flatly refused a hearing.

Now sir, employes have feelings as well as stockholders, and they certainly have : perfect right to try and improve their conditions. Being flatly refused what were they to do? Accept any and all treatment in silence? That would be steppin on that dangerous incline that ends in Chinese conditions. The men struck, and the company tried to fill their places. The men argued with the new comers and kept them away. The company tried to have their work done elsewhere, but the men refused to handle the work. The company being thus balked by their employes engaged two Pinkerton detectives and from that time on trouble began to brew. This bringing in of Pinkertons was certainly a violation of our State rights. and also an insult to our local police.

But it was tolerated because the hench men of the company decreed it so. The fact of the case is that our police department sympathized with the bosses as they have done in every case of trouble be tween boss and men.

Can you then expect that such workmen become conservative under such trying conditions? The strike was lost after 16 weeks of bitter fighting for common rights. The men, however, have learnt a valuable lesson which they are not likely to forget in a hugry. The leaders of that strike could have done immense injury. had they so been inclined, but they did not do it, although the temptation has been great. They have become too intelligent and don't intend to waste their powder in such small skirmishes.

In this case the men were skilled workmen and well organized.

Fact number two relates to the big strike just ended in the Lancaster Gingham mill of Clinton, Mass., 2000 employes left the mill in a body because the company also refused to restore the old scale of wages, which had been gradually re duced thirty per cent.

These people were not organized, but they stayed out for twelve weeks, facing hunger and want in the hopes of gaining a few dollars more wages per month. feeling and hatred stored up in the breasts of many of those people against their stubborn and selfish employers, will

the fast remains they were full of fight, and if the leaders were really such scoundrels as you are trying to make them out, they could easily have led those fighters into overt acts. But here again. the leaders proved themselves too intelligent to allow the bitter feeling run astray, and it is due to the leaders of that strike that not a single act has taken place that could throw even one ray of reflection upon that large army of strikers.

mmense amount of knowledge during their three months enforced idleness, they have become very intelligent even if they have become poorer. From contented wage-slaves they have become radical. independent and self conscious workmen and women, and their changed condition of mind will have a greater influence upon the future of Clinton, than appears on the surface now. Thus again we have the proof that the American workmen are certainly becoming more intelligent from day to day, but also far from conservative.

And their leaders have become educators of the masses for which all true American patriots ought to be highly gratified.

The outcome of it all can only benefit the country and bring about a higher and nobler civilization, a civilization that will banish forever the terrible fight for an existence and will put into practice for the first time, the great principle underlying our national government.namely: that all men are born free and equal and have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. MORRIS E. RUTHER. Holyoke, Mass.

ST. PAUL INK COOLIES.

Vain Attempt of the St. Poul "Dispatch" to Check the Onwards

March of Socialism.

The St. Paul "Dispatch," a member of he "Association of Mental Prostitutes and Capitalist Ink Coolies of the United States," is working like a beaver to check the onward march of the army of Socialist ploneers. We quote the following extracts taken from one of the editorials of he "Dispatch:"

Kier Hardie, the ex-Socialist member of the English Parliament, has begun his tour of talking "redism" in the United States, in the hope of proselyting Ameran workmen to the revolutionary ideas

that he and a considerable portion of his ellow countrymen entertain. . . good deal of difference between giving a espectful hearing and accepting doctrines that are presented to the American workingmen by the class to which Burns and

Hardie belong. This vast army of industrials has given the most satisfactory hostages against the growth of the revo lutionary and Socialistic principles that are advocated by men of the stamp of Keir Hardie. Beside that, the American workingmen, as a class, have no tendency toward Socialism. Their impulse is com-

. . Socialism, with its dead levelism, has no charm for the American workingmen, and they only listen to the discuswhat these strangers look like who have made some stir in their own countries."

It is hardly necessary to show to the readers of this paper the ridiculousness of these arguments. The "Dispatch" knows ull well that its editorial is a lie from he beginning to end. The simple fact hat it publishes column after column of ditorials against Socialism is the best roof that Socialist sentiment in America growing to such an extent that our captalist editors are getting alarmed. The tmerican people can no longer be blinded y such ink-roasters as the editor of the it. Paul "Dispatch." According to the 'Dispatch's" editorial; every American vage worker would be a sovereign. Now. he fact of the matter is that there is no ountry on earth where the working peode, as a class, have shown so much disentent and expressed so much dissatiraction with the existing conditions as in he United States. And in no country on arth have the workmen been abused. labbed and shot as in America. Think of ill the great strikes since 1886! Think of he many bloody labor battles! St. Paul Dispatch," thy name is Rottenness.

We laugh in the face of the forces That strengthen the flood they oppose: for the harder the oppression, the fiercer The current will be when it flows,

We shall win, and the tyrants' battalions Will be scattered like chaff in the fight, from which the true soldiers of freedom Shall gather new courage and might.

The New York City and County conven-

For County Clerk, George Rose of the Brassworkers; for Register, Charles Franz, Insurance Agent: for Judges of the Superior Court, Henry Stahl of the Cigarmakers, Jacob Held of the Silk Ribbon Weavers, David S Heimerdinger of the Cigarmakers; for Judges of General Sessions, Julius Grunzig, Journalist, Charles Westphal, Uphalsterer; for Judges of the oph Sauter, bookkeeper, Wittem Wester-

BOB FITZSIMMONS PICTURES HOW HE WILL LOOK.

After Centuries of Hard Training Only the Parts Essential to Prize Fighting Will Be Left-A Thoroughbred Fight ing Animal.



HAVE been thinking what kind of a man the fighting man of the future will be. It is universally recognized that the fighting man is the best type of man. We should be savages living in holes if men had not felt

like fighting and killing off the big animans until they controlled everything. The biggest men have been fighting men. When you read about old times you never read about the doctors or lawyers, but about the fighting men.

Now, what I have in mind is this: Hitherto the fighting man has been to one extent the result of accident. One fighting man has come along, and then none good for anything has been seen for years. That is because fighting has not been encouraged and fighters have not prepared themselves through generations and from the cradle.

It is my belief that all that will change. I am to fight in the fall for a arse of more than \$40,000. Victory in that fight means not only \$40,000 down, but the chance to make at least \$100,-000 more by exhibitions, etc. Hence we



BOB FITZSIMMONS. have advanced in civilization to a point where a man, by besting the acknowledged champion, can earn about \$150,-000 in one evening's work.

This is the thing to stimulate fight-

ing and to create great fighters.

Now, you must understand that if a man or any other animal does the same thing right along through dozens of generations his body will change won derfully and adapt itself to the animal's work. Did you know that horses had several toes at one time and were not much bigger than foxes? They had to et one hard toe to stand galloping on the hard ground, and they had to get bigger to defend themselves and to make themselves good at hauling. This is told me by a man on whom I can rely, and you can rely on it.

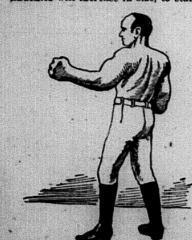
And look how the race horse, the thoroughbred, has improved over the original small, imperfect horse, even since he got his toes reduced to one or each foot.

What does that improvement come from? It comes from hanging up great es during hundreds of years for the thoroughbred to race for. With all that money hanging up he was bound to improve, and he has improved so that you wouldn't know him.

I say that men will improve with big purses just as race-horses have, and that's what I began to writ about. If you ask me just what the improved fighting man will look like in centuries to come, when purses will probably amount to a million dollars for a good

(According to Fitzsimmon's Idea.) fight, I can't pretend to answer definitely. I therefore suggest that the fighting man of the future—and, of course, all men more or less, from admiration and example-will develop along the following lines:

His hands will get bigger, his knuckles will increase in size, to stand



A PUGILIST OF 3000 A. D. power of his blows without break The bones of his wrist will be doubled in size and greatly increased fineness of texture and resisting The small bones in the back of the hand will be strengthened and ed. In a fight nothing is more annoying than to break the small bones in the back of the hands and be compelled to punch with a broken hand. Many a man finds it impossible to put his whole heart into a fight when his hands are broken, and that is hardly surprising. In fact, I should not wonif a man's whole hand would gradually become one solid bony piece for punching. It will change into a sort of

of, like the horse's toes.

The perfect fighter will have most of accept is weight and strength in the upper at the art of his body, where he needs it for

THE FUTURE FIGHTER | fighting purposes. His legs will change greatly. They will have no calves to speak of. Everything will tend to diminish their weight. All you want in your legs is strength. There is no use carrying around superfluous weight in them. The legs will be long, to give reach, and they will be almost as small as the front leg of a thoroughbred. They will consist of powerful cords with great springiness, and enable a man to 'step in" close to his opponent from a distance of twenty feet, if need be, and leap back again.

The feet will change a little. Muscles will pile up around the big toes and on the side of the foot. These powerful toes will enable a man to add to his reach, as he often must do.

Every man knows that the best way to break your adversary's hand is to duck when he leads and let him punch your skull. That can't hurt you much, and it is apt to break one of his bones, hand or wrist, anyhow. One man won two fights in one day by letting his men break their hands on his skull.

Consequently, the perfect fighter will have a forehead protruding, bumpy and rather high. The forehead will protrude to protect the nose and eyes. It will do no harm to have the head a good size anyhow, for the fighter of the future will need to think in the ring even more than now, and he will want brains to give him generalship.

The two big veins on the sides of the neck are delicate spots and need protecting. They will be covered, I suppose, by big bunches of muscle running down under the ears to the shoulders.

The cords from the chin and throat to the breast will be developed to prevent knocking the chin back and jarring the brain. It is jarring the brain that causes most of the knock-outs.

In the way of possible improvements to add to a man's hitting power I can see scarcely any limit. Of course the length of arms will be increased enormously to add to reach and force. The hand of the perfect man will hang far below his knee. There will be great bunches of muscle developed under each shoulder, and the space on the back between the shoulder blades will be filled with muscular tissue to give strength to the back and add to the blow. The muscles of the arms, the hitting muscles especially, will improve. This improvement will be accompanied by added quickness, so important to the fighter.

I look upon this as a very rough outline of what the coming man may hope to be. But without pretending to say what nature will do in the way of improvements, I think I have suggested enough to stimulate a new and important discussion.

I think it will be generally admitted



HIS IDEA OF A FIST. (In 3000 A. D.)

that it will be a proud day for us when we see such a man as I have outlined. BOB FITZSIMMONS.

AQUATIC.

A series of aquatic events was decided at Milwaukes, Wis., the other day, of organdy. The sleeves proper have them was an eighty yards swimming in a point at the center of the bodice. race, straightaway, with the current, and the winner, George Whittaker, is stated to have swum the distance in fall to the bottom 50s, which, if done under proper conditions, is the fastest time for the distance on record, the previous best be-

ing 51s, by J. Haggerty, in England. The Doggett Livery and Badge, bequeathed to English oarsmen to commemorate the accession of George I. to the throne, in 1715, was contested for the other day, on the Thames river, from London bridge to Chelsea, Eng., with money prizes added. Joseph H. Gibson, of Putney, won, with Joseph J. Gadsden, of Greenwich, second. Time, 32m 19s.

Henry Gebhard, who for more than thirty-five years kept a swimming school in New York died the other day, at the age of seventy-three.

GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

It has been decided on that the international field meeting between the representatives of Yale and Cambridge Universities, on Oct. 5, should take place at Manhattan Field. The Yalencians will attend to the work of putting the track and infield in first-class condition, and the officials of the New York baseball club will look after all other matters.

A team golf match was contested at the links of the Morris County Golf club, at Morristown, N. J., the other day, the Tuxedo club players (E. C. Kent, R. Van Cortland, A. Seton Jr. and W. B. Smith) defeating the local club team (Wm. Shippen, W. R. Flagg, C. D. Chapman and George Little) by a score of 5 to 3.

The following teams will represent England at the races for the world's championship, to be held at Cologne; sional—Harris, Edwards, Mich ael, Schofield, Robertson and Broad-bridge. Amateur—A. J. Watson, E. Spott, Wridgway, Marples and Weath-

Fred W. Moore has been induced to accept the position of athletic manager at the Harvard University for another time to go in for separate skirts, be

WOMAN AND

TO DATE READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Mirror of Fashion Some of the Latest Styles for the Season-Se Useful Hints for the Household-Cor rect Notes of the Modes.



HE summer girl is still with us, light and airy in sleeves that resembles balloons as much as ever. And man, to his disgust, has learned once more that a woman does not always mean what she says. The big sleeves crowd side, and secretly he is

afraid this is a prognostic of what the new woman is going to do. So all spring he has been rejoicing at the rumor of tight sleeves. The tight sleeves have come, but who would recognize them? A tight sleeve in all its native simplicity takes away the broad effect which women have striven so hard to obtain. And after hours of toil with dumb-bells and bloycle and all manner of athletic sports, would any woman wear sleeves that made her look narrow? No, indeed. She puts on those tight sleeves, because Dame Fashion says she must but she covers them with rows of puffs or ruffles until in size they match those to which she has bidden adieu. The heavy materials must naturally be

HOME. cause alr the stores will be selling them to make way for the coming princess and Louis XVI. styles. But for a good year to come skirts and fancy bodices will be worn, and there will not be a time in the next two years when a handsome skirt made with the present fullnes cannot be made a good part of a gown. The woman who rushes into a new fashion is much less wise than the woman who hangs on to an old one. In the accompanying picture is shown a skirt that demands a slightly hip outline, but the costume of which it is a part depends for its distinction on its upper portion. Beige crepon is the fabric of the skirt, but the blouse waist is from mauve mousseline de soie, made over a fitted lining of mauve silk. It has a deep, square yoke of beige satin, to which mauve velvet is appliqued, and which is finished with two frills of the mousseline. The standing collar is finished with big chiffon rosettes and beige satin bows ornament the shoulders. Cream color over pink is quite the most persistent of summer's fancies. The cream color is of all shades, from corn yellow and buff to dull linen or oyster gray, while the pink tends to bright rose.

Oueen Victoria Is Called "Mamma." Queen Victoria is a remarkably conservative old lady so far as the routine of life goes. She loves old customs and does not like new things-not even new furniture or new fashions. When distinguished lady, it is said, sent her children, by hex Majesty's request, to Windsor a few years ago she sent them dressed as was and is still the mode, in tucked blouse dresses without sashes made into puffs, but in the lighter ma- But the Queen considered that no child



terials her heart revels. Row after row and ruffle after ruffle may be piled on, until the very breezes of summer are seek through them. The gown in the green yoke is surmounted by a ruche get the sashes." kee river, above the dam. Among ruffles across the shoulders and meet which her foot shows no sign of Span-An old-fashioned ribbon sash of the green is tied in the back and long ends

> For Shapely Hips. Women with well-formed hips are wearing skirts made full on the belt.



the fullness being smocked into close ness from the belt to well over the hips. and from there falling free. Again rows of braid are set round and round from belt to below the hips, or the braid is set in spoke-like rows, spreading from the belt, each row ending in a loop just below the hips. In all cases the bodice is elaborate either with smocking or braid corresponding to the skirt. This model is very pretty for any delicate or transparent material that does not adapt itself to shaping, a delightful example being a dress of white gauze, the skirt, full on the band, and drawn close by round-and-round circles of insertion laid over ribbon.

should be brought to her in other but full dress, and full dress, in her mind, did not exist without the smart sash she bewitched and play a game of hide and had always known. And very courteously but firmly she made objection picture is of straw-colored organdy to the little frocks and asked that the over green satin. The sleeves finish at next time the Countess brought her the elbow with a band of satin. The children to her that "she would not for-

The Queen still wears the horrible the events taking place on the Milwau- three ruffles and an additional two Congress gaiters of thirty years ago, in ish instep. Her children still address her in the way which was fashionable when they were little things. No member of the upper classes ever said "mother" then, and from the eldest to the youngest they still call the Queen "mamma."

Women in Singular Callings.

Buffalo has a "lady mortuarist," Arizona's best mining expert is woman.

An expert tea taster in San Francisco is a young girl.

On Sixth avenue, New York, is an ex pert woman silversmith. One of the greatest wood engraver is Miss Donleyy of New York.

In the Coggswell Polytechnic school the best blacksmith is a girl. New Orleans has the only woman veterinary surgeon in the world.

In Boston a well-educated woman electroplates in gold, silver, and nickel. Nebraska has a woman who earns her living by operating a steam thrash-

The finest raisins in California are grown and picked by three women near Fresno.

Caprices of Fashion

More novel than one box plait down the front of the skirt is one down each side.

The fashion of wearing white at the throat is not so prevalent as it was in the spring. It is quite safe to have any silk gown

or a light wool designed for early autumn wear, made with ruffled skirt. Some very elegant plaid silk blouser

are being devised by fashionable mo-distes to wear with tailor-made cos-Plaids are very fashionable, and will

be all the fall. They are made now in cottons and silks and every variety of Pretty dresses for afternoon and

evening wear at fashionable summer resorts are made of the soft, light pineapple silks so popular this season.

SOME QUEER AND CURIOUS PHASES OF LIFE.

a Strange and Startling Stores of Adventure Recently Recorded-Readable Scraps of Anecdote and Incident Reported by Our Exchanges.



LET me dream the That set my heart aglow hen all the skies were blue abeam

Above the fields a-blow. Let me recall each tender word My loving ears with

"rapture heard Until my eyes with tears were blurred, Because I loved you so;
O, let me dream the old dream
I dreamed so long ago.

O, let me dream the old dream I dreamed when love was new; If memory lights its faded gleam

Twill bring on woe to you. A moment let my heart forget The aching present, grief beset And let me dream you love me yet-Alas, my joys are few; O, let me dream the old dream That never came true.

Facts Stranger Than Fiction.

Mark Twain wrote a story a year or two ago which purported to be an expose of the methods by which Jean Francois Millet became famous. According to Mr. Clemens, Millet was a party to the "booming" of his pictures, the climax being the artist's supposed death. Instead of dying he was living comfortably in some out of the way place, and painting an "undiscovered"

picture now and then.

