

PATRIOTISM.

The Cause of True Patriotic Sentiment.

Why Modern Patriotism and Flag Worship should be Despised by Every True and Intelligent Citizen.

"Oh! Liberty, how many crimes have been committed in thy name!"

It has well been said: "Those whoseem disposed to quarrel about their religion have little, if any, of this article to spare," and the same might be truthfully said of those who are constantly parading their patriotism before the people. In fact, we might say: "Oh, patriotism! how many crimes have been and will be committed in thy name!" During the past few years certain self-constituted guardians of the public safety have been trying to create the impression that love of country was becoming very lukewarm in the breasts of the rising generation, and would we retain our national identity, something must be done to keep alive a proper patriotic sentiment among the youth of our land. [Many of these pseudo patriots have exhausted their efforts in trying to induce the proper authorities to keep the American flag constantly floating over every schoolhouse in the land; while others have done their best to increase the curriculum of studies in the common schools, by the addition of a new department to teach patriotism, not seeming to comprehend that patriotism is something that cannot be taught as are languages, mathematics and the sciences, but that it is an attribute inherent in the breast of every civilized being the same as is the love a child tends to have for its mother.] In our opinion, under just social conditions, it is no more necessary to teach the citizen in embryo to love his country than it would be under just domestic conditions, to teach the child to love its parents. Both patriotism and parental love will rise spontaneously in the heart of the citizen and child when either the country or the parents have loving attributes. We can imagine social condition, where it would be an outrage on justice and humanity to even attempt or hint at teaching patriotism; but none where it would be necessary, if the affairs of a country were conducted as to protect and promote the interest of that class who are always the first to respond—i.e. defend the country in times of danger as the laboring class.

Whenever in any country it becomes necessary to remind the people it is their duty to be patriotic, the proof is conclusive that the Government is no longer worthy of their support. Hence all who think present governmental conditions right and who are satisfied with the present social order, should take it as an insult when reminded that the people should be taught patriotism. If our Government has reached that point, it is very evident something is wrong; not in the citizen, but in the power that governs and the social system this power maintains. Therefore, the first thing to do to insure a patriotic people is to so change the social system and secure such an administration of affairs as will insure the comfort, happiness and prosperity of all, not of a favored few. The education that tends to teach the child to love that government which tramples upon its and the people's rights is one that blinds but does not enlighten. The education that would teach the subjects of the Czar to love and venerate the government as personified in that despot is a curse, not a blessing! No government is entitled to the love and respect of its citizens, whose rights it ignores. "A flag which guarantees to every citizen opportunity, security, equality and justice, is a glorious emblem, worthy the love and devotion of all. But if a flag stands for injustice and tyranny, and is used to bolster up monopolistic robbers and corrupt judges, with their usurping injunctions and unwarranted imprisonment of citizens—such a flag becomes a mere rag to be hated and detested by all liberty-loving people." The very men who of late have been so willing to sacrifice all their wife's relations for the defense of the country, and so anxious to vote hundreds of millions of dollars to convert the idle men of this country into an army of destruction to shoot down their brothers across the waters, would sneer at a proposal to vote one-tenth the amount to convert these same men into an army of construction whereby they might prove a blessing to themselves and mankind at large. These demagogues belong to the class of men that, as a rule, never offer up their bodies as food for the cannon's mouth when the country's safety demands such a sacrifice; but who in times of peace are so prone to wear badges and insist that every one else do the same in order that their patriotism may not be questioned. If these be patriots, God save the mark!

H. S. ALEY, M. D.
Lincoln, Neb.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

Tramps and Intemperance on the Increase.

The proofs of the fact that this country is fast nearing the catastrophe when its enormous wealth will be owned exclusively by a very small class of billionaires, while the great mass of the population will be reduced to absolute poverty, are accumulating so fast that it is almost impossible to keep track of them and record them all. I have before me the latest report of the



APRIL FOOL!

IN OUR NOBLE CAUSE WE TRUST.

Ignorance is our enemy.

Intelligence is our faithful friend.

Are you a true citizen? Then you must be a Socialist!

If one man lives in laziness another will die of hunger.—Chinese Problem.

Comrades, how many new subscribers have you secured during the last three months?

The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity.—Encyclopedia Britannica.

Socialism will arouse the people in time to save our country from capitalist ruin and devastation.

If you want to push the good work for Socialism increase the circulation of your Socialist press.

No far from being men of order, the capitalists are men of disorder. Their law is the glorification of money and the humiliation of Labor.

The clerical representatives, who act as the allies of capitalists, are indeed precious spokesmen of that Christian God who preached human equality and the contempt of riches!

Comrades, let the voice of Socialism be heard! Every Socialist an enthusiastic agitator! Every agitator a brave soldier in the Grand Army of International Social Democracy!

Socialism—A theory of society which advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed.—Webster.

In Socialism we trust, because it is hated by tyrants and oppressors, by exploiters and parasites, by the mercenaries and misleaders of the people. Socialism is the only hope of all thinking men and women of our age.

To know the cause of a disease, if curable, is to know the cure. Socialists think that poverty, and the crimes, degradation and misery resulting from poverty, can be removed peacefully, legally, justly and without any real hardship to anyone.

Socialism has the referendum as an important plank in its programme; but the Socialist is no dilettante reformer: he knows that the Referendum depends upon votes, and that votes depend for their effectiveness upon the intelligence that is back of them.

But the day of retribution comes apace, and the Nemesis of Socialism will overtake and overthrow, not only the political drunkard, but the shuffler, the "politician," the swindler—whether he be branded Free Trade, Protection, or Labor.—Sydney (Australia) Socialist.

Under Socialist social system, there are no conflicting individual interests, hence laws are simple and few, and can be passed upon more easily; on the other hand, under the present anarchistic system, laws are necessarily many and complicated, and require much time to be understood.

While no one doubts that Socialism is spreading rapidly, there is no denying that its progress is not commensurate with the time and energy spent in propagandist work by Socialist agitators. That this is so is due in great part to the dense and determined ignorance of the ordinary wage

earner. He is not only ignorant of what would raise him out of the mire, but he doesn't want the knowledge.—People's Voice, Winnipeg, Canada.

It is daily to claim that we have no time

est in the proper administration of municipal and other governments. Who, but we, the working class, are the ones to suffer from misrule? When the cholera breaks out and invades a town, whom does it smite? You? Oh, no! You pull up stakes and wander away to Paris or Nice, or some other safe spot, and you never return until all danger is over. It is we who have to stay and fight the evil that your disregard of human laws breeds and afflicts us with. It is upon us, the working-class, that all such afflictions have to exhaust themselves.—M. Anseele, Socialist Deputy in the Belgian Parliament.

Slave wives, whether in high or low society, can never bear free sons and daughters, and until woman is free economically and socially, you cannot have true morality, and freedom will only be a name, not a reality. Under Socialism, where the State would welcome the advent of children instead of looking on them as a curse as at present, woman would refuse to prostitute herself to man either legally or otherwise, and would then become his helpmate instead of his slave.

While the Samuel of Socialism raises his warning voice, the industrial and commercial kings—those profit-mongers—appoint the wage slaves to be their horse-men, and to run before their chariots; and they make the wage slaves their servants; and they take our vineyards and our wives and children and put them to work at starvation wages. When will the poor fools have sense enough to live without kings?

The working class are shortlived compared with non-workers. The average age at death of the gentry, nobility and professional classes is 55 years, whilst the average age of some workers is only 29 years. The mortality among infants of the non-working class during the first year is only 8 per cent, while in some districts among the poor it rises to 30 per cent.

Look at the town of Roubaix, in France. Ever since its conquest at the polls by the Socialists, the mortality of the place has decreased, health has been greatly promoted, education has become more general and wages have risen. A Socialist administration arrested the downfall of the people of Roubaix, and raised their well being.

The American citizen is fond of calling himself a sovereign. As a rule, however, his only act of sovereignty is that of deciding which of two bosses shall rule over him. When the two bosses are privately in partnership, as they often are, the principle of independent self-government, as we practice it, is carried to its logical limit.—Coming Nation.

The question of organization is now generally recognized to be one of the most important that a nation can take into consideration, for no matter how well informed, earnest and devoted the members may be, much of their enthusiasm and energy will be wasted, unless they are organized on a good system.

Above all colors exalt the red,
It fills the tyrant's heart with dread,
And while it proudly floats overhead,
Advance the men of Labor!

ANTI-SOCIALIST SCARECROW.

One obstacle in the way of Socialism is the terrible scarecrow, erected by our enemies, that we intend to destroy private property. This seems to scare small property owners even worse than the capitalists. The capitalists as property owners we have no regard for. But we are sorely concerned that this scarecrow

not in our power to destroy it one-tenth as rapidly as the existing capitalistic system of competition is destroying it. The small property owners are fast losing their property. In fact, as a class, they are being wiped out. Dan's Commercial Agency says eighty per cent of the failures last year were of those worth less than \$20,000. This is destruction with a pretty clean sweep. If this is our object as socialists, by the time we get into power, there will be no private property of the middle class to destroy. But Socialism is the reverse of destroying either private or public property. We have a system based on science that would produce a thousand fold more property than exists in the world to-day with the same amount of labor: then every man who would work would have abundance of property while now the workers are robbed of three-fourths of their property that they produce. Statistics say that the producers of wealth receive less than one-fourth of what they produce. Why don't these timid ones, who are so afraid of Socialists being such robbers, say something about the three-fourths of their property that is so forcibly wrung from them, and of which they never get a taste or smell, and the capitalists certainly intend they never shall. The Socialist Labor Party is the only party that demands the immediate and unconditional return of this three-fourths of our property that has been forcibly appropriated by the capitalists. As expressed by Rev. Herron, "a restitution of stolen goods, of wealth gained through oppression and economically plundered from the sheep" (toilers). This is what our enemies have reference to when they speak of Socialists wanting to destroy private property. This is not destroying but taking back our own through and for society. By the way, this is the sole excuse for the existence of the Populist Party—to save the small property of the middle class, totally ignoring the proletariat or propertyless class. The Populists are continually harping on private property and the masses having no private property, and no hopes of acquiring any under the present society, it seems this alone ought to let their whole gang of cats out of the bag, and convince us beyond a doubt that it's an open foe to the propertyless class.

C. R. DAVIS.
Brighton, Ill.

Silverius Tanbeneck, is well pleased with the result of the Kansas Populist State Convention, because his plan for the recognition of the silver League was adopted. Indeed, it would be a blessing for the general reform movement, if the Populists throughout the country were victorious to-morrow, because this would open the eyes of many short-sighted people. In East St. Louis a Populist mayor was elected at the last election, the result being that a full, straight Socialist ticket—the first one in the history of East St. Louis—will be in the field at the coming spring election.

Law and order! The State capitol of Kentucky had to be guarded by the State militia in order to keep the Dem. and Rep. legislators and politicians from killing each other. Law abiding law-breakers.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

Father Sheedy's Vain Attempt to Misrepresent

The Socialist Movement—The Wind Taken Out of His Sails.

"Father Sheedy," a reverend gentleman of New Orleans, a "cunning fox" of the Catholic clergy, seems to be a very clever student of Socialism. His object, of course, is to misrepresent Socialism and the Socialist movement. He sounds the alarm signal to Capitalism and Christianity, and in doing so the "cunning fox" preys on the ignorance and prejudice of his flock. Recently Rev. Sheedy delivered a lecture at the Catholic Winter School on the subject of "Socialism." It is true, at first he attempted to show the difference in the writings and agitation of Marx, Engels, Lassalle, Bakunine, Proudhon and others, but this he seemed to have done for no other purpose than to pose as a "deep thinker," and thus succeed the more easily in confusing his audience and the readers of the Capitalist newspapers.

The alpha and omega of his lecture was that there are some good things in Socialism, but taken as a whole Socialism was bad, dangerous, and that the Church—the Catholic Church—was the only power in the world that would carry out the good of Socialism and destroy all the bad ideas advocated by the Socialists. Here is an extract from Rev. Sheedy's ridiculous arguments: "When Socialists are asked how they would bring about the new and better order they are hopelessly divided into distinct and antagonistic groups."

"In the United States, where it might be thought that the Democratic form of government and the practical character of the people would preserve us from the doctrines of Socialism, we are far from being free from its appearance, even in its more dread form of anarchy."

This shows that "Father Sheedy" intended was to deceive the public, to confuse the public mind and mix up Socialism with Anarchy.

Furthermore the "Father" says: "While the lessons of Socialism are taught throughout the country to large bodies of disaffected workmen during the excitement attendant upon strikes and lock-outs, and their literature has been distributed

socialistic trend. There is not a Labor lodge in the United States where workingmen are not taught the doctrine of Socialism in one form or another. They are reminded that the crisis is at hand, that owing to the constantly decreasing power of Labor, production is being blocked; that machines have supplanted men, who are idle, while women and children work. An appeal is made through Labor agitators to workmen to emancipate themselves by national and international organization, and thus oppose organized Capital by organized Labor. There is plenty of evidence, too, that in the United States the Socialistic trend has taken a political aspect.

And, in conclusion, the reverend servant of the "Vineyard of the Lord" lets the cat out of the bag, when he says:

"This teaching must end in communism and anarchy. If society in its corporate capacity undertakes beneficence as a function; if now in this direction and again in that, the inferior learn by precept that it is a state duty not simply to secure them the unbridled pursuit of happiness, but to furnish them the means of happiness; there is eventually formed among the poorer classes, and especially the least deserving, a fixed belief that if they be not comfortable the government is to blame, and then follows the idea that the social arrangement must be changed fundamentally in such ways that all have equal shares of the products of Labor; that difference of reward due to difference of merit shall be abolished. Then comes communism. And then among the very worst, angered that their vile lives have not brought them all the good things they want, there grows up the doctrine that society should be destroyed and that each should seize what he likes and suppress, as Ravachol says, "every one who stands in his way." There comes anarchism and a return to the unrestrained struggle for life, as among brutes."

The object of Rev. Sheedy is plain. Beware of Sheedyism! Ravachol, the anarchist dynamiter of Paris, was but a poor facsimile of those ancient representatives of the Church who ruled by inquisition, fire and sword; who led John Huss and others to the stake because they refused to believe in the "beneficent influence" of hierarchical murderers.

Yes, and Pope Leo XIII will wipe out the class struggle—so says Rev. Sheedy. He closed his lecture as follows:

"And the beneficent influence of the Catholic Church as a conservative force in society was developed. The church can and will guide in the future, as in the past, this movement, and yet save society from its false teachers. The great pontiff, Leo XIII., has at heart the well-being of the race, and has striven to effect a reconciliation between the contending elements, between Labor and Capital."—O Sancta Simplicitas!

New Orleans, La.

We are to-day accumulating wealth at the rate of more than \$7,000,000 a day. As we are making tramps at the rate of several thousands a day. Call this civilization!

A DIAMOND NECKLACE

"PEAKING of bridal presents," said Mrs. Palmer, settling a sofa pillow comfortably under her blond head and stretching out gracefully in her luxurious steamer chair, "did I ever tell you the story of the diamond necklace?"

"I was in Milan for the carnival, having gone early in order to secure comfortable quarters at the Hotel Cavour, and the first day at table d'hôte dinner I was seated next to the prettiest girl I ever saw. We all have our ideal of beauty, I suppose, and she simply realized mine, that is all. The man sitting by her on the other side was her brother, I discovered from their talk, and there was a striking likeness so it goes without saying that he was too good to look at. At first, I noticed nobody else, hardly any dinner, in fact, so absorbed was I in stealing glances at these two beautiful young creatures, but toward the close of the meal I heard the girl say in a sweet, well-bred voice, which had a vibrant ring to it, stirring some dormant emotion in me, making me yearn over her with the instinct of motherhood, I suppose—I heard her say to her brother, 'Do you think the count will come this evening, Jack?'"

"Certainly," the young fellow answered, gayly. "The stars have so ordained it and there is no resisting one's destiny, sister mine."

"I don't know what caused me to look up just then, but I glanced across the table and saw, sitting directly opposite the young girl, an old woman, so yellow and withered and at the same time so fantastically dressed that I wondered I had not noticed her before. She wore a lavender gown, profusely trimmed with ribbon and lace, and her black hair, thickly streaked with gray, was bound back from her forehead by a broad velvet ribbon and twisted in a loose knot low on her neck. Her gray eyes, which had a strange cat-like gleam of yellow in them, were riveted upon the face of the girl, and presently I felt the latter stir a little uneasily, as though the basilisk glare disturbed her."

"The next evening I found my seat taken by a good-looking, bronzed individual, whom the girl addressed as Count von Rosenberg, but who was known to the brother as Ludwig. I had in the meantime made certain inquiries about my old lady of the eyes and had learned that she was an American named Harding, very eccentric, and very, very rich. She was in her usual place and every time I looked at her I saw her eyes fastened with the same intense expression upon the beautiful face opposite her. 'She is fascinated by the girl's beauty and has no doubt means about showing it,' I thought to myself."

"The next day I had tramped about a good deal that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

priceless yellow lace, decollete, absolutely decollete, and around her withered old neck flashed a magnificent necklace of diamonds. She sat well forward in the box, which she had all to herself, and her eyes, more catlike than ever in the electric light, were fixed upon Claire and the count. "She must be crazy," I thought, but soon I forgot everything in the delight of listening to Verdi's lovely music. Oh! those rapturing strains, I shall never hear their like again out of Italy."

"They left next morning and I knew nothing of them till two months later I met the brother and sister at Inskip in the Tyrol, and, after we had become quite friendly, Claire showed me the necklace and a little twisted note from the lady, containing these words, without introduction of any kind:

"I have made hypnotism a study and have long desired to experiment upon some one. You came in my way and I will a match between you and the count. I succeeded, and, to reward you for the service you unconsciously rendered me, I send you the promised diamonds. I wish you much happiness."

"This came two days after our engagement," said Claire, blushing, "but how did she know?"

"Do you think the engagement was brought about by hypnotism?" I asked, smiling.

"Ludwig said it was a case of love at first sight," said the girl, softly.

"Well, when we met once more at dinner Mrs. Harding leaned forward and said to Claire in a low tone, 'I shall give you my diamond necklace for a bridal present.' She seemed to expect no reply, for she drew back and motioned the waiter to fill her wine glass. The young girl said not a word, but blushed a vivid, rosy red, while I thought I detected a certain mischievous but quickly suppressed light in the count's dark eyes."

"I don't know what caused me to look up just then, but I glanced across the table and saw, sitting directly opposite the young girl, an old woman, so yellow and withered and at the same time so fantastically dressed that I wondered I had not noticed her before. She wore a lavender gown, profusely trimmed with ribbon and lace, and her black hair, thickly streaked with gray, was bound back from her forehead by a broad velvet ribbon and twisted in a loose knot low on her neck. Her gray eyes, which had a strange cat-like gleam of yellow in them, were riveted upon the face of the girl, and presently I felt the latter stir a little uneasily, as though the basilisk glare disturbed her."

"The next evening I found my seat taken by a good-looking, bronzed individual, whom the girl addressed as Count von Rosenberg, but who was known to the brother as Ludwig. I had in the meantime made certain inquiries about my old lady of the eyes and had learned that she was an American named Harding, very eccentric, and very, very rich. She was in her usual place and every time I looked at her I saw her eyes fastened with the same intense expression upon the beautiful face opposite her. 'She is fascinated by the girl's beauty and has no doubt means about showing it,' I thought to myself."

"The next day I had tramped about a good deal that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

"We all sat for a while after dinner in the salon and I saw Mrs. Harding take a book, and with this as a screen, seat herself in the darkest and most obscure corner of the room to watch the movements of her prey. When they left the room she, too, disappeared."

"I came upon my young people at the Brera next morning, and, would you believe it, that old woman was again in attendance, saying nothing, but staring?"

"I began to feel as if there were something about her that day and was healthy hungry. From stray scraps of conversation which floated to me now and then I learned that the girl—by the way, her name was Claire Elliston—had never met the count before, but the two young men had traveled together in Russia and were close friends."

IN MY LADY'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Current Notes of the Modes and Pictures of Feminine Attire—The Craze for Belts—A Countess' Exploit—Some Timely Recipes.

HE stores them once more with buyers! Now, however, they are not in search of gifts, but bargains. And the bargains are to be had. Silks can be bought at half-price and the wise woman lays in a stock for next summer. Now, too, is a good opportunity to buy school dresses for the little ones.

Those bought for them at the beginning of the term are rather shabby and new ones must be secured. Rough goods, boucles, camel's hair, chevrons, are best for cold days and should be of some bright coloring. These dresses are oftentimes trimmed with fur, while no gown is complete without a bit of velvet somewhere about it.

A frock for a girl of 7, of red and brown boucle, has a plain, full skirt.

