### AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Building Trades Council of St. Louis, Missouri.

Political Scabdom Can no Longer Be Tolerated.

The following open letter explains itself: To the Officers and Delegates of the Build-

ing Trades Council of St. Louis, Mo.: GENTLEMEN—Inspired by the spirit of capitalist politics, the officers of the St. Louis Building Trades Council have once more entered the muddy arena of boodle and tail-end politics.

The Secretary of the B. T. C., Mr. H.W. Steinbiss, has addressed a circular letter to all the School Roard candidates of the different political parties. Said circular contains a long preamble written with the pen of an experienced tail-end politician, and a number of questions, of which we quote the following:

1. Do you favor the employment of union on all school work in preference to non-

2. Are you in favor of having all contracts for building finishing or repairing contain a clause, that union lubor only shall be employed, where same can be had?

3. Are you in favor to appoint as inspec tors of all work requiring said position, only practical Journeymen mechanics, who are members of a union of their respective

The gentlemen of the B. T. C. simply repeat the same old contemptible political huckstering of former campaigns. For a dish of porridge these people are ever ready to sell the "votes of organized labor" to any political shyster or speculator the moment he promises to be a friend of labor.

The political scabdom of the officers and delegates of the B. T. C. can best be de-monstrated by referring to the fact, that, in the Ninth School Board district at least

Undoubtledly every one of the capitalist party candidates will answer with an emphatic 'yes!'' Did you ever see a capitalist politician in a workingman's district who did not pretend to be a "friend of

If five candidates favor the 'union demands', and only one is to be elected, why, the B. T. C. gentlemen cannot even keep their own promise, because they have to scab en at least for the candidates who answered in the affirmative.

As to the Socialist candidates we beg leave

The candidates of the Socialist Labor Party do not care a snap for these questions, coming, as they do, from the people. baptized in the polluted water of capitalist politics, from people who are ready to sell the very foundation of the community and public schools to any demoralized business politician. The candidates of the Socialist Labor Party have no use for that sort of organized labor, who would sacrifice the welfare of their own children, the welfare of the future generation, in order to get a promise for immediate petty advantages.

If the delegates of the B. T C. had not been asleep for the last decade they would know that the Socialist Labor platform answers all their questions. In the first place, the Socialist Party is opposed to a labor in any form or shape. Our platform contains the clause that all School Board work shall be done under the eight. hour system at union wages. The Socialist Labor Party is the only party in the field whose platform contains these de-

Have the B. T. C. delegates ever con sidered the fact that it would be their most Party in all its struggles? Would it not be true uniquism to work for and vote for the same proletarian party that has the best labor platform that was ever written?

The Socialist candidates do not believe in promises. They are the servants of their constituents, of the citizens that have nominated them. It is their sacred duty to live up to our platform, and if any of didates should refuse to do so, he could step down and out. His constituents would give no pardon.

The time has come when this political scab-work must be stopped, and the rank and file of the building trades workers make it their special mission t clean their council in a most radical

The gentlemen of the B. T. C. may decide on the day of the election whether they fevor the party of Labor and Social-



talism, on election day their unionism will

be a farce and a lie. Respectfully, G. A. HOEHN Secretary City Central Committee Socialist

Labor Party, St. Louis, Mo. P. S .- If the T. B. C. is anxious to have further explanation on this subject the undersigned is ready at any time to appear in the meeting of the Council and explain the suspicious confession of political faith of ne of its leading members, G. A. H.

MODERN PROSTITUTION

A Dark Chapter in the Moral Code of Capitalist Society. For generations the church and society

have tacitly santioned prostitution when veiled by the respectability accorded by the marriage ceremony, until we have fallen so low that men have come to imagine they can indulge in licentiousness and debauchery from which the instincts of the lower animals recoil, and at the same time, or later, bring children into the world who will not be cursed with that which is worse than leprosy or cancer. Indeed, so universal has become the moral obliquity resulting from this age-long degradation that it is no uncommon thing for a physician to advise a young man who has literally burned away the finer sensibilities of his soul and wrecked his nervous system through sexual indulgence, to marry some healthy young girl in order to save himself from insanity. Any objection which may be raised is flippantly met by that popular but imfamous apology for lust which carries with it a brutally frank confession of society's degradation, that the young man has merely been "sowing his wild oats:" and in all probability we shall be gravely informed that he will make all the better husband for so doing.

No thought is given to the maiden who is to be polluted by this union with a man who has wallowed in the mire of sensuality until his imagination is filled with low and vile images, his brain has lost its virility, and his system has become weakened and nermested with disease. Nor does conventional society, which is so particular about form, so punctilious in regard to the outside of the cup, consider the crime against the woman or the evil which posterity may receive from encouraging the generation of life from a fountain so impure and loath-B. O. FLOWER.

OUR SOCIALIST PRESS.

What an Australian Paper Has to Say

The Sydney Socialist, one of the clearest and most outspoken Socialist paper in Australia, heartily endorses the following arguments that have recently appeared in the S. N. U. papers:

"The Socialists must henceforth lead in the Trades Union movement. Without Socialism the Labor movement will be

The Labor paper that does not come out open and fearlessly for Socialism cannot claim to be a reform paper.''

Speaking of the Socialist press in America the Sydney Bocialist says:

"Labor is a lively American Socialist paper. It has some splendid cartoons.'' 9. "The chief organ of the American Socialist Labor Party, The People, is a credit to our American comrades."

We appeal to all those who love their ism, or whether they will continue to be the scole of the parties of Capitalism. As all those who love their wives and children, long as they are heart and soul with Capitalism.

EDUCATION UNDER OUR PRESENT CAPITALISTIC ST

Why Socialists Are Neithe Cranks, Radicals, Reformers Nor Anarchists

In the Capitalist Sense of These Terms.

Our Party as a Committee of Safety.

Socialists are neither cranks, radicals, reformers nor anarchists; they are not cranks because they have more than one idea in their heads; not radicals, because they are scientists; not reforms, because they are revolutionists; not anarchists, because order, not chaos, is the law. . . . .

ty-nine cases out of the hundred he will from the positive, projective position, have a pet idea, which he declares must take precedence over all others in gaining relief. He may be strictly logical in his investigation of one line of social misery and need, but failing to understand the cause of the condition, his remedy would not fit the demand; being a man of one idea, he has not the correct relation of the condition he is trying to make better with other conditions, which must also be improved to get the relief in his special reform. So, while we may respect his right to his opinion, we do not care a whittle for his opinion.

A man may assure one that he is a radical in most solemn manner; it may mean much but is likely to mean little. It may be a mental attitude differing from a narrow circle about him, it may be a general discent from the orthodox views of popular opinion in theology, social customs and politics. It is likely to mean that he mistakes license for liberty, logic for reason and that he confines his activity to the mental real realm, or to some freak of personal conduct.

To declare one's self a reformer carries with it a certain personal vanity, I am better than those, I would do you good if you will do as I say, I will make your condition better, I play the part of fate to you; there is an element of patronage in it that prevent persons of self-respect submitting having their material conditions

improved at an expense of their moral independence. Who are you that have authority to do me good, your proper reception is a slsp in the face, you trade upon my inferiority, reciprocity is the law of growth, not patronage. You do not see that I play as necessary a part in the dramatic conclusion of each civilization r patching up. You would gain a satisfaction of mounting a pedestal at my expense, and so make a further distance not be partner to your scheme to change conditions in the interest of less democracy than 'we at present have. We will wait so beginning more and more to make a until we see how you gain the power to start for. Its post stretches down to the

ume to do us good, then we will take ast power to do ourselves good.

The unconscious knowledge is possessed the American workman, and it is the on that no so-called reformers can sther force sufficient to carry the country. to the Greenback Party, the Farmers nce and all kindred movements that trying to integrate in the People's Such reformers and reforms keep an artificial advantage for lives and the class in whose interest ey are active.

The Anarchist sees the isolated facts; he ees not the co-ordination of facts, not the unity in the multiplicity of life's social exion. His stage in evolution is at the point below, that of civic relation, where order, not chaos is the law. The anarchist must, therefore, manifest destruction both in the mental and material world. Ingersoll is a destructor of opinions, Herr Most, a would-be destroyer of the State; the dominant expression of both is negative and aggressive.

The positive and negative poles are one only to the man or organization who act from the positive and aggressive point of view. The most commanding and powerful point in this latter position is to express form of force.

The reply not yet articulate from the workmen to the above is: We shall move when we see where to go; we are staggering about hoping to find our way out of the slough of despondency so we catch at that, but, alas! by our tramping the mire grows thicker and deeper. Some day, over some of our dead bodies, we are sure our fellows will climb up to the light shed by social science held aloft by patriot revolutionists.

Socialism is a doctrine adopted by persons who see that the capitalist class are slowly looking a world market for the products of modern industry; who see that the working class find it more and more difficult to get work at a steadily reduced wage; who see that the socialized industries directed by private persons for private profit is the base upon which rests commercial corruption. political corruption and intellectual corruption; who see that the rich in gaining profits commit theft that men in command of the governmental power commit murder and that intellectual workers must stultify their reasoning faculties and their artistic sense to keep in favor with master mammou.

In a word, Socialism is the science of social life accepted by persons who know of the organic unity of human die; of the political and industrial organism, who, knowing somewhat of the law of its growth, seek to apply their knowledge in conformity with natural evolution to the environment in which they find them-

Socialism is neither a foreign nor a native product it is at home in all parts of the world. Its philosophy, its history and its application is universal. It manifests more in other directions in other countries and still in other countries it is more even in its expression. It is the right in the third ocracy, economic equality ortunity to which man becoming conscious

advent of man upon this planet, and its perfection will transform the warring, laugling world by uniting mankind in a harmony heard now only by the truly great. Says Wagner: 'From posse which have become private property, and which now, strangely enough, are regarded as the very foundation of good order, spring all the crimes, both of myth and of

The cranks, the radicals, the reformers and enerchists may follow in the wake of civilization they cannot lend. They may throw their petty measures in the rising flood of revolution, which shall break down the dam of present order.

The Socialist Labor Party is the committee of safety to which all honest men may come. They will take the whole front and brunt of the battle which is coming in ever increasing force; they alone have foundation deep and broad and strong to stand against the courage.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY. Boston, Mass.

'Strike while the iron's hot!" Sure you have not forgot Our father's plan; Claim pure democracy, Down with plutocracy! Stamp out hypocrisy! We surely can.

Cease now to be a tool Under King Mammon's rule, Strike for your own! Let us the laws repair, Where now the millionaire, Seizing the lion's share, Leaves us the bone

The Associated Press circulated the following telegram. ''A New Party.''
''OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 16.—A new national political party was born in Omaha to-night. Two hundred laboring men organized it.

Gen.' Kelley of Industrial Army fame presided. Following is the pledge: "Recognizing the necessity of labor organizing for its protection, we, the undersigned, do pledge ourselves to the support of no political party other than the party of labor, and we hereby renounce any and all

political affiliation with the Republican. Democratic and Populist parties. lution is the Socialist Labor Party.

The Socialist is as good a Trade Unionist as the next one, but we cannot help making the assertion that trades unions, with all their agitation for shorter hours, cannot keep pace with the rapid development of labor-saving machinery, and the consequent growth of the number of unemployed. He is where the power of Trade Unionism ends and the power of Socialism

America is the wealthiest country on earth? Look at the thousands of millions of dollars in the hands of an untitled aristocracy-the thousands of millions of dollars as the certificate of ownership of all the products robbed from the human working bees! And on the other hand? There we see the ever increasing army of starving men and women and children-a starving

Socialism can only be realized by political means. Consequently it requires a political party to undertake this work and such a party must necessarily be a Socialist party-

We welcome every honest man and wo-

## SCIENCE AND NATURE

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Yurss

At Academy of Social Science in Milwaukee.

I hold that every individual shall be in possession of the necessary comforts of life. What I mean to say is that the greed of knowledge shall be fostered instead of the greed of gold.

I am pleased to see that we have here in our midst a society whose object it is to study social science. Be persistent in your noble work.

Social science is as comprehensible as it is important. It is a science that concerns us all. Social science leads you into the secrets of nature; it teaches you of the past, present and future. It informs you of your social conditions; it tells you of the social affairs of the future, just as well as of the present. It was by the means of social science that Karl Marx was able to predict trusts at a time when most of us were in the cradle. But Marx did not only predict the coming of the trust, the victory of the trust, but also the downfall of the trust.

The trust rises out of the present industrial and commercial competition. It soon reaches its climax and its downfall is inevitable. Marx could with safety predict not only the rise and victory, but also the downfall of the trust.

Every science is and must be in harmony with nature, for if it is not in accordan with nature it is not a science. We are an intrinsic part of nature. All things in nature and that all matter, are in consts

Place your hand upon a red hot sto and, if you have previously not been con scious of the fact that you cannot break the laws of nature, without inflicting punishment, then you will now at last become conscious of an intense pain. You have violated a law of nature and you have immediately received your reward in the shape of pain and loss of tissue.

You can accomplished nothing with empty phrases. Your arguments m based on a firm foundation—on scienti grounds. Your enemies do not fear talk, but they do fear knowledge. Z are sware of the fact that know power, and consequently, it is their to keep the masses in ignorance, for wise they cannot subjugate them: Science, if interpreted falsely, may

der development and prevent progress; interpreted rightly it may assist in developing our economic conditions. These ideas of natural inequalities, of high and low, of rich and poor, have become so firmly fixed in the minds of the majority of individuals, that it is extremely difficulty to liberate the people from these preconceive ideas. If science concerns anybody it conand woman. It is only too true that the cerns the laborers—both the laboring to laborer has only very little time to spare for these matters, but it is true also, and this infinitely worse, that he is as a general thing too phlegmatic. Ah, yes! his oppressor has him just where he wants him-down, ignorant and humiliated. But I am happy to say that there are brilliant ers we also find wise, intelligent and noble

The great majority of the people to-day have no wants beyond the pures, wants, a full stomach, a pipe and a glass wants, a full stomach, a pipe and a glass of beer satisfy all their wants. The fa of our present social condition is clearly demonstrable by means of science; scien can demonstrate to a nicety the inconsist-encies of our present individual competitive lieve that our present system is in h system. Your opponents will have you be-with nature, but science teaches us the re-verse, and, furthermore, science teaches us that opposition to nature inevitably results in ruin. There is no necessity for Secialists to demolish the present "order of things.'' No, not at all. This system destroys itself and nobody is working more dilligently to this end than the cap

All that is required is that you become familiar with the principles upon which nature operates; it is necessary only to have the outlines. Nature is cons always operating upon the same princi ples. If you have grasped these principles then you will be able to comprehend en phenomenon as well as the other.

Had Galileo simply made the assertic that the sun does not revolve about the earth, but that the earth revolves about the sun, in all probability nobody would have paid any attention to him, but Galileo came forward with scientific evidence and prove that the earth revolves about the sun. This was too much for the clergy: this was contrary to their doctrines. Galileo was persecuted as you all know but could they strangle the truth? No! Truth prevails So we can to-day say with Galileo: moves for all that."

True service shield you from decep in any shape or form. I must once urge the members of this society onw

### ON A THEATER BOAT.

STACE LIFE ON THE MISSISSIP-PI RIVER.

Craft That Journey from Place co Furnish Amusement in River Actors Profer the Pleasant to Hallroad Tours.



RECENT syndicate article from New York speaks in glowing terms of a scheme on foot to construct a theater boat, where thesplans could tread the boards and suffer no inconveniences of the onenight stands, and

the tie-pass joke would drop into oblivion. The author went on to advance the assertion that the idea originated in Russia, where a St. Petersburg syndicate had built a great floating theater 400 feet in length and 40 feet in width. The truth of the matter is, that the idea is strictly American, and pronouncedly dississippian. For years the theater coat has been a fixture on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and if one showboat at least did not make a date in the towns along the rivers each on the inhabitants thereof would think something was wrong.

The theater boat is part of the Illinois river craft. Foremost of these play s are French's boats. He is the proprietor of two of the handsomest Seating palaces in the world, known as French's New Sensations. "Les meilleures compagnies qui voyagent." His



CAPT. FRENCH. territory is from the Monongahela to the gulf, from St. Paul to New Orleans, and he is patiently awaiting the open of the ship waterway to Lake Michia, so that he may entertain the peo-

ple of Chicago with an innovation. Mr. French manages the No. 2 boat, alle Mrs. French not only manages a. I boat, but pilots it also. At

sent they are in southern waters, rking a field they have visited an-uly for the last twenty years. The first intimation the people of the er towns have of the coming of the at is the arrival of the craft itself. The stillness of some quiet morning is ddenly broken by the notes of a m calliope, and in five minutes every boy in town is at the river's bank, and among the townspeople it is spoken to one another: "The theater boat is e." Thus in five minutes the boat has made its presence well known. There are no bill boards, no newspaper advertising, no lithographs, no advance nothing but a steam calliope. At n a brass band parades the streets, and again in the evening, as a gentle inder, the calliope and band are

French's show last year was better than usual. His boat, also, was better and had just left the decorator's hands, who had placed landscapes all over its des. The interior was a marvel of aborateness, and, in theatrical detail, orfect. When once inside of the boat d not imagine he was in any than the finest theater in all these rts. There was the correct staging, a full orchestra, the boxes, electric lights, the dress circle, parquet, gallery and lobbies. Trained ushers seated the the order was perfect, and he credulous were much disapithal the credulous were much unap-cinted in finding things in such good hape and under such good manage-The performance was a high-



a Seeker, Prof. Wambold, rieton sisters, Kelly and saih and Cadd and others.

"R is this way," said Mr. French. OLD The actors get tired of the heat and dust and foul air and overwork of the cities, or they are sick from one-night stands, and they say to themselves: Well, I'll go down and show with old man French as a sort of vacation, and they come. Salary is a secondary consideration. Sometimes I am overrun with these fellows, and I cannot afford to pay them salaries, so they do a turn or two at each performance just for their board and lodging. I pay salaries after each performance and am very strict with the boys, maybe too much so, but then in a big family, such as I have here on the boat, discipline has to be severe. I carry about forty people. My expenses run about \$70 each show day. There is now as good money in the business as there was years ago. Other boats have failed, but it was because they run their shows too loose. Mine are strictly moral. I allow no act or word that tends to vulgarity, and to these things I attribute my success."

French's No. 2 is towed by a steamer known as Ruth, a powerful sternwheeler. It shoves the massive hulk before it. The pilot steers from the pilot house on the theater boat, where he has arranged a perfect system of whistles. It is no small undertaking to handle the boat in heavy wind or strong current, and one would think the massive ark would swing the small steamer at will. So it would were it not for a piece of machinery which winds up ropes from either side and can manipulate the large boat at command of the engineer, twisting it clear around if needs be. The quarters of the actors are in front, where they have handsomely appointed rooms, well lighted and ventilated. There is a lounging room for the men, and a sitting room with a sewing machine for the ladies, and a parlor where all may meet and enjoy themselves or entertain company. Below, in front, is the box and business office, and to the other side the barn for the two horses and a dog kennel. Above in the rear the stage hands and engine men have their rooms. The dining room is used as a green room at night, and is back and below the stage. The calliope is in the rear of the pilot house, and is played by a little Dutchman with powerful strength in his fingers and a wad of cotton in each ear. He can play anything that can be put on a plane, and his selections are really entertaining. One hundred and sixty pounds of steam pressure is necessary for good results.