Real life has a story—real life always has a better one tucked away somewhere—when has more tragic humor than Mr. Clemens' imaginary tale. William Watson, the English poet, has lately been declared by the London Spectator to rank with Tennyson, Wordsworth and Keats. The poems which give him this prestige were writ ten ten years ago and published at his own expense. They were sold by the pound to some second hand book stores, to papermakers, to anybody. Mr. Watson gave up writing verses in despair, and after trying to make a living in all sorts of ways lost his mind through disappointment and hardship. He wandered about London, and one day in a public park approached the carriage of a royal prince. He was arrested. It was discovered that he was mad. It was also found that he was a poet, his poems were hunted up by enterpris-ing newspapers—and he was discovered. A subscription was taken up and the poor poet was sent to the country for care and rest.

Nowadays his publishers pay him an income, and he writes when and as he chooses. His latest book of poems is selling rapidly, and he is taking rank with the great names of literature. But ff the carriage that he accosted in his s had belonged only to a fisher, or a critic, what would have hap-

A Cry for Help in the Telephone. "We sometimes hear some queer things over the wire," remarked a police telephone operator a few evenings since "But the strangest occurred about a

month ago.
"Calls were coming in slowly that night, and between switches I was read-ing a very interesting and highly exciting novel from the French. I had come to a passage where the hero was about to be discovered in his hiding place and put to death, when with a whir and rattle the exchange shutter dropped. I closed the circuit and yelled 'Hello,' and a man's voice in pleading and wild tones came forth from the re

"'For God's sake send some police-men here, quick-quick-they'll kill

me—.!"
"Just then I could hear another bass voice howl:

" 'Here's the -! He's callin' for the police. Let's give him -! and I heard a sound like something coming in forcible contact with something fleshy, and the crack that peeled from my receiver nearly deafened me. knew the first speaker's head had come against the instrument. Then with a

rattle the wire was cut off.
"I called up the central exchange again but they had forgotten where the connection had been. I have often wondered what the strange midnight mes sage meant, and several times I have endeavored to find the station where perhaps a murder was committed, or at least a murderous assault occurred."

Bull Better Than a Policeman

Jeorge Jackson, a farmer of Monticello, Sullivan county, N. Y., who has a well-stocked trout brook running through his place, has tried for several years to protect it by posting warnings to trespassers. The bad boys would tear down the notices and fishermer from city and country would fish in his trout brook to their satisfaction. He then bought a Jersey bull, a year old and very vicious, and turned him into the pasture through which the brook runs. When any venturesome fisherman enters the lot the bull with his tail waving in the air and his head low to earth, charges the trespasser. A few days ago one city visitor escaped from the lot in such haste as to leave a rem nant of his breeches attached to the bull's horns.

Feeding Horses Automatically. The Maine man who rigged up a cont

mon slarm clock so that it would open a sluice and let some grain fall into his horse's feed box at a certain hour in the morning is doubtless an original inventor in one sense of the term, but the plan is in operation in New York and other cities on a larger scale. One clock, specially designed, is made to operate from twenty to forty clocks in a single stable, and perhaps a dozen stables are now so equipped. These are mostly owned by milk companies. It is often desirable to have horses fed at a very early hour, and this plan makes it possible to give them grain or any other stuff, which can be stored for hours and then dropped through a hop-per long before the man who must clean other stuff, which can be stored for hours and then dropped through a hopper long before the man who must clean and harness them is out of bed. The boxes that contain the food over night the hours and see which I like best."

CORNER OF ODDITIES. have trap doors in the bottom and are provided with suitable spouts discharg-ing into the manger. From each trap door a wire runs to the clock, which is arranged to liberate at the designated hour a heavy weight that moves a lever to which all these wires are fastened.

Cupid Assisted by Bicycles.

Frank Moore and Fannie Mapes were lovers, but they met with persistent opposition from their parents. Tuesday they planned a bicycle trip to a near-by village. Farmer Mapes start-ed after them on horseback. Much practice had made the young couple ex-pert riders, and they distanced Farmer Mapes after a chase of three miles or more, when he returned home. soon found a clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony, and then sent the following message to Mr. and Mrs.

Dear Ones at Home: We were married this afternoon, and after a brief wedding trip will be home if our wheels remain intact. Lovingly,
"FRANK AND FANNY."

Farmer Mapes is waiting for them.

A Tall Reunion. There was a family reunion at Tiones-

ta, Pa., recently, says the Oil City Derrick, that calls forth more than mere mention. It was a gathering together of father, mother, and six sons, all of the latter over twenty-one years of age. This family group had not all been together since the boys, some of them years ago, went out into the world to fight their battles for themselves. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Coleman are the father and mother, both hale and hearty, and the sons' names are J. F., Henry, William, J. E., S. W. and Frank. The main object of this item is not so much to mention the fact of the happy reunion as to try and picture to the reader the size of the six long-separated sons, or rather their respective and collective heights. Here are the exact figures: J. F. is 6 feet 5 inches; Henry, feet 2 inches; William, 6 feet 3 inches; J. E., 6 feet 5 inches; S. W., 6 feet 3 inches, and Frank, the short one of the stalwart family, an exact 6 feet., These measurements were all taken in stocking feet. The total height of the whole sextet is 37 feet 4 inches. The father and mother are only about the average height of ordinary mortals. The boys are all well-to-do in the towns and cities where they are located.

Afflicted with Dermold Cyst.

Fannie Thompson, colored, of Louisville, has been daily throwing up teeth of all sorts since the middle of April. Some resemble dog's teeth, other's alligator teeth, cow teeth, bear teeth, hog teeth, horse teeth, sheep teeth, and teeth of all kinds. Within three months the woman has thrown up 400 teeth, which are now in the possession of the physicians. The woman has been confined to her bed since last January, when she fell from a street car and gave birth to a child. She threw up blood and finally the teeth began to come. About a dozen are discharged at a time and almost every night. Dr. Grant, one of the most trustworthy physicians of Louisville, says he can hear teeth grinding against each other by placing his ear to the woman's abdomen. There is a large protrusion on one side of the woman's stomach and it is believed that is where the teeth have been formed. The disease is known as "dermoid cyst" and is extremely rare.

Bloomers Break Up Prayer-Meeting.

Red bloomers have raised more than the shade of Mephistopheles at a prayer meeting in Mason, O., and it may be eyond the power of the pastor and good people of the Methodist church at that place to lay this spirit again.

Miss Ada Coleman, one of the belles f Warren county, donned the first pair of bloomers ever worn in that part of the country, and intent only upon a color which would be becoming innocently selected red. Now, bloomers of any other color might not have shocked the good men of Mason, but bloomers f bright red were pronounced bold and bad, and when Miss Coleman, who was organist, walked up the aisle in her bloomers and took her place at the or-gan the good men were utterly scandalized, and, bidding their wives follow their example, they marched out of the church in high dudgeon. Now they are swallowing hard over the fact that their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Wordsworth, re-fuses to rebuke Miss Coleman and the

other young women who wear bloomers. Miracle of Guadalupe in Mexico

Mexico City special: A new appariicn of the Virgin of Guadalupe is reported, but it is not true, as has been said, that Archbishop Alearan has vouched for it. The story as told is this: Matilde Perz, a washerwoman, had an old basket of flatirons and other objects, including a small image of the Virgin of Guadalupe. Entering the room where the basket was the night of June 17 Matilde was astonished to see a light issuing from the basket. Uron examining it she fould that the illumination came from the image. She placed it on the wall and invited sick people in her humble neighborhood to visit it. They went in throngs and, touching the miraculous image, which continued to shed supernatural light. were all healed. Newspaper reporters who saw the image assert that it sheds a violet light.

Burglar Stopped for a Bath.

J. C. McPherson returned to his resi-dence in Chicago Saturday afternoon, after an absence of several hours, to find that some one had forced an entrance through a rear window, and, after having taken a bath, had changed his clothes for a complete outfit of Mr. Mc-Pherson's clothing. The intruder had ransacked the house, found \$71 and gone away, leaving his old clothes in the bathroom. Mr. McPherson went to the Cottage Grove avenue station to report his loss. Two officers brought in William Swift, who was attired in a full dress suit, patent leather shoes and new hat. The clothing did not fit and his appearance had attracted the attention of the officers. He had given evasive answers to their questions and they had arrested him. Mr. McPher-son identified the clothing as his, and a charge of burglary was placed against

New Woman.

LAST OF THE TRIBE.

OKLAHOMA OUTLAWS HAVE QUIT DOING BUSINESS.

Some of the Crimes Charged to the Cook Bandits-A \$12,000 Train Robbery That Falled - Portraits of the Cutthroats



ITH the capture of Zeph . Wyatt the other day the reign of desperadoes in Oklahoma seems about at an end Before the United marshals had scattered the different gangs they surpassed all organizations of the

kind that have existed during the past decade in the daring, bold execution of their plans. Scarcely a day or night passed that a bank or train was not robbed. All trains running through the territory went under a heavy guard; bridges and curves were approached in caution and left in haste, the guards on the alert and the passen gers white-faced and trembling.

It was on the night of September 22, 1894, that the Cook gang executed its great masterpiece. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas north-bound express, with \$120,000 in the express car, left Muskogee with heavy reinforced guard. Word had reached the officials that a hold-up was contemplated by Bill The train had entered the bridge and with an increased head of steam was speeding on its way through



JIM FRENCH.

a darkness that could almost be felt, when suddenly the wheels ceased to revolve, then grind on the track. The whistle screamed "down brakes," passengers were thrown from their seats headlong into each others arms, women screamed, children cried and the train came to a standstill. The train had been side-tracked at Blackstone switch and was in the hands of "Bill" Cook's gang of cutthroats and robbers.

As soon as the whistle sounded the alarm, the guards in the express car, knowing what was coming, quickly extinguished the lights, and when a second later the demand for admittance came no answer was given from within. There was only a moment's waiting and there came a terrific explosion which tore the door from its hinges. Cook and his followers, with a chorus of savage yells, made a rush for the door, but the guards met them with volley after volley from their Winchesters and soon drove the bandits back into the darkness. Heavy rain clouds hung over the scene and neither side could tell the whereabouts of the other, except by the flash of their guns. There was a moment's hesitation and the outlaws charged again, pouring a torrent of lead into the car. They were again driven back, this time carrying away Loth to give up the wealth they imag-ined was within their grasp, the enraged bandits made one more dash and held their ground almost in the door of the car for more than sixty seconds, but were again repulsed, retreating finally when the guards had only four cartridges left and when another attack would have resulted in victory.

Realizing that they could not force their way into the express car, they proceeded to rob the passengers of all



CHEROKEE BILL.

their valuables, securing something over \$2,000 in cash, besides a large amount of jewelery and other valuables. The fight lasted an hour and twenty minutes, and must go down in history as the boldest train robbery

It was only two nights later that the similar way only eight miles from Blackstone. A feeling of intense dread pervaded the whole country. Each day added to the list of robberies of this thoroughly desperate gang. This thing was kept up for months. Finally the mination of the Cook gang, and the desperadoes were forced to disband. blossoms.

This was in November, '94. "Bill" Cook, the beardless youth and bold leader, made an attempt to leave the country where he had won notoriety and in another part of the world lead a different life. He succeeded in reaching Roswell, New Mexico, where December 27 he was captured. Cook is now repenting his sins in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., under a forty five years' sentence. From the alleged daring desperado, he has become a humble maker of shirts. He is a thoroughly docile youth and says he did not do half the desperate deeds charged to him and that he does not deserve the name or the alleged wicked career given him by frontier correspondents.

Very soon after Cook's capture 'Cherokee" Bill, whose real name is Crawford Goldsby, a man in whose veins all the mean blood of the Indian, negro and Caucasian flows and who had been with the gang from its first raid, took command. During his brief career as captain he accomplished many daring robberies, and in doing so killed with his own hand six men. But on January 29, 1895, after a terrible hand-to-hand fight of thirty minutes with two men and one woman, the desperado was bound in chains and his hands cuffed. With little effort he wriggled out of the hand-cuffs and threw them at his captors, but was held in subjection by a Winchester until the door of his cell closed on him. Deputy Marshal Smith was the man who conceived the plans of his capture, the same man who captured Zeph Wyatt some days ago. With the assistance of "Ike" Rogers and "Chick" Scales, two negroes who knew him, the desperado was taken while visiting his sweetheart at Nawatch, I. T. He is six feet in height and weighs 180 pounds. Although only a boy of 18 years, his hand has made a catalogue of bloodshed second to none of the

desperate characters of the territory. He was tried for murder and sentenced to be hanged. Two weeks ago he killed a guard in attempting to break jail at Fort Smith, Ark.

Almost immediately following 'Cherokee' Bil's capture at Nawatch, 'Skeeter" was captured at Wichita Falls, Texas, by the Texas Rangers. He was one of the men wounded in the fight at Blackstone, and was following Cook to Mexico when captured.

The third and last leader of this organization was Jim French, a young Choctaw Indian of good education, whose family was one of the foremost in the nation. Beyond a doubt he was the bravest and most desperate member of the gang. He was not guilty of the little meannesses of "Bill" Cook nor the treachery of "Cherokee" Bill, and was open as day in everything, notwithstanding the role in which he acted. He assumed command of the remainder of the gang immediately after "Cherokee" Bill's capture and celebrated the event by robbing a store at Fort Gibson and shooting two womer



BILL COOK.

and a man. The officers, encouraged by the capture of the other members of the gang, were now so close upon his trail that he and the "Verdigris Kid" left their old haunts and went into the Choctaw nation. He was there but a short time when he got into a difficulty with a Choctaw and killed him. He was again forced to leave and from there he and the "Kid" rode straight to their death at Catoosa.

On the envelope of a letter received from his mother, which was found in French's pocket, was the following suggestive words, evidently written by

"Bandits, beware of women!" "It's hard to live in hell, to die and go to hell, but it looks like such is the fate of J. K. French."

Cook was sentenced to forty-five years in the penitentiary and "Skeeter' to thirty, and when the death sentence which has been pronounced upon "Cherokee" Bill shall have been carried out it will end the last act in the history of a gang whose record is unapproached by any since the days of Jesse James.

Recently a horse snake 4 feet and 2 nches in length was captured at Rochester, Pa. It was taken to an electriclight power house and there a wire was attached to its mouth and another to its tail. The full force of the current was

The Snake Loughed at Electricity.

then turned on. The snake twisted and turned and stretched out stiffly. The chief electrician said it was dead, and ordered the current turned off. The apparently dead snake was then placed in a sunny spot, when to the surprise of the spectators it revived and began Missouri Pacific train was held up in a to crawl off. It was again caught and the electric current was again applied, but with the same results. Finally the snake was killed in the old-fashioned

Perhaps the largest camellia in ex-United States officers and the railway istence is at Plinitz castle, near Drespolice forces organized for the exter- | den, Germany. The tree is 24 feet high and annually produces about 50,000

way with a club.

CRIME AT LEMONT.

AWFUL DEPRAVITY OF THE IL-LINOIS CITY.

The Worst Governed Municipality Earth-The Citizens Have Taken Affairs in Hand Since the Fire and a Reign of Reform Has Begun.



ALK OF TOMAhawk and scalping knife of early days when the defense of the graves of the fathers and the revenge for injuries to person and property were the moving spirits; talk of overthrow of em-pires where vast

amounts of property and kingly crowns were the price of valor; talk of knighthood where death would be welcome rather than the oppression of the weak; talk of anything in fact where there is the slightest semblance of civilization, then turn to the scenes that have recently been enacted on the new drainage canal and especially at Lemont, under the guidance of corrupt city officials and a few others, and the mind recoils from the scenes as too awful to be even contemplated in a supposedly civilized, cultured and Christianized land. The saloons have been allowed to run wide open, day and night, gambling, drunkenness, debauchery, holdups, robberies have been so common that the public has almost grown accustomed to them and has endured rather than opposed. Among the late foul murders that stand out more promi-

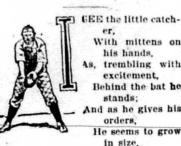
committed the marder was pointed out,

nothing was done. There were many were many other tough scenes in Lemont that night, some of which were tragic. Let us go back just a little and look at the case of Andrew Rynlander, a highly respected foreman on the drainage channel, who held his position with the same firm for fourteen years. He was generally a sober man and always considered honest and reliable. On the night of his murder he was known to have on his person \$250, a revolver and watch. He is known to have been in a number of different saloons and the report is current that he was last seen in a resort that is said to pay heavy tips for "protection." In this establishment the lights were extinguished and the man who was with Rynlander was run out. Next morning Rynlander was not at his post as foreman. The firm suspected at once that something must be wrong. A few days later the body was found in the canal, money, watch and revolver gone. An effort was made by friends to detect the murderer, but no satisfactory solution of murder was unraveled by means of which the criminals might be brought to justice. These are but two, and the story of the score of others is but a repetition of what has been said of Rynlander and Szurpurt. The Swedes and Poles are aroused. Every respect able citizen's indignation has been taxed beyond all forbearance. The ghosts of the Rynlander and Szurpurt multitude like haunting tragic nightmares cry out for revenge. Pulpit press, the badge of mourning, and every home is crying out for freedom from this crime-stained, sin-cursed rule. The blood of the Rynlander multitude cannot be restrained. The Civic Federation is quietly but carefully

OUR WIT AND HUMOR.

OINTED PRODUCTIONS OF THE FUNNY WRITERS.

Original and Selected Paragraphs Dished Up Especially for Our Lean Readers-Passing Events as Viewed from Humorists' Standpoint.



Come, get some ginger in yer! Two out! Play ball!" he cries.

He's slender-built and wiry, With freckles on his nose. Could he throw down to second? Well, hardly! you'd suppose. But see how quick he's snatching The ball from off the bat, The runner's surely beaten-"Hey, Empire, how was dat!"

"Dat bluff don't go now, Mugsey!" I hear his angry shout; "Come in, de game is over; De Empire says yer out! Yer in de soup, youse fellars; We's beat yer by t'ree runs! De Victors always gets dere-We is de cham-pe-uns!" -Detroit Free Press.

An Unpopular Minister. It was one of those cozy villages of bonnie Scotland, where gossip is the chief barter and church the chief duty of every "mon" and all the "weemin." For once gossip and church were traveling the same way, for Dougold McSorlie, the minister, had suddenly grown unpopular, and the numbers of his congregation were steadily diminishing.

No one knew better than he that something must be done; so he concluded to do a little house to house missionary work, and thus arouse more interest in church affairs.

But his enthusiasm was short lived. The first man he accosted was Donald Campbell, a sturdy old Scot of wellknown free-thinking tendencies.