English meaning a "lady lion tamer," and this extraordinary performance is to be for the benefit of the sick soldiers who have survived the Madagascar expedition. It is by no means certain, however, that she will be able to make this unique trip. A few nights ago she had a dangerous adventure in her wild beast cage. She had scarcely closed the door when Tzar, the most savage and ferocious lion of the lot, sprang at her and clawed her in the breast and arms. A panic ensued in

taken deep root as an evening gown adjunct, and a very fetching finish they make usually.

A chic, fairy-like frock for a young debutante, which she is to wear at a big social function in Washington, whither the family are going for the season's gaiety, was seen several days ago. The skirt was simply and severely made of crisp white satin, run through with dull blue stripes, which shone through the gauzy overskirt of sheeny white mousseline de sole, laid smoothly over it from waist to foot, where it was finished by a deep hem-stitched hem. There was a tiny baby blouse, with the mousseline de sole pouching freely over a broad belt of filigree gold which encircled the waist. It was cut in a square fashion about the shoulders and finished by a "harness" of turquoise, pearls, and gold, fitting smoothly over the shoulders and falling down to the waist in loose, tab ends. The sleeves are baby puffs of plain dull-blue satin, covered over with mousseline de sole, thickly studded with gold-rimmed turquoise. Altogether it was a simple, girlish frock, but wonderfully lovely.

A young and attractive woman in Paris, who is said to be a countess, proposes to go from Marseilles to Paris in a balloon with a lion as her companion. She is what they call in France a "domptesse," this translated into

good. Best of all, they are extremely comfortable. High-backed chairs are becoming, a fact which has done much toward making them popular. Carvings in woods or gilt and rich brocade throw out into greater evidence a handsome toilet, and it is funny to see how some women know this and pose accordingly.

Hominy pudding—Two cupsful of cold boiled hominy, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, three well-beaten eggs and one cup of sweet milk. Mix thoroughly, season to taste and bake in a buttered pan for one-half hour. This pudding may be served with the meat course at dinner.

Bread pudding—Slice a loaf of stale bread, spread with butter; put a layer in the bottom of a deep baking dish; cover with stoned raisins and sliced citron. Put in another layer of bread and fruit. Beat four eggs with one-half cupful of sugar; add two pints of milk. Flavor with nutmeg and pour over the pudding. Serve with rich sauce.

Mrs. Cornelia K.—Have you ever tried potato soufflé? If you want a dainty breakfast dish take potatoes that have been freshly baked and cut off the top; scrape out the meaty inside and having beaten them with a little cream, butter, pepper and salt, put the mixture back into the jackets, piling high over the edges. Put it into the oven and bake it a light brown.

Consomme—Take two pounds of lean beef and a knuckle of veal; cut the meat into small pieces. Put two ounces of butter in a frying-pan, and set over the fire to brown; add the meat and stir for five minutes. Turn into a soup kettle; cover and let simmer for one-half hour; pour over one-half gallon of cold water, and boil four hours. Add one carrot, one onion, one stalk of celery, chopped fine.

Common seashore sand will greatly improve the appearance of old velvet and remove all the dust. Sprinkle the velvet with the fine sand and then brush until none remains, always brushing the pile the wrong way.

One Tiny Streak of Black. Few women stop to think what they would look like without the aid of black material in their costumes. Many of the new swell frocks would be minus their finishing touches. A young woman who is something of an artist and who lays great stress on the beauty of her gowns, designed by herself, went to a celebrated designer for a gown, but told the great man very decidedly that she did not wish so much as a speck of black upon it. "Very well," said he, and no black was used. In due time the gown was finished and sent to her hotel. The result was far from satisfactory. "What ails it?" she asked her friends. No one could tell, but all pronounced it flat and lacking in chic. In great wrath the lady took the gown back.

"It has no style," she declared. "Very true, but if you will allow me to follow my own tastes, I will please madam," said the designer.

The gown was for a big dinner, and was made up of brilliant rose, pale pink and silver brocaded in soft tones, with no decoration save its own richness. When the lady again received her gown it had a tiny edging of black ostrich trimming on the edge of the revers and a handsomely cut girdle of jet ornamented the waist.

A handsome street gown of a clear, soft prune colored boucle is handsomely decorated with chinchilla fur and black satin. The skirt is extravagantly wide, and has about the foot some distance apart broad bands of the fur. The bodice is snugly fitted and slashed open from the shoulder to belt to show an under vest of black satin. A narrow belt of black encircles the waist. The sleeves are mandolin shaped like the bodice, from shoulder to elbow, to show an under part of black satin. Chinchilla edges the wrists. A small cape collar, of prune cloth, edged with fur, flares jauntily about the throat, which is finished by an unusually high stock collar, edged with narrow fur.

To Clear the Complexion. L. E. M. asks if washing the face in hot water every night and applying cold cream will cause hair to grow on the face. Also give some way to soften and whiten the skin. Answer: The use of hot water and cold cream is not likely to cause the face to become disfigured with hair. Still it may do so; or if there is a natural tendency that way, it may be increased by such means. Keeping the skin perfectly clean is one of the very best things that can possibly be done. Then rub into it some delicate preparation like rose water and glycerine.

High-Backed Chairs. There is a craze for big, high-backed chairs that were fashionable in England long ago. They do not show any woodwork. They can scarcely be called graceful, but the lines are said to be

slashes in the front of the waist reveal cream silk and blue velvet forms collar and belt.—The Latest, in Chicago News.

Current Craze for Belts. To Yvette Guilbert we owe the present craze for metal belts and feminine

harness of all descriptions, combining all the glitter and splendor of the orient. Here the tall, slender, willowy girl considers herself decidedly at an advantage, but in the general opinion she is not half so fascinating as the petite, round-waisted girl, with her pretty waist caught around with a narrow, glittering belt. This "harness" had

the menagerie, and a rush was made for the entrance, but the brave countess stood her ground untrifled and managed to beat the lion off. Then she straightened herself up and made Tzar go through his usual performance. The panic was allayed and the spectators began to wildly applaud the courageous woman. Undissuaded by this adventure she insists that she will give her balloon performance at an early date with the same lion that attacked her. Yet she is but a new hand at lion taming. She began to exhibit herself with wild animals in a Parisian music hall, and went from there to Lyons, thence to Marseilles. She is not appearing under her family name.

Current Craze for Belts. To Yvette Guilbert we owe the present craze for metal belts and feminine

harness of all descriptions, combining all the glitter and splendor of the orient. Here the tall, slender, willowy girl considers herself decidedly at an advantage, but in the general opinion she is not half so fascinating as the petite, round-waisted girl, with her pretty waist caught around with a narrow, glittering belt. This "harness" had

the menagerie, and a rush was made for the entrance, but the brave countess stood her ground untrifled and managed to beat the lion off. Then she straightened herself up and made Tzar go through his usual performance. The panic was allayed and the spectators began to wildly applaud the courageous woman. Undissuaded by this adventure she insists that she will give her balloon performance at an early date with the same lion that attacked her. Yet she is but a new hand at lion taming. She began to exhibit herself with wild animals in a Parisian music hall, and went from there to Lyons, thence to Marseilles. She is not appearing under her family name.

Current Craze for Belts. To Yvette Guilbert we owe the present craze for metal belts and feminine

harness of all descriptions, combining all the glitter and splendor of the orient. Here the tall, slender, willowy girl considers herself decidedly at an advantage, but in the general opinion she is not half so fascinating as the petite, round-waisted girl, with her pretty waist caught around with a narrow, glittering belt. This "harness" had

the menagerie, and a rush was made for the entrance, but the brave countess stood her ground untrifled and managed to beat the lion off. Then she straightened herself up and made Tzar go through his usual performance. The panic was allayed and the spectators began to wildly applaud the courageous woman. Undissuaded by this adventure she insists that she will give her balloon performance at an early date with the same lion that attacked her. Yet she is but a new hand at lion taming. She began to exhibit herself with wild animals in a Parisian music hall, and went from there to Lyons, thence to Marseilles. She is not appearing under her family name.

Current Craze for Belts. To Yvette Guilbert we owe the present craze for metal belts and feminine

harness of all descriptions, combining all the glitter and splendor of the orient. Here the tall, slender, willowy girl considers herself decidedly at an advantage, but in the general opinion she is not half so fascinating as the petite, round-waisted girl, with her pretty waist caught around with a narrow, glittering belt. This "harness" had

the menagerie, and a rush was made for the entrance, but the brave countess stood her ground untrifled and managed to beat the lion off. Then she straightened herself up and made Tzar go through his usual performance. The panic was allayed and the spectators began to wildly applaud the courageous woman. Undissuaded by this adventure she insists that she will give her balloon performance at an early date with the same lion that attacked her. Yet she is but a new hand at lion taming. She began to exhibit herself with wild animals in a Parisian music hall, and went from there to Lyons, thence to Marseilles. She is not appearing under her family name.

Current Craze for Belts. To Yvette Guilbert we owe the present craze for metal belts and feminine

harness of all descriptions, combining all the glitter and splendor of the orient. Here the tall, slender, willowy girl considers herself decidedly at an advantage, but in the general opinion she is not half so fascinating as the petite, round-waisted girl, with her pretty waist caught around with a narrow, glittering belt. This "harness" had

the menagerie, and a rush was made for the entrance, but the brave countess stood her ground untrifled and managed to beat the lion off. Then she straightened herself up and made Tzar go through his usual performance. The panic was allayed and the spectators began to wildly applaud the courageous woman. Undissuaded by this adventure she insists that she will give her balloon performance at an early date with the same lion that attacked her. Yet she is but a new hand at lion taming. She began to exhibit herself with wild animals in a Parisian music hall, and went from there to Lyons, thence to Marseilles. She is not appearing under her family name.

NOT NICE BEING A GIANT.

Powell, the Eight-Foot Texan, Wants to Leave the Show Business.

Col. A. A. Powell, the Texas giant, who headed the procession in the Odd Fellows' celebration in East St. Louis last spring, is tired of the show business and has come to St. Louis to look for a job as floorwalker in some store, says the Globe Democrat.

"I've been in the show business ten years now and have got enough of it," he said. "It's a tough life—always on the go, very little sleep, no regularity in meals or anything else. And a fellow can't make much money at it, either. Here I'm the tallest man in the country or in the world that I know of since the Chinese giant died, and I can't make a decent living at the show business. Sometimes I get \$50 or \$75 a week, but then I have to pay my expenses, and hotel bills and railway fare eat up all the profits. I'd rather get \$25 and have no such expenses. When I go with a circus for a whole season I get \$30 or \$35 a week and expenses, but the life is too hard for me."

Col. Powell expects to settle down in St. Louis and grow up with the city. He is comparatively young yet, only 34. He was never in the army, he says, or even a Texas ranger, but won his title in the show business. When a boy he lived on a farm in Johnson county, which adjoins Dallas county, Texas. The principal thing he did on the ranch was to "punch cattle" until his legs got so long that they dragged on the ground when astride a pony. At 18 he stood 7 feet 7 1/2 inches in his stocking feet and is no taller now, he says, although when in the show business his height is advertised at 8 feet. The Chinese giant, who died some time ago, was 7 feet 8 inches. Col. Powell has no brothers and but one sister, who is of moderate height only. Nor was there anything extraordinary in the height of either of his parents or any of his ancestors so far as his knowledge or information goes. He is a Royal Arch mason, Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

SWALLOWED THE STOVEPIPE.

Remarkable Feat Performed by a Foolhardy Paris Apprentice.

The series of bravado bets which have been so frequent in Paris for some months past reached a climax when a shop assistant named Alexander laid a wager of 500 francs that he would swallow a yard of galvanized iron stove-pipe, says Le Figaro. The bet was accepted and the referee appointed. Alexander and one of the witnesses went to buy the piping, which was about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness and five inches in diameter. Alexander took it to a white-smith, and requested him to file it down into a powder in the presence of the witness, who subsequently carried it to a cafe in the Rue de la Chapelle, where the operation of swallowing the filings was carried out. Quite 100 persons attended as spectators. Alexander divided the filings into five portions, placed them in five glasses of beer, and tossed them off at intervals of ten minutes. He played cards during the process of drinking and when the last glass of beer and its metallic addition had been consumed, the bet was declared won, and the 500 francs handed over to him. He stated afterward that he felt no inconvenience from the feat.

Bolled Water and Impurities. It is generally believed that the most impure water can be rendered pure by boiling and that in this we have an absolute safeguard against the dangers of water containing disease germs. Now, while it is true that boiling will kill the germs of diseases, yet the feet has been brought to our notice by so high an authority as Dr. Charles M. Cresson, that, while boiling kills the germs of a particular disease, it yet, in reality, renders the water more impure than it was before, because, by the very death of these germs, dead organic matter is allowed to remain in the water, which it pollutes by putrefaction. Hence, while boiling is a most excellent precaution against the occurrence of typhoid fever or similar diseases, when we have occasion to think the germs of these diseases exist in the water we drink, yet we must remember that this boiling does not purify the water; it simply removes the specific power to produce a specific disease.—Philadelphia American.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

New York women spend more on dress than any women in the world.

Wilhelmina, the girl queen of the Netherlands, is one of Queen Victoria's most constant correspondents.

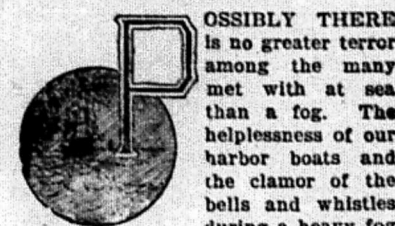
Miss Bennett has been given the chair of public speaking in the Boston university, of which institution she is a graduate.

In England there is a woman auctioneer, who is successful in her chosen business, which she adopted when she was only 16 years of age.

SCIENTIFIC CORNER.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS OF RECENT ORIGIN.

The Eophone for Use During Foggy Weather at Sea—An Innovation for Wheelmen—A Simple Barometer—Burmese Weaving.



POSSIBLY THERE is no greater terror among the many met with at sea than a fog. The helplessness of our harbor boats and the clamor of the bells and whistles during a heavy fog in New York harbor give one some idea of this nightmare of the ocean; but when a fog closes down upon a vessel at sea the most reckless captain proceeds cautiously and anxiously, says New York Herald.

The probability of collisions and wrecks due to fogs has been accepted as a sort of unavoidable evil, which must become greater as the number and speed of vessels increase. But the inventive genius of man could not let such a condition of affairs continue without attempting to do away with it, and there has been perfected lately a simple instrument, called the eophone, by which the direction from which a sound proceeds can be determined with absolute accuracy in fog or darkness.

A simple description of the instrument is that it consists of two bell-mouthed sound receivers, separated by a central diaphragm. The sound receivers are connected to the two ears, and, when pointed directly at a source of sound, the noise is the same in each ear. When turned away the sound is heard in only one ear.

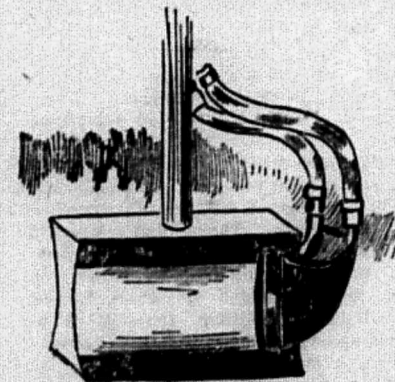
On shipboard the sound catching and dividing part of the instrument extends above the top of the chart house. The tubes are brought within the chart house, and the instrument may be turned from below to point in any desired direction. The eophone has now been perfected, there being many points for which numerous experiments, lasting over several years, have been required, in order to determine the best form, especially with the sounding tubes and ear pieces. Various refinements, such as microphones and devices adding to the complication, but not improving the use, have been eliminated.

To illustrate the character of the trials which have been made with the eophone, one was placed on the light-house tender Lilac, and in a dense fog a whistling buoy was picked up at a distance of a mile and its direction indicated correctly, although every effort was made to confuse the observer by change of course. Ordinarily there is great difficulty in picking up a whistling buoy in a fog.

Another test, showing the merits of the eophone in a striking way, was made by blindfolding the observer and then chasing another vessel by sounds of its whistle, the vessel pursued doubling and twisting in every possible way. No difficulty whatever was found in following the vessel under such circumstances. Spar buoys can be picked up from the echo of the boat's whistle.

A vessel running close to land would get the echo from her own whistle in case there were hills or tall houses. On dark nights the ripple of oars or the slight noise of a torpedo boat would be accurately located by the eophone, so that it is as important from a military point of view as it is necessary in ordinary navigation. The eophone is probably one of the greatest inventions of the day, as it is destined to become as much a part of a ship's equipment as the compass. The larger vessels will have two, and just as now there are distinctive lights on shore there will be distinctive whistles, so that in a fog not only can vessels avoid danger, but they can determine their locations and go safely into harbors. Ferryboats will be enabled to go straight across to their slips by knowing their particular bell or signal at either end. The echo from an iceberg is plainly apparent.

The eophone is the invention of Mr. Frank de la Torre, a scientist, of Baltimore. He has spent a number of years in perfecting it and has been aided in the development by the advice



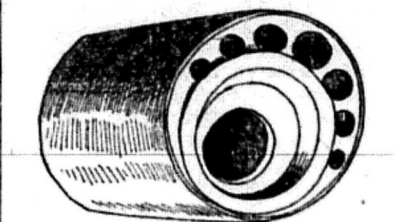
THE EOPHONE. and criticisms of some of the greatest physicists of Europe. The eophone can be placed upon any vessel without alteration in the arrangement of the ordinary chart house, it is not expensive; it adds practically nothing to the weight and it cannot get out of order, and as its efficiency has been demonstrated by actual trials it is sure to be universally adopted for use on board ship and at all lighthouse signal stations and ferry slips.

Burmese Weaving. In the Burmese villages every house contains a loom, and on these are woven the really beautiful stuffs worn by the natives. Some of these materials are damasks of complicated patterns. The mystery of the "carle" and the Jac-

quard loom has never penetrated to these primitive regions, and I found that close-patterned damasks of varied and brilliant colors were produced by the weaver's passing to and fro through the warp-threads tiny shuttles carrying weft. I counted once 100 shuttles used on a silk damask twenty-four inches wide. I have witnessed few prettier examples of village and hand industries than seeing women and girls, gayly clad and chatting merrily, sit skulking and winding bright-colored silks under the palms and papayas of the woodland lanes of Amaraupora, or busy at the loom, weaving with deft fingers, by means of a hundred shuttles, under the shade of bamboo shelters set against the platted walls of toylike houses.

An Innovation of Merit.

In a bicycle for 1896 the makers embodied all the qualities that typify a high-grade wheel. The greatest attention is paid to the perfection of detail, and it is a fact that this machine boasts of desirable features that cannot be obtained on any other bicycle. One particular improvement that will attract every person who ever bothered with his chain is the original method of chain adjustment. The rear wheel is fixed in the frame in a similar manner to the front wheel, and, no matter what is done to the chain, the trueness of the wheel is not affected. The adjusting of the chain is done by means of an eccentric bottom bracket, which can be turned without the slightest trouble by anything that can be slipped in one of the holes drilled through the sides. This adjustment permits the driving wheel to be removed and replaced without readjusting the chain, keeps the wheel



controlled at all times and allows the ball bearings to be adjusted accurately, without the chain adjustment interfering.

The Horseless-Carriage Competition.

In spite of the most unfavorable weather, the Chicago horseless-carriage competition came off, and with great credit to the participants. Two of the carriages went over the entire course mapped out. The winner was designed by an American inventor, Charles Duryea. His carriage, a gasoline-motorcycle, made the fifty-four miles in ten hours and twenty-three minutes. The performance was especially interesting from the fact that it took place just after a storm that had completely paralyzed wheel traffic in the district where the Duryea vehicle made the fifty-four-mile run at a five-mile gait and came in without injury. Experts who were present express themselves with unqualified approval of the motorcycle. It is especially commended for private use and for people who have little space to spare. It is clean, requires no stable room except its own space, and can easily be kept in a small addition at or near the dwelling. If necessary, an incline down an apron-way could be built and the vehicle could be taken into the basement. But it is in cities that the value of this means of transportation will be most appreciated. Not only will it be of great advantage in the matter of space, as it takes up less than half of the room required for horse and carriage, but it will have great sanitary value in taking horses out of the city streets. It is said that very many cases of lung and throat trouble and catarrh come from the irritation caused by dust which is composed of pulverized manure. To have a carriage that only needs firing up and oiling, and will not require food, stablemen, groom and the necessary space for all of the appurtenances thereto, will be a boon to thousands of people who are fond of riding.

A Simple Barometer.