The actors come on the stage refreshed after a day's pleasure in fishing or hunting or rowing, not fatigued by an early rise or long journey, or at outs with the world from poor hotel ac commodations and riding in crowded omnibuses, or tired from getting trunks in shape at the theater. It is one long midsummer's dream for them. They do cast a tear now and then for their poor friends on the Rialto, sweltering in heat and enveloped in dust, and wonder when all touring companies will travel by boat and revolutionize barnstorming and one night stands. Those who have been stranded at some june tion place with their things in the hands of a village constable and the manager out of money and all that, smile to contemplate the change. There would be no stranding with a floating theater, as it could break loose from its moor ings and float down stream, even if the manager had no money to buy coal to steam up stream

It is said that all the best show towns, from a theatrical standpoint, are those which have a water front, and there are hundreds of them. The thing might be overdone with too many floating pal-



A THEATER BOAT.

aces, but it hardly seems possible. Mr. Arnold, proprietor of the Floating chapel now tied up for the winter at Lacon, has visited river towns for the last seven years, and he was at no town twice, except as he came down the Illinois river on his return trip.

Mummles of Mexico

In different places, including Guana-juato, Mexico, has a display of comparatively modern mummies, and of catacombs. The practice provails, as in Barcelona and some other European communities, of renting tomb space for the use of a corpse. In Mexico, if at the expiration of the original term there is no renewal of the lease, the corpse is evicted and dumped into an extensive underground chamber. If in the dry air the evicted mummifies as he stands against the wall; if he tumbles to pieces his bones join the vast mis-cellaneous heap. The Guanajuato cata-comb is ghastly enough to satisfy the most exacting connoisseur of the grew-

Our Country.

We are great geographically, great in climate, great in wealth, in undeveloped resources, in unparalleled po sions, and in those elements which go to make up a great nation, as the world reckons greatness. Our poets, historians, writers, philosophers and professional men and women will compare most favorably with any similar number of men and women in any age of the world's history.-Rev. H. D. Far-

\* Seep in Sheets.
Soap abroad is now made in the form of sheets and sold travelers who object to the use of hotel soaps or those used in public places. It is sold in 100-sheet books, each sheet being about the size of an ordinary bank check.

### TIME; SINGERS.

TWO NOTED SONG BIRDS OF LONG AGO.

Thereas Tietjens Lived and Died the Queen of Opera-Ilma di Muraka's Meteoric Career-Her Tragic Death in Hungary.



IKE ALL HER celebrated prede-cessors, Theresa Tietjens gave promise of exceptional vocal talent during her early childhood, a childhood passed in a small bier keller, which was kept by her Magyar parents at Hamburg.

and from which, in 1849, she emerged at the age of eighteen to startle the sturdy burghers by her magnetic vocalization of the titular role in "Lucrezia Borgia." The Hamburg Theater, being sustained in part by the municipality, catered only to intellectual and fastidious audiences; therefore, at that period a Hamburg indorsement proved to be a passport to all the leading German opera houses.

Tietjens, although not what may be termed handsome, was, physically, a magnificent specimen of statuesque womanhood, and her splendid soprano voice exercised such irresistible charm and influence upon the public, as well as upon the artists associated with her, that slovenly operatic interpretations were unknown when Tietjens sang the leading part. In proof of this Benjamin Lumley, the impresario of Her Majesty's Theater, London, in 1858, tells this story of her gift of magnet-

"The occasion was the much anticipated debut of Mile. Tietjens as Valentina, in 'Les Hugenots,' when every nerve was strained by the management to make the first night a success. To patrons captive.

a single faulty tone. Rarely has the music of Donna Anna, Fidelio, and Valentina been sung as originally written, but the powerful and extensive range of Tietjens' voice enabled her to dispense with accommodating transpositions.

For many years Colonel Mapleson was Tietjens' manager; and it is just twenty years ago that Maurice and Max Strakosch introduced Mile. Tietens to her first American audience at Steinway Hall, in an oratorio given by the New York Choral Union (with P. S. Gilmore as conductor), and to immediate favor. Subsequently she appeared in a round of grand operas at the Academy of Music, and became very popular, especially in Bellini's "Nor-ma," and in "Il Trovatore."

The following season found this superb artist at her old post in the London grand opera, and later on in oratorio and concert, enjoying what may he called the affections of the unmusical tight little islanders; but Tietjens had now become afflicted with fainting spells and after an intensely dramatic interpretation of Lucrezia, at Her Majesty's Theater, in May, 1877, the great curtain of her life dropped slowly and finished the career of a glorious singer and a brave, noble woman.

It was in 1870 that the musical folk of Europe proclaimed the voice of the new Hungarian prima donna, Ilma di Murska, to be phenomenal, and two years later Impresario Max Maretzek brought her from London to New York in the very prime of her vocal capabilities. Such flexibility and such an extensive range had Di Murska, that she was deemed a marvel: in fact, she was the only singer of her time who could warble the great aria in "Il Flauto Magico" in its original key. In early life she was married to General Eider, an Austrian field marshal, but her eccentricites caused a separation from her husband, and her daughter was then left with friends while she toured Europe to fill numerous engagements, in which, for a time, the flexibility, compass, and beauty of her voice held opera



none were fortune and fame more at stake than to Mile. Tietjens," wrote Lumley. "That she realized her critical traordinarily prep position was attested by her exciting bursts of animation at rehearsals. Her powerful tones rang through the theater and kindled the latent fire of Giuglini, the tenor, until all artists vied with each other in the musical declamation and dramatic power that made these rehearsals really brilliant performances; and it was generally feared that the new soprano would utterly swamp the popular tenor. 'He will never be able to cope with that powerful voice in the last act, said one; while another wisely prophesied, 'She will completely swallow up Giuglini.' But on the eventful night the magnetic inspiration of Tietjens was so great that the tenor



ILMA DI MURSKA sang Raoul as he had never sung the

part before."

Tietjens' repertory covered the works of the great masters of the first half of the century, but her most notable triumphs were made as Leonora in "Il Trovatore," and Alice,in "Roberto il Diavolo." In the last named opera, she was a second Jenny Lind, as her glorious voice thrilled through the house in a flood of melody unmarred by

Di Murska was of medium height, of exceedingly lean figure, and not exyet she could be very entertaining. In 1876, with Mr. Charles E. Pratt her piano accompanist, she concertized through Austria under Signor De Vivo's direction. Her lark-like warbling created a sensation, yet she was never popular, owing to her peculiar temperament and manners. She refused to be interview, or to see any person at her hotel, although she delighted to spend her time in efforts to train cockatoos, magpies, dogs, parrots, monkeys, and other small birds and animals to sing. Of these she had a vagon-load, which were toted from town to town, wherever she appeared.

In the colonies she married Mr. Alfred Anderson, a clever music-teacher, and a month thereafter Di Murska was a widow. Then, a month later, she married again, this time with Mr. John Hill, a planist, who is now the leader

of De Wolf Hopper's orchestra. Six years ago this wonderful singer returned to this country, broken in health and voice, and in such wretched indigence that her former accompaniet, Mr. Pratt, obtained some \$600 in sub scriptions from managers and artists to enable her to return to her native land. She sailed immediately for Hungary, only to find her grave, for upon her arrival she met her now poor and degraded daughter, and that broke her heart, while the lost girl shot herself at her mother's grave. To the credit of General Eider, it must be told that when he heard of the double tragedy, he hastened to the spot, and, after causing the remains of mother and daughter to be cremated, placed a stone at their graves, recording only the good deeds of the most remarkable lyric artist of her day.-From A. L. Park's "Great Singers of the Century"
Godey's Magazine.

Lemaitre's play "La Bonne Helene." which was refused by the Comedie Francaise about three years ago, will soon be brought out at the Vaudeville, with Rejane in the leading part.

Mr. Von der Ahe will hustle to have der Prouns" at home next June during Republican convention week.

### HER HARNESS RACERS

MRS. STOKES WANTS TO OWN THE QUEEN CF THE TURF.

Critics Think She Has the Coming Champion in Beuzetta - Is Now in Training Under Hickok on the Pacific



T IS the ambition of a New York woman, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, to own the fastest trotter in the world. A great many experienced horsemen have tried for years, without success, to gratify the same Where ambition.

20,000 to 30,000 there are from in training harness horses one champion, it year and only is a lucky owner who draws the capital prize. Robert Bonner is the only patron of trotting who ever owned more than one turf champion, and he has spent upward of half a million dollars to gratify his liking for the distinctively American type of horse. Mrs. Stokes came into possession of her first noted trotter last October, on the twentieth anniversary of her birthday, when her husband presented the splendid four-year-old filly Beuzetta to her, and unless a majority of the critics of harness racing are wrong in their opinion, the fair young horsewoman now owns the coming queen of the turf.

Everybody who follows the doings of the trotters knows all about Beuzetta, 2:06%. She was raised in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky and, like most of the noted ones, she was thought to be of little account when a young thing, although bred in the height of fashion. The filly had a will of her own and a strong one, for nobody could induce her to try to trot until Trainer Gus Macey got on the good side of her in the summer of 1893. Edward Ayres, the breeder of Beuzetta, prized her so lightly that he sent her to New York in 1892 to be sold at one of the big auction sales of trotting stock. If Mr. Stokes had liked Beuzetta as well then as he did the next time the filly came to New York he might have saved about \$16,-000, for the skittish little daughter of Onward and Beulah was knocked down for \$500, an agent of the owner bidding her in and sending her back to Kentucky. Macey started Beuzetta in a couple of races as a two-year-old, but she failed to win, and she was so little known to horsemen that when her driver cut her loose at Maysville in August, 1894, winning a race and a record of 2:15%, her name was heralded throughout the country as Beuzetta.

A month later the great three-yearold trotted in 2:12% at Indianapolis, and in October at Lexington she won the richest prize in the history of harness racing by defeating some of the best colts of the year for the Kentucky Futurity, worth \$23,430 to the winner. Her greatest performances last season took place at Buffalo and New York. At the former meeting she defeated Klamath by trotting the fastest fourth heat on record, 2:06%, and at Fleetwood Park, when lame from the effects of a bruised heel and with one shoe off, she forced Azote out in 2:061/4.

Peter Duryea had been negotiating for Beuzetta before this race, and had just offered Mr. Ayres \$16,500 for her when the starter shouted "Go!" in the second heat. The Kentuckian hesitated. Mr. Duryea raised his arm, pointed to the flying filly as she rushed away at her utmost speed in pursuit of Azote down the Fleetwood hill, and, turning to Ayres who stood near him on the club house steps, called out:

Sixteen thousand five hundred. Who

does she belong to?" "She is yours," answered Ayres as solemnly as though he were pronouncing the death sentence on his favorite trotter. A few weeks afterward Stokes bought Beuzetta privately from his friend, Duryea, and in October present-

ed it to Mrs. Stokes.

As soon as Beuzetta changed hands she was sent to the noted driver, Orin A. Hickok, at Oakland, Cal. The latter, it is said, has got the high-toned daughter of Onward going so that she will trot either a 3:00 gait or a 2:00 gait at her driver's will. Hickok doesn't care a fig about beating the world's record with Beuzetta, although he believes her capable of doing the trick. He would rather campaign her and make a big

"killing" with her somewhere in the



MRS. W. E. D. STOKES.

Grand Circuit, but Mrs. Stokes wisher to see her trotter lower the colors of Altx, and it is settled that this will be the first consideration in Beuzetta's campaign next season.

Jockey Scherr, while at the post in the third race, at New Orleans, La. was kicked in the leg, so that he will not be able to ride for some time, although he stayed on Fannie Rowens and won the race.

W. W. BLACK.

short Sketch of a Rising Star in the Theatrical Firmament W. W. Black was born at Irvington,

N. Y., Aug. 10, 1861, and moved with his parents to Columbus, Ohio. He made his professional debut with C. M Gardner's "Only a Farmer's Daughter" company, in 1879, playing the part of an English butler. Upon leaving that company he resolved to utilize his fine basso voice in the field of negro minstrelsy, and to this end secured an engagement with Austin & Weir's Minstrels, remaining with them for one season only. He next joined Simmons & Rankin's Minstrels, and subsequently joined Mc-Nish, Johnson & Slavin's Co., remaining with the latter organization for two seasons. .Ie was next engaged by W. T. Bryant to play an Irish character in 'Keep It Dark," and in this role he was so thoroughly satisfactory that he was re-engaged for the two following seasons. While playing this role he was seen by E. E. Rice, who thereupon engaged him as the basso of the Clipper Quartet in Henry E. Dixey's "Adonis' and "Seven Ages" Burlesque companies. During this engagement he met and married Carrie E. Perkins, an accomplished and well known actress, who has won much fame in comedy and burlesque roles. His next engagement was with Donnelly & Girard's "Natural Gas" Co., in which he assumed the role of the broker. The following season Mr. Black and his wife were engaged



W. W. BLACK.

by Charles H. Yale to play the principal roles in "The Devil's Auction." He was next engaged by Thos. Q. Seabrooke for the role of the sailor in "The Isle of Champagne," after which he joined Hallen and Hart, in "Later On," in which he played the part of Colonel Hayseed. Upon the expiration of this contract he was engaged to impersonate De Wolf Hopper in "The Merry World." He is at present appearing in E. E. Rice's "Excelsior Jr.," at Hammerstein's Olympia, in New York City. Mr. Black is of fine physique and excellent carriage; he is a clever actor and an excellent singer, possessing a basso voice of unusual range and superior

### THE WHEEL.

There are more old-style wheels ridden in Washington than in any other city in the country.

The Chicago bicycle show was a great success. It is claimed that on some days the atendance aggregated 20,000

The total membership of the L. A. W. on January 6 was 38,703. Of this number 10,048 are in New York state.

The idea of cycling policemen gradually working westward. It is said now that St. Louis will be the next city to adopt the new idea.

The banquet reception, etc., given at the Atlanta Exposition by Manufacturer Coleman, is said to have cost that gentleman about \$10,000, which, considering the advertising he got out of it, was very cheap.

It is rumored that Eddie Bald and Fred Titus will go abroad to try to lower the colors of the French professionals. The bottom seems to have dropped out of Isaac B. Potter's scheme to transfer the racing end of the L. A. W. to some athletic organization.

As time rolls on the impression grows that Messrs, Titus, Cabanne and Murphy were honestly convicted, and now there is little expression of sympathy for them.

At El Paso, recently, J. S. Johnson had a special trial on the El Paso track, making a half mile in 1 minute 1 2-5 seconds. He made one-third of a mile in 39 seconds against a strong wind.

John S. Johnson announces his intention of leaving for Paris early in February, providing Michael, the European champion, with whom he has arranged match, posts his \$500 forfeit by that time. While abroad he will probably enter the international Olympian games, to be held at Athens next year.

Several leading colleges of this country are desirous of organizing an intercollegiate cycling association, securing the abolishment of the two-mile championship usually held at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic association, and substituting in its stead a purely cycling meet in the spring of each year.

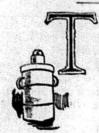
Wildidle, a well known and valuable stallion, the property of Naglee Burke, died recently in California, where he was shipped in 1875. Among his best known get have been Jim Douglas, Sinfax, Nomad, Flirtation, Wildwood, Alfaretta and Flambeau, the last named horse being the sire of Cresendo.

Vinctor won the Pomery Sec Handi-cap at the Bay District track, San Francisco, Cal., recently, going the mile in 1:3914, thus establishing a new coast record.

Jockey Washam, while at the post in the last race on Bob Neville, at New Orleans, La., was kicked by Tommy Rutter, his leg being broken just above the ankle.

INTERESTING NOTES OF IN-VENTION AND DISCOVERY.

Utilizing Waste Products-The Germ Theory-A New Fly-Wheel Tricks with Glasses -- Humane Nature in Dogs-How Milk Is Often Infected,



NAT typhold fever may be spread by milk is proven by an epidemic of that disease that has, during the past year, occurred in Connecticut; 353 cases were reported in a town of 16,-000 inhabitants.

Children who par-

took largely of milk were usually the victims, as one-third of the whole number were among children under ten years of age. As a point of interest, investigation showed that out of the 386 cases, 350 were in families who took milk of the same dealer. Other patients had milk from the same supply, but through second or third hands. The disease did not break out in the families either of the dealer or the producer, therefore there seemed to be a natural inference that the cows were not in any way diseased, but that the milk was contaminated by having the cans washed in impure water. It is the custom of some milkmen to wash their cans in boiling water in which soda is dissolved, then afterward rinse them in boiling water. If this were done, one source of danger would be removed. as boiling destroys a large proportion of the various disease germs with which water may be infected.

### Utilizing Waste Products.

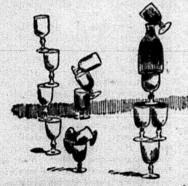
For many years the slag from blast furnaces accumulated in unsightly piles, and no one knew what to do with it. Modern methods and modern machinery have, however, made it possible to work this hitherto useless and cumbersome heap into a substance that is of the highest value in many ways. The slag is melted in a large pot, from which it slowly trickles out through a spout. The instant it reaches the air It meets a high-pressure steam jet which blows it into shreds and carries it into a large storage bin, where it falls a mass of light, soft matter, which is called mineral wool. The force of the jet that carries it into the storageroom grades it by gravitation. The coarser and heavier parts drop near the entrance to the room, and those that are lighter proceed farther on, until at the extreme end a dust-like cloud is formed, which settles in a puffy mass like fine down. The product is then gathered up and packed in suitable receptacles for market. It is afterward made into articles of various sorts, and is extensively used for packing.
As a material for deadening walls and
covering steam pipes and cold-storage
walls it is extremely valuable, being one of the best non-conductors, and, of lus of certain diseases brings about cercourse, strictly fireproof. A variety of sandstone and certain rocks are melted and blown in the same way and for the same purpose. This is unquestionably one of the marvels of modern invention, and is as simple as the product is useful. A thousand pounds of wool per hour is the capacity of an ordinary plant.

### Balancing Tricks with Glasses.

The accompanying illustration may lead you, at first, to think that it represents several feats that only a skillful juggler can perform, says a Philadelphia exchange, but when we of the apparently precarious positions in which the glasses are placed, you will see that any one with standard wi and a little patience, may readily accomplish everything here pictured.