"Tonald," began the minister, "for why were ye no' at the kirk last Sawbath?"

"I was at Mr. McShouter's kirk meenister."

This was hardly the reply that was expected, but the minister continued, with added gravity: "I dinna like ye rinning about the strange kirk i' this way. I am pairfeckly sure ye yersel widna like yer ain' sheep strayin' awa into strange pastures."

"I widna care a grain, meenister, gin it was better gress."—Boston Budget.

A Good Cheese.

How true it is that fame and fortune both hinge on some trivial circumstances. The most successful artist at the annual exhibition of the French Salon one year was a young gentleman named Baldwin Sowers.

Mr. Sowers' particular line is the delineation of still life, and so he painted

After it was hung some malicious person slipped into the gallery the night before the exhibition and cut a round hole in the canvas, completely emoving the cheese. When the examining committee were on their rounds they came to the defaced picture and angrily sent for the artist to give an explanation. An ordinary individual would have been overcome with despair at the outrage. Not so Mr. Sowers.

on the chairman said "Where is the cheese?" he responded calmly:

"Alas, gentlemen! I perceive I have painted it with too great fidelity. The mice have eaten it."—Exchange.

Required His Assistance,



School-teacher-Your little boy Hans wasn't at school yesterday, Mr. Johanisberg.

Mr. Johanisberg (of the Bowery)-No, I vas makin' der parrel of sauer-kraut, and I vanted Hans to joomp down mit his feet.-Texas Siftings.

Two Views of It.

For a long time they had sat in silence, each engaged in thought. "I have it," he exclaimed, suddenly. "Reginald."

"Yes, I have it at last."

With eager, trembling hand the poet wrote the beautiful thought which had come to him, while his wife could hardly wait to get her bonnet on straight before she rushed over to her next, door neighbors' to tell them theirs was no longer the only case of appendicitis on the street.-Detroit Tribune.

An old gentleman, before getting int an express at Euston, tipped the guar and said: "I wish you would make sure of catching the 11:45 at Crewe.

Greated the Wrong End.

The guard goes to the engine-driver, who has been a witness of the tipping business, and says: "Here, Billy, this

gentleman wants to catch the 11:45 at They arrived at Crewe just in time

to see 11:45 leaving the station. Old gentleman, in a rage, to the driver: "Weren't you told to eatch the 11:45?

Impassive driver, with a solemn wink: "Yes, sir; but you greased the wrong end of the train."

Our old friend will tip the driver next time he wants to travel unusually fast.-London Answers.

Unexpected

He had been trying to impress upon the children in the school, in the capacity of a temperance lecturer, that though it was right and proper to relieve suffering and poverty, it was much better to find out the cause of it all-drink, of course-and remove that; and so with everything.
"Now," said he, "suppose your father

one morning came downstairs and on going to the cellar found it flooded; what would he do first? Would he begin bailing the water out?

"No! of course not."

"Now, what would be the first thing he would do?" After a short silence, a shrill, piping

voice cried out: "Why, he'd carry on awful!"-Ex.

The Offending Eye.



Mr. Huff (hotly)-Sir, if you do not quit staring at my wife, I will pull your

Mr. Gouff-Better pull out my glass eye; that's the offending member. Texas Siftings.

Absentminded.

"I believe that absentmindedness is a sort of insanity," declared Mr. Boggs as he walked down town with his friend Beggs. "The extraordinary freaks of persons afflicted with it cannot be accounted for on any other reasonable hy pothesis. Now, there is Fogg, who has worn glasses for ten years and can't se ten feet ahead of him, walked clear down to his office the other day before he discovered that he had left his glasses at home. That must be temporary suspension of intelligence."

Boggs started to bite off the end of cigar.

"By gum," he exclaimed, "I left my false teeth on the washstand!"—San Francisco Post.

No Brains to Speak Of.

Dudely Canesucker went into a restaurant on Broadway and gave an order for some fried calf brains. After he had waited almost half an hou Dudely said to the waiter: "Well, wha about the calf brains?" The waite shook his head and intimated that the outlook was gloomy.

"What is the matter with my brains?"

"There ain't any, that's all," replied the waiter, looking at Dudely sadly.

Let It Rest.

Jonesy came home very late the other night, and his wife found a suspicion lump of chalk in his pocket. you'd give up those horrid billiards that keep you out so late," she observed, "and take a longer rest."

"My dearsh," he replied, huskily, "

took the longest resht there was and then I couldn't see the ball when \$ tried to strike it."-Ex.

Just So.

Customer (looking at silks)-They look to me just alike, but you say one i ninety-eight cents and the other on dollar and ten cents. Now what is the difference?

Clerk (blandly)-Twelve cents.

Selected Wit.

Host-Never shall I forget the time when I first drew this sword. Chorus-When was that? Host-At a raffle. A .- I hear that your friend X has

gone to South America. Was it upon his physician's advice? B.—No; hi lawyer's.—Tid-Bits. The summer girl is great on changing

her suit. She goes seaward with diamonds and returns home with hearts. Yonkers Statesman.

Belle—Mr. Jolyer is such a nice man.
He said I had a voice like a bird. Nel

−Yes; he told me you sang like an ówl -Philadelphia Record. "Isn't he rather fast?" asked the

anxious mother. "Yes, mamma, in one sense of the word. I don't thing he can get away."-Indianapolis Journal. "That man causes me no end of an noyance over a bill." "Why don't you

sue him and collect it?" "Collect it He's trying to do that."-Chicago Rec How to make the new dress: Take

the material for two skirts and make the sleeves, then take the material for one sleeve and make the skirt.-Nachville American.



nently than the many others are those of Simon Szurpurt and Andrew Rynlander; the former born in Lemont of Polish parentage, the latter a Swede, who has lived many years in this country. After each pay day vice and crime on "Smoky Row" and some other tough districts run wild and apparently wholly unrestrained. On the night of August 4, a little past midnight, in a "King of Hearts," on "Smoky Row," was enacted the foul murder of the young man Simon Szurpurt, who ture is printed here. He was but 19 years of age. He was married only a about the same age. They had been boarding with Village Trustee Kacbon, who runs a saloon. About 11 p. m. Kacbon closed his saloon on Main street, inviting Szurpurt to go with him to "Smoky Row." There were twenty



ANDREW RYNLANDER.

Hearts" drinking, quarreling and going through with the usual tough saloon program; mixed drinks and cocktails emed to be the order. A quarrel arose, whereupon Szurpurt, who was always ready to take the part of anybody needing help, stepped up to take the part of the weaker man. The murderer than dealt the death blow in the side of Szurpurt's head, causing him to fall helpless to the floor. A nightwatchman was there and saw it all. A trustee was there and saw it all. Twenty men were there and saw it all. The coroner's inquest was held and while the man who was supposed to have glass case.

Rev. J. F. Clancy has been working. sounding in trumpet tones municipal reform. call for The Cook County News a power for molding public sentiment and urging for combined and immediate action to save Lemont and make out of it an ideal town. Some little good has already been done. The saloons are now closed at 11 p. m. saloon run by Peter Mirkes and called If it will only last that is one step in the right direction. Lemont is to be a model town. Out of the burnt-out craters of vice and iniquity will be reared institutions that will be an honor to civilization and enlightenfew weeks before to a young lady of ment and culture and all that is ennobling. The way has been made at awful cost.

SAVED FROM HOLMES.

The Only One of the Missing Girls That Has Turned Up.

Cora Quinlan, about whom dark rumors had been circulated, is in Michigan well and happy. In connection with the many insurance schemes of Holmes it is said that he had obtained an insurance policy upon the life of the daughter of "Pat" and Mrs. Quinlan, and that perhaps she had been made away with, and that if there was a girl in Michigan with the Quinlan relatives she was Pearl Conner. But Cora says this is all wrong, and so do the people around Lacota who have known Cora and her mother for a number of years. "On the Fourth of July, 1891," she said, "my father, Mr. Holmes, Mrs. Conner and Pearl came out to Lacota to visit my mother and myself. All of them went back after spending a week here, but she remained five weeks longer, when my father came and took her back. My father said Mr. Holmes told him that Mrs. Conner had been married to a man who took her and Pearl to California. I met Minnie Williams a number of times. was told that she worked for Mr.

Holmes, but she did not act as if she was employed by him. I do not re-member of seeing her later than two menths after the first of July." This assertion would coincide with the evidence indicating that Minnie Williams disappeared in the neighborhood of July 4, 1893.

All the personal memorials of Carlyle contained in the Chelsea house, lately turned into a museum, consist of a battered trunk, a walking stick, a wretched tin bath, a marble top wash stand, and a store pipe hat under a

OUR PRESS.



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EDITORIAL.

Get a copy of the Socialism Album. It is he best work for agitation among your neighbors. Price, 25 cents a copy, or \$1.00 or five copies. Address, Socialist Newspaper Union, 311 Walnut street, St. Louis,

The man who cats the bread of idleness s just as much a pauper, even though he lives on the county poor farm-and a zood deal more so if the latter is doing iseful labor.-San Francisco Socialist.

Comrades, it needs but a little courage to do grand and noble work. There is still too much cowardice among ourselves We know Socialists who are actually ashamed to attend an open air meeting because these meetings-so they say-re semble the meetings of the Salvation Army. Well, we might still learn a great deal from the Salvationists. Abuse them is much as you like, we say the Salvation sts are no cowards.

"Socialism is all right in Europe, but sot in America," Did you never hear this argument? Of course you did. The captalist St. Louis "Post-Dispatch," one of foe Pulitzer's papers, says: "Emperor William's entire speech to the Guards was carrow and reactionary. He dwells in the ast, deifies militarism and ignores the eople. His only allusion to the civilian lasses is in his threat that "if they (the cople) do not repel the attacks of the ocialists upon the memory of William I., will call upon you (the Guards) to resist he treasonable bands, and to wage a war thich will free us from such enemies."

When a man gets only his earnings he vill never be very rich. \$5 a day for 30 ears, 200 days in the year, all saved up, would only give him \$45,000, and Carnegie mys \$5 is too big pay, but Carnegie is worth millions, and so is Pullman. If Pullman saved \$30,000,000 in 25 years, of low much did he rob his employes every lay in the year, the Sundays included?

Machinery forces conviction to the minds of thousands, who never troubled their heads about social economics, who poohpoohed the Socialists' clamor for State ownership of land and of all means if production. Ah! my Individualist friend you begin to see things now; you begin to think there's something in the Socialistic principle that no man has the right to hold the pleasures and lives of fellowcreatures in his hand.

One of the greatest educational factor of the present day is machinery. All the lecturing, all the pamphleteering, has but little effect upon your average in work nechanic or laborer. But the introduction of a machine among them quickens their thoughts. If a wage slave refuses to isten to your Socialist speeches, just wait antil some kind of labor-saving machinery will be introduced in his special branch of work-then he wants to know what's to be done?

The first cotton spinning factory under 'oreign rule has been started at Shangha by the great English firm of Jardine & Matheson. The project has been in conemplation since 1893, but could not be consummated in consequence of the reusal of the Chinest Government to pernit the importation of foreign machinery. The Shimonoseki treaty disposed of that lifficulty. The capital is 1,000,000 their Poor China! Capitalism will suck the life and blood out of John Chinaman.

Socialism in our time! There is another very dangerous branch of business tha should be taken hold of by the commun ity. We mean the competition in human life-repairing and man-killing. Take you doctors and druggists. "Business is dull," these gentlemen tell you. They mean to say that there are not people enough sick and dying. Their business is flourishing during periods of disease and general sickness. Just think of this! We Socialists says: This "Dr. N. N. Man repaired or killed to order" business must be stop ped. It is not every fool's or rascal's bus iness to be a medical doctor and play with human lives like the gambler with his cards. These branches of "business" should be municipalized. Medical service in their struggle for emancipation.

should be free to all members of society How the details should be arranged is not for us to discuss here.

A reverend contractor and sweating boss, tev. Geo. T. Smith, paster of the Christian Church of Steubenville, O., resigned his charge because the elders kicked about his hiring a substitute for \$5 a week less han his salary, while he went for a vacation. We suppose the cliders are expetenced business men. Rev. Smith has one nothing that may be construed as a dolation of "business principles." Eusiness is taking the products of other peode's labor without giving an equivalent in xchange.

An International Medico-Legal Congress vas held in New York. Dr. Forbes Winsow of London, "recognized as the ablest authority upon the relations of decease and crime" as the Associated Press says, reerred to the alarming epidemic of suicide this year, giving these general reasons for

"The great publicity given by the press n publishing revolting details of crime and trials, thus reacting perniciously in he minds of weak-minded persons. Insuficient power of the Legislature in supressing such publicity. The liability to ct epidemically in the same ways as I ave previously mentioned, in past ages." While we admit that the publicity given y the press to the details of crimes and suicides has a tendency to increase these epidemics, we must express our amazement that the "ablest authority" fails to grasp the root of the evil. What are the causes of most of our suicides, Dr. Winscw? A desperate mother ends her life under the wheels of a locomotive because she cannot see her children starve; an honest laborer seeks his death because he has exhausted all means to earn an honest living; a young woman takes poison because she is tired of the life of shame; a young girl commits suicide because she cannot follow the love of her heart and the parents try to force her to marry a cossesses a million, as is the man who "successful business man." The business man turns the revolver against his own life because of failure in business competition. Free humanity from the monster "Capitalism" and 90 per cent of your suicides will be gone.

FOR A NEW NATION.

By an act of Congress a National Park is to be established on the battle field of Gettysburg, and upon one of the monuments the following words of Lincoln are to be inscribed on a bronze tablet:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the carth.'

This comes very handy to us Socialists who are also the fathers that want to bring forth on this continent, and all the other continents, a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

The lackeys of Capitalism must have been asleep when Congress passed that proposition, for they surely do not want this to become a fact that ALL MEN are created equal. Surely, the Astors and Vanderbilts and Goulds do not consider even for one mament that we wage-slaves are and ought to be on an equal footing with them.

Or perhaps they do not consider themselves Americans, and for that reason lave taken up their residence in Europe If that be the case, then all right. We surely can do without them, and are glad to shake them off. They never were Americans, and, in fact, we don't want such beasts to be known as Americans. They are a disgrace to the country of RUTHER. their birth.

They will tell you with a smile Up in heaven what a pile, Of the blessings there the poorest mar will get,

Though, while yet you are not dead, You've no place to lay your head, But you mustn't mind a little thing like

that. Three cheers for the international soillarity of Labor! The British Trades Union Congress in Cardiff condemned Emperor William's interference with the therty of the press, and expressed sym pathy with the workingmen of Germany

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

The "Morning Union" advocates the city owning the waterworks. It says that we are supplied with impure water and that we can only feel safe by owning the waterworks collectively. That the Hydraulic Company is only in it for profit and consequently only run it to make money. That the city could do it better and supply purer water at less cost and yet add to the city treasury.

The editor of the "Morning Union" thus reasons: Pure water is a necessity to the health of the people. Whilst managed by a few individuals for private gain, it cannot be relied upon, neither will it be served to the people at the price it should be; therefore, the people themselves should own it and run it for their own benefit.

Yet this same editor says we have no need of Socialism in this country, whilst he admits the logical reasons which Socialists give for the abolition of private ownership.

is pure water the only necessity for the peoples health? What of pure food, pure air; aye, and pure minds? If we should take the waterworks out of the hands of private individuals in order to secure to the people pure water, what reason can be offered why we should not take the food supply out of the hands of private individuals, who, being urged on to sell cheaper than their competitors, substitute injurious and impure food simply because it nets more profit, thus menacing the health and life of the community that they may obtain the wealth of others unjustly and thus being open to even graver charges than the water company, for one can easily detect impure water, but adulterated food is covered up with so many flendish artifices to resemble the real article that we are often deceived. Nor is this all; not only are our water and food adulterated, but the clothes we wear, the air we breathe and the lives we live, and all are the results of our own stupidity in letting a few feed and clothe and fool us. All are operated on the same principle as the water company, viz: Private profit and production for sale instead of for use.

The editor says when it comes to pass that it is plain the water company does not care so much about the water being pure as the profits being high, the only sensible action for the people to take is to own the waterworks themselves; appoint men to be servants of the people, not to see how much money can be made, but to get pure water at cost. And I say it is well. But I say further that if it has come to that stage of the game wherein the people are poisoned instead of fed then it is time we put a stop to it and produce our food collectively, and thus ensure to ourselves pure food. If it is wise to have pure water it is wise to have pure food and stop this damnable legalized slaughter, wrought by men seeking every mean, low, underhand and diabolical method to shove down the people's throats the foul aculterations which they call food.

If it would be wise and advisable to provide our people with pure water, it would also be wise to provide them with pure food and clothes and air and pure hours of lifetime, and this cannot possibly he hoped so long as private individuals owns the means whereby the people are fed and clothed and housed, viz, the means of production and distribution, then let us be wise and labor for the end. It matters not how you squirm and squaw you cannot look the facts in the face without admitting the truth of our statement:

That until private ownership of the means of production and distribution are abolished, misery, want and degradation will be the lot of the tollers, and try as you may, Mr. Editor, there is no use hoping to save the competitive system, for it, is built upon injustice, and that which is thus built must, in the progress of the race, eventually fall; and look which way you will, the only road to salvation is Socialism. Yours,

JOHNNY SAM.

KANSAS CITY ITEMS.

Work for the Socialist Labor Party. Capital has been enjoying all the fruits of labor for so long a time that it now begins to give some of it to the laboring classes. What a happy time is dawning! Lord Capital opens his heart and gives to some of the laborers a job, and even to some of them a chance to get a dollar.

In a few days the enormous coal dumper along the Nypano Railway trestle will be ready for operation. This new invention will raise a car loaded with coal and dump the fuel into a boat on the river. The machine does away with 100 men. What will become of them? May be, some of them can get a job building State prisons to keep the others in.

The people of the United States are under the rule of the political bosses, and will continue to be, unless the masses decide to take a greater interest in practical politics. The boss rules, because he graspes the scepter and nobody objects. His reign is simply possible because of his impudence and the lukewarmness of the people in asserting their rights. We cannot better things unless the voters assert their power in politics and transform politics from a professional game to a strict matter of business.