Most persons are aware that certain plants possess in a greater or lesser degree the properties of a barometer, but it will be news to many that the accurate forecasting of the weather by means of the bubbles in a cup of coffee is now a scientifically established fact. All that is required is a cup of coffee, some milk, and a few lumps of sugar. After adding milk in the ordinary way, if a few lumps of sugar are gently dropped into the cup, the fixed air in the sugar rises to the top in small detached bubbles. If it is going to rain very hard these bubbles will rush violently to the sides of the cup; a gentle downfall is indicated by the bubbles all meeting together in the center of the cup. If the weather is "set fair," each bubble that comes up remains perfectly stationary as it rises. This exceedingly simple experiment was shown to the late Professor Tyndall by one of his Alpine guides. After testing it under all sorts of different conditions the professor found it far more reliable than the ordinary barometers, and among other well-known scientists converted Lord Kelvin to a belief in its efficacy. It will work in every climate. The main condition is that the observations be made in the morning, with an open window, and that an artificially heated atmosphere be avoided.

Inventor and Statesman.

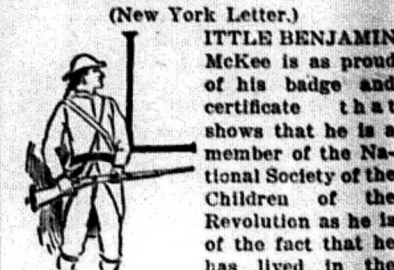
Governor Budd of California is an inventor as well as a statesman. He is at work upon a scheme by which he expects to get twelve horse-power out of a gas engine weighing 1,800 pounds.

The robin is a persistent singer in breeding time and has one of the most fascinating of bird notes.—Exchange.

COLONIAL BABES NOW.

CHILDREN ENCOURAGED IN THE "JOINING" HABIT.

Have a Revolution Society—Heavy McKee Supports Its Badge—Organized by the Widow of a Boston Publisher—New York Letter.



(New York Letter.) **LITTLE BENJAMIN** McKee is as proud of his badge and certificate that shows that he is a member of the National Society of the Children of the Revolution as he is of the fact that he has lived in the White House. It is a pretty badge in the form of a garter in heraldic blue, around a button-shaped pin, ending in a buckle, bearing the legend "Children of the American Revolution." In the center is the eagle with spreading wings, holding in its beak the flag in red, white and blue enamel.

Young Benjamin has an animated respect for the flag, which has been encouraged by his interest in the society, and when the children met at the Force School building on the other afternoon, the young grandson of President Harrison saluted the flag when his turn came with great earnestness and gravity.

He has inherited his mother's love for the national songs, and the old taunt of the Englishman that few Americans know the words of "The Star Spangled Banner" loses its force in Benny's case. He will be here, when the meeting of the national society takes place, and a whole army of little members of the



society are expected from different states.

The three societies, the Daughters, the Children and the Sons of the American Revolution, will combine to make the celebration a successful one, and the children are feeling the importance of being associated with the grown up societies.

The amusing, important airs that the children have assumed are being encouraged by the presidents of each local society, who are required to belong to the Daughters of the Revolution; and the children sing their songs, hunt up interesting facts in regard to battles and other events, write essays on American history, and think the whole thing great fun.

Work that would bore them greatly when in school becomes vastly interesting when it is done in connection with the society. The enthusiasm that has been aroused all over the country is remarkable, considering that the society was born only about a year ago. Much of its success is due to its founder and president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the evidence of the well-known publisher, who created a new era in juvenile literature.

Mrs. Lothrop, who is a descendant of Thomas Hooker, has endeavored to carry out her husband's ideas in her work for children. She is especially fitted for the work, as her literary efforts show. She is known by her writing under the name of "Margaret Sidney."

Her daughter, Margaret, is one of the most enthusiastic of the little workers. It has so influenced her mind that, when she went to the Teachers' Bazaar, last fall, and saw the beautiful doll that was to go to the one who guessed the name that Mrs. Cleveland had bestowed



BEN HARRISON McKEE. (Late "Baby" McKee.)

upon it, Margaret registered her guess "Columbia." It proved to be correct.

When Mrs. Cleveland saw the fortunate girl and asked her why she thought of the name, Margaret promptly replied: "Because I thought you ought to name it Columbia."

Mrs. Breckenridge, the wife of General Joseph Breckenridge, is the president of one of the local branches,

which she calls the "Capitol Society." Her daughter, Lucy Hayes, is the secretary, and her son, Scott Dudley Breckenridge, is the treasurer. The special work that this chapter has taken up is in reference to the flag. They are anxious to obtain legislation against the use of the flag for mercenary purposes, as an advertisement for instance. The grandchildren of Mrs. John Foster are also notable members.

While it is necessary to be a descendant of a revolutionist in order to be a member, the society encourages the participation of "outsiders" in the celebration, amusement, etc. No child is too young to be enrolled, and when a girl reaches the age of eighteen and a boy the age of twenty-one they pass from the younger society into the Daughters and Sons of the Revolution.

Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, whose two children are members, and who is one of the vice-presidents of the National society, is working for the cause in four western states. Among other well known people who occupy the position of "promoters" in the various states and in the District of Columbia, are Mrs. U. S. Grant, General and Mrs. A. W. Greely, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice and Mrs. Field, Professor John Fluke, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Chauncey M. Depew, the vice-president, and Mrs. Leland Stanford.

A FAIR CAMPAIGNER.

Miss Corinne Blackburn's Splendid Service to Her Father.

While there is a whole lot of talk about women going into politics, there are very few, so far, who have given much personal attention to the subject, outside of the professional agitators for the enlargement of "woman's sphere." In Kentucky, however, there is one notable exception to this rule in the person of Miss Corinne Blackburn, the youngest daughter of Senator J. C. S.



Blackburn. This young lady has been with her father through some hard campaigns, notably the recent one in the blue grass state. She loves politics for the excitement, and is ever ready with suggestions and help. She is not a "new woman" in any sense of the word, and despises that particular cult, but she is a first-class politician and has been much assistance to the senator.

Wherever he has gone she has gone also, and while he has been talking to



CORINNE BLACKBURN.

the men she has been doing some valuable work in persuading the wives and sweethearts and sisters and mothers of voters that they should influence the male members of their families to cast their ballots for her father.

Miss Blackburn is democratic in every sense of the word. She knows no classes and will stop on the street and talk to an old washerwoman with the same easy grace that characterizes her in conversing with Mrs. Cleveland or with any of the society dames of the national capital.

She has a wonderful memory for faces and names, and this gift, so valuable in the game of politics, she has made much use of in her campaigning with her father. She has a very large circle of acquaintance, and those who know her are her friends ever after, for she has a marvelous tact and a gracious manner which begets friendliness and confidence.

Miss Blackburn is well informed on all the great questions of the day, but she knows better than to try to argue with men upon them. When a man begins to talk to her on the silver question, for instance, she says that she does not want that man to vote for her father because he takes a certain stand on the financial questions of the day, but rather because her father is honest in his convictions, a manly man and a true son of old Kentucky.

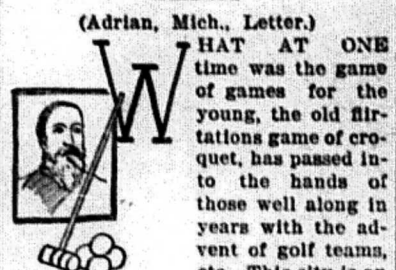
Her father seeks his daughter's advice continually, and he has had cause to be thankful more than once that he placed reliance on her quick, womanly intuitiveness, which put him on his guard against the wiles of unscrupulous politicians who would use him to further their own ends.

Congressman Maguire, of California, has introduced a bill for establishing postal savings banks.

GAY OLD LADS AT PLAY

SILVER-HAIRED DEVOTEES AT GAME OF CROQUET.

A Michigan Town Has a Club of White Players—They Are Willing to Meet All Comers on the Village Green—Youth in Old Age.



(Adrian, Mich., Letter.) **HAT AT ONE** time was the game of games for the young, the old flirtations game of croquet, has passed into the hands of those well along in years with the advent of golf teams, etc. This city is an exceedingly apt example of the fact that this courtly game, with its gentle exercise, is too slow and has too little of the element of athletics to suit the youth of the century's end. Here it is played almost exclusively by men of three score years and upward.

The city of Adrian, a community of wide streets, spacious, sward covered lawns and ample distances, capitulated to the fascinations of croquet at an early day, and in the summer of '76, the



S. C. BALDWIN.

click of mallet and ball, the merry laughter of the contestants and the gleam of the lantern-lit grounds could be seen and heard on all sides, long into the evening hours. Here the first state tournament of any description was possibly held in the summer of '75, and the devotees of the game then formed a local and general organization.

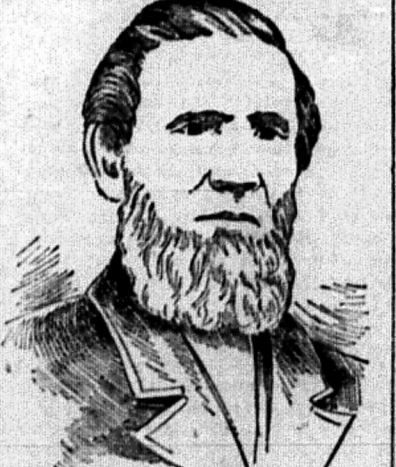
The subsequent decadence of interest in the game was felt here, as elsewhere, in the course of succeeding years, but not unnaturally this city today probably boasts the largest coterie of expert players, the best equipped grounds, and the most enthusiastic organization of old-time knights of the mallet and ball to be found in the entire union. Here the game is played to-day in its most scientific form—or, as it is designated, "loose dead ball croquet." The Wolverines also boast of a state organization, of which O. J. Avery of this city, is secretary. He is also the leading spirit of the local fraternity, and probably one of the most expert players in the world.

Upon a large unoccupied space on the lawn in the rear of his residence on Church street a spacious two-court rink has been erected. It is one story high, amply lighted with windows by day and electric lights by night; cool in summer, warmed in winter, and of sufficient area to permit of seating a good crowd of spectators outside the limits of the courts, which are respectively thirty by sixty feet in size.

The courts are of earth, hard rolled, and smooth enough to rival the surface of a billiard table. The old-time arches almost a foot wide, are now reduced to a spread hardly an eighth of an inch larger than the ball, and these are so disposed that to "go around" in one play is almost next to an impossibility and requires a steadiness of aim, a precision of stroke and a sense of angles and distances that any champion of the cue and baize might well envy.

There are also several other good grounds in Michigan, one being owned at Dowagiac by E. Avery, one at Albion by R. F. Davis, one at Kalamazoo by S. C. Baldwin, and one at Milan by Charles Gauntlett, and one at Tecumseh by Perley Wheeler, who is also president of the state association.

The roster of the Adrian club contains some twenty-five active members.



GEORGE L. CRANE.

Following are the names and ages of some of the old-timers:

Charles Robinson, aged 81; John I. Knapp, 70; Myron Knight, 75; J. D. Goodsell, 75; C. Kinney, 82; Nathan Smith, 70; Hiram Ferguson, 80; Welcome Teachout, 75; Seth B. Cole, 76, and John G. Mason.

Other veterans and well-known manipulators of the mallet, who are also men of distinction in the community,

are Judge Norman Geddes, E. W. Mixer, Myron Pierce, A. L. Bliss, Charles W. Kimball, A. P. Secord, Peter Miller, D. W. Love, Frank W. Clay, Seth B. Cole, O. J. Avery, E. Leroy Mills, Dr. H. D. Hull, David Metcalf, A. Graham, William Crane, Edward Crane and others.

It will be seen from this list that the majority of the local players are men who have passed the three-score limit, and some have gone even a score of years better. Their contests are often enlivened by the presence of veterans from other parts of the state, the most notable, perhaps, being Schuyler Colfax, Baldwin of Kalamazoo, a genial, well-preserved old bachelor who has passed some seventy summers, and who spends his winters very largely with the Adrian club, scarcely missing a day in which he does not participate in some of the contests. He possesses fine grounds at his home on a tree-covered hill at Kalamazoo, is a dexterous player and a thorough type of the courtly, old-school American gentleman. He is a cousin of Vice-President Schuyler Colfax and a direct descendant of the captain of Washington's body guard, General Colfax, and of General Schuyler of revolutionary fame. In the old ancestral manse at Pompton, N. J., where Mr. Baldwin was brought up, are many relics of the country's first president, now treasured by the descendants, who still reside there. It is related of Mr. Baldwin that when he and Schuyler Colfax, who was vice-president with General Grant, were boys they got into an animated quarrel while playing on the banks of the limpid Ramapo river, that runs through the ancestral valley of the same name. Hot words led to blows, and a spirited boyish fight ensued. Mr. Baldwin whipped his cousin, but they made up right after the battle and through life were close friends, Mr. Baldwin feeling great pride in the political success of his relative.

It is perhaps about thirty years ago that this decorous and somewhat courtly pastime first took root on American soil. Its growth was at first slow, but by the time of the centennial year, one decade later, it had begun to claim its votaries by the thousand. Then there was a paucity of outdoor pastimes and the people seemed to readily take to this novel diversion, which admitted of a decorous association of the sexes and was not monopolized by sports and athletes, as is now the case with most prevailing outdoor pastimes. Children soon learned its simple rules and grew to play it with as much ardor as their seniors. It was an amusement to the young and a diversion to old age. Like tennis, croquet appears to have respectable ancient lineage. Searching for the genesis of the game we find some of the more enterprising encyclo-

pedists are clever enough to inform us that: Croquet is an open-air game in which two or more players endeavor to drive balls, by means of mallets, through a series of arches set in the ground, according to some pattern. Although generally spoken of as a modern game, it seems to be really a revival, with modifications, of the sport with mallet and ball which was popular in England in the days of the Stuarts, and gave the name Pall Mall to localities in various towns in England, as well as on the continent.



MYRON KNIGHT.

pedists are clever enough to inform us that:

Croquet is an open-air game in which two or more players endeavor to drive balls, by means of mallets, through a series of arches set in the ground, according to some pattern. Although generally spoken of as a modern game, it seems to be really a revival, with modifications, of the sport with mallet and ball which was popular in England in the days of the Stuarts, and gave the name Pall Mall to localities in various towns in England, as well as on the continent.

In its primitive simplicity it was essentially an open-lawn game. The ready-made outfits consisted of light, small-headed, long-handled mallets. The mallets, gaudily painted of different colors to distinguish them in the play, were large enough to fit the caliber of a field six-pounder and the arches were wide and lofty enough to roll a barrel of beer through, if such a thing could have been thought consistent with the eminent respectability that seemed inherently to environ this particular mode of recreation.

But all these things came to be reversed in time. As the players grew more expert, smooth and inclosed courts were arranged instead of the emerald covered and lumpy lawn. The balls diminished in size and were made of lignum vitae. The arches grew more contracted, the rules more rigorous and the mallets became almost marvelous in their models and proportions. The heads were lengthened and the handles shortened until, in caliber, they might almost have passed for billiard cues. From this time the primitive game may be said to count its steady decadence in popularity, until to-day a party of young people discovered playing an old-time game, of lawn croquet would be almost as startling a development as to find the same element indulging in the back-number delights of blind man's buff.

With the advent of the bicycle and the limitless field of independence it affords women it is doubtful if croquet will ever again become the popular pastime it was with their sisters in the past.

The Irish, in Siberia, is 2,200 miles in length, and drains 600,000 miles of territory.

OUR PRESS.



SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME!

The claim of Socialism is that it goes down to the bed rock of right and reason and justice, in regard to what constitutes true ownership.

The People's Party meets with the Republicans in the South and with the Democrats in the West. 'Birds of a feather flock together.'

The capitalist monopolists of Great Britain are going to 'civilize' the Dervishes. We sincerely hope the Dervishes will emphatically object and teach the civilized robbers a sound lesson.

I am tired of hearing of beautiful things in the Land Beyond the Grave. One thing I know for a certainty That I am here a slave.

Cuba will be free, i. e., free from Spanish royalism. But the American Capitalists will take good care of the Cuba freedom. After Campos and Weyler the Cubans will get the Rockefeller, Goulds, Carnegies, Vanderbilts, Havermayers, etc.

'Why this need of bread? Why these homeless, friendless crowds? Is our city too full? No. Is God's storehouse too small? No. What, then, is wrong? We answer: There are no adequate reasons for this unnecessary misery. And man himself, and not God, is at the bottom of it all.—Ingersoll.

Oh, yes, let all reformers unite! Indeed, 'birds of a feather,' etc. But let the revolutionists remain true to the cause of Socialism. Ethan Allen was not a reformer, but Allen of Nebraska is. The men of '70 would have been insulted to have been called reformers. The Socialist movement means something. The middle class Populist-free-silver reformer mean simply to prolong your agony.—F. G. R. Gordon.

Thirty years ago labor was honorable because it was independent and profitable. Then began that fostering of American industries and that submerging of American manhood which have placed the worker of to-day almost hopelessly under the heel of employers. Even with such a childhood the worker's manhood is not a manhood. His wife and his comfortless and often dark rooms he deserts for the street or the saloon.

Before the late civil war people almost went mad over 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' The most heart-rending thing depicted in this book was poor Uncle Tom being whipped. To-day our masters (our employers) have it in their power to give us a worse punishment than wearing out a cat-o'-nine-tails on our bare backs—they have the power to fire us from our job. Mrs. Stowe found abundance of language to depict the horrors of chattel slavery, but to-day there is no language that can express the pangs and anguish of a man with a helpless family being 'fired' from his job—Fellow slaves! will you rise up and call your life your own? Will you not take possession of the resources of nature and save yourselves from enslavement? Nothing short of the redemptive influence of Socialism will save us.—C. E. Davis.

The railroad employees of Switzerland have gained a great victory. The railroad monopolists have been compelled to grant a considerable increase of wages and better conditions in general for the employees. Besides they had to recognize Organized Labor. The Swiss railway men are jubilant. Remember, it was the power of Socialism that induced the monopolists to surrender. Why? Because they were afraid that the people of Switzerland would rise in their might and, by means of the Initiative and Referendum, make the railroads the property of the government, of the nation. The Swiss Government had informed the R. R. monopolists that a movement in favor of nationalizing the railroads would be accompanied without further delay if the companies refused to confer with the representatives of Organized Labor and settle the grievances of their employees. Knowing the power of Socialism the railway companies yielded to the inevitable and were humiliated. Ye American railway men! How does this strike you?—G. A. Henson.

Have ye founded your thrones and altars, then, On the bodies and souls of living men? And think ye that building shall endure, Which shelters the noble and crushes the poor?—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The struggle between muscle and machinery is daily growing sharper, and every day the sinews of flesh and blood are relaxing and giving way to the throws of iron and steel. The educated and active minds of this and every other country are putting into operation every year mechanical appliances which do away with the manual labor of tens of thousands. The combined harvester of 1895 will do the work of a thousand reapers in 1800; the planing mill and saw factory of this time will accomplish more than an army of carpenters and joiners would fifty years ago; type-setting machinery, perfected or in course of perfection, is now doing for the printer what electricity has done for the street car horse. And so it is in every line of occupation by which honest and upright, intelligent and industrious men have been accustomed to earn their livelihood. Socialism in our time!

Under Capitalism the majority of the population are more and more converted into wage earners, and thus the Capitalistic mode of production, under penalty of its own destruction, creates the proletarian power that is forced by its own necessities to accomplish the revolution. Capitalist production begets, with the inexorability of a law of nature, its own negation. The expropriators are expropriated—hoist by their own petard. This is one side of the movement, the other phase is the preparation of men's minds for the great change. This is the aim of the propaganda of Socialism and is no inconsiderable element in hastening the process of the evolution; as otherwise, if men's minds were not prepared for the new state, there might result, after the historic mission of Capitalism had come to an end, a long period of anarchy.

RANK AND FILE.

The Skinners of Labor.
When the coal dealers of Holyoke found that the people did not consume enough coal to suit their profit appetite they called a meeting of their union and decided that the people must pay more for their coal. The Ice Dealers Union met recently and voted to charge 30 cents per hundred pounds of ice the coming season. The price of ice was 15 cents a hundred before the Ice Dealers Union was formed. Nobody seems to object to this unreasonable raising of the price of the common necessities, not even the editor of the Transcript, but an awful howl goes up the moment a union of wage-workers meets and raises the price of their labor. That is all wrong! The skimmers of labor have not yet recovered from the shock they received when the wage of the city laborers was set at \$3 a day. Our comrade, John H. Connors, was unanimously elected President pro tem. at the Common Council meeting on March 10, and it is needless to say that he performed his new duties in a most satisfactory manner.

The financial standing of the Albion paper mills casts a strong light upon the methods of the capitalist class. With a capital of \$60,000 the Albion operated a plant worth over \$400,000 and reaped enormous profits for the owners of \$60,000. Its 120 employees toiled from morning to night, day in and day out, for the usual pittance allowed the paper workers. They assumed all the risks of life and limb in order to eke out a bare existence while the owners of the \$60,000 lived in palaces and rode through the streets in elegant carriages, and in order to do that they were not above swearing to false reports to the State authorities. Had they died before the crash came they would have been held up to the unsophisticated workmen, as self-made men, who by thrift, economy and all such chestnuts, have become rich. As it is now viewed in the glaring light of failure, the real facts came out and those facts are tinted with colors which in other men, who are not sheltered by the protecting wings of goose capital, would suggest the State prison. However, the owners of the Albion will settle on a 15 cents on the dollar basis, and the game of profit-skimming can go on merrily again. M. BRUNER.