The first thing to do is to practice standing one glass upon another in such a way that the axis of the upper one shall be a prolongation of the side of its support. Care should be taken that glasses as nearly alike as possible be used, and that the table on which they are placed be perfectly level, for even a slight variation from this rule may make a failure of your experi-

The second exercise consists in balancing the body and foot of one glass upon the rim of another, as shown in the middle figure of the cut. At the back may be seen a way of doubling



this experiment, with hardly any additional risk.

Two glasses may also be balanced side by side, in the mouth of a third. Their feet must not touch the body of the third glass; they are simply bedded on their support, and it is strange to see bow, in consequence of their exact juxtaposition, neither of them shows any inclination to swerve or to tum-

It may be remarked that this latter feat is not so much an experiment in equilibrium as a new and curious arrangement to puzzle a late-comer to the dinner-table.

Thanks to the exactitude of the geometrical form of your glass, you may, with a little practice and a little au-

POPULAR SCIENCE perpositions still, and the pyramid that TWO-HEADED SNAKES. after awhile as mere child's play.

### A New Fly-Wheel.

The tendency of a fly-wheel to dislategrate from centrifugal force is well understood. This peculiarity has led to the invention of a new fly-wheel that is said to be far superior to anything previously used. To a hub is attached wound wire filling the space between disks about twenty feet in diameter. This wire is number five steel wire and is securely fastened in place. The wheel is driven at a speed of about 240 revolutions per minute, giving a peripheral velocity of 2 8-10 miles per minute. This is equal to about 250 feet per second. It requires about 250 miles of wire to fill the disks of a wheel of this size. Among the experiments under consideration are paper wheels. The tensile strength of paper is greater than that of many metals, and paper rims on wheels are looked upon with favor.

Remarkable Intelligence and Humanity. The accompanying cut represents an act of intelligence and humanity on

the part of two white and tan terriers, who brought a wounded collie by the shortest cut through various alleys, past the back entrance, to the front door of the hospital, for surgical treatment.

The collie had an artery cut in his right fore leg, and the course taken by the dogs from the place of accident to the front door of the hospital was traced by the blood.

The patient was surgically treated at



the hospital and recovered, and no fact can be better substantiated than the one represented by the above picture.

### The Germ Theory.

What the world owes to Louis Pasteur the world's great vocabulary is incompetent to express. Through his researches, and those of the students who have come after him, the light has been turned upon what has hitherto been total darkness. Doubt, experi-ments and uncertainty have given way to precision and accuracy in diagnosis As the farmer knows that the chinch bug is the cause of his withered crops, so the physician knows that the baciltain symptoms. The microscope is the physician's reliance. A few drops of blood, a bit of tissue, a little perspiration brought under the eye of this magic assistant will tell him at once the cause and progress of the disease. And it is not alone the physician who benefits by this knowledge. The farmer, the vineyardist, the dairyman, the stock-raiser, the cultivator of the slik-worm and the enthusiast on bees are alike indebted to the discoverer of the germ-origin of disease for invaluable aids in their business. A necessity for the near future is an improvement in microscopes spread. Every township should have its bacteriologist and its microscopic equipment. There is no study more interesting, and none that is so important to humanity.

### A Field for Inventors.

The offer has been made by distillers and brewers of a reward for the discovery or invention of a bottle that could not be refilled after its contents his living at the other head, which is had been once removed. Brewers and the principal one. The second head is, distillers complain that they suffer serious losses because unauthorized persons buy up empty bottles, refill them, closely imitate the labels and style of putting up, and put these unwarranted the ornamental one. productions upon the market as genuine goods. A non-fillable bottle is, therefore, among the needed inventions. Just how it is to be made no one is able to give the slightest idea. One of the largest distilleries in the country claims to have been looking for years the snake always protrudes both heads for just this sort of thing, but without above it, his body describing the shape avail. It is hardly possible to make a of a letter U. If the traveler were in bottle that might not be emptied and re- a near-by boat he might think two filled by ingenious persons. Even snakes were resting lovingly side by though it could be so arranged that it side. This phenomenon of the two could not be filled at the neck, a piece could readily be cut out, then cemented in again in such a way as practically to escape detection.

A New Fire-Proof Safe. By order of the German government's banking officials, experiments have when plenty of better food is obtainbeen made with a safe composed of steel able. wires and cement. It had been debated whether practical fire-proof vaults could be constructed of this material, and the tests were made to settle this point, with the following result: A safe was placed upon a pyre of bags and with him. A creature so unearthly as drenched with kerosene, which, after to possess a double allowance of heads being set on fire, kept the safe for half is scarcely safe eating for a good Chrisan hour exposed to a heat of 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit—that is, a heat in which iron will melt. Two hours after, the safe was opened and the contents. silk, paper, draft blanks, and a maxi- settled at Wilmington, Del., has three mum thermometer were found to be of the creatures preserved in alcohol. absolutely uninjured, and the maxi- When he caught them in the bay of mum thermometer showed that within Marajo he tied all six of their heads the safe the temperature at no time together, winding a string tightly for public and private use. dactly, succeed in making stranger su- during the test rose above 85 degrees.

SOME INTERESTING SOUTH AMERICAN REPTILES.

They Have Only One Mouth-The Sec ond Head Is Sightless and There to lie No Real Use for It.



"TWO - HEADED snake" sounds like a fairy tale. But two-headed snakes exist. They are common down on the Amazon River and are well known to the native fishermen who get their living in the great Mara-

jo Bay, along the Locatines River, and in the smaller rivers running out of the bay and around the city of Para, on the coast of Brazil.

Sometimes an inquisitive traveler in those regions, hearing talk of "two-headed snakes," will openly scoff at the idea. "Two-headed snakes, indeed! That is a story for the marines." The native fisherman does not waste time in natural history discussions with the sneerer, "Seein's believin'" is his

He just starts out, catches a few of these two-headed water-snakes, and lets the incredulous traveler see for himself that well-known product of South America.

The body of this snake is striped, giving it somewhat the appearance of a common garter snake. It is usually from one to three feet long. When gliding along it might be mistaken for a large eel, but when caught the remarkable fact is discovered that it possesses a perfectly formed and symmetrical head at each end of its long body. The two heads are almost precisely alike in form, color and general appearance; one of them is very slightly smaller than the other. This is the second head of the snake.

But the eyes of this second head are

around their six necks, and thrust them into a bottle of spirits. And so they exist to-day.

Now that the sea serpent has been officially recognized by Germany we cannot afford to deny the reality of the two-headed snake.

WOMEN IN PANTALOONS.

Dr. Mary Walker, the Pioneer, Has Many Imitators

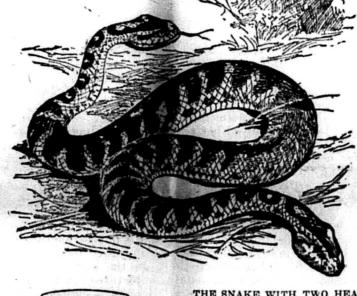
I very well remember when I was quite a youth seeing Dr. Mary Walker dressed in men's clothing, says a writer in Hygienic Gazette. She was a little woman, very slender, with a young mannish expression of face, writes Willis Barnes. I was favorably impressed with her dress and thought it quite becoming, but some of our municipal guardians of the welfare of the people were not so favorably impressed and Dr. Mary was more than once subjected to the discipline of the law.

Her dress was a full-length pair of pantaloons and long-skirted coat, not much different from the ordinary male attire. I also remember with what derision the bloomer costume of women was received not many years since and how it was finally laughed out of use. But what a change has come! Public sentiment is a queer autocrat. Today on almost any of the streets and grand avenues of the city of New York and in other cities of this country and Europe may be seen hundreds of women in male attire. Baggy pantaloons, short jackets and hats or caps are now the accepted fashion for bicycle riders.

Is this custume becoming? there is much diversity of opinion.

Is this costume modest? There seems to be but one opinion on this point. Women and men of all grades of society say "No."

Why is this? I think it all turns upon the one anatomical fact that women were not intended by nature to wear pantaloons. The great majority of women are differently constructed from men about the pelvis; the bones and muscular formation of females are broader and larger in every way, and as women grow older there is a natural tendency toward the piling up of fatty





THREE SNAKES DOUBLED UP.

sightless, and the mouth is only a dummy mouth, the snake providing for apparently, more for ornament than use, although it is so perfect a decep-tion that a close examination is necessary to detect the working head from Owing to a peculiarity in the snake's

method of coming to the surface of the water to breathe, some observers have thought that this second head possessed some respiratory powers. In swimming near the surface of the water heads of one snake taking an airing is an ordinary affair in the bay of Marajo.

The fishermen down there catch them in baited baskets or nets as they would eels, or after the style of the small boy who goes crabbing. However, they are not thought very highly of as food

The Portuguese fisherman who finds them in his cel-basket or fish-net, is more likely to cross himself with a muttered "Maria!" and throw them back into the water than to carry them home to possess a double allowance of heads

Some of these snakes have been brought to this country. Michael Go-mez, an old Portuguese sailor, who has

THE SNAKE WITH TWO HEADS. tissue over the pelvic bones and lum-

bar muscles which brings that portion of the body into unenviable promi-

This being true, the skirt dress is the only method of grace that can be adopted. The wearing of pantaloons brings into unpleasant sight the anatomical disproportion and therefore the modern woman bicyclist who shows herself in public in what she is pleased to call baggy pantaloons, is not a pleasing ight to men or her sisters of the more modest skirt dress.

New Way to Serve Paranipa. An entirely new way of serving parsnips is in the shape of an English walnut with a nut in the middle. The parsnips are first boiled and mashed fine. Then to each pint there are added a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a dash of pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of milk. Mix well over the fire, and when smoking hot add a thoroughly beaten and very fresh egg. Spread the mixture on a dish to cool. Then take the nut of an English walnut and roll around it the parsnip pulp until you have a goodsized nut. Roll in egg and cracker dust and fry a light brown in deep fat that is smoking. Serve hot.

Caused by Low Wages. A farm laborer died recently in Lyminister, pear Arundel, England, whos wages while he could work were \$3.60 a week, as he never rose above a working bailiff and cowman. He was able to work till he was 73, when he had saved no less than \$1,000. On this he managed to live for twelve years longer with a little help from his former employer; then, as he outlived his savings, he had to be relieved by the poor law officials, dying a pauper, at 87.

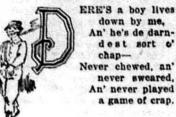
Curried Sardines for a Late Lunch. For a bite after the theater try curried sardines, cooked in a chafing-dish. Make a paste, with butter, made mustard, curry powder, and a few drops of vinegar or lemon juice. Skin the sardines and carefully wash the oil off. Spread them thickly with the mixture and grill them for a minute, and then serve either on fingers of fried bread, dusted with coralline pepper, curry powder, and minced parsley, or on fingers of hot buttered toast.

Every City Should Do This The city of San Leandro, Cal., is going to establish and operate a municipal electric lighting plant, to supply both are and incandescent lights,

### OUR WIT AND HUMOR.

RECENT PRODUCTIONS OF THE FUNNY WRITERS.

Original and Selected Paragraphs for Our Lean Readers-A Hitch in the Drama-The Village Toper-Flotsam and Joinam



On Sunday, 'stead of goin' to swim.

An' actin' 's if he had some sand. He toddles off t' Sunday school. An' sings about de "Promise' land."

De women t'ink he's jes' de stuff, 'Cause he's always sayin' "Please," 'cause he never tears his clothes, A hitchen on, an' climbin' trees. An' den de way dey rigs him up! Dey make him out a reg'lar guy-

Ye ought t' hear de gang jes' shout When dat dere kid goes prancin' by An' don't he t'ink he's in de swim; An' 'tinks he's "in it" wid de girls;

'Cause dey rigs him in a sash, An' lets his hair hang down in curls! But you jes' bet he's all a bluff;

I tol' him so de udder night An' offered him a free-for-all; An' dat kid wouldn't even fight.

I told him I could do 'im up, An' knock him out, wid one han' tied; An' what ye t'ink de bluffer done? He yelled out "Maw!" an' den he cried!

How She Led Him On "Josiar," said Mrs. Corntossel, "would you fight of they was a war?"

"Yes-sir-ree," was the earnest reply 'Every time." "An' git up in the gray dawn ter the sound of a bugle an' not make any fuss 'cause ye didn't hev nothin' but hard tack fur breakfas'?"

"Well, I'm glad to hear it. Ef ye're willin' ter do all that ye surely won't have no fault ter fin' 'bout gittin' up at 6 o'clock termorrow mornin' an' lightin' the fire, so's I kin cook ye some pancakes thet wouldn't be despised by nobody."

Bark Worse than His Bite.

"Papa," said Bobby, pointing to the iron dog that stood on the lawn, "does dogs like that ever bite?" "No," said his father; "but that one

barked once."
"Really?" cried Bobby.
"Yes," said his father. "I stumbled

over him one night, and he barked my

shins."—Harper's Bazar.

Disproved.

Exception is taken by the Fishtown philosopher to the claim of a metaphysician that it is impossible for a human body to do anything against his or

"Dat ain't on de level," he remarked. with animation. "Why? Because I got er brother who went ter jail against his will. And dat's straight." -Philadelphia Call.

Boston Repartes.

"Beans?" "No beans."

"Do what?" "Know beans, you idiot."

Did He Take Her Next Time? He-Yes; I was out sleighing. And

froze all my fingers. She (who wasn't along)-I don't see how a young man can get the fingers on both hands frozen.

The Village Toper.



Now-hic!-look here; if you don'thic!-promise to give me my own cell this time I shan't go with you.—St Paul's.

Makes Cents, Anyhow.

"Dear me, Adelbert," said the poet's wife, "this stuff don't make sense." "I know that as well as you do," said the poet. "It isn't intended to make sense. It is to make dollars. It was ordered by a magazine."

A Timely Joke.

"How is it I never see you killing time?" asked the idle person.
"I can't find the time," said the busy

man, in perfect innocence.

He Had Heard of It. The serpent smiled affably. "Have an apple?" he instauated. The mother of the race shrugged her

shoulders. "Not this Eve," she rejoined.

S'm'other Eve." "This," mused the tempter, with a dazed look and a slight shiver, "must be the woman's version. Ah, yes."-Detroit Tribune.

And She Believed Him-"Can I ever wear it out?" he faitered. His eyes filled with tears. "No," he sighed. "Ah, no."

Thus it chanced that he gave his wife a great talk to the effect that the necktie she had given him was too sacred to be worn anywhere except in the privacy of their home.

A Faithful Steward. Golfer-Here, Steward, this change isn't right. Stewart-I think it is, sir. Five

Golfer-But I only had one. Steward-Oh! I understand that, sir. But you will have the others before you go. All the members do, sir.

But the Patient Didn't Give Up. Hargreaves-You know that time was so sick last summer? I just heard that the doctor gave me up once.

Ferry-I heard that he gave you up

twice. "Twice?"

"Yes. The second time was after he had been trying to collect his bill."

A Hitch in the Drama



Heavy Villain-Think not, faithless one, to escape my clutches. I will follow you to the end of the earth.

Flippant Heroine-Indeed you won't. Heavy Villain-Zounds! But thou talkest idly. Wherefore not? Flippant Heroine-Because I'm not going there.

Amounts to the Same Thing. "Do you say 'armfuls' or 'armsful?" she asked, looking up from the book they were reading together.

"I should say 'armsful,' " he replied, and his practical application settled all rhetorical difficulties.

Blushed on General Principles.
"Those French songs are awfully wicked, don't you think? I blush every time I hear one of them."

"I thought you did not understand French." "I don't."

Judging by Its Results. Tommy-I think mamma is an awful

gossip. Ethel-Oh, Tommy! how can you say such a thing? Tommy-Well, she is; everything I

do she immediately goes and tells pape. I hate gossip.

scription are not worth near the price, but we charge for knowing how."
"Oh! Well, there is no doubt that

"Of course the materials in the pre-

you know how—to charge A Real Cynic. "Bobbettson, the money you spend

in feeding that dog of yours would assist materially in keeping some poor man out of the almshouse." "I suppose it would, but the dog seems really grateful."

Modern Matrimony. "No," rejoined the young duke, "I

am in no hurry to marry. Capital is still somewhat timid." Far away across the ocean girls with millions and no pasts are getting older every minute.

A Compulsory Trade. Mrs. Ferry-Did you never learn any

Perry Patettic-Yes'm. I'm what might be called a practical geologist, though I don't work at it only when I git sent to the rock pile.

Hard to Suit.

She screamed whene'er he kissed her-It cannot be denied; She screamed whene'er he kissed her-When he did not she cried.

-Indianapolis Journal. Where's Mrs. Ignatius Donnelly? "Kittle, what are the women doing, now that their bible is finished?" "We've got up a lovely diagram to

prove that Mrs. Shakespeare wrote the plays."

Did He See the Point ? "You seem to have something on your mind, Harold." "Well, I haven't. Do you think my

mind is a pair of scales?" "Oh, no; scales are evenly balanced."

Then He Refused to Listen to It. "What did you buy this piece of massic for?" asked Mr. Darley, crossly, as he took up a sheet from the plano.
"I bought it for a song," replied Mrss.

Darley, sweetly.

# OUR PRESS.

Labor Party.

### **EDITORIAL**

A FREE SOCIALIST PRESS.

Please note: This is a Socialist paper. If the Socialists are afraid to ome out openly and discuss their party affairs, not only among their Section members, but among the Socialist citisens who vote the Socialist Labor ticket and who read the Socialist papers, then it would be better to have no Socialist press at all. The curse of the American labor movement is that there is too much secret machination and underhand work. As long as the Socialist Labor Party existed in theory only it was all right to say: "All this business must be settled in the closed Section meetings." Today the Socialist Party is an active political party; sas than 10 per cent of the Socialist voters are members of the Socialist Sections. Consequently it behooves us, as Socialist citizens, to let our voters know what is going on in our party organization, and also give them chance to express their opinions.

If our national organ, The People. is afraid to have free discussion in its columns, we are very sorry for it; but, at any rate, we believe it is no more than right and just to give every comrade who is known as an honest, active orker for the cause, a chance to exs his opinion. As a rule our national organ. The People, refuses to park known as Germania Park.

bilish a single line that is not in Wm. Whiting, the Chairman Holvoke Charter Commission, tics. And we beg leave to call the attention of our Comrades to the fact that at this very moment The People publishes every available line that may be used as an indorsement of ts tactics, but strictly adheres to the olicy of suppressing all criticism.

We want to hear both sides. We ave heard both sides in the columns of this paper. And we shall hear both des in the future.

We invite your criticism. We are not afraid to be criticised by any well-

Please keep this in your mind: Now is the time to discuss party tactics. After-our national convention our motto must be: "All men on deck! To work! The discus-

on is closed. On to victory and success!"