Under the present system of capitalism discoveries and inventions of labor-saving

machinery, instead of being a benefit to the great masses of the producers, are simply used as a means to increase the misery of the wealth producing classes for the benefit of the small number of individuals. The Socialists are grumblers and they will grumble as long as men are forced to struggle with starvation, while there is an abundance of food and while there are millions of tollers living in ignorance and misery. To cease grumbling means to be satisfied with the existing conditions of misery and starvation.

Universal suffrage is so skilfully manipulated, that it secures to the rich a predominance in politics, never enjoyed under a restricted system. Probably in no country in the world is the influence of wealth more potent than in this, and in no period of our history has it been more powerful than now. So far as such influence is based upon superior intelligence and is exerted for the public good, it is doubtless legitimate; but when it is used to secure to the rich exceptional privileges, to tramble upon the rights of the public, or to buy public opinions by the aid of the press, it invites measures of retaliation, which can scarcely fail to be disastrous.

We need a speedy change in the direction of better conditions; if you are in favor of it, you must work for it. Remember, there was never anything done without work.

Advocate and get subscriben for Kansas City LABOR.

Kansas City LABOR and all other Socialist literature can be had at 610 Walnut street.

Come to the special meeting on Wednesday night, 8:30 o'clock, at 610 Walnut street. F. J. ROEDIGER.

MILWAUKEE ALIVE.

The Comrades Do Their Share of the Good Work. Last week was a busy week fr the Mil-

waukee comrades, general agitation and

the distribution of the "Labor" the "People" and other Socialist literature, and at the same time making advertisments for the mass meeting, in which Keir Hardie spoke, kept the comrades quite active, but notwithstanding the forcible agitation and the immense amount of advertisments applied to this meeting; it proved not as successful as we expected it to be. Keir Hardie was, however, enthusiastically received, and frequently interrupted by hearty applause. This will not discourage us in the least, even the "great Grottkan" could not organize more than 25 carpenters out of 2,000, in five mass meetings. We will arrange a more effective and systematic agitation during the winter, and will attempt to organize the other wards, thus to prepare for the next spring campaign The English speaking debating club, the Academy of Social Science, is doing good work among the English speaking population. This club has been organized for the purpose of making a thorough study of the Social science and political economy especially. As the time will come, that the Socialist Labor Party, through its ample provision of thinkers, speakers, and writers will have to defend the rights of people, either in the press, on the tribune, in the Legislatures, in Congress or wherever it may be, having this in view the club will certainly succeed in its grand and noble work. The club particularly invites the readers of the Milwaukee "Labor," to attend its meetings

O. GUNDERMAN.

"The red flag must go!" says the Los Angeles "Times." This is about the only argument the plutocratic press has gainst Socialism and the advanced labor us state right here that the capitalist class are not the proper people to defend the American flag. The Socialists are to tree American patriots, and if the American the many markets of the world." flag is to be protected it is for the Socialists to protect it. The plutocrats of this country, including the capitalist press hirelings, have made the American flag. our beloved Stars and Stripes, a flag of murder. Is it not a fact that under the banner of Washington, Jefferson and Linocln, the capitalist plutocracy sent a murderous band of Pinkertons, deputy sheriffs and militiamen to Homestead, Buffalo, Coeur d'Alene, Tonawanda, Cripple Creek Pullman and Brooklyn? No. gentlemen; the moment a class of people are wrapping themselves up in flagism and jingoism there is sometting rotten somewhere, because they forget the cause represented by the flag.

The Los Angeles "Times" is wild at the Socialists, not because they carried their banner (which happens to be of a fine red color, with the inscription, "Socialist Labor Party" in the parade, but because they introduced true labor political talk into the Labor Day celebration. The Los Angeles "Times" calls the Socialists traitors. Never mind, ye capitalist prostitute, the working people of this continent will soon tell you on which side the Benedict Arnolds are to be found.

Our Comrades in Los Angeles must have done good work on Labor Day. Otherwise the press Cossacks and ink Coolies of Capitalism would not be so alarmed. That's right, Comrades. Let the brutes show their true colors. Up with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrade Biddle was the chairman why the editorial bulls of the local press banner-cloth carried in the parade.

. . .

WAGE SLAVERY IN JAPAN.

THE DAWN OF WAGE SLAVERY IN JAPAN-A CLIPPING CUT FROM A RANK CAPITALIST SHEET AND WHAT IT SHOWS.

"Labor Conditions in Japan."

"Probably no country has ever more eriously commanded the attention of the civilized world than Japan. A year ago she was thought of as being little better than half civilized; now she has proved aerself one of the world's military powers, and is rapidly convincing enlightened humanity that she will ere long deserve an almost equally high position in the world of ideas and mental accomplishment. This s more particularly shown in the development of her industries, where the progress has been truly remarkable; and, strange to say, the industrial development has been chiefly due to the intelligence and the diligence of her laborers, who will often work fourteen hours per day without complaining. But the unfortunate part of their condition is that their complaisance is abused to a great extent by their employrs, whose only object seems to be to overome foreign competition. More especially s this true of the cotton manufacture, which employs large numbers of hands.

"We are told that the usual time to bedn work is 6 a. m., but the workmen are willing to come at any time, and do not omplain if they are ordered to appear at a. m. Wages are surprisingly low; even n the larger industrial centers weavers tion and spinners average only afteen cents a tay; women receive only six cents. The irst factories were built by the government, which afterward turned them over o joint stock companies. The most pros erous industry is the manufacture of coton goo is. A single establishment, that of Kanegafuchi, employs 2100 men and 3700 women, who are divided into day and light shifts and interrupt their twelve nours, work only once, for forty minutes, o take a meal. Near the establishment are lodgings where the workers can also obtain a meal at the price of not quite one and a half cents. The Osaka spinneries are similar.

"All these establishments possess excelent English machines, work is kept going lay and night, and large dividends are ealized Many of the factories are openng branch works, or increasing their original plant, for the production is not get up to the consumption. The manufacturers have learned quickly to employ women as cheap competitors to male laporers, a fact which is proved by the statistics, which show that thirty-five spinneries give work to 16.879 women, and only 5,750 men. Another unfortunate feature is hat a powerful syndicate has been formed by the employers frequently abusing the leniency of the authorities, who do not vish to cripple the industries. Little girls, eight and nine years of age, are forced to work from nine to twelve hours. The law equires that these children should be in school, and the teachers complain; but he officials close their eyes to these abuses The great obedience and humility of the workmen have led to another practice, which places them completely in the power of their employers. No mill will employ a workman from another establishment unless he produces a written permit from his late employer. This rule is enforced so strictly that a new hand is closely watched, and if it is proved that he already knows something of the trade, but has no permit, he is immediatemovement-the red flag must go. Now, let Japan's industrial conditions will soon readjust themselves, allowing the workman fair consideration for his efforts, and still permitting legitimate competition in

> The above was copied from the "Manufacturers' Gazette," a Boston paper, written most for the eyes of employes of labor, and it is very conclusive. It shows that the Japanese Government in building and equipping factories and then turning individuals is trying to foist upon the Jap- anothing more than mill hands. anese people the damnable system of misery and degradation for the many with wealth and idleness for the few and vice, dishonesty and corruption for the whole, which all civilized society is now suffering from, the competitive system. We already see the fruits of that system in its excess of child and female labor, its fear-'ully long hours of toll and miserably low wages on the one hand and exceedingly arge profits and dividends on the other. We have here the industrial conditions which capitalists are ever looking and wishing for, a servile, humiliated and bedient working class; a class unorganzed; no labor agitator or slavery to a abor union here; but such a free and independent and manly fellow, each one asserting his rights and working for the best wages he can get. So speaks and writes he capitalistic fraternity. They also say that the employers' and laborers' interests are identical, and no doubt has observed or experienced the very reverse.

We can understand the independent and nanly characteristics of unorganized Japinese labor when it is stated that the laily wage is 6 to 15 cents, and that should se leave his employer for any cause with- sy Father Calendoli, a Sicilian monk, is to the Labor Day platform. This explains out a written permittee is permanently parred out from earning a livelihood at machine sets about 50,000 letters an hour, made so much noise about a piece of red hat business. Such, then, is the freedom loing the work of about twenty printers. freedom to starve) of your non-union la-

or, unless you knuckle under and submit o unjust conditions.

In America the same obnoxious system prevails. Cotton mills coming into existence ir the New South, and for what reason? Mostly and simply because capitalists can get ignorant and illiterate mountain labor that will work for almost a song, from the mountain districts of Carlina, Tennessee and Georgia; people who as one manufacturer has said, "had never been able to earn any money, and a dollar seems as large as a cartwheel to them. and therefore they will accept any wages."

They live on the land and in the houses of the companies, and worship God in the ompany's churches and are as much laves practically as the blacks formerly were, and no doubt should a copy of Boson LABOR be sent down to those unsophisticated and benighted people, telling hem their rights and of justice and equality, it would be intercepted by the werseer or warden or other official as langerous knowledge to their free (?) American workmen. They isolate their celp so as to keep them in blissful ignorance of their condition, for the capitalist class recognizes it to their advantage to keep the working class in ignorance. But we must write, study, and educate ourselves so as to successfully struggle gainst this ungodly and unprincipled sysem of private property and wage slavery. As Organized Labor is one step further advanced than unorganized, so Socialism s several steps further advanced than pure and simple unionism, and the sooner we recognize it the quicker our emancipa-"PHILANDER."

Charlestown, Mass,

INTERESTING DIALOGUE.

Even the Machinist Trade Is Played

A neighbor of mine has a boy of seventeen who is very fond of machinery and tools. He wanted to become a machinist. So the father took him to one of the largest machine shops in the city, whose proprietor happened to be a friend of his, and requested that he take the boy to earn the machinist trade. And this is the conversation that took place between the three persons:

Father: Mr. Machinist, my boy here wants to learn the machinist trade, and I ask if you can take him as an appren-

Machinist: Well, I don't mind putting him on the list to await his turn and take ils chances. But there are so many ahead of him that there is very little hope for

Father: But, Mr. Machinist, you and I tlways have been good friends; couldn't you do me the favor and give my boy a hance to learn the trade?

Machinist: Well, I don't mind giving him chance, but as a friend, I tell you canlidly that you had better talk the boy out of it, because the chances of a machinist o-day to become a boss are almost hopeess. It requires so much money to conluct a machine shop that it is almost mpossible for any machinist to ever be thle to save enough money to become the owner of a shop. A machinist to-day is nothing more than a common mill hand, ind there are so many of them applying very day for work, that we can pick and thoose from among them. The only chance or a machinist to-day is to become a repairing boss, but that is all. And as far as apprentices are concerned, we don't take hem for their accommodation. What we want is strong young fellows, who don't stand around waiting for the 6 o'clock ly discharged. There is good ground for whistle, but who are able and willing to belief that these dark conditions in a lo all kinds of hard work. An apprenland whose future is, for the most part, lice is apt to spoil some work, and that one of brightest hope and promise, are must be made up by extra labor. Your most largely due to European example poy is not strong enough for the work rejuired, therefore, you had better talk him out of it.

> Boy: Father, I think that man spoke the truth, and I guess I'll learn something else. I think now that I would ather be a cigarmaker.

> In these few words, truthfully spoken by boss machinist, there is an awful lesson, for not only the machinists, but for the whole working class.

The machinist trade was at one time as ine a trade as could be found, and every boy of intelligence aspired to become a them over to stock companies and private machinist, but to-day the machinists are

Workingmen, where will that all end inless you take a hand in the game and hange this process of pauperizing the est trades in the country?

Workingmen, join issues with the Socialat Later Party, and help to establish the 'o-operative Commonwealth,

Socialism in our time! Our municipaliies furnish you water at cost, or nearly it cost. Man cannot live on water only. He wants bread. Let the city abolish one of the most dangerous competitive branches of industry, the competition in making and selling bread. It is not every dirty fool's business to bake good and healthy bread. To-day the question of public health is not considered.* Municipal bakries, and delivery stations in the various parts of the city, would be the most magnificent institution in our social life. Bread should be furnished at cost, and then if the principal cities of the country would co-operate they could break up the wheat speculators' ring, the flour monopoly, the yeast monopoly, and many oth r monopo-

The new type-setting machine invented be given a trial in London shortly. The Don't talk about Socialism!

World of Labor

AT ELECTION TIMES.

(Written for the Socialist Newspaper

Union.)
Republican candidate (to workers):
Just vote for me, we are the country's
"bowers,"
Our policy towards workmen is the
best;
We push for better wage and shorter
hours. And do far more for you man all the

(Aside)
I've soaped 'em up and told that yarn
for ages.
And yet on me they seldom turn their

We'll give 'em shorter hours and

better wages, But I'm thinking 'twill sure be "in the

Democrat (to workers):
Just vote for me, our policy is splendid.
We represent the honest working man;
When things don't suit, just write a bill
and send it,
And I promise to do everything I can.

(Aside):
For myself, of course, but then they do not know it.
They are so wooden-headed and so slow, Of course I have to watch and never show it.

If I did, I suppose I'd have to go.

Socialist (to workers): Brothers, don't throw away your reason, But look the matter fairly in the face. These men are gulling you by fraud and representing wealth in every

case.
(Aside):
I see that few of them my words are heeding.
Well, they'll find its true if looking for

a job; Perhaps there's none of them remember That "Gattling guns will cure a striking

INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The International Golden Brotherhood of Capitalism.

An Anglo-American syndicate has been formed that is likely to lead to the long striven for combination of European and American copper producers. The key to the whole affair is the projected acquisition of the Anaconda mine. This concern will be transformed into a limited liability company, with a capital of \$30,000,000, in \$25 shares. The syndicate will take 300,000 shares at \$30 each, providing the report of the well-known expert, Hamilton Smith, confirms the understood value of the mine. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York represent the American members of the syndicate, and the Rothschilds Exploration Company the English members. The bargain must be concluded, at the latest, by October 15.

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA.

Michael Davitt Gives His Views on the Most Important Problems of the Day.

Michael Davitt, the well-known Irish agitator, has been in Brisbane on an agitation tour. In an interview Mr. Davitt made some very interesting remarks about the labor problem. Davitt said:

"I am bound to admit that, with the exception of the great miners' strike, which, if you will allow me to say, was not strike-it was a lock-out-almost all th strikes that have been organized in Great Britain and Ireland since the great London dock strike have failed in achieving their object. This fallure is due to two causes-first, the want of sufficient funds on the part of the workers; and, secondly, what I may call the federation of capitalist interests in Great Britain. The result of these failures to obtain the demands made by the workers has been to create a feeling amongst labor organizations that the weapon of strike practically is blunted, and that some other means must be devised through which the workers can bour. I do not, myself, regret that the strike will be temprorarily put on one side, because I think it will result in in ducing the workers to look more to a rad ical legislation on the land and other so cial questions as a surer method of finally obtaining full justice for the wealth pro ducers of society."

"The number of unemployed in Great Britain is increasing from year to year This question of the unemployed is becoming one of the most serious of social problems in the United Kingdom, Last winter it was reckoned that there were at least a million and a half of workers out of employment, and were it not that the various charitable societies of London and a great number of rich people contributed generously towards the support of those people there would have been a seriou crisis. How this problem is to be dealwith will become the most serious consid eration for British statesmanship.

"Labor organization in Great Britain i not what it ought to be. Out of \$5,000,000 of wage-earners we have less than 1500. 609 organized. Still the power and pres tige and influence of labor organization with us is much greater than in America or in any continental country. The Knights of Labor, to which I belong, was possibly numerically stronger than the trades union combination of our country but I regret to say that internal divisions and jealousies have very much weakened the Knights of Labor within the past three or four years.

"Socialism has made considerable prog resp in England during the last ten years and there are various agencies at work for the spread of Socialism throughout Great Britain. There is the Social-Democratic Federation of London, the Fabian Society (the most influential body of propagandists), the Independent Labor party, besides other smaller bodies. Then we have the great influence exercised in that direction of Mr. Blatchford (Nunemain)

which has had a phenomenal circulation of over 1,060,000 copies. In addition to Rev. Stopford Brooke of London and Dr. Clifford, who are at least nominal Socialists, while the poet, William Morris, and the great painter, Sir Edward W. B. Jones, are likewise Socialists. Decidedly Socialism is making headway in England, though I do not expect to find a single Socialist, with the exception of John Burns, returned to the new Parliament.

"Pauperism in Ireland is greater now than it was fifty years ago, when the population was double what it is at present That is, it is greater in proportion to pop ulation. The cure for this is the same as that for the solution of the unemployed question in England-make the land ac

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

American Capitalism Shown Up in the Proper Light.

The "Australian Worker" published a correspondence from San Francisco, of which we quote the following interesting part:

The 4th of July, which the people of this country used to celebrate as marking milestone on the onward march of time when the rights of men triumphed over the usurped tyranny of kings, is being neglected by workingmen as having lost its significance under existing conditions. In San Francisco and other big cities the organized workers have point blank refused to parade with the plug-hat origade, claiming that, whatever the day called forth in the past, now it should be made a lay of mourning instead of rejolcing. Rather significant! .

The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamer Colima, which sank 40 miles south of Manzanilla, on the coast of Mexico, took 165 humar beings down to the bottom. In the mock inquiry held in this port it was conclu sively shown-in spite of the open and despicable method+ of intimidation and corruption of the P. M. Co .- that the vessel sank through the negligence and avarice of the company. She had, when the gale struck her, a big deck load of lumber and a half empty hold badly stowed. The cargo shifted and the vessel turned turtle.

The miners in Pennsylvania and Virginia, after a long and hard-contested battle, had to retreat and went to work, temporarily vanquished, but determined as much as ever to fight till they are paid a reasonable wage for their labor.

NATIONAL.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

How the Leather Trust Increases the Prices of the People's Boots and Shoes.