Populist Silver Craze.
The argument that the amount of the circulating medium fixes the prices of Produce shows its absurdity to-day. Corn is cheaper than last year. Mr. Pop, please explain this with your circulating medium craze! The Democrats will very probably play another trick. They will have a double-headed plank in their platform about 'free silver,' and their speakers will swear 16 to 1 in all places where they think to catch votes, and will talk for sound money in others. Another point must be considered. Silver seems to go up higher and higher, and the production of gold has received a new lift, and the mine owners have not the same interest now in this question. A German Populist paper was once started here but 'did not pay,' and was given up. We Socialists have worked the ground here so effectively that such nonsense will not be taken in any more, and all our resources have by no means been exhausted. Some years ago I wrote articles for the Freie Presse on the money question that were much talked over at the time. Let them come with their 16 to 1; they will not do much in San Antonio. L. STACHELHAUSEN.

San Antonio, Texas.
"Bone Soup Waltz."
This is supposed to be a free country, where the people rule, but is it? There has been an agitation in this city for a new stone bridge across the Merimack River, and a mass-meeting of citizens called by the city government, voted almost unanimously for it. Now comes this same city government, at the dictation of the Capitalist Cotton corporations, votes 7 to 1 against a stone bridge. The corporations run this city, as they do every city, by owning both the Republican and Democratic Capitalistic parties. The 75-cents-a-day wage slaves vote as their bosses tell

them to. "On with the dance," the "Bone Soup Waltz" and "Starvation Polka" really seem to please the poor half-fed and half-clothed wealth producers. F. G. R. GORDON.

Manchester, N. H.
Find the Remedy!
Why are you in such a feverish state to accumulate property? Why do you worry and chafe night and day in search of a money-making business? Why do you break your neck for public office? Lie, cheat, misrepresent and adulterate? It is all to get leisure in your declining years that you may be free from toil and care. After this tremendous strain nine-tenths of us will prove sorrowful failures both in our noble and ignoble efforts. Why does the Christian do so much praying, fasting and church going? All that they may get leisure in heaven, for it has always been represented as a place of ease and luxury. If the working people would put forth half the foregoing effort in the cause of Socialism, we would need, as demonstrated by Prof. Hertzka, to work only two hours and twenty-two minutes per day in order to enjoy all this leisure, ease and luxury; and what is a great deal more, we would be secure in these blessings, while now we are insecure in everything. Do not statistics tell us that 95 per cent of those who go into business fail. The other day I heard a college-bred chap denouncing Socialism. I listened to him until he had exhausted himself, and then I asked him if he knew what Socialism was. As is usually the case, he was compelled to acknowledge he did not. Then he looked vague when I asked him why he denounced something he knew nothing of. I mentioned a category of horrors that exist in our present society, and when I asked him if he had any remedy for them, he looked still more vague. The Great Jehovah have mercy upon a nation of people who are too sluggish and indifferent, after seeing the wrong, not to find a remedy! Brighton, Ill. C. R. DAVIS.

Christian Socialism.
"Christian Socialism!" Stop this ridiculous terminology. To speak of Christian Socialism is just as ridiculous as if you would speak of New York, Boston, St. Louis or San Francisco Socialism. Why not have "Jewish Socialism," "Mahomedan Socialism," "Atheist Socialism," etc.? In fact, every religion contains certain crude Socialistic features, because, in a measure, every religion is the reflex of the existing economic and social conditions. Moes, Buddha or Mahomed were as much Socialistic as was Christ. Scientific Socialism is not based on mythology and fables, but on historical, economical and social facts. In Europe Christian Socialism is looked upon as a kind of sport for well-meaning, well-fed, well-housed and well-dressed ladies and gentlemen. If Christ lived to-day we have good reasons to believe that he would be in the foremost ranks of the proletariat—in the Socialist Labor Party. You know he hated silk-glove agitation; he spoke in open-air meetings to the 'common people.' St. Louis, Mo. G. A. HOFMANN.

Charity Ball and the Stitcher Girls.
I notice in our local papers that some of our good citizens and Christians are going to give a 'charity ball' to help the poor. This shows that we have people in Pittsfield that have a feeling heart for the needy. Oh! how 'awful good' these people are. The very class that arranges these balls pretend that they are doing a great thing for the poor, and these same ones go into the shops and mills they own and figure out how they can still further reduce the wages of their wage-slaves. Having found an 'excuse,' down they go. Such was the case in one of our local shoe shops the other day. The stitcher girls of O. W. Robbins's Shoe Company will involuntarily contribute 'a trifle' towards that entertainment, and 'after the ball is over' the poor of our little city will get a bowl of soup that has been paid for by—whom? Comrade John F. Tobin, President of the Boot and Shoe Worker's Union of America, delivered a stirring address here March 7, urging the shoe workers of Pittsfield to combine in a solid union. His arguments left no doubt in the minds of his hearers of the advisability of belonging to a union. It is hoped the stitcher girls will take the hint and join. Comrade Lucien Bialal of New York has been on an agitation tour through New England for the North American Turners' Union, and was in Pittsfield, but our friends, the Turners, kept everything so quiet that half the German people did not know anything about it. They did not even have the courage to make it public. They are progressive people, you know. 'SOCIALIST.'

CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE.

Communications Reported.
Comrade R. T. Macomber, Fredericksburg, Va., writes: "There will be no difficulty in getting Section Fredericksburg to start and conduct a local LABOR here; also, there will be no trouble about getting 24 subscribers for three months at 25 cents each for a start. I expect we will have Fredericksburg LABOR circulating here in less than two weeks, and I will push and hustle until the subscription list runs into the hundreds, but I must see my way to a living in it in order to give the time to it that can bring it there. I will make a success out of it if warranted to work. I sold 14 'Merrie Englands' Saturday in 20 minutes. I have been 'The Peoples' agent here for nearly two years, but that paper is not the paper to attract the average workman, it is too deep for him, but all of them like LABOR. I have already got the promise of enough subscribers for the start. Our Section meets Wednesday night and I shall lay the matter before them."
Comrade C. R. Davis, Brighton, Ill., writes: "I do with all my heart wish you success. If the failure of the Christian Endeavorers, in praying for Bob Ingersoll, had not knocked the efficacy out of prayer, I would go down on my knees and pray 10 times a day for your success in the cause; but effort has always proved more effective than prayer. I thank all you comrades for the encouragement you gave me, for it is the first I have received, even from

Socialists. If I have done well in my few writings I will try to do even better. You remember what 'Merrie England' says of emulation being the grandest motive to move us. With me it is really more than emulation, it is enthusiasm for the grandest cause on earth. You have already done a good work for the cause and it should nerve you up when you think the prospects are bright for you to accomplish a hundredfold more. I trust the blessings of the cause will fall upon you."

Comrade M. N., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I am really ashamed of my conduct. I owe for LABOR, but what am I to do, having to contribute to the support of my poor mother and assist a consumptive friend in California, all on \$8 a week. Of the oppressed and down-trodden I am one of the most abused and miserable. I toil in a tailoring sweat shop for a pittance, very often subjected to the degrading and abominable treatment of the contractor for my advanced ideas. To tell you the truth, I lacked the manhood to write you as much as I do now. I know that the pioneers need all the encouragement they can get and that mere sentiment doesn't work in this work-a-day world of ours. With an extraordinary effort I manage to send you 50 cents, and promise to straighten out my account as soon as I am able to do so. For the present I sincerely ask you to strike my name from your list. My prospects for the future are not a whit brighter, on the contrary; all indications show that a future like the past is in store for me, so I must be embarrassed even to pay the subscription money for LABOR, and I positively decline to have it free. I can read it here in the reading room of the Hebrew Progressive Club. It will do more good if sent to one wholly ignorant of the ideas your paper propagates. My circle of acquaintances is very limited and the only nail I can drive into the coffin of the Capitalistic system is through the contribution of my mite to the cause. I thank you for your considerate conduct in sending LABOR for such a long time."

Manager Elster, Covington LABOR, reports: "I was glad to hear that you had at last come back to us. As far as collecting is concerned it is a pretty hard job, as you know, but I am perfectly satisfied with your suggestion of collecting subscriptions in advance. I will do my best to collect so that I can next week send you \$10. I think I will succeed in obtaining advertising."
Manager Barr, Worcester LABOR, reports: "Our comrades here in good standing seem to fully realize their ownership and the importance of Worcester LABOR, but, through failure to make it pay, had become discouraged and had begun to question the advisability of continuing the issue, when, March 1, I volunteered to accept the management and guarantee that it should not run behind under my management. Comrade Usher, while manager, accepted no remuneration for his services, merely deducting actual expenses from the receipts. As for myself, I shall make no charge for expenses or disbursements of any kind, except net face of remittances to the S. N. U., until the issue produces a surplus. Collections, I think, have run behind, and I have not yet been able to start into it, but do not apprehend any serious loss. When the roads are fit for bicycle traveling I can do much better work. I do not favor leaving net proceeds to managers, or even 90 per cent, but think it might work well at a small per cent. I am in communication with Manager Gordon, of Manchester, N. H., and may arrange with him to manage our local advertising, as you suggest. Will also follow your recommendations in regard to non-paying subscribers. I am sincerely glad to hear of 'cash in advance,' and will send complete list as soon as possible."

Manager Viewegh, Indianapolis LABOR News, reports: "The Comrades of our Section recognize that LABOR News is our own local paper, but not to the extent that I would wish. We send the S. N. U. the full amount of our collections. Comrade Zorn and myself paying our own personal expenses while collecting. We 'ave lost many a dollar on delinquent subscribers but this is mainly due to our failure to collect in time. I send you names of several isolated comrades who may start local LABORS. If I could have spent more time for our paper and if I had a greater power of persuasion our LABOR News would have a better show, but I can say I have done all I could for the paper; I was getting tired, too, running around at every available moment trying to get advertising and subscribers, spending my money in saloons and for car fare and seeing that most of my comrades did nothing to help me. No wonder my courage dropped. By the way, the saloon keepers are the hardest folks on a collector for a Labor paper. They want one to be always in their saloon, and to spend there several times the amount they pay for the paper, and then in most cases they are too cowardly to leave the paper on their tables or counter, so that working men who patronize their place can read it, and hence they hide it, for fear that they might sell one glass of beer less if some people should see it at their place."

Manager Gordon, Manchester LABOR, reports: "In place of having a local advertising manager for each local LABOR, why would it not be best that one man should have enough of them so that he could make a living out of it and devote his whole time to it? A man can't make over \$4 or \$5 a week at it in a city of 40,000 and the chances are he would not make half of that. Again, it is not in every city that you will find a manager who can secure advertising. This is proven by the fact that only 10 per cent of the local LABORS have any advertising that amount to anything. I believe if one man had the New England locals, another the middle States, another the States of Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, another Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, another the South Atlantic States, another Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, another the Pacific coast, and so on, much better results would be obtained. I am inclined to think, though, that in those large Western States one man would have his hands full in each state. And then in the large cities like St. Louis, it might be that one man could fill his time. Now, suppose I undertake to act as 'Manager of Advertising' for each of the following: Manchester, Concord and Dover, N. H.; Lawrence, Worcester, Haverhill, Adams, Mass.; Hartford, Bridge-

port and one other in Connecticut? I could in addition secure a first-class man, a member of our section to help increase the number of locals in New England. If this plan can be inaugurated all over the country before 1897 we would, I believe, own a good plant in St. Louis and be independent. If you favor this, write Comrade Ruth of Holyoke. He will endorse this, and between you two and myself we might be able to get some of the cities into line very soon. Have written to Dover already. If you favor the plan I will go to Haverhill where 250 Socialist votes were polled last election, and see what can be done there. By the plan I have outlined, sections would be able to remit to the S. N. U. the amount of their bills promptly each week. Haverhill has a good section but no local paper. I have just returned from Concord. Our prospects are good for a local LABOR there in ten days, but I shall have to do most of the work on it and, as Concord is only 18 miles from this city, I can easily do that. I am out of work just now, shoe business being rather dull about half the time. I shall not say anything about my ability, but will brag about one thing—I am not lazy. I am more than glad to work hard on this business, and I love our cause well enough to keep up good courage."

I will write to Lawrence, Adams and Worcester and propose 50 per cent to them as per your letter. I thank you for such a letter and thank you for your interest in our cause in this New England country. One thousand local LABORS will mean 'business' with a big B. You are right about my time being pretty well taken up with local ads in our Northeastern cities, provided I can arrange to manage at least six. By having some help that I can get, I could take care of at least twenty locals in N. E. There are four good towns in Vermont where local LABORS might be published, viz: Rutland, Burlington, Barre and Montpelier. I believe you will be able to secure general ads enough to soon put the S. N. U. on its feet, and if we can get the local ad business 'a-booming' the Sections can make prompt payments. Let us boom the locals until we have 1,000 with a circulation of 1,000,000."

B. F. Fries, Pottstown, Pa., says: "I must say that you publish a very fine paper. You give us home news, foreign news with a considerable variety, together with unsurpassed cartoons; besides, your paper is not hide-bound and snappy, but inclined to be fair and generous to those who don't ride in your coach—for which you deserve success. Thine for universal co-operation."

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

By H. W. BOYD MACKAY.

II.
THE CHANGE FROM SAVAGERY TO DESPOTISM
—It was from intertribal wars that progress first began. Such wars may go on for generations without any change; but a last some chieftain evinces exceptional skill in generalship, and when this once happens the equilibrium is disturbed: The tribes are no longer equal, but one is more powerful than the rest; and, in that tribe, some one must hold an exceptional position. Probably the warriors of this tribe are bolder and stronger than those of the others. If not the fame of the chief will attract the best warriors from elsewhere to his standard. The result is the subjugation of other tribes by this one. But the fact that the earth can be rendered more productive, and human necessities generally be better served, by labor than by war, if not known before (and it cannot have been wholly unknown) presents itself strongly to the imagination of the victorious tribe, and they resolve not to kill their prisoners but to enslave them. This was the origin of slavery, and it divided men at once into two classes,—the fighting men, who are masters, and the working men, who are slaves. Merchants are at this period rare. Men live mostly by the produce of their own land and of the chase; and it is only by degrees that Merchants become numerous or acquire importance. But the Priests (or Medicinemen) exist and form a third class from the first. These men constitute a class apart, because they cannot hold their position as freemen by force of arms, and it is therefore essential to them to hold it by imposing on it the superstitious dread of the other tribesmen. Religion therefore undergoes a further development. The Priesthood becomes a skilled, and often an hereditary, craft. A fixed ritual is established for sacrifice, and the priests insist that it may not be departed from. Experience shows that many of the objects which were supposed to be alive are really subject to the control of man. It is therefore inferred that they are not alive themselves, but are inhabited by spirits. A similar conception is extended to other objects; men at length worship the god of the sun instead of the sun himself, and the God of the sky instead of the sky itself, the nymphs of the trees and streams instead of the trees and streams themselves, and the sentiment of awe or of admiration excited by the scenery of a mountain is attributed to the presence of a divinity. By and by one divinity is reckoned to be supreme; be it the sun, or the genius of the mountain, or the sky father. His rule is likened to that of his earthly prototype, from the war chief aiding and succoring a single tribe he has become the sovereign ruling over all or many.

INEVITABLENESS OF THE CHANGE.—And how inevitable is the change, it was the genius of the Chief which made his tribe the ruling one. But it was inevitable that some chief possessing exceptional genius must arise some day. This granted, it could not but be that other tribes would be enslaved. Perhaps, for generations the habit of destroying them may have continued, but it was inevitable that at some time the idea of making them useful would occur and be acted on. The habits of men accustomed to war and the chase make settled industry distasteful to them, and hence at first it could not be carried on except by slaves. The Medicinemen or Priests had to find some way of maintaining their position, and the most obvious was that of declaring themselves the mediums of supernatural aid. Probably they had some actual belief in the religious traditions, and asked it out by the reflection that a considerable amount

of such belief must be inculcated in the lay people in order to restrain them from wrong-doing—a view which is taken by many clergymen at the present day. The King and Priest, moreover, were useful to one another. The King gave the Priest a material and the Priest gave the King a supernatural and moral support, while both were defended by the warriors, and all were maintained by the slaves.

THE SECOND STAGE: DESPOTISM.—When this change is complete, progress has reached its second stage, namely despotism. The war chief has been transformed into the monarch. If his empire is large, he appoints sub-chiefs or governors of provinces, who may, and in Europe did, develop into an hereditary nobility. The politics of such a regime is despotic—the despot is the King. Its religion is despotic—the despot is the God. Its economic is despotic—the despot is the Master, a despot over his slaves, a despot over his family. And even the moral law is founded on despotism, and submission, and obedience to the will of the heavenly and earthly sovereigns, together with courage, are reckoned the chief virtues—virtues which are in their nature opposite to one another, but which are polar opposites; for, unless the one acts in direct union with the other, there cannot be any military government. No wonder then that those who look back with longing to the 'Ages of faith' should still regard submission and courage as the chief excellencies. Under this regime population increases enormously. For, although war may be always raging round the frontiers of the kingdom, it is the policy of both rulers and people to maintain peace within its borders, because without peace there cannot be much production nor much taxation. Buying and selling, consequently, become more common, with the result that some become rich and some poor. Merchants and manufacturers become more numerous wealthy and influential. In Europe, where the hereditary nobles ruled over and preyed upon vast tracts of country, the merchants were obliged to live in walled cities for protection, and by this means acquired additional power. In Asia, where there were no hereditary nobles, this does not appear to have become necessary; and perhaps the comparative powerlessness of the merchant class may be the true cause of Asia's stagnation. But in Europe the growing power of the merchant class was what disturbed the economic, and with it also the political, ethical and religious equilibrium.

THE THIRD STAGE: COMMERCIALISM.—A struggle now set in between the hereditary land-owning nobles, with the king at their head—representing the principle of despotism and upholding the privileges of birth—on the one hand; and the enterprising merchants and manufacturers—representing the principle of commercialism and upholding the freedom of contract—on the other: Between aristocracy and plutocracy, between conservatism and liberalism, between feudalism and individualism. The strife was a political one. One by one the privileges of the upper classes were frittered away. Eventually they lost all the power which they had possessed as nobles, and retained only that which pertained to them as men of wealth. They take some social precedence, though even this is in process of being undermined. In all else they started on a footing with the wealthy men of commerce, who, indeed, from time to time gain full admission into their ranks. The principles of liberalism have triumphed. The hereditary principle has been destroyed. Each individual stands for himself. Power and privilege belong to him who can pay for it. They are an appendage of wealth, and of wealth only. The government has been gradually transformed until it has become in substance, and very often in name, a republic. But it is a plutocratic republic, not a democratic one. The working people, though no longer slaves, are still at a discount. But, being invested with personal freedom, they are able to give trouble. They form combinations. They seek to 'dictate' (as it is called) the terms on which they shall be employed. The strong arm of the law is called on to curb them. They are told that to agitate in combination for higher wages is to put a restraint on trade—that to refuse to work for non-unionists is to boycott. The result is that they commit outrages and meet in secret.

THE CHANGE TO INDUSTRIALISM—A CHANGE STILL IN PROGRESS.—At length it is thought better to pacify them by conferring on them political franchises. But it will not do to let ignorant thoughtless men exercise such franchises; therefore they must be educated. If sufficiently educated it is thought that they will see the wisdom and necessity of the present constitution of society. But, meanwhile, the daily newspapers are giving them a better education. The result is that they become more thoughtful, more law abiding, but also more powerful, and to the wealthy classes more dangerous. Disregarding Greek, Latin and mathematics, as not sufficiently practical they begin to study economics. The necessities of their condition, and the practical sufferings they undergo, force them to detect (not indeed by any elaborate powers of reasoning, but by the hard logic of suffering) the errors of the economists. They find political economy in the condition which call sciences first began—a deductive science—starting from premises which are assumed, not proved, and reasoning from these to conclusions which logically follow, indeed, but which experience demonstrates to be unsound. Their dissatisfaction with the science, a dissatisfaction which they can hardly explain, reacts upon its professors, and it becomes inductive. Facts are thenceforward investigated, and sound promises are inferred from them. The pressure which they bring to bear upon legislators alters the law. The great discovery is made by the courts that there are no rules of law peculiarly applicable to workmen, and that the rules supposed to be so either are mistakes and never were the law, or else are but particular applications of wider rules, applicable, though never before applied, to other classes of the community also. Their ethic changes.

(To be continued.)
The speculator is a robber who robs the producer of the articles produced by forcing them to accept inadequate compensation for their toil, and the consumers, by forcing them to buy from him at an enormous advance.—Max NORDAN.