We have no ill feelings towards any mrade; neither have we any ill feelge towards our national organ and s editor. But we shall never indorse any move that may tend to suppress a free Socialist press,

Socialism knows no dark lantern business. Whatever we say and do, let us say and do it openly. And keep this in your mind:

Let no representative of our party ever make the blunder of taking the cialist for a herd of sheep. We rec-

This is our position. Are you satis-Ead with it? Well and good. If not, simply say so, and somebody else may take my job—but in either case I shall main your true and faithful servant,

ditor pro tem. Socialist Newspape

not beg anybody to join the Sociar party. We appeal to all men as f intelligence to study the mode evenment, to investigate the so

### HOLYOKE POINTERS.

Notes and Comments

The special charter revision session of the ward affair, the members seemed to have a white elephant on hand and did not know what to do with it A bright and courageous leader was very much in need, but alas the city government of 1896 has no leader The men are all good in their way and may mean well, but they lack that moral courage and daring which is so very necessary in just such a legis-lative body. The new charter is so full of pointers and weak points that it would have been an easy matter for any bright man to set himself a mark as a leader, but all remained quiet on the Potomac. The charter was referred back to the commission with instructions to hold a public meeting and to ask the citizens what they think about it.

Every member of the Holyoke American Section ought to attend the meeting or unday, March 1, to vote upon who shall be delegate to London.

The seven candidates are: Martha Moore Avery and Mr. Ruther, both of Massschusetts, Mott Maguire and Corles of New Jersey, Charles Pellenz and Steer from New York and Mr. Ivor of California.

Every German of Holyoke ought to hear Comrade Alexander Jones speak at the Springdale Town Hall on Monday, March 9.

Max Farker, of New York, the popular ecturer upon labor topics, is coming to Holyoke some time during the spring. Lucien Sauial is also booked for a good

speech in Holyoke. He will probably speak at the Bridge Street Town Hall some time in March. Sanial will speak in English or French, or both languages if desired. Mr. Henry Stahl, the National Secretary

of the Workmen's Link and Death Benefit Association, has sent out the statement for February. The tax for first-class members is \$1.16; for second class members; 84 cents, and for women 20 cents

These members and comrades died last month. Paul Jasehke, New York: L. Schveisshard, Yonkers; J. Metzler, Greenpoint; G. Rouse, Boston; A. Neumann, Fort Wayne; M. Krug, Stapleton; W. H. Brentigan; New York; Jos Petschaner, New York; E. Hartenstein

Kensington; Sophia Bader, Bloomingdale.

A petition, headed by M. Ruther and signed by nearly all of the residents of Springdale, was sent n to the Holyoke City the School Board.

Comrade M. Ruther has suggested an important improvement to the Holyoke park system, and it has been taken in hand by Councilman John H. Connors, who has secured the assistance of the other mem-bers of Ward 8, and the idea is likely to be adopted by the city. If adopted, it means the closing up of Summer and Bridge streets from Jackson street, and Cana street from South Main street, and the ground thus gained to be added to the

Wm. Whiting, the Chairman of the nev Holyoke Charter Commission, told the city government that our local government ought to be run on the same plan as a mill, by a Board of Directors presided over by President.

The comparison is a good one and is just what the corporations are after.

Mills are run for the profit there is in it not for the benefit of the employes, but for the benefit of the owners of the mills.

The Wm. Whiting plan of city govern

ment, then, is to run the city, not for the enefit of the citizens, but for the benefit of the Board of Directors, presided over by the Mayor.

Criticise, criticise: But for the sake of Socialism stop that idle establishment of a kindergarten in connectalk about causing "friction and ill seeling that may injure the party."

The Holyoke Comrades are advertising the establishment of a kindergarten in connection with our public schools, and the following interesting address more than the connection with our public schools, and the following interesting address more than the connection with our public schools, and the following interesting address more than the connection with our public schools, and the following interesting address more than the connection with our public schools, and the following interesting address more than the connection with our public schools, and the following interesting address more than the connection with our public schools, and the following interesting address more than the connection with our public schools, and the following interesting address more than the connection with the connection with our public schools, and the following interesting address more than the connection with our public schools, and the following interesting address more than the connection with our public schools and the following interesting address more than the connection with the c J. A. Callahan, held before the Holyok teachers is worthy of a good place in our

PROF. ELY'S REQUEST.

Collection of Labor and Reform

University of Wisconsin. Madison, Wis., February, 1806. DEAR Sir: I have deposited my collection of labor and social reform papers in the Library of the State Historical Society must now amount to 800 volumes, or more and it is probably the best collection of labor newspapers in the United States. It is as yet, however, by no means all that I would have it. I wish to make it as nearly complete as possible, in order that it ma be used some day in the preparation of a book upon the history of the labor move n the discipline which is the free expression of the will of all the Comrades —discipline whose strength rests in the mutual recognition of our rights and duties as Socialists, as honest men and women.

book upon the history of the labor movement in this equatry. I have, as you know, myself written a book called "The Labor Movement in America," but I have something far more comprehensive in mink. It is desired to add to the collection, and any newspaper or periodicals which have the something far more comprehensive in mink. any newspaper or periodicals which belong to the class of labor papers, or social re-form periodicals will be most welcome. It is especially desired to have as many com-plete files as possible.

plete files as possible.

This is an enterprise undertaken in the general interest, and it is hoped that many will give their aid to it. Anything sent for this collection should be addressed. "Reuben G. Thwaits, Esq., Librarian, State Historical Society, Madison, Wis." marking the wrapper "Ely collection."

May I ask that other labor papers copy this letter? Yours traity

this letter? Yours truly,

The Bristane Worker is still bravely fighting for "Socialism in our Time!"

esk the murderer, James Fitzg strangulated by law in St. Lou tallet papers did a splendid by

# A VOICE FROM NEW AMERICA.

BY CIVIS AMERICANUS.

[Written Especially for the Socialist Newspaper Union.]

Motto: "Nay, take my life and all, pardon not that: You take my house, when you do take the prop That does sustain my house; you take my life, When you take the means whereby I live." Shakspeare.

### LILY TRUELOVE'S FAMILY LIFE.

Ten years have passed since that memorable morning ride through the decorated avenues and boulevards of New Chicagomemorable because that Fourth of July was the day of mutual confession of love for Lily and myself, and two months thereafter it was announced in one of the Public Gazettes that Lily True love and myself had solemnly and earnestly declared our intention, in the presence of six honorable citizens (three of whom were women and three men), to henceforth live as husband and wife, and accept all the responsibilities of the noble family life customary in the Commonwealth. The married couple and the six witnesses usually signed their names to a certificate of marriage, which certificate was filed with the Recorder at the City Hall. There were no other civil or religious ceremonies required.

As already remarked, ten years had passed since those memorable Universal Fraternization festivities. It was a pleasant September day. A number of our most intimate friends were assembled in the little park in front of our family villa. Lily's parents, as well as mine, were present. The object of the gathering being to celebrate the tenth anniversary of our marriage, it was but natural that all enjoyed a day of pleasure in the noblest sense

Perhaps the most pleased and happiest person in the little garden party was my mother-in-law, Mrs. Truelove, who made it her special business-excuse this expression-to entertain and amuse herself with our lovely children-a nine-year-old girl, a boy

of seven, and the "baby," a girl of four years of age.

"A happy life, is it not?" cheerfully exclaimed one of our family friends, Mr. Sincere. "Indeed, it is!" gayly replied Mrs. Truelove, as she heartily kissed the younger girl, at the same time throwing smiles of motherly love toward her Lily, my wife.

"All the result of free love!" added Mr. Sincere, in a soft, but earnest tone.

"Now, Mr. Sincere, don't talk about free love!" laughingly interjected Lily; "I am afraid Mamma will give you a good lesson on that subject. At least, I saw her reading an old capitalist 'dime novel' this morning, which bore the characteristic caption: Free Love; or, Socialism as the Ruin of Family Life. By Professor Nonmorales. 25th Revised Edition. Published by Messrs. Business, Profit & Co.

"Oh, Lily!" exclaimed my mother-in-law, somewhat surprised that Lily had noticed her reading an old-time "free love" story. Lily's timely remarks and the peculiar exclamation of surprise of her mother caused a general storm of applause and laughing among the cheerful little crowd, and Mrs. Truelove laughed the more heartly since her comic expression, "Oh, Lily!" had caused the fun.

"All laughing at my expense," merrily continued Mrs. True-love. "It is true, as Lily said, I have read that 'dime novel.' It is really astonishing; indeed it is almost impossible to believe that a horde of mercenary writers were allowed to misrepresent the cause of Socialism so extremely as the writer of that novel. Strange as it may seem to-day, the pictures painted by the poor, old-time novelists about the relations of Socialism to love, marriage and family life was the very picture of the old capitalist society.

"Read the records of the old capitalist civil courts, the stories about the scandals in wealthy families, the crimes of all sorts, the suicides of helpless wives and mothers or despairing husbands and fathers!

"Free love, i. e., true love—love freed of the dangerous influence of the money-bag, freed of the constant fear for the bread and butter, for the very existence of the family, freed of the sad consequences of the excitement caused by a desperate struggle for the means of life-free love of this kind was a rare plant in the capitalist society. And where it existed it could not grow and prosper. It was a tender orange blossom, suddenly placed in the midst of the icy atmosphere of the polar region.'

"Mamma is getting quite poetical," said Lily, when Mrs. True love pondered for a moment; "but right you are, Mamma. During the ten years of our family life my husband and I have made this subject one of our special studies. To-day no dangerous influences or petty selfish interests can check the free or true love of young people. Ignorance has been superceded by general intelligence. 'Business' or 'money considerations' can no longer play any role in the relations of loving young people. The 'how much is he worth?' and the 'how much is she worth?' have disappeared. Woman as well as man is endowed with the full rights and duties of citizenship; woman is no longer considered the 'weaker sex;' which meant a sex dependent on the protection of the king of creation-man. Is this not true, Mr. Sincere?"

"Certainly, it is," replied Mr. Sincere. "But this is not all," he continued. "I cannot think for a moment that family life and free love were possible under the capitalist system. Take the man or woman of any class. There was the young business man; he fell in love with a girl; she loved him. But there was no possibility of marriage because the girl was of poor parents, and the young man could not go into father's business unless he married, nay, unless he bought, a rich girl. Whether he loved the latter or not cut no figure; it was business. Thus began his loyeless family life with all its sad consequences.

"There was a young girl; she loved a wealthy young man; he loved her—it was true love. But the wealthy lover's parents were opposed to the girl, and marriage would have resulted in poverty and ruin, according to the capitalist code of morality. What next? The true, loving couple, seeing no way out of the dilemma, agreed to commit suicide.

"There were the wage-workers. True love cases were more numerous among them than among any other class. But with the day of marriage began the desperate struggle for the daily bread! As the snow-clouds in mid-winter fill the air, so the clouds of suffering and misery covered the horizon of free love and happy family life, not a ray of sunlight ever reaching the poor sufferers—until death knocked at their door.

"And then think of the many millions of women who were forced into a life of shame by marry and want, who never knew the meaning of free love—true love. To record all the misery and crime sanctioned by the old time marriage laws and customs. There is the landord, who wants his part which is calls ruit. If you don't pay it, he puts you on the street. Grocery and crime sanctioned by the old time marriage laws and customs.

would fill a book as big as Luther's first translation of the Bible. "The condition of woman under the Capitalist regime was strikingly pictured by Gerald Massey, when he said:

> "How have men captured her with savage grips, To stamp the kiss of conquest on her lips,-Wooed her with passions that but wed to fire With Hymen's torch their own funereal pyre; Stripped her as slave and temptress of desire; Embraced the body when her soul was far Beyond possession as the loftiest star?"

Meanwhile, some more of our neighbors and friends having arrived, I thought it advisable to bring this conversation to an "This being the anniversary of our marriage, let us celebrate the day in cheerfulness and happiness," I began. "Before we open the programme, however, permit me to express my highest admiration and reverence for the brave men and women, for the heroic sons and daughters of Old America, who had the courage of their conviction to follow the flag of a noble cause-International Socialism. Honor to the names of all who were fighting against a world of injustice and corruption. Without their great work we could not live in peace and prosperity to-day. The Cooperative Commonwealth is their work—the work of the noble sons and daughters of all nations. In Socialism we trust. Socialism and human happiness forever! It is our most sacred duty to give to our children a good Socialist education—this will be their best inheritance. It is the foundation upon which rests the welfare of the future generations."

While I was making these remarks I did not notice the absence of my beloved wife. In less than no time she had called all the little boys and girls to the pavilion in the midst of the beautiful trees of the adjoining orchard.

"Old Vox Populi! By Sherlie Woodman," rang Lily's voice. I looked to the pavillion, and the next moment the little boys and girls, under the leadership of my wife, solemnly and enthusiastically sang the following strophes, as the first number of the pleasant garden party programme:

> We are coming, we, the people Rising in our conscious power; Many ages have we waited, Hungered, thirsted, for this hour; For the tyrant and oppressor In our presence soon shall cower.

We are coming, we, the people, We, the outcast and oppressed, We, the scorned of all the nations, Coming on from East to West, North and South, the wide world over, Like the sea which knows no rest.

We are coming to our kingdom, Pressing on to claim our own: We shall rear the "golden city"---This our task, and ours alone; Yes, the stone so long neglected, Shall become its corner stone.

We have seen our mothers, daughters, Seen our sisters, sweethearts, wives, Fore'd to barter woman's honor To sustain their wretched lives; While upon their unpaid labor, Capital, the monster, thrives.

Shall we bear these wrongs forever, Ever abject and supine? Shall that potentate called Mammon Reign for aye by right divine? Ha: 'The gods' great mills grind slow's, But they grind exceeding fine.

Yes, the time has come for action, Freedom's voice is heard at last, Calling to the sleeping nations-Mammon's minions stand aghast -And the people's foes shall vanish Like dry leaves before the blast.

See! The message we're proclaiming Animates the very stones; Lo! Behold a mighty army. Where but now were bleaching bones. Hear our proclamation echoed In the crash of falling thrones.

As they catch that far off echo. How the hearts of men are stirred; How with tears their eyelids glisten, (Freedom is a wondrous word) And, in joyful acclamation, Now the "people's voice" is heard.

THE END.

### GEN. KELLY IN OMAHA.

Working For the Cause of Socialism. The Federal Labor Union of Omaha had invited Comrade Kelly to speak for them after they had gone through some of their important business. The doors were ned for the Public. Comrade H. C. Waller of the A. R. U., Manager of the Labor Temple presided over the meeting. He stated in a few well chosen words, that Organized Labor had gotten up the Labor Temple for the emancipation of Labor and they proposed to get it through political action; he then introduced Gen. Kelly of the industrial Army, who spoke as fol-

Ladies and Gentlemen-In speaking to you to-night, you must not feel of-

cian-all ≱ant their parts. Now think of a workman getting rich! Is this fair? Yes, for the capitalists. When we had the socalled good times men worked all day. never saw their wives nor children by daylight, saved some money and were happy and satisfied. But after a while their went, and their home, furniture everything. and If you you become a vagrant or a thief, or you must starve. If Christ would be on earth to-day, do your think our modern churches

would invite Him to speak? Not much. A politician by the nams of Jones was at Washington; he was asked if he was a statesman. "No," he replied. "I make statesmen, I have them nominated. I am a politician; a lobbyist, if you please.

Workingmen, you must vote as you strike. It's no use to strike against a man and then elect him to office. Vote against him-against his system. The man who will not vote for himself and his family is worse than a scab. The man who will not vote for his family ought not to have a family. Collective ownership of the means of production and distribution must be the fina

In Europe Socialism has bee In Europe Socialism has become a power that shakes the thrones and may soon uproof the entire capitalist system. Comrade, let us get together, and show the old countries that we also intend to emancipate ourselves and by the Eternal God and and these will be no powerty. I thank els, there will be no poverty. I

THE HOPELESS POOR.

I see them passing every day, Early and late they throng the way. With heads bowed down and too coon gray, These hopeless poor.

All day and all the night for some, They toil; no day can ever come With rest for them, these bound, these dumb, These hopeless poor.

How can they bear to meet the day, That brings not, though they toil and pray,

These hopeless poor.

Their weakest work; their children cry For bread, for space to live-then die, Too poor a shroud and grave to buy-These hopeless poor.

When such appear at Heaven's gate Are they let in, or told to wait? After the rich, and high, and great, The hopeless poor.

Father! if these thy children be Teach us the way to make them froe, So in this land no land shall see The hopeless poor

PAULINE C. R. STONE, In Midland Mechanic.

### INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Pauperization of the British Farmers.

Landlords in Kent letting their land for a period of years for nothing, and giving the farmers who rent it on those fat terms a bonus for doing so ought to read a lesson to somebody who ought in this case to be everybody, says London Justice. For Kent is close to the greatest market for agricultural produce that the world has ever seen and Kentish land is for the most part by no means bad land. But the selfishness of Kentish landlords, the ignorance of Kentish farmers, and above all the greed and mismanagement of Kentish railroads have ruined a great industry and have enabled foreign produce grown and raised on coarse soil to drive Fnglish goods out of the London market. And what is true of Kent is true of all England. What hope is there of any improvement from the present Tory Government? Frankly, at present we see none whatever, instead of proposals to nationalize the railways to give the people the opportunity of learning the great agricultural truths discovered and applied for the last twenty years in the German State farms, this 'strong' administration is going to subsidize the landlord! Much good that will do. But the Liberals are just as incompetent and treacherous, so our agriculture must go from bad to worse. More than 2,000,000 of acres have gone out of cultivation in the last few years.

### PARIS, FRANCE.

Laws to Prohibit Striking.

The French Senate has passed the "Tra-rieux law," by which the right of striking is to be denied for the future to railway workers. The dangerous ascendency which the great railway companies, and indeed all powerful financial bodies, legislative chambers in every country is still growing apace. The right to strike had been extended to railway employes under the Empire, and it is now withdrawn under the Republic-one more proof of the erratic deflections to shorter hours. which legislations are subject under the baneful magnetism of private metallic accumulations, whatever be the form of gov

The French Socialist papers are already sounding the reveille for the spring Municipal Elections; all workers are exhorted to begin the propaganda in skirmishing order. that is to say, in ones and twos, among their friends in the workshop and among their neighbors in the street and in the home, as a preliminary to the attack in force when the demonstrations and meetings take place six weeks hence. There is very little doubt that many new municipalities will fall to the Socialists next spring, as the Socialist town councils have everywhere been very successful in their management of affairs.

The Paris Socialist daily, La Petite Republique, claims to possess 500,000 readers. It is about to publish as a feuilleton Edward Bellamy's ''Looking Backward'' under the title of "A Hunded Years After."