The shoe and leather trade has just received notice of a still further advance of 10 per cent in the price of sole leather. This, with the advances that have been made within the last four months, has increased the price in some kinds of leather over 100 per cent, and for other grades 50 per cent. Along with this increase in the price of sole leather the various kinds of leather used in uppers have been increased in price. As one manufacturer expressed it, everything that enters into the making of a shoe costs more than last year. Dealers generally agree that the maximum of prices has not been reached and still further advances, which will eventually bring the prices up to what they were fifteen years ago, is expected. Within the past few years a number of jobbers have been notified that the price will go up at least 10 per cent more by October 1. It is said that the increase in price has been made by what is popularly known as the "leather trust," which controls most of the tanneries in the United States. The increase in price began in the spring, and has been gradually going on ever since until it has reached its present proportions. The manufacturers of shoes have been the worst sufferers so far, as the retailers are not in a position to pay any more for goods than they were in the spring, owing to the active competition that exists. The result is that two courses are followed: dealers either buy an inferior grade of goods to sell at the old price, or have paid the advanced price for their goods. A fair average of this advance is 30c a pair on women's shoes and 50c on men's and about 20c on children's. Some of the manufacturers in this city have been unable to keep up with the advance, and have either closed up temporarily or are doing but little work.

PHILADELPHIA PA

Effects of the New Typesetting Machines Among the Veterans.

The Philadelphia Times publishes the following correspondence:

The introduction of type-setting machines in the East drove many of the printers to the South and West, and when, later, thèse machines were put into use in the Southern and Western cities, the veteran printers headed eastward, Southern typos started westward and the Eastern printers started out for any direction-so that it may be where the machines are unknown. As a consequence there is a general shaking up all along the line, and El Paso seems to be a centrifugal and centripetal point for the wandering typos whom the machines have laid off. This "jumping-off" place is on the high road between California and Texas points, also New Mexico and Colorado, and there is not a day but that a freight train brings in two or three or half a dozen tourist types from each cardinal

This seems to be the depot for tramp

through the 'Clarion,' which has an enor- ever, for their increasing numbers would mous circulation throughout England and soon bankrupt the three papers here. The through his work Merrie England, most that any type can expect is a 15 cent square meal, and a "tip for the next van." This means 25 cents for the brakethese, we have eminent divines like the man. The rates are from 25 cents to 50 cents. The tourist, whether a printer or ordinary tramp, may for this sum travel to the end of the division, usually 250 miles. Here the "print" gets off and strikes another "print shop,", sometimes with the same luck, but frequently minus the "tip," in which case he relies upon the generosity of the brakeman. They are kind to printers and other workingmen but draw the line on professional tramps

Albuquerque, N. M., is another printers depot. Here he gets a little "subbing," and the freight car tourist finds his way to the end of the road; when he goes in another direction, ever seeking work, which is always ahead of him and never found, like the mirage of the desert.

In former days tramp printers walked from town to town by easy stages, carrying their baggage in a bundle on the end of a stick extended over the shoulder after the manner of runaway slaves before the rebellion. But now, since railroads are numerous, and especially since the march across the continent of "industrial armies." they all ride. They, too, have learned the art of placating brakemen and freight conductors, and the printer who walks into a town is looked upon as an apprentice, and, perhaps, with sus . . .

Shreveport, La., is the distributing point of tramp printers for Hot Springs, Ark and Lousiana. When a tramp typo from New Orleans or Texas enters an office helps himself at the water cooler, leans up against the imposing stone and surveys the establishment like Calus Marius ruminating over the ruins of Carthage, the 'boys' know what is coming next. They also survey him with the same critical eye, and before he has asked for work, which he probably does not wish, the foreman will say: "Prints are wanted in Hot Springs; good place; free hot baths, take the rheumatism out of you; only two runs from here, with two daily print shops

"Will you set up the beer and the vans, and I'll hit the freight in the morning?" replies the tramp; the first word he has spoken.

One of the boys asks him to sub for him a minute, while he takes up a collection of "bits," not necessarily as a recompense, but as a guarantee of good faith to see

> \$\$\$ IN MEMORIAM. \$ \$ \$ Capitalist Law and Order.

Calumet, Mich., Sept. 14, 1895.
"This is funeral day at Cal-umet. Every hearse in the county has been pressed into service, and the mines are idle, the miners being kept busy going from one funeral to another. In addition to the thirty killed in the Osceola a week ago; four miners have since been killed here by mine accidents.

"In the seven years ending with 1834, 532 men were killed by accidents at the mines in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and the recent disasters here will bring the list up to more than 500."—Associated Press Telegram more than 600.' Press Telegram.

Oh, Lord, how Bread is Now So Dear and Human-Flesh So Cheap!

whether the fellow is really a printer or an imposter.

Some of the more available printers are branching out into other avenues. Some drift into villages, and, being very good single-hand talkers, get the leading men of the village to pay the first installment of a patent outside plant, and become moldtraveling shows as front door lecturers, or essayers of the "legitimate." There is scarcely anything that a stranded typo will not attempt. A few months ago a Shreveport wandering typo drifted into the "Times" office and was given a week's work. This was too much for him; he could not stand prosperity, so he got drunk so that he would be discharged, rather than quit. He liked that mode better. He went away, and was only remembered as

A few weeks ago El Paso was excited by the arrival of a circus. Everybody and his wife turned out to see the parade, which included "two of the largest elephants in the world, ridden by two Arab chiefs"-according to the posters. As the imposing procession filed by the "Times" office the galley boy gazed at an Aral chief, in his outlandish costume, seated upon the elephant with some little astonishment, and finally created a sensation by shouting "Proof for Slug No 4"

The tramp printer turned hastfly around at this familiar salutation, giving himself away, but soon recovered his gravity After the show the Arab chief set up the beer for his "slug" comrades.

Printers are crowding into the smaller cities and towns where the machines have not invaded. Should the machines be simplified and become cheaper, so that every small daily, and perhaps the country weekly, can afford one or more, then it will be a serious question for the printer. It is even now a serious question for many of them, as those over 35 or 40 years of age are turned out, as are old street car horses, as not being able to work the machines at the required average speed. It is this class who are tramping through the country. Within the past year the number of tramp printers has increased to an alarming extent. Before the introduction of machines it was only the restless "jour." printer who "toured" the country, and asked for a day's work merely as a matter of form when he eaprinters. They do not remain long, how- tered as office. Now alt is the printers

from the larger cities who have lost their "jobs," not htrough any fault of their own tut because of the advance of science. It is a novel experience to them. A daily in one of the smaller cities is a curiosity, and a country weekly, with the battered type, eracked imposing stones and creaking handpress, is to them a revelation.

LOS ANGELES, CAL

An Organ of Capitalist Law and Order.

The Los Angeles "Times," one of the mort corrupt capitalist sheets of Phitocracy on the Pacific coast, publishes the following editorial:

"The Oroville 'Mercury' closes a vigorous article commending Colonel Graham for refusing to remove the words 'Murdered by Strikers' from the soldiers' mon ument in San Francisco, as follows:

"In our opinion General Graham ex pressed the judgment of every law-abiding citizen who is familiar with the circum stances of the cowardly crime which cost the four soldiers their lives. They were "murdered by strikers," and the tombstone will stand, despite the protests all the Anarchists and Socialists in the land. It has come to a pretty pass when a band of roaring, bellowing, fault-finding and intermeddling agitators can criticise the action of an officer of the United States Army in the discharge of his duty. approved by the law-abiding citizens of this nation.

"Every loyal, law-respecting citizen must indorse these sentiments. The truth 's mighty and will prevail."

The Labor Day Demonstration a Great Success.

Labor Day in this city was celebrated by a parade and picnic at Redondo.

The proceedings at Redondo were de layed until after the afternoon train. which arrived shortly before 2 p. m. L. D. Biddle, first vice president of the Council of Labor, presided at the speaking. Ft B. Colver, who is one of the most energetic local labor leaders, said:

This is a fitting opportunity to protest

against decisions of courts which take

away the right of trial by jury, a guarantee given even to criminals of all description. It is a day to scan the events of the past year and take counsel for the future It is a fitting time to call attention to that portion of the Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which is life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and to insist that law which applies to the poor and friendless, should equally apply to the millionaires and officers of corporations. It is also a fitting time for the coming together of labor's forces, and reaffirming allegiance to each other, and belief in the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, which idea is spreading and binding together the masses of the civilized world. As a token of loyalty the colors, red, white-and blue are the em blems and the badge of fealty. Ballotsnot bullets-are the remedy for freemen To further all these purposes education and discussion is necessary to the end that there may be a unification of labor forces for its uplifting. As an illustration of the beneficial effects of combination and organization, it is only necessary to point to the different trades unions and point to what has been accomplished for the membership during the past quarter of a century. Better advice was never given by any man than that by the gifted silver-tongued orator of Massachusetts, Wendell Phillips: "If you want power in this country; if you want to make yourself felt; if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have; if you do not want to wait yourselves, write on your banner, so that every political trimmer, no matter how short-sighted he may be, can read it: 'We Never Forret!' If you launch the arrow of car casm at labor, we never forget; if there is a division in Congress and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, we never forget, you may go down on your knees and say, 'I am sorry I did the act,' and we will say it may avail you in heaven, but on this side of the great river, no." Now, a politician, in dealing with the labor question should remember he is dealing with a hair-trigger pistol and should say: I will be true to justice and to men, otherwise I am a dead duck.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Caroll D. Wright on Compulsory Arbitration.

In the course of an address in this city United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright referred to the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to the justness of freight rates, and continued:

"The adjustment of difficulties arising

between the employes of railroads and the corporations must rest upon precisely the same principles; yet it must be emphatically understood that the Government has no rigiht, and no power, even if it had the right, to fix the rate of wages. It may fix, within certain limitations, by specific declarations, the rates at which passengers shall be transported; it may fix also the rates at which freight shall be carried, and so the courts have held; but it cannot, under any circumstances, fix the price of labor or the price of commodities."

He showed that the acceptance of any decision of arbitrators lay with the parties to a dispute, and maintained that any fixing or regulating of the price of labor 'would lead directly to a socialistic state, and the ultimate outcome would be the destruction of industrial order, and hence the social order, which depends upon the peace and prosperity of the former for its continued existence. For these reasons, briefly stated, compulsory arbitration can play little or no part in the adjustment of labor controversia."

labor controversies."

He believed in voluntary arbitration, but held that it was as fan as the Government had any right to go.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

The Strongest Labor Party on Earth in the Struggle Against Capitalism and Monarchism.

One of the most interesting features the struggle of the human race for free dom is the present fight of the Socialis Party of Germany against the monarchic Capitalist Government. The Social-Demo cratic Party is the strongest of all parties of age.

The Emperor is determined to crush and his capitalist clique to crush them. The Emperor's sharp words against So-Monday has aroused Germany with startling suddenness out of her patriotic en-1 system of exploitation of workingmen. thusiasm and has recalled her to the political struggles of everyday life. Many, The "Vorwaerts" refrains from making comments have already appeared in the ty's words.

eral can join in the agitation for a second edition of the anti-revolution bills. The best way to thwart the Socialists is to grant real reforms and give the working classes less occasion for complaint that legislation robs the poor for the benefit of the rich."

The "Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" aso dwells upon the necessity of steps to stem the Socialist tide. "It remains to be seen," this paper goes on. what fruit the speech will produce. Even the most careless might well be aroused from indifference by the Emperor's threat to appeal to the army. It is a thankless task to phophesy evil, but, considering the position of political life in Germany, one is driven unwillingly to the conclusion that the imperial words, thoughs resounding for a time through the country, will finally be stifled by the ever-increasing din of . . .

While the Government "murder patriots" were glorifying the bloody war of 1870-71 Monday, September 2, the Socialists sent the following message to their friends in

"On the twenty-fifth anniversary of Se dan we send a protest against war and Chauvinism, a greeting and a clasp of the hand to our French comrades. Hurrah for international solidarity of Labor!" . . .

Mr. Pfund, editor of the Socialist daily paper "Vorwaests," has been arrested and two editions of his paper have been confiscated by the Government upon the ground that the paper contained articles insulting to Emperor William.

Herr Pfund is charged with writing a disparaging account of the consecration of the William I. Memorial Church, which is described as the "Aegir Church." The 'Vorwaerts' article on the Sedan Day Celebration, for which it was confiscated was headed "The Dynastic Military Festival." The articles were submitted to Emperor William and to the King of Saxony, and both expressed their disgust with them. The articles appeared on August 17 and September 1.

Another Socialist daily, the "Tagespost," in Nuremberg, edited by Mr. Grillenberger, member of the Reichstag, was also confiscated, because the paper criticised, in a very able and sharp manner, the anti-Socialist banquet address of the Emperor. The Berlin Socialists held meetings to consider the Emperor's attitude. and there is no doubt that evil days are in store for them. The inscription in the Emperor William Memorial Church upon a relief representing Isaac and Rebecca watering camels, which was alleged by the "Vorwaerts," really exists. It will be remembered that a dispatch on September 3 reported that the "Vorwaerts" alleged that the relief bore the inscription in small characters, "What camels the fathers of our greatest city have been. May 2, 1895." This is the end of a poem which appeared in "Kladderadadatsch" when the Berlin Town Council refused to congratulate Prince Bismarck on his 80th birthday. It was also alleged that the relief bore in a corner the words, "No three thousand marks; how shabby," being a reference to a refusal of the Council to contribute to the church fund.

Another sensation has been caused by the "Vorwaerts" publishing the correscondence of Baron von Hammerstein, formerly editor of the "Kreuz Zeitung," who retired from political life in a rather scandalous quarrel with the Agrarian party. The letters, which bear the impress of authenticity, convict the Conservative teaders of base opportunism, even to the extent of desertion of the Socialist ranks, unless their agrarian demands should be satisfied. It is supposed that Von Hammerstein is trying to imitate his colleagues by exposing these intrigues.

A telegram to the London "Daily News"

"The Emperor's speech shows that the Socialists have almost brought matters to a head. Never before has he so energetically and plainly appealed to the army as the final arbiter in the struggle against Social Democracy. It is, of course, difficult to discern how far, if at all, the admonitions of the Socialist press have influenced the workmen in keeping aloof

prohibited Socialist mass meetings." Whatever the Government may undertake, the Socialists are not in the least

from the fetes. It is stated that the Min-

ister of the Interior at the eleventh hour

The arrest of the editor of "Vorwaerts" is taken to mean that there is to be an energetic official crusade against organized Socialism throughout the Empire.

The latest embleream from Terlin save

The Government's prosecution of the "Vorwaerts," the leading Socialist organ of Berlin, has had a reactionary effect. The arrest of Editor Pfund, followed by the clamor of journals popularly supposed to be inspired by the Government for special repressive legislation has elicited from several Socialist leaders not order protests against Governmental interference with the liberty of the press, but . flat denial of the official assumption that in the German Empire, representing about the Socialist party ought to be accused of two million voters -1. e., men over 3 years having failed in patriotism. The "Vorwaerts," in an article replying to the characterization by the Emperor that the Socialist party were a band of persons Socialism and the Socialists, provided who were unwilling to bear the name of 2,000,000 determined voters allow the despot, Germans, declares that the best patriots in Germany are those who are alming to give to all Germans the fullest measure of cialists in his speech to the guards on political liberty, genuine equality and a sure prosperity by destroying the existing

any defense of its supposed hostility and conservative organs applauding his Majes- also of the presumed hostility of the Socialist party to the celebration of Sedan "The "Tageblatt" says: "The imperial ap- Day. This, of course, is to be expected peal will not be made in vain, but no Lib- from a newspaper which has been put under the ban of imperial displeasure, bert upheld by speeches delivered by Herren the utterances of the "Vorwaerts" are Aure and Vollmar.

> Herr von Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, returned to Berlin on Thursday from Stettin, where he went some time ago in consulting the Kalser in regard to the formulation of anti-socialist measures for presentation to the Reichstag at its next session. It is significant that Von Koeller's interview with the Emperor was coincident with the issuance of notices of a number of prosecutions directed against newspapers in various parts of the Empire. Editor-Strobel of the Schleswig-Holstein "Volks-Zeitung" was arrested last Thursday, the day on which Minister von Koeller returned to Stetting for publishing a Socialist article under the caption of "Without a Fatherland," and Richard Ilige, editor of the Leipsle "Volks-Zeitung" was also arrested for quoting from the Sedan Day articles in the "Vorwaerts," for publishing which Herr Pfund, the editor of that journal, to now undergoing prosecution.

> The charges against these editors to that of lese majeste. In addition to make ing these arrests the authorities have seized the "People's Sentinel," published in Breslau, and a number of other papers of minor importance throughout Prussia and Saxony are also reported to have been confiscated. The Schleswig-Holstein, Leipsic and Breslau papers mentioned are well known throughout the Empire. Upon the result of these prosecutions the action of the Government wholly depends as to whether they will introduce a bill in the Reichstag demanding an exceptional law against the Socialists.

ALTON, ILL.

Typographical Union Convention: The State Typographical Union at its

second day's session passed a : esolution petitioning the International Typographical Union for more power to set on froportant matters that arise in the State: An open meeting of the delegates and the members of the local union was held last evening in K. of P. Hall. The question of typesetting machines was discussed and the State Convention will probably revise the laws governing the operation of typesetting machines, to remedy certain evils. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Wm. Rotramel, Springfield; vice president, H. M. Scott. Decatur; secretary and treasurer; J. At Onvun. Peoria; organizer, Jos. O. Rogers, Peoria; delegates to State Federation of Labor, which meets at Peorla October 8, F. D. Calhoun, Bloomington: W. J. McDermott, Peoria; G. A. Neff, Alton.

Garment Workers on Strike.

A difference of 5 cents a garment between employes and the F. Siegel & Bros. cloak-making establishment of this city. has caused a strike involving 500 persons. The Chicago Cloakmakers' Union has taken up the fight, and 600 members of the union have pledged an assessment of from 10 to 15 per cent of their earnings to support the strike.

NASHVILLE, ILL.

Miners' Strike Ended.

The miners went to work at the Murray mine, after being out for two weeks. caused by a cut of 3 cents on the box. Mr. Murray met the men, but they failed! to arrive at anything definite. The next day they held another meeting and he ordered them to go to work at the olds price, which was agreeable, 35 cents per

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Musicians Raising a Row.

There threatens to be a split in the Centrai Trades and Labor Council of this city. as a result of the celebration of Labor Day. The trouble arose over the employment of a United States Army band from Fort Leavenworth for the parade, and the Musicians' Union of this city is raising a row. It is claimed by the committee having charge of the parade that the local musicians wanted an exorbitant price, andi for this reason music was imported.

How about those stupid German-Amerian veterans who went to Europe for the sole purpose of glorifying one of the sloodiest wars ever brought about by menarchs and despots? They placed areaths on the sarcophagus of Emperer William. Within a few weeks they will eturn to America and Republican parties. Now, don't call these stup d fellows foreigners." Nothing is "foreign" in the nind of a good R. or D. sovereign except Scotalism!