World of Labor

THE TWO SOULS.

(Written for the Socialist Newspaper Union.)

A QUESTION.

Two souls about to leave the earth,
Two souls, the same in years, by birth.
And we are taught a future waits
For every soul beyond death's gates.
A state of utter joy or woe,
E'en as the passing soul doth show.
That He, who giveth all things birth,
Doth watch o'er all that goeth forth.

Life has been good for Marguerite,
With every happiness replete.
The favored child of loving care,
With gifted mind and beauty rare;
Her years appear, to mortal sight,
As stainless as the lilies white.

No one can doubt that angels wait
To bear her soul through heaven's gate.

A child of poverty, poor Meg,
With choice to either starve or beg,
Had little thought for darkness or shame
When, in rich guise, the tempter came.
Since that sad time her years have been
Stained with the noisome trail of sin;
And yet they might have been so rare
If blessed with that which makes life fair.

Now, to which state should enter in
This soul no pressed by want to sin?

Los Angeles, Cal.

INTERNATIONAL.

Appeal to the Workers of all Countries.

LONDON, March 1896.—Dear Comrades and Fellow Workers:

We are very pleased to be able to inform you that our first circular of invitation has met with the most friendly reception from the workers of the whole world.

Already the chief working-class organizations of Europe, America, and Australia, have notified their intention to be represented at London in 1896. Besides this we have received intimation that a whole number of trades have decided to hold International Congresses of their particular trade during the week of the General International Congress. While we cannot, of course, undertake the organization of these very important International Congresses of particular trades, we shall be glad to be of any service if we can, as a central body, in putting into communication the trade organizations of the different countries.

The International Congress of 1896 will sit on Monday, July 27, and the five following days, in the large hall of St. Martin's Town Hall, Charing Cross road, near the Charing Cross Station, and facing Trafalgar Square.

There will be rooms arranged for the delegates of each nationality to hold their own sittings, and also special rooms for each of the commissions, made up of delegates from each nationality, who will consider the various resolutions on the Agenda paper, grouped under certain definite heads. Information as to hotel and lodging accommodation and prices will be published at an early date. We shall be pleased at any time to give organizations any information as to hotels, lodgings and prices that they may ask for.

The workers of Great Britain and Ireland are looking forward to welcoming their comrades, and to showing to the classes that the workers of all countries united as to the principles which will bring about the complete political and economic freedom of the working class.

We repeat with this invitation the resolution as to the admission of delegates that was passed at Zurich in 1893. By this resolution we have of necessity been bound in issuing our invitations to the Congress of 1896. "All Trade Unions shall be admitted to the Congress; also those Socialist Parties and Organizations which recognize the necessity of the organization of the workers and of political action."

"By political action is meant that the working-class organizations seek, as far as possible, to use or conquer political rights and the machinery of legislation, for the furthering of the interests of the proletariat and the conquest of political power."

Each organization desiring to be represented at the Congress must send to the Organizing Committee the name of the organization and the number of their delegates on or before July 1st. The organizing committee recognize that this is not possible in all cases, but are anxious to know approximately, by July 1st, the number of delegates for whom they will have to find accommodation.

Each organization will be supplied with as many admission cards as the number of delegates appointed by it. No delegate will be admitted to the Congress without showing the admission card at the hall door.

Each nationality will examine the credentials of its own delegates and draw up a list of the delegates whose credentials have been accepted and rejected. This list, together with the credentials, shall be handed over to the Organizing Committee in order that the list of delegates may be printed.

In the event of disputed credentials the Bureau (Standing Orders Committee) shall decide in the first instance. In the case of an appeal against their decision the question shall be finally decided by the Congress.

1. That an open-air public demonstration be held in Hyde Park, on Sunday afternoon, July 26, at 3 p. m., in favor of international peace, at which representatives of the foreign delegations will be invited to speak.

2. That a reception be given by the Organizing Committee to the delegates at 8 p. m., Sunday, July 26.

Delegates whose credentials are accepted shall be provided with a card bearing their name by the Organizing Committee.

The Organizing Committee have drawn up the following provisional standing orders:

3. That at 9 a. m., Monday, July 27, the delegates of the various nationalities meet in the separate rooms arranged for the nationalities:

(a) Elect a President and Secretary for the nationality;

(b) Verify the mandates of their delegates, and draw up for the Organizing Committee the statement as to the composition of their delegation;

(c) Elect two delegates from each nationality to serve on the Bureau (Standing Orders Committee);

(d) Elect two members from each nationality to serve upon each of the Commissions dealing with the groups of resolutions on the agenda paper.

4. That all resolutions and subjects proposed for discussion be grouped by the Organizing Committee of the Congress under certain definite headings, and handed over by them to the respective Commissions.

5. That any resolution or subject for discussion that cannot thus be grouped with others as forming a division of one of these headings, shall be submitted to the Congress after the main groups of questions have been settled, if there is still any time remaining.

6. That at the meeting of the Congress at 11 on Monday, July 27, an English speaking chairman, appointed by the Organizing Committee, shall preside, with, as vice-chairman, a French-speaking and German-speaking delegate, invited by the Organizing Committee. The Chairman shall deliver an address of welcome and the vice-chairmen respond. The Congress shall adjourn at 1 p. m., and the various Commissions meet in the latter part of the day.

7. That the Congress sit on Tuesday and succeeding days from 10 to 12:30, and 2 to 5.

8. That on Tuesday the first business of the Congress shall be the reports of the nationalities as to their delegations, and the acceptance or rejection by the Congress of the credentials.

9. That after this the reports of Commissions be taken.

10. The various Commissions meeting separately on Monday afternoon and afterwards shall study and discuss all resolutions bearing on the particular question referred to them. Each Commission shall prepare a report on its particular question and a resolution. If a Commission is not unanimous, it may prepare a minority report and a second resolution.

11. No amendment to Standing Orders, or of the arrangement of the agenda shall be accepted after Monday.

12. That the limit of speeches be for the reporter of each Commission 30 minutes; for all others 10 minutes; and that no speaker speak more than once on the same subject. At any time a motion to suspend this Standing Order can be made and voted on by the Congress.

13. Upon resolutions dealing with fundamental questions of principle the voting shall be by nationalities. On questions of detail the voting shall be by show of hands.

14. That the Organizing Committee recommend to the Bureau (Standing Orders Committee) the appointment on successive days of chairmen of different nationalities.

Already a large number of resolutions have been sent in from different organizations in different countries. The chief topics comprised in these resolutions are: War and Arbitration, Pauper Aliens, the Eight Hours Day, Child Policy, Conflicts between Capital and Labor.

The last day for sending in resolutions to be placed on the agenda paper has been finally fixed for May 1, 1896. After that date no resolutions will be accepted by the Organizing Committee.

You are hereby earnestly requested to forward any resolutions you may desire to place on the agenda at as early a date as possible, and to proceed in due course to determine the number of your delegates, and to elect them.

The response to our invitation has exceeded even our sanguine expectations. There is every promise that the International Congress of 1896 will be of a magnitude and importance surpassed by none of its predecessors. The old International held its first Congress in England in 1894, at the old St. Martin's Hall. From the Congress of 1896 we may hope for the firm founding of a new international understanding between the workers of the world.

Workers of all countries unite.

Fraternal.

THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.
Edward Aveling, A. Smith, Edward Cowey, J. H. Wilson, Henry Quelch, J. M. Jack, W. C. Steadman, Tom Mann, William Thorne, F. Chandler, William Inskip, James Madley.

WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.
WILLIAM INSKIP, Treasurer.
EDWARD AVELING, A. SMITH, Translating Secretaries.

All the above are suggestions for saving the time of Congress. The Congress is sovereign, and will finally decide on all questions as to the Standing Orders and Agenda.

All communications to be addressed to
WILLIAM THORNE,
144 Barking Road, London, England.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sydney Webb on the Legal Regulation of the Hours of Work.

Sydney Webb, in his new book on Trades Unionism in England, says: The wage-earner does not, like the shop-keeper, merely sell a piece of goods which is carried away; it is his whole life which, for the stated term, he places at the disposal of his employer. What hours he shall work, when and where he shall get his meals, the sanitary conditions of his employment, the safety of the machinery, the atmosphere and temperature to which he is subjected, the fatigues or strains which he endures, the risks of accident or disease which he has to incur—all these are matters no less important to the workman than his wages.

Yet about the majority of these vital conditions he cannot bargain at all. We see, therefore, that many of the most vital conditions of employment cannot be made subjects of bargain, whilst, even about wages, unfettered freedom of individual bargaining places the operative at a serious disadvantage. But there is one important disadvantage which stands midway between the two. In the most typical processes of modern industry individual choice as to the length of the working day is absolutely impossible. Directly we get machinery and division of labor, directly we have more than one person working at the production of an article, all the persons concerned are compelled by the very nature of their occupation, to work in concert.

This means that there must be one uniform rule for the whole establishment. The hours at which the bell shall ring must either be left to the automatic decision of the employer, or else settled by collective regulation of some kind or another, to which every workman is compelled to conform. Now it is important to us to be clear upon one essential fact—namely, that both trade unionism and factory legislation are equally inconsistent with the so-called personal liberty of the individual workman to make his own bargain.

We can not understand this question without fully realizing that trade unionism, in substituting for the individuals choice of the employer or workman a general rule binding on all concerned, is just as much founded on the subordination of the individual will to the deliberate decision of the majority as any law can be. The common middle-class objection to the factory legislation—that it interferes with the individual liberty of the operative—springs, in fact, from ignorance of the economic position of the wage-earner. We can now see that, far from diminishing personal freedom, factory legislation positively increases the individual liberty and economic independence of the workers subjected to it.

H. M. Hyndman on the Glories of the British Empire.

H. M. Hyndman, the well-known Labor leader and organizer of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain, publishes a strong editorial in London Justice, from which we quote the following:

Anxious as we are that our own country should take the lead in the great social transformation and revolution of the near future; glad as we are that our Colonies are likely to stand side by side with us in the work we have to do; pleased as we may be to note that foreigners recognize that the influence of England, even as it is, has not been wholly exerted in the wrong side—we are compelled to consider what those 'glories' really are upon which we are asked to congratulate ourselves. And when we thus consider, when perforce we are compelled to look around, facts and figures rise up before us which take human form and shape, in the persons of millions of worn-out and bloodless men, of overworked and decrepit women, of rickety and scrofulous children.

These are the glories of the British Empire at home! This is the state of things which is daily getting worse and worse in our midst! This is the condition of subjugation and degradation for the masses which the governing classes who call upon us to back them wish to maintain! As with ancient Rome, while petty triumphs are being gained on the frontier, the British Empire is rotting at its heart.

Read a few statistics often repeated but never yet taken full account of even by the bulk of Social Democrats. They are drawn wholly from middle-class sources.

The average age of the well-to-do class is 54, the average age of the producing class is 27. In Liverpool and Manchester the average age of the workers is put by middle-class statistics at 15 and 17 respectively. Our hero of the hour, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, proposes as a remedy for this that every worker who arrives at the age of 65 (!) should receive the magnificent revenue of five whole shillings a week.

A working-class family which lives under existing conditions in our great cities is worn out physically, intellectually and morally in three generations. The descendants exist, and may still further perpetuate themselves, but in ever lower and more degraded types. Yet the recruiting ground for our city populations no longer exists. The country districts are unpeopled; the land is bare of men.

More than one quarter of the producing class die in the hospital, the work house, for the pauper lunatic asylum. The hospital is an experimental laboratory for the benefit of the rich. The work house is a squalid prison. The pauper lunatic asylum is a hell upon earth.

Children exist in our great cities without fresh air, without pure milk, on bad bread and indifferent water, frequently going to school without any breakfast and quite insufficiently clad to meet the weather. No systematic attempt whatever is made to deal with this 'glory of the Empire.' Free meals and free maintenance would 'pauperize' the children. Don't you see that? How many of the children of the sweaters and swindlers who make up the governing classes are 'pauperized' by their free meals and free maintenance?

As a result, the physical development of the mass of the people is steadily deteriorating. I might trust my own eyes to tell me that, knowing as I have known the workers of Lancashire and London since I was a boy. But published statistics teach the truth better than any personal observation. The standard of height for the army has been perforce lowered 4 to 5 inches since the Queen came to the throne, and the chest measurement of the recruits is defective even in proportion to their decreased stature. It is impossible to get a full supply of vigorous navies out of the millions of our city populations. The recruiting sergeants for our industrial army are as much in despair as those for our military forces. Everywhere the same tale. The reports of the certifying surgeons in the factory district disclose more than Armenian horrors, and Dr. Arlidge's 'Diseases of Occupations' show how the workers are deliberately and systematically murdered for profit.

But now just read those facts and figures given above over again. Aye, and then read them again and again. Afterwards, reflect upon the 'Glories of the British Empire,' which those who swindle you, and slave-drive you, and jeer at you wish you to keep up and extend, in order that they may swindle you, and slave-drive you, and jeer at you the more.

If only those facts rouse in you one-tenth part of the hatred they evoke in me the system won't last till the end of the century, for all that the Tories have in the House of Commons a majority of 132.

CHESTER, ENGLAND.

A New Charity Organization Fraud.
The committee of the Chester Charity Organization Society, at whose meeting on Monday the Duke of Westminster presided, reported that it had been forced on their mind during the past year that there was a growing disinclination to work. They expressed a fear that the opportunities for 'tripping' and holiday making generally were 'sapping the good old English habit of sticking to work.' Dr. Jayne expressed a hope that this wasn't true, and succeeded in getting the clause expunged from the report. We are only sorry that it is not true. With people dying of starvation through want of employment on the one side and of overwork on the other the 'good old English habit of sticking to work' seems just a little out of place, and more holiday-making, with consequent relaxation for the overworked ones and opportunity for employment for the workless, would be in order. But this Charity Organization Society is an unmitigated fraud; it is all organization and no charity, and the way in which it grinds the faces of the poor and uses every means to cut off every resource and drive people to suicide and starvation is enough to rouse the indignation of the meekest.

UTRECHT, HOLLAND.

Annual Congress of the Dutch Labor Party.

The Second Annual Congress of the Socialist Labor Party of Holland will be held in this city on April 5th and April 6th. Among the many important questions to be discussed and acted upon are:

1. Report of national secretaries.
2. Discussion of the order of business of the London International Congress.
3. Plan of organization for farmers and farm laborers.
4. Social legislation.
5. Nationalization of railroads, ferries, canals, telephones, gas works, etc.
6. Organized labor, its economic struggles, and its position towards the government.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

The Municipal Employees' Organization.
The municipal employees of this city have organized into a federation for the purpose of realizing the following demands: Ten hours workday; abolition of piece and contract work; no employee to be discharged without two weeks notice; minimum rate of wages to be 5 francs; double pay for overwork; the inspectors and other officials in the municipal labor department shall be nominated by the employees. The organizer of this organization is the well-known Labor leader and Socialist, M. Wasseleff, Secretary of the Basle Central Labor Union. The Municipal Employees' Union has already over 800 members.

LYONS, FRANCE.

The International Solidarity of Labor.
In an article on the 'Affaires du Transvaal,' in Le Socialiste de l'Ouest, the writer says: 'As some months ago the German Socialists strenuously affirmed international Social-Democracy apropos of the Sedan fete, and protested with energy against official chauvinism, so also the English Socialists have determined on the occasion of other chauvinist manifestations in London to fully affirm the idea of internationalism.' The article goes on to speak in the most cordially appreciative manner of the sentiments expressed in the manifesto. We are glad to see our efforts in the direction of international solidarity so warmly reciprocated and acknowledged by our comrades in other lands, and trust that neither capitalist nor monarchical machinations will be able to break the bonds of unity among the workers of all countries which are constantly growing closer and stronger.

CARMAUX, FRANCE.

The Co-Operative Glass Factory.
The Albi (Carmaux) Co-operative Glass Factory is now definitely registered with a capital of 500,000 francs, and one-quarter of the capital has been deposited in accordance with the law, in the hands of a local notary. The men working at the foundations and levelings for the new buildings, on being apprised of the accomplished fact, raised cheers for the workers' factory and the social revolution.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

Dangerous Trades to Be Officially Investigated.

'Two important departmental committees have been appointed by the Home Secretary,' says the Australian Workman, 'to inquire into conditions injurious to health or dangerous to the life and limb of workers in a large variety of industries. One committee is appointed to inquire into the following trades—viz., india-rubber works, paper-staining, coloring, and enamelling, dry cleaning, basic slag works, and the manufacture of silicate of cotton, electric generating works, sole-stitching by American machinery, glass polishing, flint-cutting, bronzing and metallo-chrome powder in lithographic works, flour mills, use of converters in metal works, use of steam locomotives in factories, licking of flammable paints in shipbuilding yards, &c.; galvanised ironworks, process of dying with arsenate of soda, manufacture of grindstones and emery-wheels, use of lead in various forms in print and dye works, testing of bottles by compressed air, and bottling of aerated waters. A committee has also been appointed, meeting at Leeds, to inquire more especially into industries in which anthrax occurs among the workers. The trades are wool-storing, bone factories, hair factories, brush-making, fell-mongers, furriers, and tanners (employments in which anthrax occurs), wool combing, blanket storing and tenting, warp dressing, carbonising, grinding, &c., of rags, flock making, and feather cleaning.'

PIEDMONT, ITALY.

A National Labor Congress Held.
A Socialist Congress was held in Piedmont during January. The chief resolutions were in favor of compulsory education, free meals, proper conditions for female labor, and prohibition of child labor up to the age of fourteen, and of night labor to the age of sixteen. The remarkable growth of the Socialist party here is of world-wide importance to the lovers of humanity. So it is interesting to find our comrade, Felice Albani, dispelling certain popular illusions by a series of articles now appearing in the Parisian Revue Socialiste. The essayist began by setting forth Mazzini's idea of Social question, and now Albani shows that we must not date the birth of Socialism from the emancipation of Rome. Long before the Papal Zouaves left the Eternal City, and even before the awakening of 1848, the Social idea was clearly included in the programme of young Italy. Unhappily, the Austrian yoke was too galling to permit of the founding of an influential Socialist school. 'Italy, Italy, one and forever free,' was the cry, now exultant and now despairing, that left little energy for the steady pursuit of economic truth. Now we find the Socialist deputies pleading with power and eloquence for Social justice and international peace.—Fide-et-Amore.

NATIONAL.

ST. LOUIS MO.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund.

The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the U. S. A. was founded Oct. 19, 1884, by a small number of Workmen, who, on account of their convictions, had been driven out of Germany. During the first years of its existence it had a rather hard struggle to maintain itself. At first, the field of its operation was limited to New York City and vicinity, but when in the course of time the organization had gained for itself the confidence of the more progressive portion of organized labor, it was reorganized in 1888 on a basis that enabled its spread all over the United States.

After that, from 1889, the society developed rapidly, although there had been no agitation of any kind, and it now enjoys the reputation among workmen of all callings, of being the best, cheapest and most solid and reliable workmen's mutual benevolent society.

The subjoined Eleventh Annual Report gives in brief a synopsis as to the growth and capability of the organization:

GROWTH AND CAPABILITY SINCE FOUNDATION.			
Year.	Number of Branches.	Male Members.	Female Members of Death Fund only.
1885	1	116	1
1886	2	293	2
1887	3	507	3
1888	4	1,007	4
1889	5	1,607	5
1890	6	2,207	6
1891	7	2,807	7
1892	8	3,407	8
1893	9	4,007	9
1894	10	4,607	10
1895	11	5,207	11
1896	12	5,807	12
Total sum of Death Benefit paid			\$75,181
Total sum of Sick Benefit paid			\$310,945 07

In submitting the above report, we wish to state in particular that our statistics for the last year again show a very large increase in the number of branches as well as members, which we also hope to be the same in the future. But the figures show furthermore that again last year nearly two-fifths of sick benefit was for proletrian disease (such as injuries, diseases of the respiratory organs, burns, lead colic, etc.) and more than one-third of the cases of death were due to pulmonary consumption, this most terrific proletrian disease; and accidents while at work.

Fellow workers, open your eyes, think over such conditions, organize politically as well as economically, and let your motto be: 'We will elect only workmen who have acknowledged their class-condition, as representatives in the law-making bodies, for the executive offices of the Government, or as Judges, so as to secure better laws for the protection of the life and limb of the workers.'

The St. Louis Branch is now one of the strongest branches in the West. The address of the National Executive is Henry Stahl, Fin. Sec'y., 25 and 27 Third Ave., Room 53, N. Y. City.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A Discharged Railway Engineer Is Given Damages.

In the case of Johnson vs. the Iron Mountain Railway Company the jury brought in a verdict reading like this: 'We, the jury, find the complainant entitled to damages, as follows: For breach of contract, \$35; for reports circulated, \$1,500; total, \$1,535.' The important bearing in this verdict is not so much the gratification it may afford complainant Johnson, but the interpretation it gives to relations between Organized Labor and its employers. This suit was brought by a locomotive engineer who was discharged without a hearing and is based upon the agreement in effect between the railway company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. An analysis of the verdict would indicate that the contract was not held of much account by the jury, but the scheme of blacklisting in vogue is a good basis for damages.