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

What the Antipodes Think of America, The Australian Workman, a weekly labor paper, says:

As a message of peace and good will to

the nations of the earth, Almighty America is sending forth a challenge to England to come on and fight; at least that was the wording of the first and original message but since, as it has been proved that England is, if not willing, at any rate game, the belicose spirit of the Yankee has died down a trifle. In fact, her trumpet call for war, hot, strong, and at once, was after all a wooden nutmeg. The great Re-public was all agog for fight provided the other fellow wasn't; but with the readiness of Britain, America's eagerness faded away So that the only powder wasted over the matter will probably be the pounce powder used for drying the the diplomatic descerning the territory little mosquito State America will then out of the controversy a discredited On the right side of the fence she fiercely, but as soon as a meeting hable, toned down, Perhaps the incident will be a lesson to the people of the United States, that is to say the is people who under the forms of by a gross plutocracy. If this wretched eneguels business does not make them al a trifle sick of their rulers, their stomthe are of the strong and patient kind. An making part of the business has been the

World of Labor shared of Mr. Cleveland about keeping the democracy of America untainted by the proximity of British monarchy. In good sooth, the British limited monarchy system of Government has not so far resulted in any ideal popular rule, but from a democratic point of view it is immeasureably superior to the plutocratic republicanism of America. There is some choice between living at Moscow and Chicago; but it is a matter for grave debate where the preference lies.

The Brute Forces of Capitalism at Work in the Australian Mining Regions.

Australian reform papers report that capitalism is rapidly progressing in its death-hurling work in the mining districts of the colonies. Says the Sydney Socialist:

'Callous, indeed, must the heart be that is not moved to compassion at the sad spectacle of starvation and desolation as revealed in the languishing condition of the great mass of disinherited humanity, who do not live, but linger out a joyless existence in the coal mining district of Newcastle. The path which has led to labor' crucifixion on the cross of capitalistic greed has verily been through a valley of tears. Men with their wives and families, in their fidelity to principle, have endured anguish of spirit and torture of body, which can be more easily imagined than described.

For periods ranging from six to eighteen months, handreds of families have had all visible means of support cut off by the unscrupulous tyrants who sit astride the bent back of labor. The miners who were fortunate enough to remain in employment manfully volunteered to share the work with their unemployed brothers, so that all might get a crust: but such an act of brotherly love the heartless employers would not allow, and stamped their iron heel of capitalistic tyranny on the golden rule of Christianity.'

Their idea was to divide the workers, impoverish and pauperize the one-half, oppress and overwork the other, then finally to accomplish the overthrow of unionism by setting the isolated mass of units at one another's throats, and causing them to take the bread out of one another's mouths by means of the beautiful law of competition.

The generous and democratic spirit of the Newcastle miners, who have always manifested a strong interest in social. moral and mental progress-whose cares and affections were centered in the comforts of home life, the health and happiness of their wives and families-could not be expected to enter into such a state of demoralization and physical bondage, unless driven by brute force.

Blaspheme not God by saying he is pleased to see men in such wretchedness. Charge not the innocent stars they have got nothing whatever to do with the present state of affairs. The cause of the whole evil lies in the industrial and social system. To remove the evil the mines must be nationalized; an iron industry must be established by the people-the State. The mineral wealth must be produced for use. To realize this the miner must organize, unionist and non-unionist. If determined to have justice, they mus declare for Socialism. Socialism will teach them to understand the economic cause of social and other evils, and, morever, will equalize opportunities.

### BERLIN, GERMANY.

The General Strike Movement. It is estimated that the number of men and women now on strike throughout Germany is not less than 100,000. Most of the strikers are tailors. The Berlin carpenters won their strike for better wages and

. . . The Socialist members of the Legislature of Saxony have decided to resign as members of that body as soon as the new plutoratic election law will be a lopted.

In the Reichstag the Socialist leader, August Bebel, in the course of the discussion of the military estimates attacked the right of the Emperor to the absolute enforcement of discipline and authority in the army. Bebel said that it was a shame that in this age of progress and enlightenment the ruler of a country governed by a constitution should be entitled to the autocratic right of even ordering men who have gained his displeasure to be shot without a previous military trial. He hoped that measures would be introduced during the present session to abrogate some of the arbitrary power which the German Emperot is now permitted to exercise over the army and navy. So far do the Socialists stretch their enmity and so open are they in its utterance that they announced their resolve not to attend the jubilee banquet, which is to be given by the Reichstag on March 21, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of that body, simply because Baron Von Buol-Berenberg, President of the Reichstag, is programmed to propose a toast to the Emperor on that day.

### NATIONAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Local Labor Organizations Adopt a Strong Platform.

The convention of all labor organizations in San Francisco, which held its first session Friday night, met yesterday morning and afternoon at 1159 Mission street. There was a large attendance of delegates, nearly every one af whom entered into the spirit of the occasion with enthusiasm, with the result that a platform was adopted as the

sentiment of the labor organization. The committee on resolutions submitted ts report, the secretary first reading the cigarmakers' resolutions denouncing pri-vate ownership of lands and tools and containing socialistic recommenda

A discussion arose when the convention was asked to pass upon this document.

B. T. McIvor of the Painters' and Decorators' Union held that the report of the committee on resolutions be read, and made a motion to that effect, as N. Blum of the cigarmakers wanted his resolution considered forthwith by the convention. McIvor's motion was carried.

After an interesting debate in which dele-

gates of nearly every union took part the \$12,000,000.000, or about \$3,000,000 apicce. following resolutions and preambles were the state of the sharesty rise the state of the sharesty rise the sharesty rise the state of the sharesty rise the sharesty rise the state of the sharesty rise the state of the sharesty rise the sharesty rise the state of the sharesty rise that the sharesty rise the sharesty rise the sharesty rise that the sharesty rise the sharesty rise the sharesty rise that the sharesty rise that the sharesty rise the sharesty rise that the sharesty rise the sharesty rise that the sharesty rise that the sharesty rise that the sharesty rise the sharesty rise that the sharesty rise that the sharesty rise the sharesty rise that the sharesty rise that the sharesty rise the sharesty rise that the share dopted unanimously:

Whereas, The competitive system of industry based primarily upon the individual wnership of nature's unmodified resources and subsequently upon the individual own ership of the tools of production, has with the march of invention and the evolution of society toward higher and more complex forms of human relationship become an in sufferable burden and undeniable oppres to the wage working classes; and whereas, the aforesaid competitive system (otherwise known as the capitalistic plan of private exploitation of those deprived of tools and land) has, through its phenomenal accumulation of wealth into the hands of the few, become a stumbling-block in the path of progress, a prolific corruptor of public freedom and a nenace to individual liberty, using its unjust advantages over the masses of the people to coerce and again cajole them into the support of political measure which would be an insult to the conscience of freemen and to which their pressing physical needs alone give sanction: and whereas, the mentally capable among the wageworking classes, know ing the unjust foundation of the competitive system and the unequal advantages accruing to those who control and profit by it, are by far too clever not to know that all this iniquitous system can of its own motion possibly yield to the wageworker is merely that amount of his product necessary to the renewal of his labor power withholding from him by the terms of the system his well-earned leisure, luxury and recreation; therefore be it

Resolved. That we, the accredited reprepresentatives of the trades and labor or ganizations of San Francisco, in conven tion assembled, after due deliberation, do hereby claim it to be our sincere conviction that the present anarchical system of private individual land and tool owning, which places the many at the mercy of the few, is the fundamental cause of the industrial distress and economic siavery of the masses of the workers; and that in accordance with the fpregoing conviction we proceed to organize our feder ated forces on such lines as are best calculated to supplant competition and its fraudulent fundamentals, by substituting therefor a system of universal co-operation founded upon the socialization of the means of production-land, tools and capital; and

be it further Resolved, That to this end we not only organize industrially, but in addition thereto use our political rights and privileges in a manner consistent with our conomic belief, taking such distinct political action as will forever throw off the yoke of our capitalist masters.

The following platform, presented by R. T. McIvor, was adopted by a unanin vote:

1. Reduction of the hours of labor proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States shall obtain pos session of the railroads, canals, telegraph telephones and all other means of p transportation and communication, but n employe shall be discharged for politics

3. The municipalities to obtain possion of the local railroads, ferries, works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal fran but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalien able. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of 1,125,812 (partly estimated) which have not been complied with.

5. Legal incorporation by the States of local trade unions which have no national organization.

sive right to issue money.

7. Congresional legislation providing for 11,500,203 poorer families. the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

8. Inventions to be free to all; the inrentors 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 un der 14 years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all.

11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged rights of combination.

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

13. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county. city, State and Nation.)

14. All wages to be paid in lawful death knell of the Knights of Labor organizamoney of the United States. Equalization tion among boot and shoe workers in this of women's wages with those of mon where equal service is performed.

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

The political demands are:

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

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

Municipal self-government. 4. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, cresex. Election days to be segal holidays. The principle of proportional representation

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

6. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

As Shown by Official Statisticians of

The New York Tribune, after extensive corresponence, published a list of 4,047 millionairies, which is the best information in regard to their number that has been made known. After some experimental computations, their wealth is placed at

We are now prepared to characterize the centration of wealth in the United States by stating that 19 per cent of it is owned by the millionaires, who are 0.03 of 1 per cent of the families; 54 per cent of it y the richer class (not including the millionuires), which includes 9 per cent of the families; 73 per cent of it by 9 per cent of the families (including the millionaires); and 27 per cent of it by the poorer class, which includes 91 per cent of the f amilies.

About 19 per cent of the wealth is owned by the poorer families that own farms and comes without incumbrance, and these are 28 per cent of all of the families. Only 8 per cent of the wealth is owned by tenant families and the poorer class of those that own their farms and homes under incumbrance, and these together constitute 63 per cent of all of the families. As little as 4 per cent of the nation's wealth is owned by 50 per cent of the families, that is, by the tenants alone. Finally, 4,047 families possess about all 11,560,293 families. possess about seven-tenths as much as do

The number of families in each class, and he wealth owned by them, are exhibited in the following statement:

oncentration of Wealth in the United States.

THE POORER FAMILIES. ,624,433 farm tenant families, worth \$150 (estimated) above debts of indefinite

amount......\$ 243,664,950 tion. 11-3, worth \$500 (estimated)above debts of indefinite

amount...... 2,409,631,000 706,395 families, owning incumbered farms worth less than \$5,000. deducting actual incumbrance | and other debts of indefinite amount, and allowing \$500 (estimated) for ad-

ditional wealth .... 1,255,715,857 families, owning incumbered homes worth less than \$5,000, deducting actual incumbrance and other debts of indefinite arount, and allowing \$500 (estimated) for additional wealth . . . . 1,029,726,760

1,804,631 (estimated) families, owning free farms worth less than \$5,000. allowing \$1,000 (estimated)) for additional wealth above debts of

indefinite amount 5,378,342,165 1,754,403 (estimated) famiiles, owning free homes worth less than \$5,000, allowing \$2,000 (estimated) for additional wealth above debts of

indefinite amount 6,531,451,340 11,560,293 families, worth \$16,938,559,079

THE RICHER PAMILIES. 4.047 millionaire families, worth (estimated)......\$12,000,000,000 families, occupying farms

and homes worth \$5,000 and over...... 34,098,539,125

 The United States to have the exclu-1,129,895 families, worth....\$46,008,539,123 worth.......\$16,938,552,073

worth ..... 46,098,539,125 12,690,152 families are the total families of

the United States. Owned by persons in foreign countries and owing to foreign creditors

(estimated) ..... 2,000,000,000 Total wealth of the United States. \$65,037,091,197

LYNN, MASS. The Reform Among the Shoe Work ers' Unions.

The wage earners of this city made a mammoth demonstration this evening by holding a mass meeting in Lasters Hall, at which, according to the labor leaders, the country was sounded, and the tocsin of reform in organized labor generally, that will

be heard from end to end of the land. The meeting was held under the auspices of local Joint Council 4, boot and sho orkers union, and the hall was packed. William M. Cusick, an ex-member and former organizer of the Knights of Labor, who at present holds the position of Presi dent of Joint Council 4, occupied the chair and made the opening address, in which he congratulated the wage earners of the city in general, and the boot and shoe workers in particular, on the great success of the

new movement.

Eaton of Boston, General Secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union of America; Mrs. Mary A. Nason, member of the General Executive Board, Boot and Shoe Work ers Union, and leader of the lady stitchers organization of Haverhill; Rev. Herbert N. Casson, pastor of the Lynn Labor Church, and the National President of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union of Rochester, N H., John F. Tobin. All speeches were strong and to the point, and at tim the vast audience was roused to a per frenzy of enthusiasm. The Knights of Labor organization was handled without gloves and the new Boot and Shoe Workers Union was lauded to the skies.

The other speakers were Horace M

Modern society is a wonderful tree.

### Vain Attempt to Clash the National Brewery Workers' Union

As a Pure and Simple Organization Favoring Tail-End Polities.

THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF OUR NATIONAL

UNION The National Union of the United Brew ery Workmen of the United States may justly claim to be one of the most progress

ive body of workingmen in the country. Ever since the first day of its existence our organization has been closely connected with the most radical wing of the labor movement-the Socialist movement, at the same time keeping up friendly relations with those labor unions and K. of L. assemblies whose members were not yet as far advanced in their ideas as the leading members of our organization and the Socialist movement at large.

Our National Union, although a young organization, had to go through some of the most desperate struggles for its very right of existence, and at this very moment we have a number of fights on hand that could have been won long ago had it not been for the united efforts of the Boss Brewers' combination throughout the country to annihilate the Brewery Workers' organiza-

No professor of social economy need tell us what strikes and boycotts are, what can be accomplished by strikes and boycotts, and what cannot be accomplished. We have used these weapons long enough to know their practical value. We know by our own expensive experience where the power of strikes and boycotts ends, and where the power of the bailot, the political power of labor begins. . . .

Will any wiseacre please tell us what's to be done? Will any one show us better ways and means to lead the Brewery Workers out of their present system of wageslave drudgery?

We know that all economic and political reforms under the capitalist system of society are mere patch-work. But, nevertheless, we must do all in our power to prevent the further degreadation of the working people even under the capitalist system We must arouse the poor wage-slaves, we must induce them to study the labor problem, the social question, Socialism.

In the economic field the strike and boycott are the only means to ameliorate the conditions of labor. What else can the workman do than to refuse to work, if the boss reduces his wage or lengthens his hours of work. Whether the workman is still ungulfed by the thoughts and ideas of capitalism, or whether he is a class-conscious Socialist, cuts little figure, when questions of this kind arise. The classconscious Socialist will ceatainly be the first one to kick and strike, as soon as attempts are made by his employer to increase his burden. . . .

Honor to the man who acts in this manner. In St. Louis the very ones of our men who are known as Socialists have the hardest road to travel, because they are known as the best fighters for the rights of labor, for the rights of our union. And when election day comes they know their duties as Socialist citizens, and they are proud to vote the Socialist ticket. They do all in their power to educate their less intelligont fellow workers, but by no mean would they make the mistake of teiling the men who perhaps never belonged to an organization that strikes and boycotts were a farce and a swindle, as some of the 'ultras'' would like to ree.

Strikes and boycotts are necessary evils. and will continue as long as the capitalist system continues, and we venture to say that strikes and boycotts will increase in seriousness as the intelligence of the mass

It is as well known fact that when Socialist workmen are forced into strikes they are more stubborn than any other class of workers.

This is our position. Is it socialistic? We don't want the editor of The People to decide this question. He is not compe to do so. The editor of The People ought to be compelled to work for about five years in one of the british syndicate's brewerie perhaps he would then have a chance t cool down considerably and leave it to the capitalists and their tools to wage the desperate war against one of the best national organizations of the country.

Desperate attempts having been made to misrepresent our organization we feel in duty bound to let the outside Comrades know the aims and objects of our "Na tional Union of the Brewery Workers." For this reason we publish our Declara-

tion of Principles in full hoping that you will read it carefully and decide whether we are "fakirs" so skilfully painted by certain people in New York.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

"In our society to-day there are two classes whose interests are directly posed to one another. On the one side stands the propertied class, that owns al-most all the land, all the houses, the facories, the means of communication, all the machines and raw material, all the mean of life. Compared with the nation at large this class is only a small minority.

"On the other hand stands the workers. who possess nothing but their physical and intellectual labor-power, and this they are compelled to sell to those who own the means of production. The workers num-

"It is to the interest of the propertied class to buy labor at the cheapest possible price; to produce as much as can be pro ced, and to heap up wealth. The few ndreds of thousands who compose the spertied class take from the workers the ster part of the wealth they have cre-

as enables them to eke out a miserable ex-

"Every new invention in machievery new discovery of natural forces, on ures to the benefit of the propertied class alone, which is still further enriched thereby. Human labor is, as a consequen being consequently more and more displaced.

The superfluous workers have to live. and therefore have to sell their labor at any price they can get. Labor falls more and more in value; the working people become all the time more and more impoverished, their consumptive capacity continually declines; they are able to buy less and less of the products they have produced; the sale of goods stops, production is checked, and in places it comes altogether to an end. The crisis has come.

"The propertied class has taken into its service the state, the police and the militia, the press and the pulpit, whose task is to declare the sancity of and to defend the posessions that others have created for them.

"On the other side stands the workers in their millions; without the means of life; without rights; defenseless; betrayed and sold out by state, press and pulpit. It is against them that the weapons of the po-lice and militia are directed."

'Taking all these facts into considera-

tion we declare: 1. That in order to emancipate itself from the influence of the class that is hostilly arrayed against it, the working class must organize locally, nationally and internationally; must oppose the power of capital with the power of organized labor, must champion its own interests in the work affairs.

2. National and international unions are in a position to exercise a great influence or production, on wages, on the hours of labor; to regulate the question of apprenticeship; to uphold their members in various emergencies.

3. The struggles which they naturally have to wage with the organized power of capital bring them to a recognition of the fact that individual unions must unite in one large league, which shall proclaim the solidarity of the interests of all, and give mutual support. Soon thereafter will come recognition of the fact that our whole system of production rests exclusively upon the shoulders of the working class, and that this latter can, by simply choosing to do so, introduce another and juster system.

The self-conscious power of capital, with all its camp-followers, is confronted with the self-conscious power of labor. 4. There is no power on earth strong

enough to thwart the will of such a majority, conscious of itself. It will irresistibly tend toward its goal. It has natural right upon its side. The earth and all its wealth belong to all. All the conquests of civilization are an edifice, to the rearing of which all nations for thousands of years past have contributed their labor.

The results belong to the community at

It is organized labor that will finally succeed in putting these principles into actual practice, and introducing a condition of things in which each shall enjoy the full product of his toil.

The emancipation of the working people will be achieved only when the sc and the political movements have joined

We are proud to state that we have ways been true to our cause, to our platform, to our union, to our party.

As we have done in the past we shall do in the future. E. KURZENKNABE.

CHAS. F. BECHTOLD, National Secretaries of Brewery Workers Union.

P. S .- Socialist labor papers are requested to copy. FOOD FOR TROUGHT.

Please Get These Figures Into Your Head. Average produced annually in the United States by each manual worker, according to census report. . . 8 2,000 Averag amount vaid as wages to each worker ac-

Surplus over wages appropriated by capitalists ...... 1.654 Approximate number of manual workers in the United States, 12,000,000, aggregate production ... 24,000,000,000

cording to census report...