HE city of Megara lay smiling in the Its summer - sun. marble palaces, its its tall columns. towers and turrets were gay with flowing plume and flag; for it was feast-day. The sun had been up only an hour, but already the streets

were swarming with children, who had risen early to gather flowers to decorate the temples. Soft laughter rose on the fragrant air, and looks of trouble were for the time cast aside.

Could one conceive of a more peace ful and contented people? Yet sincere as their happiness was now, it was only as a ray of broken light streaming through a rift in the dark clouds.

For Megara was besieged, and the camp of the enemy lay just outside the walls of the city. A truce had been declared that the people might celebrate their holy rites to the gods. And so, grateful for the lull of the

strife which for six months had borne heavily upon them, the people tarew care to the winds and put all their hearts and souls into the pure pleasure of this one blessed day. They heeded not that this reprieve was but the false hope sent by a cruel fate, and that the darkest hour of their trial was coming swiftly on silent wings.

The people now passed in throngs, all gaily attired in their holiday clothes which for months had been put aside. It was time for the ceremony of sacrifice, and the young maidens, dressed in spotless white, with white flowers entwined in their locks, and trailing over their flowing robes, looked like seraphs, with their young faces all aglow with holy enthusiasm.

On a smooth, rolling plain, covered with its natural carpet of green, and dotted with flowers, which seemed like a sprinkling of sunbeams, the altar had been erected. The procession formed slowly, the white-robed-maldens coming first, chanting, and swaying slightly to an easy dancing step. Then followed the youths of the kingdom, their boyish voices taking up the strain of the maidens, swelling it louder and rolling it over the long ranks.

When these had formed a cfrcle about the altar, a long avenue was left clear, and then the glory of the procession came into view. Six tiny maidens, clad in rainbow hue, held in their hands masses of flowers entwined about ribbons, and leading by them a snowwhite bull. Its horns were like ivory and shone in the sunlight. No flower or ornament was needed to add a charm to the perfect animal.

Walking beside it, her arms thrown caressingly around its neck, was the pride of the kingdom, Scylla, the king's daughter. She was tall and slight, and



"INFAMOUS WOMAN, BEGONE!" as graceful as a reed. Her dark hair swept over the back of the bull. Her robe was of cloth of gold, and deep purple amethysts fastened its folds and glistened from her black hair. Other ornaments, she had none.

Closely following her was Nisus, the king, surrounded by his guards. He like his daughter, was tall and dark, with the same kind of hair, except that one lock, falling over his shoulder, shone purple, like the light from her amethysts.

No wonder the daughter loved the purple stone, even as Nisus treasured the purple lock for it reflected the light from that lock on which depended the eafety of the country.

The children led the bull to the altar Scylla stood beside it, till the king approached with a gleaming knife. Then with a low cry, she threw her arms about the creature's neck, and pressed a kiss on its white face. But her grief did not interrupt the ceremony and the

When Scylla reached home she went up into the high tower of the palace, from which she could look down over the whole city and beyond it. Outside the walls she saw, as she had seen for the last six months, the camp of King Minos of Crete, and beyond the white plain the ocean stretching out, out, to liberty. For though she was a princess, Scylla felt like a bird in a golden cage.

As she looked down over the camp and watched the tents a figure issued from one of them. During the whole time of the siege she had watched the enemy from the tower, and had learned to distinguish the officers by name And he, who but new emerged from his tent, was no other than King Minos

It was easy to know him from the others, for as they were, he over-topped them all, as a great oak in the midst of a beech grove. Then, too, his bearing was that of a king. That noble
brow revealed a character grand, good
and just. In fact, the king was what a
king should be, and when, dressed in
his flowing purple, he rode his white
berse, he had all the charms that a

knight could wish to win a fair lady's

And Scylla looked till he passed from her view, as she had done every time she had seen him.

Then wild thoughts coursed through her excited brain. How cruel a war was, yet she blessed this war that brought Minos to her sight. But how terrible if he should be killed. Oh, if only peace might be had, she would have offered herself as a hostage.

Then came the wild thought of delivering the city up. She could easily do it, but one obstacle was in her way. The Fates had decreed that so long as the purple lock remained on her father's head, the city should stand. It needed but that she should remove it and all would be well; for surely Minos would be grateful to her and she would be happy.

And then came the thought of that father's shame and degradation, but only for a moment, as one thought after another coursed through her mind. She felt that she could could pass through fire and water to serve Minos, yet that was not needed. Another woman would dare as much, and could any one dare more than she?

Then the victory was won, but not on the side of duty. And only then, when she had fully determined on her plan, did she find peace or rest.

That night she arrayed herself in ber richest robes. Never had she looked more beautiful. The Graces themselves might have envied her. And Nisus smiled a welcome to his daughter, as she entered the banqueting hall. All traces of her grief at the sacrifice had disappeared and the king was glad. Scylla suffered all his attention and

endearments, but hurried to her apartments as soon as she could. She feared lest her resolution might weaken and so her happiness be forever lost.

How may of us have stood in a like

position, with all the reasons for and against our actions crushing us down, our life-and death in the balance, which a breath could give or take!

It was after the midnight watch had been called, and the palace was sunk in slumber, that a figure, enveloped in a dark cloak, glided through the wide corridor to the king's apartments. At the door a challenge rung out, but a moment later the sentinel knelt and

the princess passed in to her father. Nisus slept, and the daughter slowly approached his couch. How noble he looked, but the girl steeled her heart against him!

A moment later the dark figure fled down the corridors as it had come, but a gleam of triumph shone from the eyes, and love and victory struggled for mastery in the countenance. And the king slept on, but the purple lock had left his head forever!

So Scylla went through the dark city and left it behind her as she passed the wall through a secret gate. Swiftly she entered the camp of the enemy and demanded to see King Minos.

When the king beheld her he thought so lovely a woman had never before walked the earth, but when holding out the purple lock, she said that she gave up her city, her father, herself, he spurned her from him.

"Shall Crete," he cried, "where Jove himself was cradled, be polluted by this monster? Infamous woman, begone, and may neither land nor sea afford thee a resting place!"

"Alas!" cried Scylla, "for thee have I given up everything! Ay, I am deserving of death, but thy hand should not be the one to deal the blow!"

But Minos would have nothing to do with her, and, the next morning, giving orders that suitable terms should be allowed to the vanquished city, he sailed away with his fleet.

As the ships were departing Scylla jumped into the sea, and, grasping the rudder of the vessel that conveyed Minos, was carried along with it till an eagle, into which her father had been changed, darted down and pecked at her with its beak and claws. Scylla cried for mercy, and some pitying deity changed her into a bird.

And to this day the eagle pounces upon the gull, ever seeking vengeance for the old crime.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Brooklyn is called the City of Churches. There are more than 300. Sheboygan is the Evergreen city. Most of its trees are cedars.

Denver was named for Gov. James W. Denver, of Kansas. Rochester is the Aqueduct city, from

its bountiful water supply. Louisville is the Falls city, from its

position at the falls of the Ohio. Savannah is the Forest city of the South, from its innumerable shade

Chicago is the Prairie city, from the flatness of the land surrounding it. Burlington Ia. is called the Orchard

city, from the abundance of fruit trees. Seattle, Wash., was so called after a powerful Indian chief of the neighbor-

New Orleans is the Crescent city. from its situation on the bend of the Mississippi. New Haven is the Elm city. Its prin-

cipal streets are beautifully shaded by Charleston is the Palmetto city, from

the prevalence of this plant in the neighborhood. Wheeling is called the Nail city on

account of the prominence of the nail manufactures. Nashville is the Rock city. Fine building stone is very-plentiful and generally used in building.

Buffalo is called the Queen of the Lake, from its commanding position on these great interior seas.

Boston is called the Modern Athens the Literary Emporium, the City of Nations and the Hub of the Universe.

Milwaukee is the Cream city, so called from the color of the bricks of which its houses are built. The clay from which they are made contains no

A Paralytic Cured.

dier, and His Father, Both Died of Paralysis, Yet the Third Generstion Is Cured -The Method.

atton is Cured —The Method.

(From the Herald, Boston, Mass.)
Like a thunderboit from a clear sky, a stroke of paralysis came to Mr. Frank
T. Ware, the well known Boston auctioneer and appraiser, at 235 Washington street. He went to bed one night about six years ago seemingly in robust health. When he awoke his left side was stiffened by the deadening of the nerves. The interviewer sought out Mr. Ware to get the facts. He gave the interesting particulars in his own way:

"The first shock came very suddenly while I was asleep, but it was not lasting in its effects, and in a few weeks I was able to be about. A few months after, when exhausted by work and drenched with rain I went home in a very nervous state. The result was a second and more severe shock, after which my left arm and leg were practically helpless.

"My grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and lost an

which my left arm and leg were practically helpless.

"My grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and lost an arm in the struggle for American independence, died finally of paralysis. My father also died of paralysis, although it was complicated with other troubles, and so I had some knowledge of the fatal character of the disease which is hereditary in our family. After the second shock I took warning, for, in all probability, a third would carry me off.

"Almost everything under the sun was recommended to me and I tried all the remedies that seemed likely to do any good, electricity, massage and specialists, but to no effect.

"The only thing I found that helped me was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I verily believe that if it hadn't been for those pills I would have been dead years ago.

"Yes, I still have a slight reminder of

Years ago.
"Yes, I still have a slight reminder of

"Yes, I still have a slight reminder of the last attack six years ago. My left arm is not as strong as the other and my left foot drags a little, as the paralysis had the effect of deadening the nerves. But I can still walk a good distance, talk as easily as ever, and my general health is splendid. I am really over seventy years old, although I am generally taken to be twenty years younger.

"The Pink Pills keep my blood in good condition, and I believe that is why I am so well.

Mr. Ware has every appearance of a perfectly healthy man, and arrives at his office promptly at eight o'clock every morning, although he has reached an age when many men retire from

ery morning, although he has reached an age when many men retire from active life. He says that in his opinion both his father and grandfather could have been saved if Pink Pills had been obtainable at that time.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

TRY THE TONGUE.

Strange strategic statistics. United States state statistician.

She has lost her earring-she has lost her hearing.

He lives in a nice house-he lives in an ice house.

Let all men bend low-let tall men bend low. He saw two beggars steal-he sought

to beg or steal. He would pay nobody-he would pain

nobody. This hand is clean—this sand is

That lasts till night—that last still night. Say, should such a shapely sash shabby stitches show?

Sarah in a shawl shoveled soft snow slowly. Smith's spirit flask split Philip's sixth sister's fifth squirrel's skull.

Mrs. Collins' Story.

I am thirty-three years old, have been married seventeen years and have four living children. My health has not been good since my first child was born. Twelve months ago I was confined but my baby only lived a few days. Soon after that I was attacked with irritation of the bladder, choking children, in kissing me at night, often said: "Please don't die, mamma," or, "Papa, don't let mamma die to-night."
My little boy brought me a Ladies' Birthday Almanac one day, and after reading it I decided to try the Wine of Cardui Treatment. I have taken two bottles of McElree's Wine of Cardui and three small packages of Thedford's Black-Draught, and am better than I have been for ten years. I am visiting my neighbors on foot, doing my work with ease, and eat better than I have for years. God only knows how grateful I am for this wonderful medicine that has worked this great transfor-MRS. SALLIE COLLINS.

McHenry, Ky.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Mrs. George Lewis of Boston thinks she is the youngest grandmother in America. Her age is 32 years, John Oliver Hobbs (Mrs. Cragie) has

been elected president of the society of women journalists of London. Sarah Bernhardt is to begin her first

tour of Germany next fall at the expiration of her American engagement. Miss E. Thornton Clark, the sculptor, is said to be fond of pets of all sorts, and her prime favorite is a

Three persons were recently saved from drowning at Hythe, England, by the courage and skill of Miss Evans,

Mrs. Bertha Welch, of San Francisco, has given more than \$150,000 in the last four years to St. Ignatius' church of that city.

Miss Alice French ("Octave Thanet") is a Yankee by birth (partly of Virginia lineage), an Iowan by adoption and a southerner by choice.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

EXPERIMENTS AND INVENTIONS INTERESTING TO ALL.

me Marvelous Strides Recently Made in the Mechanical World Chemical and Electrical Wonder Workers Revealing Illiden Treasures.



CIENTISTS of England have been giving a great deal of serious consideration to the study of a mere toy which they are still unable to satisfactorily explain. It is a top called the "artificial spectrum top," in which mere

tracings of black and white are made to assume colors when in motion.

The top as now constructed consists of a revolving disc, half black and half white. On the white half are short concentric arcs of black. When the top revolves close under a bright lamp these arcs appear, not as gray lines, as might be expected, but as lines of color. To most eyes the effect is as follows:

(1) When the revolution is such that the black line is preceded by the black half of the disc and followed by the remainder of the white, it appears red; (2) when the direction of rotation is reversed it appears blue; (3) when the lines are on the central portion of the white (so as to have equal white immediately on each side) the color is green (4) intermediate positions give approximately the intermediate colors of the spectrum. A few people see the colors differently, and one or two people, by no means color blind, can see no color at all. Curiously enough, a few people who are somewhat color blind can see the colors on the top very well.

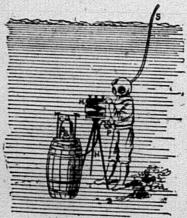
Molasses Pavements

Perhaps the oddest pavement ever laid is one just completed at Chino, Cal. It is made mostly of molasses, and if it proves all of the success claimed for it, it may point a way for the sugar planters of the South to profitably dispose of the millions of gallons of useless molasses which they are said to have on hand. The head chemist of a sugar factory at Chino, Mr. E. Turke, was led to make certain experiments, of which the new side-walk, a thousand feet long, from the factory to the main street, is the result. The molasses used is a refuse product, hitherto believed to be of no value. It is simply mixed with a certain kind of sand to about the consistency of asphalt and laid like an asphalt pavement. The composition dries quickly and becomes quite hard, and remains so. The peculiar point of it is that the sun only makes it drier and harder, instead of softening it, as might be expected. A block of the composition, two feet long, a foot wide, and one inch thick, was submitted to severe tests and stood them well. Laid with an inch or so of its edges resting on supports, it withstood repeated blows of a machine hammer without showing any effects of cracking or bending.

Submarine Photography.

Mr. Louis Boutan has made some interesting experiments in submarine photography. He is an ardent student of zoology, and during the investigations he made on the shores of the Mediterranean he was so impressed with the beauty of the sights offered that he concluded to make some effort to represent them by pictures as well as words. His first experiments were made at a slight distance under the surface of the water, where the intenspells, heart palpitation, fainting spells and great nervousness. In this terrible condition I was confined to my bed eight months. I thought I was dying shutter especially adapted for use in water. Finding it desirable to take pictures at greater depths, Mr. Boutan resorted to the employment of artificial light, and employed an apparatus whose construction is shown in the cut.

The apparatus comprises a harrel T containing oxygen and carrying a glass globe, C, in which is placed a lamp, A, having a wick impregnated with alco-



hol. The operator, by pressing the bulb. P, at the end of the tube, H, may throw some magnesium powder into the flame, or otherwise produce a flash light within the globe, C. The operator puts on a diving suit provided with the usual air supply pipe, S, and-places his camera. M, which is watertight, in proximity to the oxygen barrel, T, so that he can readily actuate the shutter and the flash light apparatus.

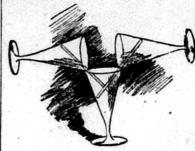
Battlefield Cremation. In view of the terrific slaughter by

eans of the latest improved munitions of war, it has been suggested that some steps must be taken toward providing for the removal of the dead which would so encumber the ground as to nake action and locomotion extremely difficult. It has been proposed that crematories be started for the purpose of disposing of the dead. While it is clearly apparent that something must be done in this direction, it seems an exaggerated form of brutality to dump

the dead into comatory furnaces in this way. There is also the very gravest danger that careless and unfeeling employes may pick up men who are stunned or who may have fainted and plunge them into the fiery vortex. It is a well-understood fact that men have lain for hours on the battlefield dead to all appearances, and such might easily be gathered up by ignorant or unobserving attendants and consigned to the flames. It would be very much better to prepare, temporary receiving hospitals, where all men not absolutely shot to pieces could be removed and examined. Then the crematory might do good work. There is, however, a melancholy satisfaction to surviving friends in the idea that the bodies of their loved ones who have fallen in battle may be brought home to and buried in the family vault. Battle field crematories are not likely to come into general favor among people of delicate sensibilities.

Triplet Glasses.

To perform this pretty experiment you need three old-fashioned champagne glasses and two wooden sticks. say the ordinary pen-holders



The position of the glasses shown in the illustration almost explains itself. You will have to try it tentatively, so as to get the exact point inside the glasses, where the stick will serve the purpose desired, but it may be done by careful

Having succeeded in doing this, see whether you cannot place three glasses upon a fourth in the same way.

The Vesicating Constituent of Croton Oil

In a communication made to the Royal society, Mr. Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S., and Miss L. E. Boole, lecturer on chemistry in the London School of Medicine for Women, record the results of an experimental inquiry into the nature of the vesicating constituent of croton-oil. According to the research of Buchheim, and more recently of Kobert and Hirscheydt, the vesicating action of croton oil is due to an acid closely allied to oleic acid, which has been given the name of crotonoleic acid, and which is now prepared for medical purposes on a large scale in Germany. The process consists, broadly, in the formation first of barium crotonoleate, and the subsequent decomposition of this with dilute sulphuric acid, and extraction of the liberated crotonoleic acid as a viscid oil with ether. By a process of fractional precipitation, using lead salts, the above investigators were able to separate from this so-called crotonoleic acid a large proportion of inactive oily acids, till at last they were successful in obtaining; by a series of operations in which alcoholic extraction and separation by means of lead oxide were made use of, a resinous substance having extraordinary power as a vesicant. The composition of this resin is expressed by the empirical formula C13H18O4. All attempts to crystallize or to obtain crystalline derivatives failed. It is a hard, pale yellow, brittle resin, nearly insoluble in water, light petroleum, and benzene, but readily dissolved in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. In regard to its constitution it is concluded that the vesicating constituent of croton oil is a lactone or an anhydride of complicated structure.