A FABLE.

BY Q. E. D.

Once there was a farmer (one of the kind that lives in cities), who bought a farm in the country, part of which was already producing grain, part had just been seeded, but a large part remained yet unutilized.

Presently the farmer noticed some thistles growing by the wayside and along the fences that separated his fields, and even among the growing grain, and he wondered how they should grow on his land. Every time he passed one he would flick at the head of it with his cane. Sometimes he succeeded in knocking off a head, in which case the stem grew stouter and more vigorous and sent forth fresh branches and buds; but oftentimes the stem was only bent, not severed, and the head left dangling from it, to ripen all the same, and cast its noxious seeds far and wide. Many times it was an already ripened head that he struck, and his blows merely served to disseminate the seed still farther and more quickly.

As the days passed the farmer's aversion to the thistles increased, and he spent more and more of his time in flicking at their heads.

One day a neighbor who was passing by said to him, 'Friend, you cannot get rid of thistles in that way. You must destroy the roots!' But the farmer paid no heed, and continued his search for thistles. He went out of his way to find them. He wandered all over his farm seeking them, always flicking at their heads. And his arm grew strong with much wielding of his cane, so that some considered him a mighty man.

But all around, the harvest whitened in the fields, and stood waiting for the reaper; but he came not. And the other fields lay fallow, waiting to be tilled, but the farmer could not attend to them.

He was too busy hunting for thistles, and flicking at their heads with his cane.

But the pity of it! The pity of it!

The people are slowly awakening. They are beginning to realize that all is not well, that in society somewhere, there is a foul fault and that certain interested people are determined to keep that fault under cover, hid away from the eyes of those who suffer from its existence. But slowly the gleam of truth is penetrating beneath the surface.

The facts which most interest us at present are concerning subjects throwing light on the best methods of obtaining liberty, and equality; liberty in reality, and equality, not only in name, before the law, but to such extent as shall insure each individual his just reward for labor and proper recompense for social contribution.—J. B. Benham.

The capitalistic class is rushing to complete the historic competitive era. Its incentive is greed, yet it is squeezed within an economic vise inherent in the competitive system which compels its every action. No sooner is one crisis well over than another begins to show its awful front and the wreckage goes on. Not only are the small producers, who formerly escaped, sucked into the maelstrom, but great capitalists, one after another, go under.

A Comrade writes: 'I feel almost like saying "go into the hateful slavery, poor brothers. It shall not be far long. The spirit of freedom is not dead; it only slumbers. Such a violation of human rights, such a violation of the spirit of our great republic, cannot long exist. This is indeed a bitter pill for Americans to swallow, but it is good medicine and will help cure the disease. Now must there arise a new abolitionist party that in no uncertain tones shall declare "Americans shall be free!"'

The moment one recognizes the fact that all social evils are caused directly and indirectly by the system of exploitation, all issues—such as protection, free trade, unlimited coinage of silver and Sunday beer, etc.—are to him mere deceptive devices invented by old party jugglers. The question is no more, who shall fleece us, but to stop seeing; whether starvation wages shall be paid in gold or silver, is immaterial to the man struggling to secure the full benefit of his daily toil.—N. Y. People.

Being poor, we are ignorant; being ignorant, we are blind; we need a guide. But why are we ignorant? Because it must be so. Ignorance is the guardian of virtue! He who is ignorant is innocent! It is our duty not to think, complain or reason. These truths are incontestable. Society reposes on them. What is 'society'? Misery for you if you support it; death if you dare touch it. Be reasonable, poor man, you were made to be a slave. Not to be a slave is to dare and do.—Victor Hugo.

The garment workers in the principal cities of the country are out on strike. The bosses will do all in their power to get rid of the unions that threaten to lessen their rate of profit. In this attempt they may be successful, partially at least, but in the course of time the successful and the unsuccessful strikes are steps towards a more progressive Labor movement. If successful the workers will soon ask for more, if not successful the defeated men will soon look for more effective weapons.

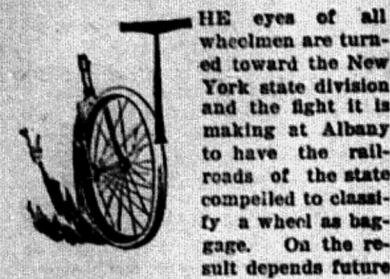
WILLIAM LIEBKNECHT.

Wm. Liebknecht, the leader of the Socialist Party of Germany, will celebrate his 70th birthday to-morrow, March 29. When Emperor William recently stigmatized the millions of Social Democrats of Germany as 'a rabble without a fatherland,' he hardly expected so prompt an answer as he received from Comrade William Liebknecht. The foolish bravado of one William has been met by the eloquent fearlessness of another. Liebknecht is not a man to fear imprisonment, although he is in his 70th year. His first taste of prison life dates back to the 1848 Revolution, when he was sentenced for his share in the insurrection of Baden. Since then he has suffered various terms, including two years from 1872 to 1874. He has also been a refugee in Switzerland and in England, and he speaks English well. For more than a quarter of a century Liebknecht has been in the German Parliament, during most of which period he has been conducting various Socialist newspapers. At present he edits the Vorwarts, the chief daily Socialist organ of Germany.

WHEEL IS BAGGAGE.

RAILROADS MUST BE FORCED TO CARRY IT.

The New York Division of the L. A. W. Leading Off in a Movement That Will Secure National Before the State Legislature.



THE eyes of all wheelmen are turned toward the New York state division and the light it is making at Albany to have the railroads of the state compelled to classify a wheel as baggage. On the result depends future work by other divisions in different states. It is asserted by the railroads that it is not the free transportation they object to, but the liability for damage, which in the handling of a wheel is great. Of course, a bicycle will not stand the usage given by the average man to a truck. Last year over 400,000 wheels were carried by the railroads, and one road alone carried 80,000. These figures mean as many fares, which would never have been obtained but from the desire of wheelmen to reach certain points from which to start on a tour. Local wheelmen who desire to ride on a Sunday or holiday in New Jersey usually make Newark, N. J., the starting point, but the roadways to that place are not good, and, as a result, the cars are taken. Officials of the railroads running out of New York City and Jersey City make the statement that during the summer many persons use their wheels in going from one place to another in preference to the railroads and that the decrease is plainly noticeable. They also state that to carry bicycles in many cases so fills the baggage cars as to leave no room for trunks and merchandise.

When the traffic of touring wheelmen is so great, and the main road usually falls on a Sunday or holiday, it would be found of advantage to have adjustable racks the length of one side of the car which could be used as occasion required with perfect safety from risk or damage to the wheel while in transit.



CHIEF CONSUL POTTER. Hooks could be placed in the ceiling of the car, from which wheels could be suspended, thus leaving the floor area free for other purposes. Or if the occasion demanded it certain trains running to and from suburban points could be designated as wheelmen's trains.

Chief Consul I. B. Potter says that as the gun and ammunition of a hunter, the tools of a carpenter or machinist, the easel of an artist, the baby carriage of a family, the rods, baskets, etc., of an angler are considered baggage, there is no just reason why a wheel should not be considered the baggage of a cyclist. He also states that if necessary the wheelmen of his division will not only spend money to get their rights, but if necessary will carry the case into the courts for a legal decision. Chairman Brewster of the transportation committee of the League of American Wheelmen in his last annual report to that body says: "Among our members there is a wide difference of opinion as to what policy the League should adopt. Some think we should present a solid front in favor of free carriage, while others believe we would but subserve the interest of our members, as well as wheelmen generally, by obtaining a tariff which, while fair and reasonable, would at the same time fix some responsibility on to carriers for the safe transportation of bicycles." The New York state division asserts that mounted the wheel is a vehicle; unmounted, a piece of baggage in weight scarcely heavier than a well-packed satchel. Wheelmen have now grown to be a political factor and their wants cannot be overlooked. Concerted action on their part can com-



CHAIRMAN BREWSTER. stand respect from the most stubborn and indifferent politician, and it is their education through petitions from clubs, associations and unattached wheelmen to request that their representatives at Albany head their request in this respect. Resolutions have already been passed by them and will be sent on to Albany. Chief Consul Potter has also sent out circulars requesting concerted

action, and it is his purpose to have a large delegation present when the bill comes up for a public hearing. While the wheelmen at large demand that their claims be heard and their rights protected.

A YOUNG SAMSON.

Armando Manrara is a Giant in Strength and a Gymnast and Tumbler. Columbia Grammar School, New York, boasts of a young Samson in Armando Manrara. "Young Sandow," as he is called by his schoolmates, besides being a giant in strength, is a first-class all-round gymnast and tumbler. He has held the championship of the school for many years, which is due to the careful instructions of Prof. Whewell. Manrara's chest in its natural position measures 37 inches, and when inflated 42 inches. His biceps measure 15 inches, forearms 13½ inches, and calves 16 inches.

Manrara was born in New York city on Jan. 5, 1878. As a child he was always sickly. Five years ago he started to exercise in the gymnasium, doing a reasonable amount of work every day. The first year he pulled the chest and



ARMANDO MANRARA. rowing machines a little, but soon he got tired of this and went at the flying rings and horizontal bar. The improvement there made in his development excited a great deal of interest among his friends and teacher. During the second year he continued at gymnastics and paid no attention to track or field athletics. Although he did not work hard the second year, his muscular development kept growing larger and larger. The doctors who examined him said that this was not wholly due to his exercises, but to natural causes. During the third year he worked still less, but his muscles kept on increasing. His appetite is good, and at one meal he eats enough food to satisfy two ordinary men. His digestion is perfect. Manrara never trained a day in his life. This is what he says about dieting: "I think dieting does a person harm instead of good, especially a growing boy who is in good health. If one's stomach is out of order he must occasionally eat certain things." Manrara's back is a mass of muscles. He weighs 150 pounds stripped, and stands 5 feet 5 inches in his stocking feet. The following are some of his other measurements: Thighs, 23 inches; neck, 15 inches; wrist, 7 inches; waist, 29½ inches.

PRESIDENT FISHER.

Head of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Chicago. R. G. Fisher, of the Columbia Wheelmen, was recently elected president of



PRESIDENT FISHER. the Associated Cycling clubs, of Chicago. He had but one opponent for the office, Charles P. Root, of the Chicago Cycling club. The latter withdrew early in the contest, generously suggesting at the same time that Mr. Fisher's election be made by acclamation. The idea was acted upon with enthusiasm.

The election of Mr. Fisher to the presidency is an indication of his popularity. He was formerly vice president of the body. He has long been identified with bicycling, and has been a delegate to the association since its inception. He has been particularly active in striving for legislation calculated to advance cycling. He is a parliamentarian of no mean ability, and handles an assembly like a veteran.

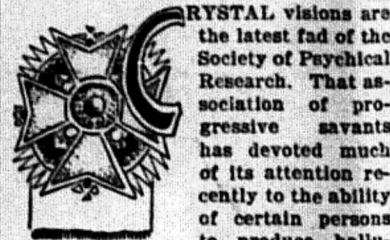
Base Ball Wouldn't Escape.

It was should be the result of the Anglo-American dispute over the Venezuelan question the progress of base ball in England, hitherto rapid and solid, would receive a severe check, possibly a permanent quietus. For the Eastern League, too, the situation would be very embarrassing, in fact quite serious, as it has a club located in the British Dominion of Canada, with which all friendly intercourse would necessarily be cut off. So it will be seen that even base ball would not quite escape the consequences of a war between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the earth.

STRANGE VISIONS.

HALLUCINATIONS HARD TO EXPLAIN BY EXPERIMENTERS.

Crystal Gazing a Fad—Psychical Research Society Trying to Find Out Why People See Queer Things in Globes and Globes.



CRYSTAL visions are the latest fad of the Society of Psychical Research. That association of progressive savants has devoted much of its attention recently to the ability of certain persons to produce hallucinations by gazing into glass globes or globets of water.

It has obtained data of startling results and is preparing to astonish the world with a mass of learned literature which it is collecting, says New York World. Professor H. J. Hyslop, of Columbia College, is the most active member of the society in New York. Though he is a scientist of the most severely practical type, he is convinced that the illusions of crystal-gazers are well worthy of study, as having possible bearing upon undiscovered scientific truths. With clear, unbiased mind, he gathers all the statistics he can find and turns them over to his fellow-seekers after knowledge. During the past few years he has studied carefully several cases that have come under his personal observation and has furnished to the society much interesting information concerning the strange phenomenon.

It should be premised that the society is not an organization with a hobby. As its name implies, its object is to search for all stories, histories, autobiographies and traditions that may possibly have anything to do with psychical phenomena. It is absolutely unprejudiced and makes no attempt to shape facts. All it tries to do is to collect them. If the trend of the evidence it gathers leads to a belief in the supernatural, it is satisfied to accept spiritualism or any other doctrine that may be established by the facts; if the mass of testimony leans toward

qualified statement is that if other facts yet to be established happen to prove conclusively that there is such a thing as telepathy, or thought-transference, I shall be nearly willing to accept it as an explanation of the faculty of crystal-gazing. There may be many other ways in which the existence of the telepathic communication may be demonstrated. As I say, crystal-gazing is not sufficient in itself to do so, but we may ascertain in the future that thought-transference is responsible for the visions seen in the crystal.

"Remember, the scene in the crystal is not a complete hallucination. In the first place, the image is seldom, if ever, the actual size of the supposed scene. If a gazer has a vision of a man, the figure seen in the crystal or water is always much smaller than the man himself. So the vision is not a perfect illusion. In fact, the gazer is never deceived by the vision, but always realizes, even while seeing it, that it is only a hallucination.

"Again, the vision can generally be traced to the observation; unconscious at the time of the object or objects seen in the mirror. It is surprising how many things we see without realizing that we are looking at them, and still more astonishing how we remember sights that have never attracted our conscious attention. You may be walking along the street and see a woman with a red shawl. It is almost certain that the garment, being unusual under the prevailing fashions, would attract your attention immediately. You might not notice, however, that the woman wore a black bonnet, if there were nothing unusual about it; but weeks afterward the unconscious observation of the bonnet might crop up in your memory. Possibly you could not recollect when you had seen a woman in a black bonnet; or, at any rate, that particular black bonnet; nevertheless, the image of the black bonnet might be almost indelibly impressed upon your mind and cause you to do not a little guessing.

"The most remarkable case of crystal visions that has ever come within my personal observation is that of the wife of a Brooklyn clergyman, a most estimable lady, who would be greatly pained to see her name in print. Therefore you must pardon me for keeping her identity secret. I can assure you, however, that I have utmost faith in

parents, worried her sadly, and she was just about to leave for her home, when she got a letter or telegram saying that the crisis of the disease had been passed and that her brother would recover.

"Three months later she went West and, with great difficulty, drew from her father and mother, both of whom were bitterly opposed to psychical research, facts that completed the coincidence. They told her that her brother, during the worst hours of his illness, clung to the delusion that his wife had presented him with another child and that he saw it constantly lying on the bed beside its mother. Then, too, at the time when he was most dangerously ill, his relatives were so sure he would die that his other sister, a young girl, was already discussing with her father the advisability of purchasing a plot in the new cemetery, as the old graveyard was in such a hopelessly dilapidated condition.

"Now, those facts may be taken as explanations of the two visions seen in the crystal by Mrs. D. The hallucination in regard to the mother and child may have been transferred to her by her brother, although he was delirious, and the conjunction of ideas in her sister's mind in regard to the old and new graveyards may have caused Mrs. D. to see the vision of the cemetery with the familiar gate and wall, but not the strange tombstones. Telepathy may have been the process by which those ideas were transferred from the minds of her brother and sister to that of Mrs. D. and thrown by her into the crystal visions.

"For the gazer appears to have the power of projecting ideas into the crystal, though involuntarily, and thus forming the visions. A thought occupying the mind of the gazer may be made external by a process opposite to that of ordinary sight. When you see anything in the ordinary way it is because rays of light travel from that object to the retina of the eye. Similarly, an image formed in the brain may travel outward along the optic nerve and the outer eye, and be projected into the globe or goblet. This is not speculation, but a fact well within the knowledge of any oculist.

Armenians Shrewd and Tricky.

F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who has met many Armenians in the East,

I shall recommend Pilo's Cure for Consumption for and wide—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

President Cleveland was 50 years old the other day and didn't celebrate the event.

FITS.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after the first trial of this marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 bottle free to all cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 153 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

German steamship companies are putting up the steers rates.

FOR RELIEVING THROAT DISEASES, COUGHS AND HOARSENESS USE "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Sold only in boxes. Avoid imitations.

A curfew ordinance has been adopted in Omaha.

Sour

Stomach, sometimes called waterbrash, and burning pain, distress, nausea, dyspepsia, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This it accomplishes because with its wonderful power as a blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and raises the health tone. In cases of dyspepsia and indigestion it seems to have "a magic touch."