Aggregate amount paid as 4,152,000,000 wages..... Aggregate amount of fleecings by capitalists...... 19.848,000,000 Cost of running the National

Government......Cost of National Government 403,000,000 to manual workers per capita..... 33.83 Cost of capitalism to manual

1,654.00

1,690.67

workers, per capita, ..... Excess cost of capitalism over the United States ...... 4,000,000,000 Excess of capitalist fleecings

Manual workers, freed from capitalism, produce enough annually to buy the railroads and build 12,000,000 homes costing each . . . . . . -Freeland Lanflet

over cost of railroads.. ... 15,848,000,000

Any intelligent working man or wome who themselves feel the pains of poverty and misery must recognize the fact that there is something radically wrong in the fundamental economic conditions and social construction of the present system of production and distribution.

In a country where nature's reso properly united with the productiv of human labor, would sufice to paradise for two hundred million what do we see to-day? Starve



UDGING from apould never have thought that Mr. Elliot Brown was the poet who wrote the exquisite verse which appeared occasionally in the periodicals. He did not wear a Byron

collar or flowing art, nor were his locks left to w in luxurious profusion about his solders. In point of fact, he had no carious profusion of hair to flow, bensiderably bald, in consequence a bad habit he had contracted of ing his hat in his counting-room.

ort and decidedly stout, without the htest tinge of melancholy in his exhe did not have one outward ga of being a poet, yet proved he was true one by writing only when his se fairly thrust the pencil between his fingers, and what he then produced was well worth reading.

Being a country-bred man, he sung estly of rural scenes, of songs of birds. changing seasons, the wild flowers' menty and kindred subjects, and, com-ing direct from the heart as his verse, aid, with their charming wild flavor and breeziness of hill and field breathing through every line, no wonder they appealed to the heart and touched it as ever so fine, can never do.

At the age of 45, having amassed a rtable fortune in the banking business,he retired and gave himself up to the true enjoyment of life with his wife and family, the latter consisting of two young sons and a daughter of 19. About this time he began a small volwhich he finished in six months' working only, as has been said en muse-inspired. The little volh surprised its publishers, who did stand how it had caught the public's favor.

But many a city man, who had been born and raised in the country, knew d understood the charm of the book and wiped away the tears which started unbidden at the memories awakened by such simple verses as "Wading in the Stream," "The Old Schoolhouse," and The Early Violet."

After its publication Mr. Elliot Brown's mail became so heavy, between autograph letters, flattering friends and begging epistles, he laughingly declared that he must hire an manuensis. To earn money for a pet charity his daughter Emily eagerly begged for the position and spent the early morning hours attending to his correspondence in her father's handome library.

roung amanuensis, Mr. Brown again attended to his mail and one day found a letter which particularly pleased him. a above plain, unadulterated flatry, but this letter, while flattering,



INTRODUCED TO MISS LEHIGH. aised his book in a subtle, delicate manner in language as choice d elegant as if borrowed—as per names it was—from the pages of an old sanual of polite correspondence. As the writer, Miss Annabel Lehigh,

ave her address in Boston, and egged for an autograph letter from im, the poet wrote a short note thank-ag her for her kind praise. In a few ys he received another letter from r in which she confessed that she, too, had been scorehed by the flames of the divine fire of poetry and begged m to pass judgment upon some lines closed. The lines were, to say the est, excellent, and, while they had a siliar ring in Mr. Brown's mental , as if he had read something very them in some long forgotten voler guilty of plagiarism, and wrote

mmending her verses. This called forth so immediate an newer, with more poems to be criti-med, that Mr. Brown was startled, and t, having fallen into the correspondf, so at the end of the month, the at set for his daughter's visit, he had a packet of letters from Miss An-

rularly enough, he had neglected this wife of the affair, but deed to take Emily into his confi-especially as he knew she would wer the matter for herself. The minution was strengthened by the st of a lengthy missive from Miss shel, in which, after declaring that mart told her that he was not only

and handsome, but unmarried the sto titing yearningly for his affinity. Sally declared herself that affining yearningly for his affinity, three his hade him fly to her arms. It was not expected any such antien to arise and was truly d. It was, therefore, with a feeting of relief that he shifted ries onto Miss Emily's shapply are. She being blezzed with a doubts devil.

Indicrous side of the affair, blamed her FOR WOMAN AND HOME father just as little as he deserved for falling into the net spread for his unwary feet and promised to help him out. "Deal gently with her, dear," he begged. "She is evidently young and romantic and has given too free reins

to her fancy." "Trust me not to be rude, my dear father," replied Emily, and betook herself to her pleasant task, while Mr. Brown, with a lightened heart, went down to Tiffany's to buy an appropri-

ate reward for her kind services. This is what she wrote:

"My Dear Miss Lehigh: My father has asked me to answer your letter, as he is on the point of departing, against medical advice, for the country to witness the marriage of his favorite grandchild. Being quite feeble and suffering with a distressing form of gout, he will, therefore, be unable now or at any future time to accept your kind invitation to fly to your arms.

a more available affinity in the near fu-

ture, I am, sincerely, "EMILY L. BROWN." A few weeks later Mr. and Mrs. Brown made a visit to Boston and at a reception the poet was introduced to Miss Annabel Lehigh, in whom he discovered a maiden who, while not yet in the sere and yellow leaf, had passed the age when marriage, as the statisticians tell us, may be regarded as an acute possibility. They were mutually shocked, but Miss Annabel, recovering pre studied and artificial poetry, be it first, was about to address some cutting remarks to the poet, when Mrs. Brown appeared on the scene, and fearing from his expression that her husband was about to have an attack of faintness, to which he was subject, hurried him into the open air.

Miss Lehigh was left to gaze with scorn at the retreating form of him whom she fondly hoped might be her

Whether she ever found the right one Mr. Brown never learned. But one thing he did learn, and that was that Miss Annabel had culled her poetic gems, making a few changes of words, from an early volume of Tennyson's

Gallers of Human Curios

The initial steps have been taken in an enterprise which, when completed, will give the American Museum of Natural History a collection unique of its kind. The idea is to have model figures representing at least one type from every race of human beings on the globe. Such a vast undertaking will, of course, take years to consummate and can only be carried on by

The old Wood hall, where specimens of American wood are shown, will contain the specimens. Dr. Boas, professor of anthropology to the museum, has already plaster casts and measurements of faces, hands and feet of a number of Indian tribes of the North Pacific coast and a few models of some of the British Columbia Indians will be ready next week. Special attention will be paid to the aborigines of this continent and there are now nine museum attaches busy taking measurements of aboriginal tribes west of the Rockies.

Plaster casts will be taken of the faces, hands and feet and photographs of the whole figure, full face and profile, and exhaustive measurements will be made of the physique. With these data to work upon a plaster figure will be cast and then clothed in the costume of the native represented. The figures will not be shown merely standing up but groups will be designed showing the mode of life and occupation of the different races.-New York World.

Paris is troubled by the fear that consumption, and recently several persons at Versailles and Maissons-Laffitte have died of what seems to be the same

HINTS OF ALL SORTS.

A dish of water placed in a hot oven where pies, cakes, or puddings are being baked will prevent them from Old leather can be made to look like new by applying a coat of French pol-ish with a camel's hair brush.

The skin of fruit should never be eaten, not because they are not palatable or digestible or are unhealthful in themselves, but on account of the danger arising from microbes, which may have penetrated into the covering of the

A cement for mending broken glass or china is made by dissolving half an ounce of gum arabic in a wineglassful of boiling water and adding enough plaster of Paris to make a thick paste. Apply it with a brush to the edges or the broken parts. Hold the pieces carefully together until the cement has hardened sufficiently for them to sethere. If the article to be mended is broken in several pieces, do not at-tempt to cement a second piece before the first has thoroughly hardened.

A tested cough mixture recipe co from an English lady. It is palatable and very effectual. Boil three large lemons in water seven minutes, drain off the water and slice the lemons as thin as possible. Put them in an earthen bowl with one pound of the best brown sugar and stand the bowl on the stove until the mixture is at boiling point. Then draw to the back of the stove and let the mixture simmer three hours. Remove from the fire, and when it has stood half an hour add small tablespoonful of oil of sweet almonds. It is to be used warm. Stir and take in teaspoonful doses as long a'. ne wed.

In the very same moment that a man oubts Ged, he begins to believe the

INTERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS

mes for Little Children -Pretty Petticonts Becoming the Rage Again-Advice to Girls from Hetty Green Mousehold Hints.



HE hat and muff afe the principal parts of the street toilette for our small girls who are big enough to walk. The cloak is of but seemingly little importance, so that these two articles are in the latest mode. A tiny little

lady may be made to look like an ex-"Trusting you will succeed in finding quisite picture in a huge hat of black beaver, as shiny as satin and as black as coal, wired and bent to droop artistically about the innocent baby face and glossy baby hair. The hair should, complete the artistic tout ensemble, be beautifully brushed and arranged in soft bunches of curls on the pretty forehead, and tied with love knots of baby ribbon, usually white, though with a black hat, black knots of ribbon may be used effectively. To carry out the effective picture in black, this small coquette may have an empire cloak of glossy black satin, very thick and heavy, or of beautiful Lyons velvet in black, with huge bishop sleeves and fluttering butterfly collarette, all edged with ermine. A big muff, also of ermine, is fastened about the throat by a wide ribbon of white or black satin.

Scarlet is very effective for such a costume. One very recently worn by a tiny, hazel-eyed lady had a full cloak of clear cardinal red, heavily ribbed

in better form than a black broadcloth coat and skirt with a waist of light apple-green taffeta, lining of the same in jacket and skirt, and a green taffeta patticoat to match. For this suit is made a very short jacket for the street, with little fan plaitings in the back that disclose the green lining. The front has stitched revers and collar, and all the seams are strapped to a point just below the waist line. The skirt of eight or nine gores may be strapped down the seams or in two bands around the foot. The silk waist is a very full blouse with tucked yoke front, turned over collar, and bishop sleeves; blas bands and bows of the silk are the only trimming. The petticoat is made in the way just described, and the lining of the cloth skirt has no balayeuse.

Rose Color and Black.

How things change with the times Not long ago it was the skirts which bore all the extravagances of decoration, and now it is the bodice upon which our elaborations are put. This is an outcome of the bodice being worn of different material from the skirt, and is, after all, a pretty fashion. An exceedingly chic gown for afternoon wear, calling, the matinee, etc., is a mixture of rose color and black, full of small silver flecks and dashes. The skirt is one of the nine-gored creations, with a multitude of flapping godets, and beautifully fitted hips, the whole interlined with fiber chamois, and again with dull, lead-colored taffeta. The bodice is a small, round affair of creamy white broadcloth, fitting the form perfectly, with a smooth fitting jacket of rich black lace, in a very heavy pattern, cut away in graceful curves to simulate s pretty yoke. An embroidered pattern in gold sequins and tiny mock garnets decorates this opening, making a very rich effect on the white groundwork.

The sleeves are especially smart, with enormous puffs directly at the shoul-

THE CURRENT TOPICS CLUB.

can buy a parcel of land at one-third its appraised value. I regard real estate investment as the safest means of investing idle money. It does not always bring a steady interest, but it is less likely to depreciate in value than stocks, which are always somewhat uncertain. A woman with tact and ability will be on the alert to learn of a mortgage about to be foreclosed. In such a cases she should negotiate with the owner of the property, and give him him the costs of a sale. Many a woman has profited by an opportunity of this kind. Of course, if a woman has \$500 cash and wishes to speculate she may branch out more broadly and take greater risks, with the prospect of greater returns. But she should bear in mind that real estate is the collateral to be preferred to all others."

Removing Tan and Freckles.

sunbonnet. The spots frequently dissaid to be excellent for this purpose.

Mamie B. is a little girl twelve years old, who finds some tan and freckles on her face, and wents the editor to tell her how to remove them. Answer: Tan and freckles are a growth in the skin, and are developed by light and heat, principally by sunlight. Some persons are much more troubled with them than others. Delicate complexions are usually most susceptible. There are several things that will remove freckles, but they are not very safe to meddle with. Ten drops of carbolic acid in thirty drops of glycerine is said to be good. It must be applied only to the dark spots. It cures by burning the skin, which afterward comes off. leaving a mark that finally disappears. The best remedy for such annoyances as tan and freckles is to wear a hat or appear in winter, and if one is careful to keep the face shaded there will be very little trouble. Lemon juice sometimes removes tan, and buttermilk is

enough to clear his debt, thus saving

NOTES OF THE DAY.

There were 2,032 fires in Philadelphia

last year, of which 506, or 25 per cent.

were extinguished by the chemical en-

two great parties Baltimore has enter-

tained ten and Chicago nine, Philadel-

Idaho's population has increased from 80,000 to 125,000 in five years since

the state was admitted, and the as-

sessed valuation of property has in-

creased from \$25,750,000 to \$29,332,210.

Chicago is a great place for pork-packers and caucus packers.

Sifted From the Blood.

Sifted From the Blood.

By the kidneys, impurities pass off harmlessly. The inactivity of the organs named not only cause these impurities to remain and poison the system, but also leads to the degeneration and destruction of the organs themselves. Prevent Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel and other ailments which affect the kidneys and bladder with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise overcomes malaria, dyspeptic, billious, nervous and rhoumatic complaints.

The expert architect appointed to inspect the Louisiana State House has warued the Legislature that it is likely to tumble about

phia coming third with four.

Of the national conventions of the

months for taking a good blood purifier, because the system is now most in need of such a medicine, and because it more quickly responds to medicinal qualities. In winter impurities do not pass out of the body freely, but accumulate in the blood.

April

vitalize the blood, and thus give strength and build up the system, is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands take it as their Spring Medicine, and more are taking it today than ever before. If you are tired, "out of

sorts," nervous, have bad taste in the morning, aching or dizzy head, sour stomach and feel all run down, a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will put your whole body in good order and make you strong and vigorous. It is the ideal Spring Medicine and true nerve tonic, because

Hoods Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, care tully prepared. 2 cents

rnamenting

It recently occurred to Tiffany & Co., the New York jewelers, to ornament a bicycle elaborately with gold, silver, and precious stones, believing that some wealthy customer would esteem so handsome a mount. They preferred to pay \$100 each for

# Columbia Bicycles

For their purpose to using any other make of wheel. Theremust be no question of quality in a bicycle selected for such ornamentation. Therefore they chose Columbias



STANDARD OF THE WORLD Unequalled, Unapproached.

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hart-ford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Colum-bia agent; by mail from us for two s-cent stamps.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO.

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THE AERMOTOR CO, does half the stricts windintil business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1.1 what it was, It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvamaso-differ-Completion Thindmills. Tilling and First Steel Towers, Sheel Rust Saw Frames, Steel Fred Cutters and Fred Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January it at 1/3 the usual price. It also make Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmers Streets, Calcage.

WEHAVE NO AGENTS.

of Cordeges, 50 a liarmen, 41 rtyles B dies. Write 20 res BERNART CARRIAGO BERNART CARRIAGO BERNAR CO., 10

W. B. PRATT, Secy. FREE HOMES for the world see SETTLERS' GUIDE, which contains every fact concerning how and where to set a home FE EE, with an extensive list of Public Lands now subject to ho-estead enter. Address E. O. Tyler, Box 75. Kingdisher, Okia. Ter

PISOS CURE FOR

CHES WHEE FULL THE FOR

COMM STORE FORCE DOS

IN time. Soid by drongeries.

silk, all beautifully lined with squirrel ders, and loosely wrinkled lower arms a lot of floating scarlet plumes. The opera length stockings, worn by so many of the little maids, are a wonderful protection from the cold, and a decided improvement to those which merely covered the knees, leaving a space between the little drawers and stockings perfectly bare. Silk mittens are almost universally worn, to the exclusion of kid gloves, for mothers are more sensible than they were a few years ago, and look very much to the comfort of their little ones.

Petticonts Made to Match. Tailor gowns are restored to much of their pristine importance now that dressmakers as well as tailors con-sider broadcloth the most fashionable woolen fabric of the season. And the tailors have made a new and charming adjunct to the cloth gowns in a silken petticoat matching the silk of which the only waist of the dress is made and also matching the silk lining of the coat and skirt of cloth. Such pretty petticoats are a perfect comfort to womanly women, who begin to fear that this essentially feminine garment would be gradually ousted by the much talked of knickerbockers, riding tights, etc. But its frou-frou is too attractive to be given up, and, moreover, the new skirt has some new features, such as long shallow scallops at the foot, to make it fall in easily with the curve folds of the cloth skirt and yet retain its

straight edge.

Altogether the abundance of the gay silk, usually in contrast to the color of the cloth, greatly enhances the good looks of the severe tailor-made gown At the top five breadths of taffeta are gathered into a yoke eight or ten inches deep, doing away with all superfluous fullness around the hips, and neatly decorated with rows of feather, stitching. The foot is trimmed with two or three narrow bias frills, pinked on one edge and headed by an inch-wide ruche pinked on both edges.

FASHIOANABLE FAD AMONG NEW WOMEN. skins and wonderfully warm. The to the wrist, where a deep cuff of lace-monstrous sleeves are topped by fly-covered broadcloth, edged with Russian away capes of the silk, made double for lynx, turns back nearly to the elbow. rots brought from Brazil died two years ago of a mysterious disease resembling consumption, and recently ago of a mysterious disease resembling of silky beauty and according to the silky made double for lynx, turns back nearly to the clow.

A flaring collar of the lynx sets up smartly about the face. With this consumption and recently and recently according to the silky beauty and the lynx, decorated with a huge bunch of violets at one side. The hat worn with it was extremely swell and very simple. It was broad of brim, flaring up a bit at one side, and faced underneath with shining black beaver. The outside felt was a dull, rosy-hued beaver. The crown was artistically draped into the form of roses, with rich Persian silk

in shades of rose-green mauve and

white, while at one side tumbled a lot of glossy black plumes.

Advice from Hetty Green.

A New York reporter a day or two ago interviewed Miss Hetty Green, "the richest woman in America," regarding the best way to invest small sums of money. Mrs. Green said:

"I would advise any woman with \$506 at her command to invest it in real estate. She should buy the real estate at auction or on occasions when circum stances have forced the sale. If she will For morning and afternoon shopping, watch for such an opportunity it will lean ham or tongue and a little chopped driving or coaching, nothing can be surely come, and she will find that she parsiey. Let it come to a boil and use.