Electricity on Japanese War Vessels. The firing of great guns and the ex-

plosion of shells appears to have the effect of disarranging some of the electrical devices on war ships. The Japanese legation in Paris has forwarded to the French government a report relating to the recent naval combats, in which it is stated, with regard to the electric installations on board the mikado's warships, that the interruptions of current which took place were not caused, as has been said, by the recoil of the guns, but by the bursting of Chinese shells. The working of the ordnance maneuvered by electricity was not interfered with. The electric wires used for iginiting charges were, however, broken by the vibration set up by the firing of the heavy guns.

Electrical Notes.

It is said that electric lamps run by storage batteries last twice as long as lamps operated directly from dy-

Any galvanometer having a resistance which is large in proportion to the current to be measured can be used as a voltmeter after calibration. In an arc lamp, supplied with a di-

rect current, the consumption of the positive carbon is in round numbers one inch per hour, and of the negative carbon one-half that amount. Aluminum has the least electrical resistance for a given length and weight

and mercury has the greatest; but for a given length and sectional area, annealed silver has the least resistance and bismuth the greatest. Before beginning to charge a storage battery, it should be gone over carefuly, and any cell that is not up to the

standard should be taken out of the circuit, and put in working condition

before being replaced.
S. P. Thompson says: "You will get the given amount of magnetism and traction, with the teast amount of magnetizing force, when you have the area (of the magnet) as great as possible and the length as small as possible."

Catherine de Medici paid about 4 shillings for a pair of gloves.

NOTES OF THE DAY. Salt water is slightly heavier than

fresh water. A copperhad snake four feet long

was killed in Brooklyn the other day. In Ceina, if a man loses his temper in public he is liable to five days' imprisonment.

In Peru and Bolivia wheat is cultivated 11,000 feet above the sea; in the Alps 3,600 feet.

There is a one-armed man in Georgia who can plow, jerk and goad a mule, swear and smoke a pipe all at once, Immigration to this country for the

fiscal year, ending with June, was only 276,136, or less by 35,476 than last year. London has decided to convert into parks and playgrounds for children the 173 disused graveyards in that city.

The estimated age of the dragon tree of Oratava (not authentic, like the recorded age of the Soma tree) is 5,000 years.

A hotel is to be built on High Knob. a mountain in Virginia. From its balconles guests will be able to see into five states.

Ohio has the greatest number of pensioners-99,837; New York is second, with 89,642, and Pennsylvania third, with 89,387.

The amount paid in the form of interest to shareholders in public companies in England annually is something like \$1,100,000,000.

It is a Fact

That Hood's Sarsaparilla has an unequ record of cures, the largest sales in the world, and cures when all others fail.

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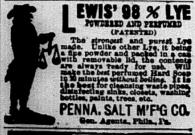
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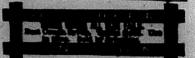


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BROTHER AND SISTER.

THE RENANS LIVED FOR ONE ANOTHER.

Henriette's Sacrifices for Her Brother' Education-The "Life of Jesus" Duto Her Devotion-Newly Published Account of Their Life and Work,



(Paris Correspondence.) N 1883, IN THE preface his to Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Jeunesse," Ernest Renan spoke thus: "The person who had the greatest influence on my life - I mean my sister Henriette-has almost no place in

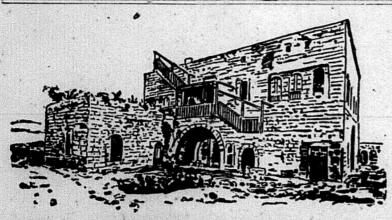
this book. In September, 1862, a year after the death of that precious friend, wrote for the few persons who had known her a little book sacred to her memory. Only a hundred copies were printed. My sister was so modest, she had such aversion to the noise of the world, that I should have thought I saw her reproaching me from her tomb if I had given those pages to the public. At times I have had the thought of joining them to this volume. Then it seemed to me that there would be a kind of profanation in that. The little book about my sister was read with sympathy by a few persons who had kindly feelings toward her and toward me. 'I must not expose a memory that is holy to me to the rough criticisms which form part of the rights a man acquires over a book when he buys it. It seemed to me that in inserting these pages on my sister in a volume offered for sale I should be acting as badly as if I exposed her portrait for sale in an auction room. The book will, therefore, not be reprinted till after I am dead. Perhaps, then, there may be added to it a few letters from my friend which I shall select myself."

In a codicil to his will, dated Nov. 4, 1888, Renan wrote: "My wife will de-

ious thoughts and gloomy forebodings." One day the ship commanded by Renan's father came home without its captain. No one ever knew whether it was suicide or accident. The sea gave up the body. "It was buried in the sands, where twice a day the waves come to visit it."

"From that moment," says the author of "Ma soeur Henriette," "our condition was poverty." One of Ernest's brothers, his senior by fifteen years, went to Paris to seek his fortune, while Henriette, only 17 years old, undertook to bring up her little five-year-old brother, gave lessons, and provided with difficulty for the necessities of life. A suitor presented himself, but she refused to marry, considering herself bound to look after her younger brother. At last she left home, going to Paris in the hope of earning more money, and in 1838 called Ernest Renan to her there and made him enter the little seminary of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, directed then by M. Dupanloup, later the celebrated Bishop of Orleans.

But another separation was to occur Mlle. Renan, wishing to pay in full debts left by the disastrous speculations of her father, accepted a place as governess in the family of the Count Zamoyski, a rich Polish family, whose home was the castle of Clemensow in Austria. It was during this absence that the religious crisis came to a head in Renan's mind, that led to his giving up the priest's career. His sister had been led by the absolute sincerity of her convictions into a similar condition of mind. "When I told her of the doubt that tortured me and made it my duty to abandon a career where absolute faith is necessary," writes Renan, "she was delighted, and offered to help me in this difficult transition. But first he must assure his material existence. He entered a boarding school where he obtained food and lodging for his services. Mlle. Renan added to this 1,200 francs, all her savings. "Those 1,200 francs were the cornerstone of my life. I never used them all but they gave me the tranquility of mind necessary for me to think at my ease, and saved me from overburdening



RENAN'S QUARTERS IN SYRIA. (Where Henriette Renan Died.)

cide in what form my little volume of recollections of my sister, Henriette, shall be made public." Death having prevented Mme. Renan from carrying out her husband's wishes, it is M. Ary Renan, his son, the well-known painter, who has attended to them, and has in consequence brought out a new edi-"Ma soeur Henriette." . The book, published by Calmann Levy, is charming, simply and gracefully gotten up, as should be a monument erected to a beloved memory. It is adorned with many designs by Ary Renan and Henry Scheffer, brother of Mme. Renan, and of Ary Scheffer, the painter, and by portraits of Ernest Renan, when a young man, and of Henriette Renan. The pictures represent the house in which Renan was born at Treguier; the cloister and cathedral of Treguier, under whose shadow the future author of the house at Amschit in Syria, in tory which she had studied in the which Renan and his sister lived so long during the period of the mission given him by Napoleon III., where Mile.

Renan's father was a sailor. He was drawn into large speculations. Not at all fitted for business, simple and uncalculating, constantly checked by that timidity which makes of a sailor a veritable child in practical life, he saw his



MLLE. HENRIETTE RENAN.

fortune sink little by little into an abyss whose depths he could not meas-His sentimental and weak nature could not hold out against such trials; he withdrew gradually his stake in life. "My sister watched hour by hour," writes Renan, "the devastation that worries, and misfortune worked upon that sweet and gentle soul, lost in forms She acquired a precoclous maturity from that harsh experience. From the age of 12 she was a grave young woman, wern with cares, burdened with ser-

myself with hack work that would have stifled me."

The year 1850 was at last to reunite brother and sister. Then began in that house, No. 7 in the Rue du Val de Grace, retired and quiet, a life of common work. Mile. Renan had acquired a very fine education, to which her brother devotes pages in which he shows treasures of affectionate emotion. "Our solitude was absolute. She had no acquaintances and did not try to make any. Our windows opened on the garden of the Carmelites of the Rue d'Enfer. The life of those recluses, during the long hours I spent at the library, in a way regulated hers and was her only amusement. Our views on God and the world were in general identical. There was no shade, howsoever delicate, in the theories I was then forming that she did not under-'Vie de Jesus' was brought up, and stand. On many points of modern hissources she was ahead of me. The general plan of my career, the design to be inflexibley sincere, that I was forming was so much the combined product of our two consciences that had I been tempted to prove false to it she would have been near me, like another part of myself, to recall me to my duty. Her share in the direction of my ideas was thus very extensive. * * So we lived for six years, a life of very high and pure thoughts."

It will be easily understood what the fear of the rivalry of another woman's affection must have meant to this loving soul. When Renan came to tell his sister that he was trying to win the hand of Mile. Cornélie Scheffer, the niece of Ary Scheffer, he was so upset that he would have given up his plans if Mile. Renan had not succeeded in drawing from her devotion the courage not only to get the better of her feelings, but even to love the woman who was to become her sister.

Intrusted in 1860 with a scientific mission to Phoenicia, Renan took his sister with him. In the course of the journey they both contracted the Syrian fever, with which he was to suffer cruelly and of which Mile. Henriette Renan was to die in the little village of "There she still is." wrote her brother in 1863. "I hesitate to take her away from those beautiful mountains where she spent such pleasant hours, from among the people who loved her, to place her in our gloomy cemeteries that filled her with horror. Undoubtedly I desire that some day she shall be near me; but who can tell in what corner of the world he will rest? Let her wait for me under the palm trees of Amschit, in the land of ancient mysteries, near sacred Byblos.' RAYMOND DALY.

Fellow-Sufferers.

THE GENTLEST OF MEN, SAYS

An Intimate Portraiture—Respect for Children Sernpulousness in Speech and Other Virtues Which Dominated

HIS DAUGHTER.

His Fireside Life Private Habita. (Special Correspondence.)



T is a melancholy fact that the immediate surroundings of a great man are usually the last quarter from which he can hope for unacclamaalloyed tion. Yet it must be that the littlenesses of the hero himself are to

blame for the decay of his cult, for when some fortuitous conjunction of circumstances does produce a hero great enough to be tender and considerate at home, it is in his family that he will reap the richest harvest of adoration, and at his fireside that he will find his most faithful adherents.

It was my inestimable privilege to be born the child of such a man; one whose sense of justice was so exact that he reverenced the rights of every creature in his environment with the same scrupulous consideration that he applied to great political questionsone who covered the failings of others



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

so large that every penitent could find shelter beneath its folds and every weak or belpless creature assurance against oppression.

We children always believed that there was no problem too abstruse, no patural upheaval too stupendous to be dominated by our father. I remember fistinctly crying to be taken to him in a fearthquake and feeling perfectly safe and happy when placed in his arms. Nor, on the other hand, did we ever feel that anything which annoyed or hurt us could be beneath his notice, for he was one of those delightful people who seem always possessed of an abundance of time to listen and an endless store of sympathy to expend. The confidence we reposed in him was probably the outgrowth of one of his maxims, to which he strictly adhered. He would often say, "Never joke with a child or a savage; they will not understand, and you will only destroy their confidence in you." Indeed, he carried this rule so far that he would give a scientifically accurate answer although expressed in the simplest possible terms, to any queries put to him, and it is wonderful how universally he made himself understood by children. He contended that even were his explanation beyond their comprehension, they at least grasped the sincerity that animated his response to their honest questions.

His sole deviation from this rule, if that could be called a deviation which he would have gladly made his earnest request, was a little playful habit he had of asking his friend's children if they would not like to go home with him. His invitation was eagerly accented even by the shyest. Indeed he sometimes found a little traveler on the doorstep, waiting his departure, with a hoard of baby treasures gathered for the journey, and oh, the weeping and wailing from the would-be visitor when parental interference obliged my father to go away alone!



VARNA ANNIE DAVIS. faith in the vested right of human being to the expression of an honest opinion—the doctrine of mental liberty—that induced him to listen patiently, as he always did, to the jejune opinions of the very young, and impelled him originally to champion the then unpopular effort to legalize negro testimony. The necessity as well as the right of free speech was nearly a mania with him, and made him almost invariably side with a child or slave against what he called "irrespon-sible authority." It did not appear to ing to himself. "She exista."

JEFF DAVIS AT HOME. bim as, alas! it does to many grown people, that suppression is the only healthy spiritual food for children, and that logically, the little soul who has never been allowed to exercise its understanding or rejoice in freedom of choice will thus be best fitted for the full and reasonable use of its liberty when it has come to years of discretion. On the contrary, my father was studiously careful to leave a power of decision with the very youngest, when it was possible, and even where that was not the case his commands were always given in the form of a suggestion that left us with the flattering sense of having freely chosen to do his will for love of him.

He never offered obedience as a reason for its own sake to the very most insignificant person. He had an abiding faith in the power of persuasion and common sense, which was certainly justified by the absolute subservience he won to his wishes. He unconsciously impressed it upon every one about him that he expected the best, their very best, of them in all things, and I think that this dignified attitude to humanity in general, united to his keen sense of justice, was the chief characteristic which won for him such devotion from the Indians in his early life, and later from his negroes, who would appeal to him from the overseer with the assured confidence of children, relying on the loving partisanship of a father. Where it was a matter of personal

courage or self-control, he expected the utmost effort, but I have never known him neglect to smooth away the possibilities of friction where he found it practicable. In my own case I remember that he never, by any chance, sent me on an errand at night, knowing that I shared the unreasonable terror of the dark common among children, but if I objected when some less considerate person bade me carry a message into that ghostly territory, he would look at me lovingly and say, "My little girl will go, I am sure; my brave little girl is not afraid of the dark," and I went up stairs with my knees shaking together, but so proud of his confidence in my courage that nothing short of a lion in the way would have induced mo to disappoint him.

His anger against one who frightened or abused a child was appalling. The deprivation of liberty visited upon young offenders was, he thought, incomprehensible cruelty, and the remembrance of it he laid bitterly to heart. Once, when we were talking about a book on juvenile penology, he sat listening with his usual considerate attention, then turned to my mother and asked her if she had forgotten their visit to a reformatory many years before the war. After telling me of the "poor little prisoners," he went on to speak of a small negro boy who, instinctively recognizing a friend, had caught him by the coat, with the plea, "Please buy me, sir, and take me home wid you." "I tried to procure the little fellow's liberty, and offered to take bime and guarantee his freedom," said my father, "but he was in a free state, and I could not get him. It was bad enough to keep white children there, but it was inhuman to incarcerate that irresponsible negro child."



WINNIE DAVIS.

He extended his considerate kindness and respect for the seriousness of the nascent intelligence even toward the lower animals. I cannot remember ever seeing him take any of the liberties with his dogs that people usually think necessary to ingratiate themselves in the favor of the brute creation. would pat his collies now and then softly, as he might caress the head of a child, but he never indulged in the common earpulling and romping. Yet the animals about Beauvoir fairly adored him, and seemed to understand the self-sacrifices that took him daily to the sea shore, be the weather wet or dry, hot or cold, that they might have their swim after the sticks he threw into the water for them. Great as his affection was for dogs, his love for a horse transcended it, and he seemed doubly endowed with that sixth sense born in a truly good horseman which enables him to understand his mount and at the same time to make his horse trust and obey him. A horse was never simply a means of conveyance to my father. Each animal had a definite personality for him, too decidedly marked ever to be forgotten even after the lapse of years. He individualized his saddle horses especially, however, and remembered their names and characteristics as one might those of tried friends. In his old age nothing pleased him better than to talk of the fourfooted companions of his earlier life, those useful friends by whom he was never misunderstood and in whom he found no shadow of turning. VARNA ANNIE DAVIS

Genuine Article.

He was rooted to the spot "Not fable!" he gasped, dazed by what he saw.

Pausing only to be sure that the woman actually alighted from the street car while facing toward the front, the knight errant hastened home and

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

Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWSY MORSELS.

The latest information from the moon is that 122,856 craters have been counted on its surface, all dead.

Oregon has just passed a law against fishing in the Columbia river on Sunday. It is intended to give the salmon

There is a warm controversy in Utah over the right of women to vote in that territory next November, when the constitution will be presented for rati-

After an existence of twenty-two years the English Palaeographical society has come to an end. During its existence it published 550 fac similies of manuscripts and inscriptions.

The butchers of Bridgeport, Conn., have decided to revive an old custom among members of their trade. They will, this year, hold a barbecue and roast a lot of oxen and sheep.

A thief in New York set himself to chase and catch a thief. He succeeded and made off with the booty, while the victimized pilferer of the first part was arrested and locked up.

On the day of the feast of St. Theodore, observed annually at Helmagen, Roumania, all the young married women go about the town kissing the men and offering 'hem a drink of wine.

In This Work-a-Day World Brains and nervous systems often give way under the pressure and anxieties of busiupder the pressure and anxieties of busi-ness. Paresis, wasting of the nervous tis-sues, a sudden and unforewarned collapse of the mental and physical faculties are daily occurrences, as the columns of the daily press show. Fortify the system when ex-nausted against such untoward events with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that most help-ful medicine of the weak, worn out and in-firm. Use it in rheumatism, dyspepsia, con-stipation and malaria.

Descendants of Davy Crockett, who are numerous in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, are to have a reunion at Alamo,

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. Blunt, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

We can do more good by being good than in any other way.—Rowland Hill.

The leather trust has put the price of shoes on a different footing.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem

Take Parker's Ginger Tenic home with you, will find it to exceed your expectations in abat-coids, and many ills, aches and weaknesses. No peace was ever won from fate by subterfuge.—Ruskin.

Pain is not conducive to pleasure, especially when occasioned by corus. Hindercorus will please you, for it removes them perfectly.

Our London specials say that Nasrulla than, the Shahzada of Afghanistan, will lait the United States—that is, if Nas-

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs.

"Your Aunt" is the name of a new paper at New Lexington, Ohio. An uls sometimes handy for a new paper.

I want every man and woman in the United States who are interested in the oplum and whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address, B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., box 377, and one will be sent you free.

Lumber cutting has already begun in he Wisconsin woods, and it bids fair to be a lively season.

is the eldest and best. It will break up a Cold quick-tr than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

The Iroquois club of Chicago is bank-rupt, but the Three Million club is as solvent as ever.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve. Warranted to cure or money refuse uggist for it. Price 15 cents.