"For over 12 years I suffered from sour

Stomach

with severe pains across my shoulders, and great distress. I had violent menses which would leave me very weak and faint, difficult to get my breath. These spells came oftener and more severe. I did not receive any lasting benefit from physicians, but found such happy effects from a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I took several bottles and mean to always keep it in the house. I am now able to do all my own work, which for six years I have been unable to do. My husband and son have also been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla—for pains in the back, and after the grip. I gladly recommend this grand blood medicine." Mrs. PETER BURBY, Leominster, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25 cents.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR W. L. DOUGLAS \$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD. \$3. If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for \$3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$3, \$4, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50, \$10.50, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$14.50, \$15.50, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$18.50, \$19.50, \$20.50, \$21.50, \$22.50, \$23.50, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26.50, \$27.50, \$28.50, \$29.50, \$30.50, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$33.50, \$34.50, \$35.50, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$38.50, \$39.50, \$40.50, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$43.50, \$44.50, \$45.50, \$46.50, \$47.50, \$48.50, \$49.50, \$50.50, \$51.50, \$52.50, \$53.50, \$54.50, \$55.50, \$56.50, \$57.50, \$58.50, \$59.50, \$60.50, \$61.50, \$62.50, \$63.50, \$64.50, \$65.50, \$66.50, \$67.50, \$68.50, \$69.50, \$70.50, \$71.50, \$72.50, \$73.50, \$74.50, \$75.50, \$76.50, \$77.50, \$78.50, \$79.50, \$80.50, \$81.50, \$82.50, \$83.50, \$84.50, \$85.50, \$86.50, \$87.50, \$88.50, \$89.50, \$90.50, \$91.50, \$92.50, \$93.50, \$94.50, \$95.50, \$96.50, \$97.50, \$98.50, \$99.50, \$100.50, \$101.50, \$102.50, \$103.50, \$104.50, \$105.50, \$106.50, \$107.50, \$108.50, \$109.50, \$110.50, \$111.50, \$112.50, \$113.50, \$114.50, \$115.50, \$116.50, \$117.50, \$118.50, \$119.50, \$120.50, \$121.50, \$122.50, \$123.50, \$124.50, \$125.50, \$126.50, \$127.50, \$128.50, \$129.50, \$130.50, \$131.50, \$132.50, \$133.50, \$134.50, \$135.50, \$136.50, \$137.50, \$138.50, \$139.50, \$140.50, \$141.50, \$142.50, \$143.50, \$144.50, \$145.50, \$146.50, \$147.50, \$148.50, \$149.50, \$150.50, \$151.50, \$152.50, \$153.50, \$154.50, \$155.50, \$156.50, \$157.50, \$158.50, \$159.50, \$160.50, \$161.50, \$162.50, \$163.50, \$164.50, \$165.50, \$166.50, \$167.50, \$168.50, \$169.50, \$170.50, \$171.50, \$172.50, \$173.50, \$174.50, \$175.50, \$176.50, \$177.50, \$178.50, \$179.50, \$180.50, \$181.50, \$182.50, \$183.50, \$184.50, \$185.50, \$186.50, \$187.50, \$188.50, \$189.50, \$190.50, \$191.50, \$192.50, \$193.50, \$194.50, \$195.50, \$196.50, \$197.50, \$198.50, \$199.50, \$200.50, \$201.50, \$202.50, \$203.50, \$204.50, \$205.50, \$206.50, \$207.50, \$208.50, \$209.50, \$210.50, \$211.50, \$212.50, \$213.50, \$214.50, \$215.50, \$216.50, \$217.50, \$218.50, \$219.50, \$220.50, \$221.50, \$222.50, \$223.50, \$224.50, \$225.50, \$226.50, \$227.50, \$228.50, \$229.50, \$230.50, \$231.50, \$232.50, \$233.50, \$234.50, \$235.50, \$236.50, \$237.50, \$238.50, \$239.50, \$240.50, \$241.50, \$242.50, \$243.50, \$244.50, \$245.50, \$246.50, \$247.50, \$248.50, \$249.50, \$250.50, \$251.50, \$252.50, \$253.50, \$254.50, \$255.50, \$256.50, \$257.50, \$258.50, \$259.50, \$260.50, \$261.50, \$262.50, \$263.50, \$264.50, \$265.50, \$266.50, \$267.50, \$268.50, \$269.50, \$270.50, \$271.50, \$272.50, \$273.50, \$274.50, \$275.50, \$276.50, \$277.50, \$278.50, \$279.50, \$280.50, \$281.50, \$282.50, \$283.50, \$284.50, \$285.50, \$286.50, \$287.50, \$288.50, \$289.50, \$290.50, \$291.50, \$292.50, \$293.50, \$294.50, \$295.50, \$296.50, \$297.50, \$298.50, \$299.50, \$300.50, \$301.50, \$302.50, \$303.50, \$304.50, \$305.50, \$306.50, \$307.50, \$308.50, \$309.50, \$310.50, \$311.50, \$312.50, \$313.50, \$314.50, \$315.50, \$316.50, \$317.50, \$318.50, \$319.50, \$320.50, \$321.50, \$322.50, \$323.50, \$324.50, \$325.50, \$326.50, \$327.50, \$328.50, \$329.50, \$330.50, \$331.50, \$332.50, \$333.50, \$334.50, \$335.50, \$336.50, \$337.50, \$338.50, \$339.50, \$340.50, \$341.50, \$342.50, \$343.50, \$344.50, \$345.50, \$346.50, \$347.50, \$348.50, \$349.50, \$350.50, \$351.50, \$352.50, \$353.50, \$354.50, \$355.50, \$356.50, \$357.50, \$358.50, \$359.50, \$360.50, \$361.50, \$362.50, \$363.50, \$364.50, \$365.50, \$366.50, \$367.50, \$368.50, \$369.50, \$370.50, \$371.50, \$372.50, \$373.50, \$374.50, \$375.50, \$376.50, \$377.50, \$378.50, \$379.50, \$380.50, \$381.50, \$382.50, \$383.50, \$384.50, \$385.50, \$386.50, \$387.50, \$388.50, \$389.50, \$390.50, \$391.50, \$392.50, \$393.50, \$394.50, \$395.50, \$396.50, \$397.50, \$398.50, \$399.50, \$400.50, \$401.50, \$402.50, \$403.50, \$404.50, \$405.50, \$406.50, \$407.50, \$408.50, \$409.50, \$410.50, \$411.50, \$412.50, \$413.50, \$414.50, \$415.50, \$416.50, \$417.50, \$418.50, \$419.50, \$420.50, \$421.50, \$422.50, \$423.50, \$424.50, \$425.50, \$426.50, \$427.50, \$428.50, \$429.50, \$430.50, \$431.50, \$432.50, \$433.50, \$434.50, \$435.50, \$436.50, \$437.50, \$438.50, \$439.50, \$440.50, \$441.50, \$442.50, \$443.50, \$444.50, \$445.50, \$446.50, \$447.50, \$448.50, \$449.50, \$450.50, \$451.50, \$452.50, \$453.50, \$454.50, \$455.50, \$456.50, \$457.50, \$458.50, \$459.50, \$460.50, \$461.50, \$462.50, \$463.50, \$464.50, \$465.50, \$466.50, \$467.50, \$468.50, \$469.50, \$470.50, \$471.50, \$472.50, \$473.50, \$474.50, \$475.50, \$476.50, \$477.50, \$478.50, \$479.50, \$480.50, \$481.50, \$482.50, \$483.50, \$484.50, \$485.50, \$486.50, \$487.50, \$488.50, \$489.50, \$490.50, \$491.50, \$492.50, \$493.50, \$494.50, \$495.50, \$496.50, \$497.50, \$498.50, \$499.50, \$500.50, \$501.50, \$502.50, \$503.50, \$504.50, \$505.50, \$506.50, \$507.50, \$508.50, \$509.50, \$510.50, \$511.50, \$512.50, \$513.50, \$514.50, \$515.50, \$516.50, \$517.50, \$518.50, \$519.50, \$520.50, \$521.50, \$522.50, \$523.50, \$524.50, \$525.50, \$526.50, \$527.50, \$528.50, \$529.50, \$530.50, \$531.50, \$532.50, \$533.50, \$534.50, \$535.50, \$536.50, \$537.50, \$538.50, \$539.50, \$540.50, \$541.50, \$542.50, \$543.50, \$544.50, \$545.50, \$546.50, \$547.50, \$548.50, \$549.50, \$550.50, \$551.50, \$552.50, \$553.50, \$554.50, \$555.50, \$556.50, \$557.50, \$558.50, \$559.50, \$560.50, \$561.50, \$562.50, \$563.50, \$564.50, \$565.50, \$566.50, \$567.50, \$568.50, \$569.50, \$570.50, \$571.50, \$572.50, \$573.50, \$574.50, \$575.50, \$576.50, \$577.50, \$578.50, \$579.50, \$580.50, \$581.50, \$582.50, \$583.50, \$584.50, \$585.50, \$586.50, \$587.50, \$588.50, \$589.50, \$590.50, \$591.50, \$592.50, \$593.50, \$594.50, \$595.50, \$596.50, \$597.50, \$598.50, \$599.50, \$600.50, \$601.50, \$602.50, \$603.50, \$604.50, \$605.50, \$606.50, \$607.50, \$608.50, \$609.50, \$610.50, \$611.50, \$612.50, \$613.50, \$614.50, \$615.50, \$616.50, \$617.50, \$618.50, \$619.50, \$620.50, \$621.50, \$622.50, \$623.50, \$624.50, \$625.50, \$626.50, \$627.50, \$628.50, \$629.50, \$630.50, \$631.50, \$632.50, \$633.50, \$634.50, \$635.50, \$636.50, \$637.50, \$638.50, \$639.50, \$640.50, \$641.50, \$642.50, \$643.50, \$644.50, \$645.50, \$646.50, \$647.50, \$648.50, \$649.50, \$650.50, \$651.50, \$652.50, \$653.50, \$654.50, \$655.50, \$656.50, \$657.50, \$658.50, \$659.50, \$660.50, \$661.50, \$662.50, \$663.50, \$664.50, \$665.50, \$666.50, \$667.50, \$668.50, \$669.50, \$670.50, \$671.50, \$672.50, \$673.50, \$674.50, \$675.50, \$676.50, \$677.50, \$678.50, \$679.50, \$680.50, \$681.50, \$682.50, \$683.50, \$684.50, \$685.50, \$686.50, \$687.50, \$688.50, \$689.50, \$690.50, \$691.50, \$692.50, \$693.50, \$694.50, \$695.50, \$696.50, \$697.50, \$698.50, \$699.50, \$700.50, \$701.50, \$702.50, \$703.50, \$704.50, \$705.50, \$706.50, \$707.50, \$708.50, \$709.50, \$710.50, \$711.50, \$712.50, \$713.50, \$714.50, \$715.50, \$716.50, \$717.50, \$718.50, \$719.50, \$720.50, \$721.50, \$722.50, \$723.50, \$724.50, \$725.50, \$726.50, \$727.50, \$728.50, \$729.50, \$730.50, \$731.50, \$732.50, \$733.50, \$734.50, \$735.50, \$736.50, \$737.50, \$738.50, \$739.50, \$740.50, \$741.50, \$742.50, \$743.50, \$744.50, \$745.50, \$746.50, \$747.50, \$748.50, \$749.50, \$750.50, \$751.50, \$752.50, \$753.50, \$754.50, \$755.50, \$756.50, \$757.50, \$758.50, \$759.50, \$760.50, \$761.50, \$762.50, \$763.50, \$764.50, \$765.50, \$766.50, \$767.50, \$768.50, \$769.50, \$770.50, \$771.50, \$772.50, \$773.50, \$774.50, \$775.50, \$776.50, \$777.50, \$778.50, \$779.50, \$780.50, \$781.50, \$782.50, \$783.50, \$784.50, \$785.50, \$786.50, \$787.50, \$788.50, \$789.50, \$790.50, \$791.50, \$792.50, \$793.50, \$794.50, \$795.50, \$796.50, \$797.50, \$798.50, \$799.50, \$800.50, \$801.50, \$802.50, \$803.50, \$804.50, \$805.50, \$806.50, \$807.50, \$808.50, \$809.50, \$810.50, \$811.50, \$812.50, \$813.50, \$814.50, \$815.50, \$816.50, \$817.50, \$818.50, \$819.50, \$820.50, \$821.50, \$822.50, \$823.50, \$824.50, \$825.50, \$826.50, \$827.50, \$828.50, \$829.50, \$830.50, \$831.50, \$832.50, \$833.50, \$834.50, \$835.50, \$836.50, \$837.50, \$838.50, \$839.50, \$840.50, \$841.50, \$842.50, \$843.50, \$844.50, \$845.50, \$846.50, \$847.50, \$848.50, \$849.50, \$850.50, \$851.50, \$852.50, \$853.50, \$854.50, \$855.50, \$856.50, \$857.50, \$858.50, \$859.50, \$860.50, \$861.50, \$862.50, \$863.50, \$864.50, \$865.50, \$866.50, \$867.50, \$868.50, \$869.50, \$870.50, \$871.50, \$872.50, \$873.50, \$874.50, \$875.50, \$876.50, \$877.50, \$878.50, \$879.50,

For Country's Sake.

AN INDIAN FIGHTER SUFFERS AGONIES FROM DISEASE.

He Was in the Battle With the Apaches When Geronimo Was Captured.

From the Press, New York City.
Worn with the exposure of army life on the frontier, and poisoned by the continual drinking of alkali water, Joseph Fleagut returned to Philadelphia eight years ago, broken down in health and unable to do any work.

He had served five years with the Ninth United States Infantry in many a desperate fight with the Indians in Arizona and other frontier states and had won an enviable record. In the fierce conflict when Geronimo, the famous chief of the Apaches, was captured, Mr. Fleagut was among the brave soldiers who, forgetful of everything but duty, charged upon the hostile Indians.

Life on the plains sent to an untimely death many soldiers who were never touched by a redskin's bullet or arrow, and Mr. Fleagut came near such a fate as the long time before his return was out he was taken seriously ill, but he stuck to his post until an honorable discharge was finally given to him.

When he reached Philadelphia, the Indian fighter was scarcely more than skin and bones, and for three weeks he lay desperately ill in a hospital. He felt dizzy, and his stomach felt as if it had dried up. These symptoms were accompanied by bloody dysentery, which no medicine seemed to relieve.

After two years of suffering, Mr. Fleagut came to New York and was treated by several physicians. These did not agree, some calling his disease catarrh of the stomach, and others chronic diarrhoea.

In speaking to a reporter about his illness Mr. Fleagut said the doctors helped him, but, with all the money he spent for advice and medicine, he was able to work only a small part of the time. Since moving to his present home, No. 517 West Forty-second street, in New York, about a year ago, Mr. Fleagut has been so ill that his voice and hearing almost left him.

Then all medicines failed, and the sick man had little hope of recovery. At this critical time Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were recommended to Mr. Fleagut, and, almost as a last hope, he began taking them.

"The beneficial effect of the medicine was felt at once," Mr. Fleagut told the reporter, "and before I had taken a box I began to eat with relish. Three boxes made me so much better that I began work and have been able to keep at it since, for five months."

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

William Toole, of Baraboo, Wis., has a paddy field of the size of a rare sight when all are in bloom together.

A \$10,000 monument is being erected in Dubuque to John Dubuque, for whom the town is named.

Still Giving Away Prizes.
The novel prize contests of the Omaha World-Herald still continues. The last one closed February 1st and the prizes have been awarded.

The new prize contest just announced in our advertising columns is to see who can construct the longest good sentence in English without using any letter more than three times. As usual the first prize is a \$600 piano, this time a Kimball, and five or six hundred dollars in cash prizes follow.

Of course the object of the Weekly World-Herald is to secure new subscribers for their popular and newsy journal.

This is the third big contest of the kind which the World-Herald has had to boom circulation and Editor Bryan's paper which champions the cause of free silver, must be spending a good deal of it in prizes.



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 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.

As the superior to the So is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS to other medicines.

GUARANTEE
Purchase Money refunded should Brown's Iron Bitters taken as directed fail to benefit any person suffering with Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Female Infirmities, Impure Blood, Weakness, Nervous Troubles, Chronic Headache or Neuritis. More than 4,000,000 bottles sold and only \$2.00 each for a refund.

THE LITERARY WORLD.

Another "genius" has been discovered in Paris in the shape of one Reepmaker, a Dutch novelist.

According to Hamilton Mable, "The Scarlet Letter" and "Pembroke" are the best American novels.
Prof. Archibald Giekie, the distinguished British geologist, is coming to the United States on a lecturing tour soon.

Through discoveries in the library of the British museum it is learned that the first books made on the American continent were made in the City of Mexico.

A large quantity of Gibbons' unpublished correspondence with his step-mother and Lord Sheffield and other friends will appear in the forthcoming edition of the six original versions of his biography. The present earl of Sheffield has written a preface for the work.

William Waldorf Astor employed a scholar from the British museum to trace his ancestry and get him a crest. After much research and two years' time, the scholar traced beyond all doubt William's descent from a family of Spanish grandees and the crest was forthcoming.

Louise Imogen Guiney, the Massachusetts poetess, is described by a gushing writer as "a light, blue-eyed girl, delicate as a wild rose, elusive as a thistle-down." And Miss Guiney never said a word. She has French and Irish blood in her veins.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling attends to all her husband's correspondence and carefully guards would-be intruders. Kipling is said to be the most unapproachable literary man in the world.

God has never tried to make a man who could please everybody else.

We owe a debt of gratitude to every one in the world who needs our love.

When the heart is full of compassion there is not room for prejudice.

The yoke of Christ is easy, only when it is worn every day in the week.

"Resist not evil with evil," was meant for nations as much as for men.

The man who fears the light, is kept tired by running from a shadow.

The more God gives us to do, the more need there is that we should pray.

Curious isn't it, that men who ride hobbies never seem to be headed the same way.—Ram's Horn.

Siamese worshippers hold the sacred monkey tooth in even higher regard than the royal white elephant's.

The Unkindest Cut of All.

As Shakespeare says, it is to poke fun or sneer at people who are nervous, under the half-belief that their complaint is imaginary or an affectation. It is neither, but a serious reality. Imperfect digestion and assimilation of the food is a very common cause of nervousness, especially that distressing form of it which manifests itself in want of sleep. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters speedily remedies nervousness, as it also does malarial, kidney, bilious and rheumatic ailments. The weak gain vigor speedily through its use.

An order has been given for a 3,500-ton steamer to ply between New York and Portland, and Boston doesn't like it.

HOW ARE YOUR FENCES?

A Very Important Question with Farmers and Others Just Now.

Probably there is nothing that interests the land owner more at this time of the year than fencing. They are desirous of securing the very best article they can for the purpose they desire to use it for and at the cheapest price going. While this is good business, price should not take the place of quality. In building a smooth wire fence you do not build it for temporary use but expect it to last you for years and to get this kind of an article it requires a certain amount of good material to make it.

The De Kalb Fence Co., of De Kalb, Ill., has the largest and most complete line of smooth wire fencing of any plant in the country. We desire particularly to call your attention to their goods and write them for a catalogue which they will mail you free.

No line of goods has grown so rapidly in demand or given such general satisfaction as the fencing manufactured by this company. Their steel web picket fence for lawn and yard purposes, their cabled field and hog fence for farm use, their cabled poultry, garden and rabbit fence for its use, are all they claim for you.

You will hardly do yourself justice if you do not thoroughly investigate their lines before placing your order.

King Menelek would be a good deal of a lion if he went to London. What an attraction for 5 o'clock teas!

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists; 75c.
Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

There is no one in this world who has such a good time as Time

HUMORIST'S CORNER.

SOME PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS FOR LEAN READERS.

"Listen to the Coming Woman"—The Self-Closing Door—Practice Makes Perfect, or, How Brother Holdemupp Succeeded as a Church Collector.

ISTEN to the Coming Woman,
Voicing this progressive age;
Among many fads and fancies,
Dress Reform is all the rage.
Widen out your streets and sidewalks;
Room is what the women lack;
Room to move and turn around in;
For the bustle's coming back.

Elevate your frescoed ceilings;
Raise your roofs nearer the sky;
For next summer's style of coiffure
Will be over three feet high.

A Dime Novelle.
CHAPTER I.

"Halt!"

CHAPTER II.
Another step and Dick Hovey would have been a dead man.

Perhaps.
"Trow up yer han's."
Dick Hovey's hands went up. As they did so a dozen bandits sprang from their concealment and surrounded him.

CHAPTER III.
"Really, gentlemen," said he, good-naturedly, "you almost surprised me; I wasn't looking for an audience way out here; 'deed I wasn't. But I am pleased, gentlemen, more than pleased. Your very looks denote your intelligence, and an intelligent crowd is the crowd I like to meet. All joking aside, boys, it would be impossible to find your equal this side of the Rockies, and right here I'm going to put my statement to test. Step forward, gents, and let me show you this little—"

"Hol' on dere, keep dem han's up!" commanded the wily leader. And Dick Hovey, simple, harmless Dick Hovey, obeyed.

CHAPTER IV.
Again the stillness was broken by Dick Hovey's voice.

"Oh, certainly, gentlemen, if you wish it. But dead straight, now, I have a little article here that is bound to interest you all. Its equal has never been known. Step up, boys, and see for yourselves. Take them from my pockets if you will. They won't hurt you; they won't bite you. Warranted not to kick, bite, break or go off half-cocked. Here you are, boys, just one apiece. I've got just an even dozen. There, you wind it up so, and it goes off so. Hear that! Ain't it beautiful? And only twenty-five cents apiece."

CHAPTER V.
Every bandit dropped his rifle and took one of the toys. They were intensely amusing and had never before been seen in the mountains.

"Now," said Dick, "connect them all together and we have a miniature brass band. Here," to the leader, "connect yours to mine and the music plays thus!"

CHAPTER VI.
The very instant the connection was made every outlaw fell senseless in his tracks.

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Gen. Ulysses McClellan Traller, the great government deputy, alias Dick Hovey.

"Ha, ha, ha!" he repeated, "electricity fetches 'em when rifle balls would only make 'em laugh."

CHAPTER VII.
Three pistol shots in rapid succession brought a dozen assisting deputies with horses from the pass below, and as the last rays of the sun were kissing the mountain peaks good-by twelve of the worst moonshiners in Deathtrap Lodge were safely landed in the county jail.

CHAPTER VIII.
A month later a banquet was held in Washington in honor of the great Gen. U. M. Traller, government detective.

It was a grand affair. All the high ladies of the land worshipped at his spurred feet, and now it is whispered that he is about to make a highly successful entry upon the dramatic stage.

(The End.)

Practice Makes Perfect.

The Parson—Bless me! who took up the collection to-day? It is the most successful of the season.
The Deacon—O, don't be bashful, Bill; our dear Brother Holdemupp, the converted road agent, passed the basket to-day.



Never Thought of That
He—I had a queer dream about you last night, Miss Louisa. I was about to give you a kiss, when suddenly we were separated by a river that gradually grew as big as the Rhine.
She—And was there no bridge or no boat?—Tilt-Bits.

Sunday Parade.
Sergeant (calling out)—Krausel Krause—Yes, sergeant.
Sergeant—This is Sunday.
Krause—To command, sergeant.
Sergeant—This afternoon you and I will take a walk to the Zoological Gardens.
Krause (delighted)—To command, sergeant.
Sergeant—You see, I called you a rhinoceros yesterday, and I should like to make my apologies to the dear creature in your presence.—Der Gute Kamerad.

Time Is Money.
Gent—What is the reason you charge twice as much for my cuffs as you did formerly?
Washerwoman—Because you have begun making pencil marks on them.
"What difference does that make?"
"My daughter waste so much time in trying to make them out."—Spare Moments.

Never Thought of That
He—I had a queer dream about you last night, Miss Louisa. I was about to give you a kiss, when suddenly we were separated by a river that gradually grew as big as the Rhine.
She—And was there no bridge or no boat?—Tilt-Bits.

Force of Habit.
Bicycle Manufacturer—Where am I?
Nearest Angel—Why, this is heaven. Isn't it delightful?

Bicycle Manufacturer—Yes, indeed. It's very pleasant. But, I say (looking about critically), you ought to have better roads.—Southbridge (Mass.) Journal.

A Trifling Difference.
Exchange Editor—What makes Dr. Leader look so bad to-day?

Financial Editor—Oh, nothing, only he tried to say in an editorial that Wigglestein was a national character, and the compositor made him say that he was a notional character instead.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The Matrimonial Bargain-Counter.
In her impotent rage her grace could only scowl at the duke, her husband.
"This," she bitterly exclaimed, "is what a woman gets for buying what she doesn't want just because it's cheap."—Detroit Tribune.