The future of American manufactures is, according to all accounts, menaced by Japanese agents who are bidding for trade at prices far below anything that our own artisans can turn out. They offer bicycles of the very best

What Is Japan Going to Do?

grade at twelve dollars, matches at figures that would shut down every match factory in the United States; all sorts of wooden ware, including house-fittings, such as doors, sashes and blinds, are offered at forty to fifty per cent less than we can make them. The agents of Japanese factories have

placed immense orders in San Francisco, and are coming East to bid for trade in cities all the way from the Pacific to the Atlantic. They are able to undersell everything in the market. It is a well understood fact by ex-

perts in Japanese goods that their metal is of a very high grade and that their wood-work is accurate almost to perfection. It will be necessary for Congress to take some stringent measures to shut off this deluge of Japanese wares if our own factories are to be able to continue in business. This is a startling state of affairs, and one that demands the immediate attention of our law makers.

Some Timely Recipes. Walnut sandwiches .- One pound Eng-

lish walnut meats, cut in small pieces; cover with nice mayonnaise dressing; cut bread in fancy shapes, round, square, triangular, and spread with the mixture. Set in a cool place until ready for serving.

Lillian H.—Boiled potatoes should be

served with boiled fish; also cucumbers or watercress, and an entree of jelly. Annie T .- A 7 o'clock dinner is cer-

tainly too late for the little folks, who should be in bed at that time. Why not serve a light dinner at 5, consisting of, say, such things as are already prepared for the later dinner, as soup and salads, with a chop or two.

Puree of mushrooms.—Chop fine five or six mushrooms; put on in a stewpan, with one sunce of butter, a little salt, pepper, and chopped onion. Cook until it pulps, then add an ounce of bread crumbs; then strain liquor from the oysters and add one ounce of chopped "THE WOODEN HEN."

We have heard of wooden horses and wooden ducks, but a wooden hen is something new under the sun—and its purposes are different from those of ather of the other wooden animals mentioned. It is a not a toy though it will please a boy. It is a hen, at least it will hatch chickens from hens' eggs.



It is 10x15x8 inches and will take care of twenty-eight eggs. It is an incubator and costs only \$6.00.

This wooden hen is made by George H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill. If you want to find out more about it before you buy one write to Mr. Stahl for catalogue "W," which gives a full description, and mention this paper.

The President can put plenty of gold in the Treasury, but only Congress can keep there.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Deafness Can Not Be Cured

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

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists; 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Dr. E. N. Stanley of Port Angeles, Wash., is about to undertake the propaga-tion of eastern cysters on the Pacific Coast. The local bivalves are small and poor.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mas. INSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething

France has a new and higher income tax, so graded as to rest lighter upon those citizens who have most children.

IRRITATION OF THE THROAT AND HOARSE-NESS are immediately relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Have them always

Chicago Alderman want the street rail-roads to take 3-cent fares from people who have to stand up.

Florida Facts.

February and March are two of the best months of the year to visit Florida. The climate is fine and the social features at their height of interest. When you have made up your mind to go, you naturally want to go there as soon as possible and in the most comfortable manner. No matter whether you live in St. Louis, Chicago, Peoria, Indianapolis, Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York or Boston, you can take one of the magnificent trains of the "Big Four Route" from any one of these cities to Cincinnati, and with only one cities to Cincinnati, and with only one change of cars continue your journey to Jacksonville. Direct connections made in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through trains of all lines to Fiorida. Call on or address any agent of the "Big Four Route," or address E. O. McCormlek, Passenger Traffic Manager, or D. B. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

It's the early worm that catches the fish; but what good does it do him?



W. N. U. St. L .- 972-9.

When answering advertisements kindly

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR DOUGLAS #3. SHOE BEWORLDTHE
If you pay 64 to 86 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and
see what a good shoe you can buy for

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS. congress, Button, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected



Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$4, \$5.50, \$2.50, \$2.25 Shoes; \$5.50, \$2.50, \$2.55 Shoes; \$5.50, \$2.50 Shoes; \$5.50, \$2.50 Shoes; \$5.50, \$2.50 Shoes; \$5.50 Shoes; \$5

ated Catalogue to Box R. V. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEEDLES, STANDARD GOODS ONLY
SHUTTLES, The Trada Supplied Send for wholesale price REPAIRS.



PAY You to Sell Fruit Trees. TOE

NOTSCHOLARS BUTGENTLEMEN

A Recherche Affair Between Deadwood Jack and Montana Jim.

Deadwood Jack was no scholar but he insisted that he was a gentleman, says the Detroit Free Press. The same was the case with Montana Jim. Therefore when we had learned that Jack had come over to Custer City to "have it out" with Jim we felt assured that it would be a genteel affair from start to finish. Jack had put up at the Last Chance saloon, written his name on the acc of spades and sent a messenger to the Bald Eagle's Roost to say to Jim:

"Compliments of Deadwood Jack and he hopes you have no engagement to prevent your meeting him on the public square this evening to settle this little misunderstanding that has existed for several months."

And Jim wrote his name on the ace of clubs and instructed the messenger to say:

"Compliments of Montana Jim and he assures D. J. that it will afford him the utmost pleasure to shoot at him exactly at 7 o'clock this evening at the place mentioned."

Each man was about town during the afternoon, and they encountered each other a dozen times. On every occasion each raised his hat and bowed and expressed the hope that the other was well and harry. At 6 o'clock each retired to his headquarters and carefully cleaned and loaded his two guns. There was no bragging or boastingno posing for effect. Both were game ment and both dead shots, and the chances were even up between them. No one knew the cause of the trouble and neither man entered into any ex-

At exactly 7 o'clock they appeared on opposite sides of the square, each with his arms folded. They approached within thirty feet of each other and bowed and then Rocky Mountain Joe gave the word. Four hands dropped down, four revolvers were jerked from their holsters and the first two shots made but one report. Then there was a pop! pop! pop! faster than one could count and of a sudden both men went down. It was Deadwood Jack who slowly reached his feet a moment later. He had pulled down his gun to fire when the referee held up his hand and said:

"That'll do, Jack-he's passed in!" Montana Jim had-four bullets in him -Deadwood Jack two. The latter stood there with the blood dripping from his hip and shoulder as the crowd closed

in and then observed: "Gentlemen, let the funeral be conducted in a dignified, genteel fashion and then send in the bill by a gentle-

The Pyromaniac's Smile.

Fire Marshal Whitcomb has been pretty busy taking testimony in regard to fires lately, and while speaking about examining witnesses the other day he mentioned several curious things he had noticed. He says that in every case where he has discovered a pyromaniac he has had his suspicions of the person's guilt aroused by a peculiar smile which plays around the mouth of the guilty one when under examination. It is hardly a smile, rather a peculiar puckering of the corners of the mouth, an expression almost indefinable, but it seems to mean, "Well, I'm too smart for you to catch me, anyhow." The marshal says he can recall a dozen cases where he noticed this smile and at the time had no other cause to suspect a witness, yet by following these smiling ones he has obtained the most convincing testimony of their guilt and almost invariably confession from the guilty ones them-

selves .- Boston Transcript.

Iridescent Glass. Until recently the manufacture of iridescent glass was set down in the list of lost arts. But in 1878 it was rediscovered and now it is a common commercial article. It is made by exposing the melted glass to the vapors of salts of sodium. At the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city are exhibited great numbers of bottles, plates and other articles of glass which were made and used before Christ was born. They were dug up in Cyprus and elsewhere. Many of them have a beautiful iridescence, but it is the result of decay. Glass will rot like anything else, and decay has split the structure of this ancient glass into laminae, or flakes, which interrupt the light so as to produce brilliant red, green, purple and other rainbow colors.

Bloomers of Brocaded Satin.

Perhaps the most unique novelty is the dainty lace-trimmed bloomers of brocaded satin. They are designed to take the place of the short flannel petticoat so dear to the heart of the oldfashioned woman. These bloomers are lined throughout with canton fiannel to give the necessary warmth, and really protect the legs much more effectively than a skirt would. The fashionable new woman wears over them nothing but a long silk petticoat, and her dress skirt, but she wears beneath them the regulation fiannel drawers. Less expensive bloomers are made of taffeta, and still others of flannel.

Dolls "For a Song."

A few days ago Mr. Weddle, a Kokomo merchant, advertised dolls "for a song." Two little girls, children of A fred Miller, went into the store and, clambering up on the counter, each sang a pretty little song and claimed the dolls. They got them. Mr. Weddle has since changed the form of his advertisement.

The New Women

Goettingen has thirty-one women students this winter semester. They study history, mathematics, modern languages and natural history, and for the first time at this university a woman is studying medicine.

### A Postmaster's Wife.

LEEDS WOMAN WHO ASTON-YSHED HER FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

Mear to Death but Restored So Completely That She Has Been Accepted By a Life Insurance Company as a Good Risk.

From the Journal, Lewiston, Me.

From the Journal, Lewiston, Me. A bright little womae, rosy and fresh from her household duties, dropped into a chair before the writer and talked with enthusiasm shining in her snapping, black eyes.

The people in the pretty village of Leeds Centre, Me., have watched with some interest the restoration to complete health of Mrs. W. L. Francis, wife of the postmaster. So general were the comments on this interesting case that the writer who visited Mrs. Francis and learned from her that the statements regarding her troubles and her subsequent extrication therefrom are entirely true. All of her neighbors know what has been the agency that has performed this cure, but that others may be benefited by her experience, Mrs. Francis has consented to allow her story to appear in print.

"If there is anything on earth I dread pear in print.
"If there is anything on earth I dread

"If there is anything on earth I dread more than another," she said, "It is to see my name in the papers. But in this case I conquer my repugnance and give publicly the same credit to the savior of my life as I would to one who had dragged me from a death beneath the waves. In fact, I have extolled my preserver so enthusiastically and unreservedly, have sought out sufferers and recommended the remedy to so many friends and acquaintances that and recommended the remedy to some many friends and acquaintances that already my neighbors jocularly call me, 'Pink Pills Francis.' But really, my recovery is something that I consider wonderful. I know that there are so wonderful. I know that there are so many testimonials of medicine in the papers nowadays that people do not pay as much heed as formerly, but I do wish folks who are suffering would remember that what I say comes right from the heart of a woman who feels that she had a new lease of happy life given to her.

to her.
"Eleven years ago I was afflicted with nervous prostration. My existence until two years ago was one of dragging mis-ery. Anyone in the village will tell you of my condition. My blood seemed ex-hausted from my veins and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but their medicines helped me only spasmodically, and then I fell into relapses more prostrating than ever.

'In the night I used to be awakened by the most exeruciating pains in my heart and side, and was obliged to use pellets of powerful medicine that the pellets of powerful medicine that the doctor gave me for relief in such attacks. At last my condition became so grave that I went out only infrequently. We live upstairs, you notice, over my husband's store, and in descending the stairway I frequently was obliged to sort of fall and slide over the steps in order to descend, such was the strain on my system resulting from even this slight exertion. Occasionally I visited the neighbors, but I was obliged to sit and rest to recover breath while ascendand rest to recover breath while ascending any elevation. In short, it did not seem that I could live, such was my complete physical prostration.

"One day I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,

Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People, and although my faith in remedies was weak by that time, I sent for a box and tried them. That was two years ago, Now I call myself a well woman. Isn't it wonderful?

"I haven't had one of those excruciat-

"I haven't had one of those excruciating pains in the heart for a year and a haif. Why, even the first box of pills helped me. I can walk miles now; can do my work easily; have gained in weight constantly, and you would scarcely believe it, but a little while ago I was examined for endowment life insurance and was accepted unhesitatingly after a careful examination by the physician.

ago I was examined for endowment life insurance and was accepted unhesitatingly after a careful examination by the physician.

"Do you wonder that I'm shouting Pink Pilis' all through our village? I haven't taken any of the remedy for some months for it has completely built me up, but at the first sign of trouble I know to what refuge to fice.

"Last year my aunt, Mrs. M. A. Blossom, of Dixfield, P. O., was here visiting me. She was suffering from a lack of vitality and heart trouble, but she was skeptical about my remedy that I was so enthusiastically advocating. At last, however, she tried it and carried some home with her when she went. A little while ago I received a letter from her, and in it said, 'I am cured,' thanks to God and Pink Pills.' She also wrote that her husband had been prostrated but had been restored by the remedy.

One of the persons to whom Mrs. Francis recommended Pink Pills is Station Agent C. H. Foster, of Leeds Centre, and the reporter found him patrolling the platform awaiting the arrival of the morning train. Mr. Foster, who is one of the most trustworthy, capable and energetic men in the employ of the Maine Central railroad, appeared in unusually good health and spirits and we made inquiry as to the cause.

"Do you know," replied he. "I think I've made a discovery, or at least Mrs. Francis has for me. I have been in poor health for a long time with a heart trouble variously complicated. We have been so fully interested in Mrs. Francis' wonderful recovery that I at once determined to give the medicine recommended a thorough test. So, about two months ago, I bought the first box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Only two months, please note, yet already I am so much improved, so much better able to fulfill my duttes, so sanguine that I am on the road to recovery, that I feel like a new man.

"I can now walk without the fatigue I once experienced, my heart affection appears to be relieved, and I have joined the Pink Pills' Band in our community."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all

I once experienced and I have sppears to be relieved, and I have joined the Pink Pills' Band in our community."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all properties of the pills of the pills

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

The hustlers are mostly out West. A Wichita girl rejected a suitor at 9 p. m. one recent evening, and an hour later he had proposed to her sister and been ac-

**医食品食品食品食品食品食品食品食品** 

STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.

De Kalb Fence Co., 121 High DE KALB, ILL

ROW RICH, EVERY PARMER

The editor thinks it to be the wish of erybody to grow rich, not for the sake of the money, but for the good that can be done with the money. Now, there are three new cereals recently created that will make money for the farmer One is Silver King Barley, the most wonderful creation of the age, yielding 90, 100 to 116 bu. per acre in 1895, and there are thousands of farmers who believe they can grow 150 bu. per acre therefrom in 1896.

Then there is Silver Mine Oats, yielding in 1895 209 bu. per acre. Every farmer who tested it, believes 250 bu. possible.

Then there is Golden Triumph Corn, which produced over 200 bu. per acre, and 250 bu. is surely possible.

And potatoes, there is Salzer's Ear-liest, which was fit for table in 28 days in 1895, yielding tremendously, while the Champion of the World, tested in a thousand different places in 1895, yielded from 8 to 1,600 bu. per acre.

Now, in Salzer's new catalogue there is a wonderful arrayal of new varieties of wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, grasses, clovers and forage plants, and the editor believes that it would pay every farmer a thousand-fold to get this catalogue before buying seeds.

If you will cut this out and send it with 10 cents postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive, free, 10 grain and grass samples, including above and their mammeth catalogue. Catalogue alone,

Now that we have the new photographic light, it won't be so hard to discover the needle in the haystack.—Boston Transcript.

WHERE DID YOU GET THIS COFFEE: Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Church out for tea, forty of them, and all pronounced the German Coffeeberry cqual to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 35 packages Earliest vegetable seeds \$1.00 post paid.

If you will cut this out and send with 15c. stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above great coffee seed and our 148 page catalogue! Catalogue alone

A man can sometimes make money in mining stocks, but the man is apt not to be the lamb investor.

FITS -All Fits topped free by Dr. Kline's Great Kerve Restorer. No Fits after the brackay's noe, larvelous cures. Treatise no 82 trus bottle free to Fit cases, bend to br. Kine, 63 Arghist., Pulla., ka.

Mayor Cutler of Niagara Falls has sold the Daily Cataract to Alderman Canavan, ex-Alderman Stricker and a real estate man. Cutler will remain as manager.

Many influences combine to reduce health to the danger limit. The reviving properties of Parker's Ginger Tonic best overcome these ills.

The proposed law against prize fighting would not prevent little impromptu affairs at the presentation of "loving cups."

Everyone knows how it is to suffer with corns, and they are not conducive to graceful walking. Remove them with Hindercorns.

Nearly a quarter of the steam vessels last rear sold by British ship builders to foreign owners carry the Japanese flag.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

The Rev. Mary E. Lease can besiege the Throne of Grace with more lurid rhetoric than anyone else west of Brother Talmage.

Hegeinan's Camphor Ice with Giycerine. Curs Chapped Bands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chibbalas, Piles, &cr. C. O. Clark Co., New Haven, Ci.

The Irrigation Ditch Company in Thomas County, Neb., succeeds in paying farmers for digging work by blocks of stock.

A faith healer in Kansas refuses to treat women who wear corsets. What have corsets to do with faith!—Iowa State Reg-



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction. With a better understanding of the

CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE. Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBET PENCE.

manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to

if you consider quality we can save you money. Catelogue free.

Tell It To Everyone

that Brown's Iron Bitters is the symbol for health, strength and happiness. It cures all diseases arising from impure blood, and is a boon to poor Suffering Woman in her daily cares and troubles. It eliminates the impure blood from the system. Cures stomach, kidney and liver complaints. Are you afflicted?

Brown Chemical Co.,

Baltimore, Md.



BI UTLEME

The coming Artist who knows enough to paint a popular subject.



The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for io cents The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you set of other



Because there was no place like the home where they used Clairette Soap

This Great Soap makes home, home indeed. Keeps everything clean. Keeps the housewife and everybody happy. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St.Louis.

# Chicago & Alton R.R. ONLY STONE BALLASTED TRACK. Runs Solid Vestibuled Trains

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY, KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO. alr Cars Pree. Pullman Compartment Sh

Ask your own Home Ticket Agent for tickets via the Chicago & Alton Railread, or write to JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, III., or D. ROWES, General Western Passenger Agt., 716 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.



### ZIECOLN SOCIALIST - LABOR

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

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### ALBERT E. SANDERSON.

Gen'l Manager Advertising and Circulation Subscription-in Advance.

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# UNDER OUR FLAG.

Rousing Socialist meetings in San Fran-

Comrade Kolley is holding well attended meetings in Omaha.

to organize a Hebrew Section. New York Comrades have started a class

Wilmington, Del.; Comrades are trying

for the purpose of developing speakers. Nearly every one of our miner Comrades in Corder, Mo., had to leave the district. Causet lack of work.

The Socialist Section of Lynn, Mass. published a circular in the public press setting forth the principles of Socialism.

ction Philadelphia decided that the "S. L. P. versus S. T. & L. A. of the U. S. & C." question be settled by our national convention.

Bridgeport, Conn.
"Does the present system weaken the
hysical and mental powers of the workers?" will be the subject at the next meet ing of the Section, Reform Club Hall 219 1-9 East Main, Feb. 23. Let all com rades not only make it a point to attend, but bring some friend with thom,

"New industries going to start here!" "New industries going to start here!"
"Grand railroad improvements!" "What a
baseing for Bridgport!" Everyone is shouting. Bah. Bats!—Why do they come here?

Bossess they can skin the workers better,
set cheaper labor, make more profits. Does
anyone reasonably expect that the firms
who are moving here are doing so in order
to give the workers more wares—and then to give the workers more wages—and then leave them less profits! Rr's!