A frost is predicted for the beginning of next week. This is great news for the hay fever contingent.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kilne's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the Brat day's use, farvelons cures. Treaths and Etrial bottle free to liteases. bend to Dr. Kilne, 231 Arch St., Phila., Pa. The queen of Siam wore knickerbockers

long before any of the Yankee ladies, and no one makes a fuss about it.

J. C. SIMPSON Marquess, W. Va. says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarra." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Give me health and a day, and I will make redicu ous the pomp of Emperors — Emer o ..

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Few things are more ludicrous than bogue dignity.

As we grow old we become more foolish and more wise. Rochefoucauld. Petticoat rule has come to be a meaningless phrase nowadays.—New York Evening Sun.

Chinamen should make good pool players. They all have their own cues. -Philadelphia Record.

The devil loves the man who takes better care of his mule than he does of his wife,-Ram's Horn.

I will utter what I believe to-day, if it should contradict all I said yester-

day.-Wendell Phillips. If it hadn't been for the hot winds Iowa might have had corn to burn this fall.-Philadelphia Record.

It is to be noticed that the foreign policy has not unrolled its pants by reason of the accession of Olney .- Detroit Tribune.

The latest trust unearthed is the trust which the President expects the people to place in him .- New York

Mail and Express. A Wisconsin couple have been divorced on a train of cars. This is get-ting to be a rapid world, my masters.--

Boston Transcript.

greater vigor.

PRINTERS' INK.

A poor ad neutralizes a good medium. The good ad makes itself felt, as well as seen.

Meet the reader half way in your ad and make the first advance.

"Out of sight" is an expression that will not appropriately describe good advertising. A vacation is sometimes good for

an ad, but a substitute should always be provided. Advertising is like a bellows; it makes the fire of trade burn with

It is just as important to put your ad in the right medium as to ship your goods by the right railroads.

Nearly every reader possesses a good imagination; so do not attempt to explain every thing in your ad. Avoid slang in your ads; some per-

sons are offended by it, and those who are not never regret its absence. Human interest should be the key-

note of all advertising. Mankind is interested in what interests mankind. It is a great tribute to the ad-smith that so many persons frankly admit

they read the advertising pages simply because they are so interesting. A detective who wishes to make a

capture works secretly, but a merchant seeking to capture trade cannot work that way. He must let people know what he is after.

There are always some things which you can serve a customer at a lower price or in better shape than your competitors can. Those are the things you want keep before the public.

Versatility is the great desideratum in an advertisement writer. One style palls on us. We get tired of one dish, of one scene, of any one pleasure, Variety is the spice of life and the chief attraction in advertisements.

It is an insuit to a foreign nobleman to-offer him a fee of fifty cents with a sub-poena, but he always pockets the insuit.



is only known to the he all thy woman's cheeks. The nervous strain caused by the ailments and pains peculiar to the sex, and the labor and worry of rearing a family, can often be traced by the lines in the woman's face. Dull eyes, the sallow or wrinkled face and those "feelings of weakness" have their rise in the derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. The functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of women, can be cured with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For the young girl just entering womanhood, for the mother and those about to become mothers, and later in "the change of life," the "Prescription" is just what they need; it aids nature in preparing the system for these events. It's a medicine prescribed for thirty years, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y.

W. N. U. St. L.—249—38.

W. N. U. St. L.-949-38.

When answering advertisements kindly mention this paper.



ZINCOLN SOCIALIST - LABOR

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

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, -BY THE-

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

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

M. S. ALEY, Local Manager.

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The right is reserved to reject advertisbe arrangements made by agents, if, is opinion they are not suitable er



Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo. ond class matter.



UNDER OUR FLAG

Push the agitation!

Get new members for your section!

Remember that our bills cannot be paid

The Socialists of Passale County, New Jersey, will soon nominate a full ticket.

You subscribed to this paper, did you? Mave you paid your subscription? If not,

Comrade Joseph B. Keim, Socialist can-Mate for Governor of New Jersey, has sublished a letter of acceptance.

The Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey has issued an appeal to the voters of the State which is a fine campaign document.

Socialist Alderman Matthew Magnire of Paterson, N. J., prevented a private water corporation from robbing the city of 22,000 a year. . . .

Chausey Depew returned from Europe. He says President Faure of France alest annihilated the Socialists. This reables the barking dog that wants to ofte the moon.

The workmen of this country are no archists," says the Los Angeles "Even-"My Express." Of course not. The true archists are to be found among the American capitalists.

Mass., Erasmus Pellenz of Syracuse, N. T., and Alderman Matthew Maguire of Paterson, N. J., will speak at a great Cabor meeting in Yonkers, N. Y., on Oc-

The Socialists of Los Angeles are denced by the Capitalist press because they introduced a little red banner and true labor politics into the Labor Day onstration. It is not the red flag, but the Socialist politics the plutocrats are

There are three classes of people Fools, Knaves and Socialists" was the sinning of a lecture delivered last week before San Francisco Section, S. L. P., by Comrade Rawlston, a young, but most alsing recruit in the International Socialist Army.

The Socialists are traitors to every they are the enemies of labor and would rn the laborer's cottage with the rich man's palace; to follow them is to proclaim that you are an enemy of the Red. White and Blue"-so says the plutocratchief in the editorial prostitution chamer of the Los Angeles "Evening Ex-Ye brute, we should be very surry the people of your class liked accianism

The chairman of the Los Angeles Labor y meeting was Comrade Biddle, the wn Socialist ploneer. This was ch for the plutocratic Los Angeles This organ of legalized cob mental prostitution, says: "Me maker continues to afillate by, it must bear the onlying phorrence which attach to an

mayone don't know what Social et them find out as soon as pos

cul This is your press, and our re always open for a brief, in-

THE SOCIALIST PICTURE AL-

Comrade S. Seiler writes from San Francisco, Cal.: Comrades: Many thanks for the So

cialist Album you sent me. It is a capital idea, and should be in the hands of every intelligent worker. It will rival "Merry England" in popularity. Allow me to offer the following business suggestions:

1. Sell it at the lowest possible price.

2. Have it on sale at all news stands and book stores, allowing the dealer a fair profit, to interest him in pushing it; also furnish the dealer large placards, announcing in fat print: "Socialist Picture Album for sale here," or something to that effect.

3. Get some reliable and energetic Comrades to sell them on the road, everywhere, at a fair profit to themselves.

4. Offer a free copy to every new subscriber of LABOR.

With Socialistic greetings to all of you, fraternally, S. SEILER.

SYRACUSE SOCIALISTS ENTHUSIAS-

A Full Socialist Ticket Nominated.

At a general convention held at Labor Hall the Socialist Labor party of Syracuse, N. Y., made nominations for county and city offices and some ward offices. More nominations will probably be made, as the leaders of the party say that they intend to nominate as full a ticket as possible. The nominations made were:

State Senator-Thomas Crimmins, Fif. teenth ward. Members of Assembly-Second district,

John Franz; Third district, Emil Kretzsch; Fourth district, Francis J. Croghan. Mayor-William M. Gibbons, Thirteenth

ward. Assessors-August Helms, Frank W

Roberts. Second ward-Supervisor, John F. Eller;

Constable, George Lutenger. Seventh ward-Alderman, Henry Harris;

Supervisor, John Fredberg. Twelfth ward-Alderman, Martin Fraulob; Supervisor, Henry C. Kimman; School Commissioner, Emil Schettler; Constable,

William Wendler. Thirteenth ward-Supervisor, Authory J. Meyer; School Commissioner, Prof. Farrow Tyndall.

Fifteenth ward-Alderman, Patrick Walsh.

Sixteenth ward-Alderman, Charles Voss Supervisor, Otto Koelling; School Commissioner, Henry Waack; Constable, J. Ferderick Schlett.

Seventeenth ward-Alderman, James Flannery.

Nineteenth ward-Alderman, C. H. Corregan; Supervisor, E. B. Schwarz; School Commissioner, Gabriel Doctor; Constable, George Ludinger.

Erasmus Pellenz, Thomas Crimmins and Charles H. Corrigan were chosen a committee on platform. The candidate for Mayor is secretary of Iron Moulders' Union, No. 80.

COMRADE MERRIFIELD'S AGITA-TION TRIP IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts State Committee has outlined the following tour for the campaign speakers. -- rs. S. H. Merrifield will-speak at:

Worcester, October 2. Springfield, October 3. Holyoke, October 4. Westfield, October 5.

Easthampton, October 7. Pittsfield, October 8. North Adams, October 9.

Adams, October 10. Eitchburg, October 11. Clinton, October 12.

Herbert N. Carson will speak in or the neighborhood of: Turner's Falls, October 15,

Northampton, October 16. Pittsfield, October 17, North Adams, October 18. Fitchburg, October 19.

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER IMPROVE-

F. H., St. Louis, Mo...... \$ 2.00 Previously received 29.58

HOLYOKE CITIZENS ATTENTION. Mrs. S. H. Merrifield of Boston will speak at the City Hall on Friday night, October 4, to open the campaign for the

Socialist Labor party. Mrs. Merrifield is a fine speaker, and it will be a rare treat for the citizens of Holyoke if they come to hear her. All are welcome. Bring the ladies along, too.

What fools these mortals be! The Socialists are foreigners everywhere. Export them to the moon-this is the only way to get rid of them. Even in Germany they are hunting for "foreign So-

cialists." Read this telegram: "New York, Sept. 14.-A special to the "Herald" from Berlin says the government has decided to expel all foreign Socialists from the country. The 'Boersen Zeltung" predicts the advent of a military

The Chicago Socialists are well pleased with the result of Keir Hardie's agitation.

The Socialists of San Francisco gave a successful festival last Sunday for the benefit of their local organ, the "Coming Age."

St. Louis ward clubs of the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth wards held

important meetings during this week.

Get a copy of the Socialist Picture Album. Pive copies one dollar. Single copies & cents. We pay the postage.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Comrade S. T. Briggs, of Holyoke, spen four days in Lawrence, to see the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Law rence and his many friends, as he was a resident of Lawrence some years ago Last Saturday he visited the meeting of the Section and received a cordial reception. After the business meeting he addressed the meeting and spoke about 40 minutes. Comrade Briggs at the present time is the president of the Central Labor Union of Holyoke, and an active worker in the S. L. P.

Herbert N. Casson of Lynn as speaker. To-night a German meeting will be held at Matthes Hall. Comrade Mrs. Dr. Koni-

kow of Boston, will speak and a full house

Arrangements are made for a mass

meeting on October 25th, with Comrade

Our Ba'timore Comrades are holding open air meetings nearly every night in the week. The different ward clubs and Sections are very active, and the prospects to get on the official ticket are very good. The prominent speakers are Comrade Golden, candidate for Mayor; Comrade Toner, candidate for Sheriff, and Rev. Walter Vroomann. Comrade Golden ir Financial Secretary of the F. of L., and President of the Soot and Shoe Makers' Union. He is well known all over the city, and it is to be hoped that his many friends ald him to prove that Baltimore's workingmen are in line with the rest of the world.

BOSTON, ATTENTIONS

The unveiling of Karl Mary's memorial portrait, will take place on Sunday evening, September 29th at 7:45, at Wells Memorial Hall, 987 Washington street, under the auspices of the Peope's Union and Jewish Section.

The following is the programme: Oration......by A. Cahan of New York Recitation......by James Ray Applebee Addressby Morris Winchevsky Recitation by Miss Edna Louis Sutherland Address by Rev. James Ray Applebee

Boston's most popular elecutionisi Recitation......by Miss E. L. Sutherland

The People's Union will run a social and entertainment on Saturday evening, September 28th, at the People's Union Hall, 49 Bennett street. Dancing from 8 till 12 Recitation and song during intermission Tickets admitting gent and lady, 25

Single admission 15 cents. The proceeds to go to S. C. Committee of S. L. P., for the purpose of furthering the work of the campaign, which is now upon us.

Comrade A. Jonas, will make an agita tion trip through New York State.

Our New York City Comrades are pushing the work of agitation and organiza-

Comrade Keir Hardie spoke in a public mass meeting in San Francisco, Cal., on September 19th. • • •

The Socialists of Haverhill, Mass., nominated M. F. Berry as candidate for the Sixth Congressional District.

Socialist Labor Party of Kings' County. N. Y., published an interesting appeal to the Trades and Labor organizations.

Jersey City American Section, elected the following officers: Organizer, J. Schwenk; recording secretary,, J. Keefer; treasurer, E. Dickson; financial secretary, A. Bussow; literary agent, O. Hausen.

Delegates to County Committee: J. Schwenk, J. Keefer, Otto J. Preisler. Alternates: Wm. Blackburn, O. Hausen, A. Bussow.

Comrades, don't forget the Socialist improvement fund! Look here: If every subscriber of this paper would make a donation of but 10 cents, the Socialist Newspaper Union would not only be freed of all indebtedness, but would have a considerable sum of money on hand. Remember, this is your paper. A dime or a quarter won't bankrupt you, but it will put the Socialist Newspaper Union in an excellent condition. Do your duty; we shall do ours.

Comrade James Keir Hardie spoke at a well attended mass meeting in Denver. Colo., last Thursday night. Ex-Governor Waite was present and defended the Populist party. When Mr. Waite sat down. Hardie arose to say that he knew but little of the Populist party, but were he an American he could never join such a party. He did not think it amounted to much, and he was certain its best ideas were taken from socialistic sources. The audience cheered both speakers and seemed to hugely enjoy the discomfiture of the visitors from England,

The Socialists of Baltimore will do all in their power to make their first State campaign a success.

The St. Louis Commonwealth Federal Labor Union held an interesting discussion meeting last Thursday night.

Comrade Moulin writes, that the Socialists of San Francisco are as active as ever to push the agitation.

Socialist papers cannot be published

We who must live in the whirl of capialism realize that it is honeycombed with ottenness, that it only requires the rise of a third column of clear, thinking voters, who know exactly what they want, and who will not be diverted into acceptng anything but the "ownership and ion."-H. B. Salisbury.

JAMES KEIR HARDIE.

HIS AGITATION TOUR THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Comrades: By request I have undertaken the arrangement of meetings for Mr. J. Keir Hardie, to be held on his return from California.

We desire to make arrangements for the following cities: Lincoln, Neb., about October 1.

Omaha, about October 2. Kansas City, Mo., about October 4. St. Louis, Mo., about October 6. Springfield, Ills., about October 8. St. Paul, Minn, about October 12 Sheboygan, about October 14. Indianapolis, Ind., about October 16. Louisviile, Ky., about October 18. Cincinnati, O., about October Columbus, O., about October 22. Cleveland, O., about October 26 Toledo, O., about October 26. Detroit, Mich., about October 27. Buffalo, N. Y., about October 29. Pittsburg, Pa., about October 31, Washington, D. C., about November & Baltimore, Md., about November 4. Philadelphia, about November 6. New York, about November 8. Boston, about November 10, Hartford, Conn., about November 12. Brooklyn, N. Y., about November 14. These dates will necessarily be some

what changed by elreumstances, but in each-case all arrangements except exact date can be made in advance. Arrangements must include hotel ex-

penses, railroad fare from the preceding stopping place, and such additional compensation to Mr. Hardy as will be adequate to his efforts and for you possible under the circumstances. Wherever it, is possible to do so, please

arrange for the joint co-operation of all the Organized Labor in your city, so that the meeting will be a truly representative mass meeting, and the expenses thus shared, will be but a trifle for each organized body represented.

Please reply to this at your earliest convenience, and if it is in your power to give information or aid in our arrangements at any other point besides your own, we shall welcome your assistance. Yours fraternally,

THOMAS J. MORGAN, 152 La Salle st. (Room 11), Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION. . .

A Word With Our Renders and Friends. Comrade and Friends: The Socialist

press is our strongest weapon. You know this as well as we do.

But perhaps you also know that a Socialist paper cannot be published on wind. It takes money to pay the bills. Our weekly expenses have to be paid, and if we failed to pay our bills we should simply be compelled to give up business.

It is no more than right and just that you pay your subscription. Don't wait for the local manager to call for the money, but go there and pay the little amount you owe. We do all in our power to make this paper a success in every respect. Now it is for you to do your share of the work. Thousands of Socialists are proud of this paper. We are now entering our national campaign, and it is our intention to make the Socialist Newspaper Union one of the most formidable weapons in the next national political struggle of the Socialist Labor party against the parties of capitalism. By the aid of the Socialist Newspaper Union we shall be able to put up a strict Socialist ticket in every State of the Union, and when, in November, 1896, the Socialist votes will be counted throughout the country the party of socialism may announce the glorious news that hundreds Socialism.

Don't wait; pay up your subscription right now. Enable your local manager to settle his bills with the S. N. U. and we assure you that we shall attend to the rest of the agitation work.

Fraternally, CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE SO-CIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

The Gatling gun organ, "Globe-Demecrat" of St. Louis, a Republican sheet, and the "St. Louis Republic," a Demo cratic sheet, are afraid that Keir Hardie's coming to St. Louis may have some good effect on the local labor movement. Both papers are denduncing Hardie and try to prove that the average American workman is the happiest man in the world who would never listen to a man of Keir Hardie's stamp. In gatling guns they trust!

Our Socialist comrades of Covington, Ky., are pushing the sale of "Merrie England."

"The Socialist Picture Album" and "Merrie England" were sold as usual at the open air meetings of Section St. Louis.

It is the dury of the Socialist Labor Party to take an active part in local politics. Our municipal administrations are the hotbeds of corruption and fraud. It is the local politician, the ward heeler, whe rules in our City Halls and sells the people's rights to the highest bidders. As Socialist citizens we must do all in our power to wipe out slum politics and prepare the way for municipal reforms.

READ: THE PEOPLE."

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

PLATFORM

-OF THE-

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convention HE 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 and limb in all occupations, and an the light of our social conditions we efficient employers' liability law. hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of sconomic 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 bold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise Beloug to the People in Common

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic 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 emplyment, 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 depend-

ence; 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 pro-

duction, 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 pracsicable means the political power.

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

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

duction. 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 nation. 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 compul-

sory, gratuitous, and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books etc., where necessary. 11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp

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. Equalzation of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

15. Laws for the protection of life

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 self 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 inroduced.

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

6. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punish-

THE SOCIALIST ALBUM.

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