International Congress. I beg leave to ask for a short space to say a word about the delegate to the Interna-tional Labor Congress to be held in London in August, and who is to be elected by the membership of the party. As the women in the party cannot receive any of the honors of the party in the way of nominations for public office, and as about all of the candidates outside of Comrade Avery—who ninated by Bostom (American), Lynn, St. Louis, Waterbury and other Sections—have already received honors at the hands of the party, in the way of nomns, etc., I think it would be no slight es if the party should elect

nrade Avery. lesides, I believe Comrade Avery would at the party with honor to herself cause. That no outside personali-y be injected into the election, I MASSACHUSETTS.

e can be no better evidence of the can be no botter evidence of the reakdown of our present industrial than that presented by the facts to-day everywhere confronts us. has been no dearth, anywhere, in eduction of the necessities, the con-cess and even the luxuries of life. mose and even the luxuries of life, it has been so murrain among the . The year has sung to us its subrhythm of the seed-time and harvest. read natural calemity has purelyzed a energies, withering his heart, ing his heart and weatening his heart, ing his brain and weatening his heart, ing his heart coff men and women hungry, yet to get feed, eager to engage in that which create weat th, yet doesned for the trinouncemen and the humila-

il that Boy, W. W. Boyd of

### WORCESTER NOTES.

The Discussion on Socialism.

The Worcester Section in a special mee ing Jan. 23 nominated Mrs. Martha M. Avery as delegate to the International con vention to be held in London. It is ple ing to note that other Socialists recognize her sterling qualities.

A. W. Parr, organizer of the Socialist Labor party of Worcester, is to be the speaker at the open meeting in Central Labor Union hall Tuesday. His subject will be "Facts and figures for working

Comrade Barr is a hustler, making plan for a Section in Millbury, where a large manufacturing concern failed, using the opportunity to introduce the Socialist Labor Party in the locality. A large quantity of the Coming Nations have been distributed there for the purpose, and a large meeting is expected. Success to Comrade Barr,

Rev. Franklin M. Sprague of Springfield, Mass., replied in the Telegram to Rev. R. H. Howard's of Oakdale, a Methodist clergyman, attack on Socialism; the article was an extraordinany one for propagandistic purposes, every minister in this city receiving a copy. One of our comrades contributed the amount necessary to make the purchase we are all out of the issue or else the LABOR would have one which they must have, for as you all know Rev. Mr. Sprague is the author of "Socialism from Genesis to Revelation" and "Social Evolution," a criticism of Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution." Books well worth reading, especially if you have read Kidd's Evolution you should read Sprague's.

After ,Mr. Sprague's article appeared, Mr. Howard sent a rejoinder, which was so weak a defense of capitalism and in no way was it a reply to Mr. Sprague's article that Mr. Sprague is right when he writes it, "hardly merits notice" and point' out that if Mr. Howard does 'not want to be drawn into a controversy,'' he should be more careful about using such terms as ''craze'' and ''lunatic,'' in describing Socialism and Socialist. Of course, the only argument clergymen can put up, and as Rev. H. N. Casson says Methodist clergymen ''see through a glass darkly."

It is understood that Rev. Mr. Sprague would be pleased to meet Rev. Howard on any platform in the city in debate; also, Mr. Sprague has two lectures, one on the "Ethics of Socialism," which might be of use to us, if delivered in this city. Are we not losing some good opportunities?

Manchester Notes. Cigar makers gave Barnes 39 votes.

Gladstone says that invention doubles productivity every seven years. But our wages don't double every seven years. It is a sort of a double action we got every seven years or less.

The workingman who investigates Social ism will vote for it.

Before the advent of capitalist large pro duction (by labor saving machinery) the wealth producers owned three-fourths of all the wealth, to-day they own about 10 per cent.

Gold standard bonds, free silver soup, high tariff protection, free trade freedom, chattel slaves and wage slaves. What's the difference?

The German Section here has seventy members in good standing not ten.

Whoever owns the means whereby we gain a livelihood owns us.

If you want to learn what Socialism is and what it is not send us 10 cents for a copy of Merrie England.

Workingmen sleep together, eat together. drink together, work together, and then go to the ballot box and vote against each other.

des, the very best work you can do is to get subscribers for your paper. Any comrade who is out of work can secure

The Manchester Central Labor Union ha indorsed Manchester Labor and made it their official organ. This organization meets every first and third Tuesday in each

Thirty-six keepers in thirty six local stores is a good indication of our hoasted prosperity and business ability. Our business men are as smart as any is the land, but it's only a few that can stand up under this compatition. this competition system.

F. G. R. GORDON. Adame Labor Notes.

fore me lies the initial number of th The Tom Cat, a weekly labor paper published at North Adams by A. C. Thomson. The paper comes out openly and fearlessly in favor of the Co-Operative salth, and deserves the suppor urade Fred Hodecker has opened a

grocery and notion store on Park street. Workingmen should patronize him,

The Tom Cat mys:

The Socialists held a very successful open meeting last night and some plan talk to the worker was indulged in on the condition of the Amrican laborer. It will do the workthe Amrican interer. It will do the work-agmen no harm to attend these meetings, ad they will surely get some new ideas, hey are not Anarchists or bomb throwers, ad not one of them carries a gun.

To the members of the Socialist Laboration

Party: -In regard to place and date of our National Convention, the propositions and nominations made by the various Sections are hereby submitted to you for a ge eral vote such vote to close on the 21st day of March, 1896,

For the place whereat the National Convention is to be held the following cities have been nominated:

New York, nominated by 27 Sections namely: Johnstown, N. Y., Jeanett Pa., JerseyCity, N. J., New York, N. Y. Paterson, N. J., Long Island City, N. Y. Bridgeport, Conn., Hoboken, N. J., Pat ton, Pa., Northfield, N. Y., Kings Coun ty, N. Y., Lynn, Mass., Union Hill, N. . Yonkers, N. Y., Hackensack, N. J., College Point, N. Y., Waterbury, Conn., Metropolitan, N. Y., Elizabeth, N. J. (German), Manchester N. H. (German), Pittsfield, Mass. (Am.) Es:ex County, N. J., Branford, Conn. Jersey City Heights, N. J. (Am.), Elita beth, N. J. (Am.), and Elmira, N. Y.)

Cleveland-Nominated by 16 Section namely: Greylock, Mass., Denver, Col. Syracuse, N. Y., (Am. and German) Williamsburg, N. Y., Pittsfield, Mass (German), New Haven, Conn., Clevelan O., Rockville, Conn., Dayton. O. (Am and German) Glouster, O., Adams, Mass., Toledo, O., Indianapolis, Ind., and Anso nia, Conn.

Pittsburgh-Nominated by 8 S namely: Collinsburg, Pa.; New Britain Conn.; Sutterville, Pa.; Allentown, Pa. West Newton, Pa.; Chicago, Ill. (Am.), and Chicago K. M. Club I.

Boston - Nominated by 8 Section namely: Manchester, N. H. (Am.); Holyoke, Mass. (Am. and German); Boston Mass. (Am.); Lawrence, Mass. (Am. and German); Worcester, Mass., and Plainfield, N. J.

St. Louis-Nominated by 8 Sections namely: Louisville, Ky., Chicago, Ill., (Danish), East St. Louis, Ill., Danbury, Conn., St. Paul, Minn., (Scand.), St. Louis., Mo., San Francisco, Cal. (Am.), and North Adams, Mass.

Philadelphia-Nominated by 7 Sections namely: Providence, R. I., Philadelphia Pa., Boston, Mass. (Jew.), West Hobo-ken, N. J., Fitchburg, Mass., Camden, N. J., and Hartford, Conn.

Cincinnati-Nominated by five Sections, namely: Utica, N, Y., Cincinnati, O. (Am., Jew. and German), and Easthampton, Mass. Buffalo-Nominated by four section

namely: Tonawanda, N. Y., New Bed ford, Mass., Sag Harbor, N. Y., and Gloversville, N. Y.

Rochester-Nominated by 4 Sc namely: Albany, N. Y., Detroit, Mich. Troy, N. Y. and Rochester, N. Y..

Brooklyn—nominated by 8 Sections, namely: Woodside, N. Y., Evergreen, N. Y., Glendale, N. Y. Chicago—nominated by 8 Section amely: Milwankee, Wis., Chicago, Ill.

(Jew.) and Minneapolis, Minn. Detroit-Nominated by Section Daven pert, Ia. Baltimore-Nominated by Section Balti

more, Md. 'Amsterdam-Nominated by Section Amsterdam, N. Y.

GENERAL VOTE ON THE DATE OF THE NINTH NATIONAL CONVENTIO

Some Sections were indefinite in their re making statements such as "last n May, "end of June" and the like. week in May. Such propositions are, however, covered by the positive dates set by others. Many s made no choice at all in regard to the date.

The definite dates proposed are as follows:

4 Sections propose May 23rd. 3 Sections propose May 25th. 2 Sections propose May 27th. 1 Section proposes May 28th. 2 Sections propose May 29th. 13 Sections propose May 30th. Sections propose May 31st. 6 Sections propose June 1st. 2 Sections propose June 5th.

2 Sections propose June 7th. Section proposes June 8th.

2 Sections propose June 15th. 1 Section proposes June 15th. 1 Section proposes June 18th. 2 Sections propose June 27th.

Section proposes July 1st. 17 Sections propose July 4th. 2 Sections propose July 5th. 2 Sections propose July 6th.

Section proposes Aug. 1st. 1 Section proposes Aug. 9th. 1 Section proposes Sept. 5th. 1 Section proposes Sept. 12th.

GENERAL VOTE ON THE CANDIDATES FOR DEL-EGATE TO THE LONDON INTERNA-TIONAL LABOR CONGRE

Mathew Maguire of Section Paterson, nominated by Sections Jersey City 1, Patton, Kings County, Hacken loboken, Trenton (Am.), Jersey City Heights (Am.), Elmira and North Adams Martha Moore Avery of Am. Section Section, nominated by Sections Boston Lynn, Waterbury, Worcester (Am.), Adams, Newark (Essex Co.), East St. Louis and St. Louis.

S. Erasmus Pellens, of American Section Syracuse, nominated by Section Syracuse (American and German) and Section Yon-

4. William F. Steer of Section Albany. nominated by Section Pittsfield (German).

5. R. f. MacIvor of American Section.
San Prancisco, nominated by that Section. Holyoke, Mass., nominated by Section St. Paul, Minn. (Scandinavian).

Harry Carless, of Section Essex County, N. J., nominated by Section Ansonia,

The following Comrades have also been cominated but have declined the nomination: Daniel De Leon, Lucien Sanial, Charles H. Matchett, Hugo Vogt, Alexader Jonne, G. A. Hoshn, Max Forker and Henry Kuhn.

Organisers will please see to it that the and Henry Kuhn.
Organizers will please see to it that the
blanks are properly filled out and returned
to the undersigned ne later than March Si,
1886; on which day the general vote closes.
HENRY KURN, Secretary,
64 East Fourth street, New York, N. Y.

### PLATFORM

### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in convention assembled, reassert the inalienable right of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit

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

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of polities is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our indrustrial devolopment we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our 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 employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

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

Whereas. The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other Capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, in ustrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his foculties, multplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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

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

Social Demands.

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

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

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

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 providing 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 nder 14 years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous, and accessible to all by

public assistance in meals, clothing, 11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, iracy and sumptuary laws. Unbridged right of combination.

12. Official statistics concerning the adition of labor. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age

and of the employment of female labor TO THE FRIENDS OF OUR CAUSE. m occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict

13. Employment of the unemployed

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

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

Political Demar 1. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all

neasures of importance, according to the referendum principle. 2. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and

nunicipal) 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 done for your own paper. color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays The principle of

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

troduced.

proportional representation to be in-

6. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Adminitration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

### SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Comrades, Give a Good Lift Right Now.

Co-operate and Good Results Will Follow.

COMPADES: Read this and act promptly Do your duty as Socialists and co-workers

in the great cause of humanity.

To-day the Socialist Newspaper Union is as solid as a rock. Thousands of brave comrades gather around one banner. Remember that this paper was started right in the turmoil of an industrial depression. In spite of the hard times the little Socialist cruiser forced its way through the raging, roaring waves and to-day it is anchoring safely in the harbor of success. True, a hard struggle it was, but the harder the fight, the more glorious the victory. At the time when the storm raged most

fearfully, a number of our comrades appeared on deck of the little cruiser 'S. N. U." and poured oil in the "roaring sea"but, comrades, this oil was very expensive for our friends. You will remember that it cost them \$470. This was the sum advanced by a few St. Louis comrades to the Socialist Newspaper

Union. In this way these comrades saved the Socialist Newspaper Union \$600 in the ensuing year, as we secured a rebate and cheaper rates for printing and presswork. According to receipts under Socialist Newspaper Improvement Fund about \$100 of the money advanced have been returned

to the comrades. This leaves a balance of about \$360. Comrades, we beg leave to inform you that some of the comrades who furnished the "cil" are very much in need of money at present. Indeed, they have given their last nickel to the S. N. U. They do not trouble us, but we know full well in what embarrassed a situation they are and for this reason we are very anxious to return

the money to them. Three hundred and sixty dollars! What is this amount for thousands of subscribers? We request every comrade and reader of this paper to make a little donation. If 2. "Caira".....by L. Gronlund you cannot give \$10, or \$5, or \$1, why, Published by: Lee & Shepard, Publishers, give a dime, or a nickel, and within a few

have their money. And how about the sections? Comrades. too long have you looked upon this paper as

a "fatherless" child. Would you consider it a crime if every section connected with the Socialist News. paper Union would donate or advance the little amount of \$5, \$10 or \$20? Have you ever spent your money for any better pur

Look at this in the proper light. We the members of the Central Press Committee, are simply your servants. We are sacrificing our time and money for the cause. Our editors and co-workers have never asked for a single cent for their work: they never will, because they are cheerful volanteers in the Socialist army.

And right here mark you that the very men who do most of the work have advanced most of the money to the S. N. U. and thereby ppt themselves into much trouble in their private affairs and in their families.

Comrades, give a good lift right now. Don't wait. Don't postpone the matt Do your duty. Be assured we will do ours. Co-operate! Co-operate! Remem-ber that twenty nickels make one dollar.

Yours for the noble cause of Socialism. DR. LOUIS CRUSIUS E. LOCHMAN.

E. LOCEMAN.
PETER SCHWIETE.
G. A. HOERN.
J. SCHEIDLER.
CHAS. NILSON.
FRED. GIESLER.
CHAS. KLOTZ.
Central Press Committee Socialist Newspaper Union
Seud all money for S. N. U. Improvement Fund to Phillip Kaufman, 311 Walnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Voting blanks have just been issued by the National Secretary of the S. L. P. for a general vote on the place and time of hold-ing the party's National Convention, and on a delegate to the Socialist International Labor Congress that is to meet in London, England, this summer.

Workingmon, this is your paper; if you are a Socialist you should support it; If you are not a Socialist read it and

HELP TO BUILD UP A FUND FOR THE SOCIALIST NEWS-PAPER UNION.

After many months of struggle we have succeeded in putting the Socialist Newspaper Union on a basis that guarantees the success of this institution. We know. however, that it is not only necessary that our party own its own papers, but also the presses and machinery that print said papers. Once having accomplished this, our press will be a power in the land. We can establish locals in every city and town. Our facilities will increase and our eleculation will be unlimited.

rades and friends of our cause, and to all who recognize the great importance of a strong Socialist Labor press, to assist us in establishing a "SOCIALIST NEWS-PAPER IMPROVEMENT FUND." Remember, whatever you do for this paper, i. e., the Socialist Newspaper Union, is

Secretary Socialist Newspaper Union, 311 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo. Yours in the noble cause of Labor and

CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE.

### **READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."**

"The phenomenal success of 'Merrie England,' the Socialist book that is selling like wildfire, is a complete refutation of the claim that people must be "first taught to think" by cultivating the errors they hug. 'Merrie England' is not a novel, but a series of articles on economics and sociology. It treats with severity all the popular superstitions and preaches the hard facts of Socialism. This notwithstanding, and notwithstanding it is not a novel with a love-story interwoven, it has already distanced all books published in the English language during the last ten years."-The People

"Merrie England" is 10 cents a copy, Get a cony and induce your friends to read it. It is sold at all book stores. Also at Labor News Library, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

THE PARTY BUT TON.

Comrades everywhere should wear the party button. They can be made great educators. They will break down ignorant prejudice. They are made of celluloid and aluminum, and are strong and attractive. They now cost 5 cents each to manufa-ture, and are sold for 10 cents each in any quantity. A record is kept of the number cent to each city, and the surplus, after paying postage, will be equally apportloned and placed to the credit of the local Pass Committee of the Socielist

Labor Party of gach city entitled to it. Help your local "Labor," and at the same time spread the light by getting sevtral of these Party Buttons, wearing one and selling the others to your fe workers. They may be obtained at the office of this paper or from the Secretary of the Socialyt Newspaper Union, 21 Walnut Street " Louis, Mo.

MIST OF BOOKS AND PAMPHIMETS WHICH SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY STUDENT OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

L "Capital.....by Karl Marz 2. "Fabian Essays".....by Bernard Shaw Published by The Humboldt Publishing Co., 2 Lafayette Place, N. Y. L. Co-Operative Commonwealth."

I. "Looking Backward"...by Ed. Bellamy

by L. Gronlund

Published by: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers, Boston, Me-2 Woman of the Past, Present and Future.....by Aug. Bebel

Published by: John W. Lovell Publishing Co., 14 and 16 Versey at. A Strange Voyage." by Dr. M. Francis Allen Sold by Socialist Newspaper Union, St.

Louis.

"The People & Library," A Beries of Socialist Pamphlets Published by: "The People." 184 William st., New York, N. Y.

"Labor and Capital"....by G. A. Hoehn 1. Socialist Labor Library No. 1. Containing three fine lectures on Socialism

1. Socialist Library No. 2. Containing a concise history of the Paris Commune, and Articles on Socialism. Published by Socialist Central Committee

311 Walnut st., St. Louis, Mo. "Wealth Against Commonwealth." by Henry D. Lleyd Published by: Harper & Brothers, Pub-

lishers, New York, N. T.

SOCIALISM is a science which treats of the develoyment of civilization, but more especially of the evolution of the means of production, i. e., all that is requi able the individual to sustain and maintain life in accord with the standards of comfort prevailing at any particular time and the social relationship resulting therefrom. The means of production consist of the tools and materials wherewith, and from which, emanate all wealth, i. e., use values, things that serve to minist means, wants, and gratify human desires. A Socialist is one who claims that in accord with the truth gleamed from the so of Socialism, that land the basis of al mills, mines, factories, machinery, rail-toads, telegraphs, telephones, etc., should be the common property of the working

Comrades! This is your press, and miumns are always open for a brief, ineliterat discussion of the social probi of to-day.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

General Vote.

labor contract system.

by the public authorities (county, city. state and nation.)

Therefore, we appeal to all our Com-

Send all contributions to PH'L. KAUFMAN,

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.