Reciprocity.
Mother—When the boy in the other house threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me?
Bobby—Because, mamma, I can throw them back better than you. He's more likely to get hit.—Harper's Bazar.

Indefinite.
Bell Boy—Col. Juniper sends this card for you to register him by.
Clerk—It's a wine card; ask him if "Kentucky" is where he lives or what he wants.

Cut Out.
Weary Watkins—My folks always told me I was cut out for a gentleman.
Hungry Higgins—Mebbe you was, pardner, but of you was you sure belong to the misfit department.—Indianapolis Journal.

Smiles.
A northern exchange asks: "Why do most authors wear their hair long?"
"Because barbers cut for cash."—Atlanta Constitution.

"What's the difference between notoriety and fame?"
"Well, if a man is notorious he's still alive; if he's famous, he's dead."—Chicago Record.

Mrs. Fogg—You should be careful about that cold, David. Mr. Fogg—Careful about it? Just as lief lose it as not.—Boston Transcript.

She—Do you think we are going to have a war? He—Yes, I do. "What do you think we are going to make war on?"
"On paper."—Yonkers Statesman.

Teacher—Where were you yesterday? Pupil (whimpering)—It was all Billy Smith's fault; he hipnotized me an' made me go skatin' with him.—Truth.

Wiggles (in love)—Why, man, her very feet are a poem. Giggles (a cynical friend)—No doubt; but isn't a poem of only two feet rather short?—New York Tribune.

"Can't I interest you in accident insurance to-day?"
"No, sir; I'm in no need of it." "Excuse me; I understood you were learning to play the violin!"—Yonkers Statesman.

"Jeremiah," said Mr. Jingle's wife, as that gentleman came home somewhat late, "you don't write me touching apotrophes as you used to." "No," replied Mr. Jingle, "and you didn't used to talk question marks and exclamation points as you do now."—Washington Star.

Shut the Door!
Jawkins—These self-closing doors are a great invention.
Hogg—Yes, indeed; they always give a rap on the heels to the fiend who tries to go out leaving the door open.

Force of Habit.
Bicycle Manufacturer—Where am I?
Nearest Angel—Why, this is heaven. Isn't it delightful?

Bicycle Manufacturer—Yes, indeed. It's very pleasant. But, I say (looking about critically), you ought to have better roads.—Southbridge (Mass.) Journal.

A Trifling Difference.
Exchange Editor—What makes Dr. Leader look so bad to-day?

Financial Editor—Oh, nothing, only he tried to say in an editorial that Wigglestein was a national character, and the compositor made him say that he was a notional character instead.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The Matrimonial Bargain-Counter.
In her impotent rage her grace could only scowl at the duke, her husband.
"This," she bitterly exclaimed, "is what a woman gets for buying what she doesn't want just because it's cheap."—Detroit Tribune.

Reciprocity.
Mother—When the boy in the other house threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me?
Bobby—Because, mamma, I can throw them back better than you. He's more likely to get hit.—Harper's Bazar.

Indefinite.
Bell Boy—Col. Juniper sends this card for you to register him by.
Clerk—It's a wine card; ask him if "Kentucky" is where he lives or what he wants.

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 equal 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 5c.

Prosecution for witchcraft is still legal in Pennsylvania, but there is no real suspicion in the State that the eighteenth century is past.

Hogeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Raw Feet, Chilblains, Piles, &c. C. S. Clark & Co., New Haven, Ct.

A farmer named Thomas, of Norden, Neb., has begun erecting an irrigation plant run by undershot water wheels. He will in time water 180 acres if the scheme works.

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

American candy is proving very successful in England, where the "sweets" are both dear and bad, as travelers know.

Every mother should always have at home a bottle of Parker's Tonic. It takes them out perfectly, gives comfort to the feet. Ask your druggist for it. Dr. A. J. R.

Atlanta is pointing with pride to the prospect of a building twenty stories high and as ugly as sin.

When you buy Sarsaparilla. Ask for the best and you'll Get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get The Best.

W. N. U. St. L.—976-18.
When answering advertisements kindly mention this paper.

Knock the Spots Out. Use ST. JACOBS OIL and watch the color fade. The soreness disappear. IT IS MAGICAL.

"Pass Your Plate."

Battle Ax

PLUG

Prices of all commodities have been reduced except tobacco. "Battle Ax" is up to date. Low Price; High Grade; Delicious Flavor. For 10 cents you get almost twice as much "Battle Ax" as of other high grade goods. The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as other 10 cent pieces of equal quality.

4th PRIZE CONTEST

1st Prize.	Kimball Piano, "Style 3."	\$600 00
2d Prize.	Bicycle, for man or woman	75 00
3d Prize.	Cash	50 00
10 Cash Prizes, each \$25		250 00
10 Cash Prizes, each \$10		100 00
60 Cash Prizes, each \$2		120 00
83 Prizes		\$1,195 00

The first prize will be given to the person who constructs the longest sentence in good English containing no letter of the alphabet more than three times. It is not necessary to use every letter of the alphabet. The other prizes will go in regular order to those competitors whose sentences are next in length. Every competitor whose sentence reaches twenty-two letters will receive a paper covered volume containing twelve of William Collins' novels whether he wins a prize or not. This contest closes April 15, 1906. The prize winners will be announced one week later and the winning sentences published. In case two or more prize-winning sentences are of the same length preference will be given to the best one. Each contestant must construct his own sentence, and no person will be allowed to enter this contest more than once. Sentences cannot be corrected or substituted after they are received. Residents of Omaha are not permitted to compete directly or indirectly.

RULES FOR THE SENTENCE—(No Others Furnished.)
The length of a sentence is to be measured by the number of letters it contains, but so letter can be used or counted more than three times. No word except "a" or "I" can be used more than once. The sentence must consist of complete words. Signs, figures, abbreviations or contractions, etc., must not be used. The pronoun "I" and the article "a" will be accepted as complete words. Proper nouns cannot be used. Each contestant must indicate by figures at the end of his sentence how many letters it contains.

This remarkably liberal offer is made by the WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD, of which the distinguished ex-cong. emman.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, is Editor, and it is required that each competing sentence be enclosed with one dollar for a year's subscription. The WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD is issued in semi-weekly sections, and hence is nearly as good as a daily. It is the western champion of free silver coinage and the leading family newspaper of Nebraska.

Weekly World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.

FIRST contest closed February 25, 1906.
SECOND contest closed May 25, 1906.
THIRD contest closed February 25, 1906.
Winner of Knabe Piano in third contest was D. D. Light, Trenton, Mo.
Winner of \$100 cash prize in same contest was Mrs. Mary L. Dunbar, Garrison, Neb.
Winner of \$50 cash prize was Mrs. Florence Thornton, Washington, D. C.

Steel Web Picket Fence. Cabled Field and Hog Fence. Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE. We manufacture a complete line of smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. If you consider quality we can save you money. \$50 CATALOGUE FREE.

DE KALB FENCE CO., 121 High St., De Kalb, Ill.

LINCOLN SOCIALIST - LABOR.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

—BY THE—

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

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

H. S. ALEY, Local Manager.

ALBERT E. SANDERSON,

Gen'l Manager Advertising and Circulation

Subscription—In Advance.

One Year, to United States or Canada, \$1.00
Six Months, .50
Three Months, .25
One Year, to Europe, 1.80

Advertising.

The right is reserved to reject advertising arrangements made by agents, if, in our opinion they are not suitable or proper.



Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.



UNDER OUR FLAG.

Prepare for the national campaign.

Socialists have now nearly 300 Sections in the United States.

In 1896 there should be a Socialist ticket in every State of the Union.

The St. Louis Ninth Ward Club will soon inaugurate an organization boom.

It took the Abolitionists about ten years to build up a national organization.

Socialism is playing an important role in the Labor organizations of Canada.

Socialists recently won the election in Carmaux, France, by over 500 majority.

Comrades, send in your orders for the extra copies of our special May Day edition.

Our genial organizer says he has lost his eye-sight looking fools in the face trying to convert them.

The Socialist Labor Party of Holland will hold their Second Annual Congress in Utrecht on April 5 and 6.

The radical Populists in Nebraska are leaving that middle-class organization and joining the Socialist Labor Party.

At the recent election in Bern, Switzerland, the Socialists elected seven members of the Council and cast 18,091 votes.

The price for shaving Democrats is to be advanced, and barbers will now shave the long faces of the Dems. by the yard.

Organize Socialist sections. Organize Socialist ward clubs. Get your local central committees into working order.

The seventeenth birthday of Comrade Liebknecht will be celebrated on March 29 (by the Socialists) throughout Germany.

Section Pittsfield has arranged for a meeting April 11 at which Comrade Lucien Sanial, of New York, will be the speaker.

The St. Louis Socialist ward clubs have been called upon to elect their most active men as delegates to the City Central Committee.

Section Hartford celebrates the Commune Festival March 26 at Turnhall. The Arbeiter Liedertafel, recently organized, will sing.

Comrade Lucien Sanial will speak in Holyoke April 9, and it is hoped that Holyoke Comrades will give him a rousing reception.

Section St. Louis will henceforth hold its regular monthly meetings every first Sunday in the month, at 9:30 p. m., at Nield's Hall, 204 Market st.

The Annual Congress of the Socialist Labor Party of Italy at Piedmont in January showed a marvelous growth of the movement in Italy.

St. Louis Section will celebrate May 1 at Comrade Turner Hall. Nothing will be left undone to make this Eight-hour Demonstration a grand success.

In every city and town of the Union the Socialists should make immediate arrangements for Grand International Eight-Hour Demonstrations on Friday, May 1.

Socialism is the beginning of true civilization.

Let not the average man expect that those who are either above or below the average are going to help him to better conditions. There is an old adage which is that "If you want anything well done you must do it yourself," and so long as the average man is stupid enough to let other folks do his thinking for him, so long will he be made a cogwheel of for the benefit of the other folk.—Robinson Worker.

HOLYOKE NOTES.

Comrade Lucien Sanial is booked to speak here April 9.

Meeting to-morrow, Sunday, March 29. Every comrade ought to be present. Preparations are to be made for Comrade Sanial's reception and to make the meeting at which he is to speak a success.

JOHN BERGE, Organizer.

Lucien Sanial of New York will speak in Holyoke, on Thursday, April 9.

Holyoke American Section will meet March 29.

The Massachusetts State Convention, S. L. P., will be held in Holyoke, May 17.

With No. 105 (April 4) Holyoke LABOR starts out on its third year. Send in your checks to be cashed.

Comrade F. G. R. Gordon will take charge of the Advertising Department of Holyoke LABOR after April 1.

Socialists at Ellsworth Me., polled such a large vote that they discouraged the candidate for Mayor on the Citizens ticket and he refused to run at the special election, April 6.

Paul Singer, the noted Socialist member of the German Reichstag and millionaire manufacturer, has donated the whole of his fortune to the Socialist party for propaganda purposes.

St. Louis Commonwealth Federal Labor Union will hold an important meeting at Comrade L. Froehlich's Place, 1539 Market street, Sunday, March 29, at 2 o'clock p. m. "Socialism and Unionism" will be the subject of discussion.

Comrade Lucien Sanial will lecture for the party in Massachusetts at the following places and on the dates below:

Boston, Saturday, April 4, and Sunday, April 5.

Lynn, Monday, April 6.

Worcester, Tuesday, April 7.

Springfield, Wednesday, April 8.

Holyoke, Thursday, April 9.

Westfield, Friday, April 10.

Pittsfield, Saturday, April 11.

North Adams, Sunday, April 12.

About two years ago the first Canadian Socialist Section was organized in the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec. There are now two English and one French Sections in Montreal. The movement has steadily spread into all the strategic political points for future organization, and active sections already exist in Ottawa, Toronto and London, while enquiries as to future organizations are coming in from members at large of the S. L. P. in Brockville, Kingston, Peterboro, Sudbury, Winnipeg, Rat Portage, etc.

Comrade Daniel De Leon addressed a large and attentive audience in Louisville March 22, subject: "The Old and the New Trades Unions." Comrade De Leon showed that the old pure and simple trades unions had always opposed political discussion in their organizations in order to keep out Socialism and leave the Labor misleaders the chance to sell out their fellow members to the capitalist parties. The Louisville Trades and Labor Union had held their regular meeting on the previous Sunday and had denounced Comrade De Leon as an enemy of Organized Labor, but the action only served to advertise his meeting and thus recouled, a la boomerang, on the Labor boodlers. Come again, boodlers!

German Section, Holyoke, celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Paris Commune at the Springfield Turnhall, on Saturday, March 21. Our Springfield Comrades assisted in the celebration by giving an excellent presentation of a drama from the country life of Yorkshire, England. The play itself is very interesting and the players reflected great credit upon themselves by their fine acting. The audience, which filled every available space in the large hall, was more than pleased and thoroughly enjoyed the presentation. A large number of our Easthampton Comrades were present to help celebrate and make this the most successful Commune Celebration in the history of Holyoke.

For the last two years there has been considerable wrangling and factional fighting going on among the Socialists in the Reichstag—District of Solingen, Germany. A few weeks ago certain charges of neglect of duty were made against Comrade Schumacher, Socialist member of the Reichstag, and the National Committee in Berlin was called upon to investigate the Solingen party differences. Two weeks ago the National Committee published the result of their investigation, stating, that after carefully listening to the arguments of both factions, the Committee could not render judgment in favor of either side, inasmuch as the trouble was the fault of both factions, and the Committee sincerely hoped that the Comrades of Solingen would do all in their power to settle the differences among themselves. But in conclusion the National Committee earnestly recommended to the Comrades in order to bring about a speedy settlement of the trouble, that the Socialist Party in the District of Solingen take immediate steps to make the daily Socialist paper of Solingen the exclusive property of the Socialist Labor Party. Up to this date the paper has been, to some extent, a private enterprise.

The Kansas Populists call Senator Ben Tillman the "John the Baptist coming out of the wilderness." He is looked upon as the man who will lead the ——— Populists out of the wilderness of confusion! Think of Tillman saving the country with free silver! His recent speech in the Senate, his attack on President Cleveland, hypnotized the Populists. We assure the Populists that John Most could have made a better speech than Tillman, and for this reason they might just as well nominate John Most for the presidency. But radical talk alone won't do it. In spite of his phosphorescent oratory in the Senate Mr. Tillman is by no means a volcano of social reform. As far as his political economy is concerned he still is a medieval middle class farmer who fails to grasp the ideas of scientific Social Reform.

May 1, 1896: International Eight-hour Demonstration!

PLATFORM

—OF THE—

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in convention assembled, reasserts 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 destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we 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 necessities 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 industrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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

In the meantime, and with a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor, we present the following 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 employee 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 franchises; but no employee 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 resources of the country.
8. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
9. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.
10. School education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous, and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and summary laws. Unabridged right 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 system.

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

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

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

Political Demands.

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

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

3. Municipal self government.

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

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

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

Central Press Committee.

At a special meeting of the Central Press Committee held March 17, 1896, at 1421 Market street, St. Louis, the following action was taken:

1. In order to secure better facilities for the transaction of the business of the Socialist Newspaper Union, it is ordered that the office be removed from 311 Walnut street to 515 Elm street.

2. In order that the matter of local editors and the contributions of comrades may be duly arranged and inserted in the general and local columns of the papers of the S. N. U. the office of Managing Editor is hereby created.

3. In order to establish systematic management of local LABORERS and prevent loss to Sections as well as to the S. N. U., it is ordered that all papers be stopped on the expiration of the term for which subscription has been paid.

4. In order to provide for compensation of comrades engaged in the work of securing subscribers, and to encourage the prompt payment of accounts, it is ordered that hereafter to all sections making prompt payment of cost bills for the publication of their local LABORER charge shall be reduced 1-4 cent per copy, but this order shall not apply to delinquent sections unless in addition to paying promptly the current cost bills, they begin to reduce their old accounts, and it shall be allowed only so long as they continue to regularly reduce the same.

Comrade Albert E. Sanderson was elected Managing Editor. PHILIP KAUFMAN, Secretary.

In accordance with the above action, and in order that as complete reports as possible of the general and local movement may be published in the papers of the S. N. U., local managers, editors and comrades are requested to promptly forward reports of all meetings and other items of interest to the party, carefully written on one side of the sheet only. "Brevity is the soul of wit," and the space in your union's papers is limited and comrades will kindly bear this in mind when preparing matter for publication. ALBERT E. SANDERSON, Managing Editor.

In accordance with the above action, local managers are requested to send me as the earliest possible moment a full list of the names and addresses of their subscribers, also the date of the expiration of the subscription of each. Delinquent local managers will kindly notify me without delay what arrangements, if any, they intend to make in order to secure the reduction of 1-4 cent per copy.

PHILIP KAUFMAN, Secretary.

A STRANGE VOYAGE.

We have made arrangements with comrade H. Francis Allen to furnish "A Strange Voyage" hereafter at 10 cents per copy.

This book should be in every intelligent person's possession. Its author is one of the oldest economic writers in America, and the first one to prophetically forecast the new civilization to come in with the advent of the next century.

Push the work, Comrades. It sheds light, more light wherever it is sent.

PHIL. KAUFMAN, Sec'y S. N. U.
311 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

If you are a Socialist—say so, act so. Don't be afraid to be known as a Socialist. We have known many a prominent Socialist, so long as our party was "theorizing" only. The moment we went into the political fight, the gentleman in question disappeared.

On every hand human intelligence and muscular capacity has been exercised to the utmost to make the quantity and quality of the labor products, designed to satisfy human wants and desires, the most complete and abundant, and now all that remains for man to do is to enjoy to the full that which his efforts have obtained for him.

Push your ward clubs!

Of all the wastes, says Ruskin, the greatest waste that you can commit is the waste of labor. You perhaps think to waste the labor of men is not to kill them; is it not? I should like to know how you could kill them more utterly—kill them with second death?

Comrade, wake up from your slumber and busy yourself about your duty: the people are ready for the Socialist movement!

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

BRIEF NEWS SUMMARY FOR BUSY MEN.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of the Important Events of the Past Week All Over the World.

Washington.

Captain P. M. Thorne has been retired from active duty in the army.

The House Arbitration Committee took up the arbitration bill for consideration. The postmaster at Lawrence, Kas., has been instructed to cut down his carrier force.

Senator Vest made a hot attack on Cleveland and Hoke Smith concerning the Uncompahgre reservation opening.

The House Banking Committee has reported favorably on a scheme to establish branch national banks in small towns. There were 40 fourth-class postmasters appointed.

Captain Drew of the Eighth Cavalry has retired from active service.

Hon. Edwin Uhl, the new Ambassador to Germany, sailed from New York for his new post.

The bill for the betterment of the condition of railway mail clerks has been favorably reported.

Secretary Morton has asked the Attorney General if he must obey the mandatory law passed by Congress.

The Government cotton report makes out the cotton crop of 1895 to be about 6,200,000 bales.

The House Naval Committee has decided upon the building of a naval dry dock at Algiers, La.

The Government has called for deposits on all banks holding gold deposited for bonds.

The report of Arkansas national banks shows a reserve of 34.37 per cent of liabilities.

Japanese merchants are preparing to put on a line of ships between the Pacific Coast and Japan and China.

The Supreme Court has decided the contest over Greer County in favor of the United States and against Texas.

J. J. Brice of California has been appointed United States Fish Commissioner, to succeed the late Marshall MacDonald.

Quartermaster-General Hatcher of the army will retire in July.

Kickapoo Indians are still in Washington kicking about the allotment or their lands.

Secretary Morton says that Biltmore as an agricultural experiment will be worth as much as the United States Department of Agriculture.

The House will this week attempt to amend the system of tariff collection and it is likely the members will get into a stiff tariff wrangle.

Secretary Hoke Smith has expressed the opinion that territorial officers should be compelled to get the agent's permission to arrest Indians on reservations.

A recommendation will be made by the Weights and Measures Committee of the House to Congress to adopt the metric system of weights and measures.

Col. W. H. Penrose of the United States Army has been retired.

Amos Cummings' dramatic copyright bill is to be favorably reported to the House.

The House passed the Postoffice appropriation. It carries between \$90,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

The House Committee adopted the Quigg amendment aimed at the letter-carrier espionage system.

The House Agricultural Committee laid the Hatch anti-option bill on the shelf by a vote of 9 to 6.

The House passed a bill for a State bridge between Little Rock and Argenta over the Arkansas River.

General Domestic.

Gen. Garcia sailed for Cuba on the steamer Bermuda Tuesday night.

Unknown persons of Danville, Ky., hanged Gov. Bradley in effigy.

A powder mill at Rifton, N. Y., was blown up, causing the death of five men.

The Northwestern millers' combination is in effect and the price of flour has been raised.

The machinery of the North Carolina Republicans is in the control of the fusion element.

The Wisconsin Republican convention declared for McKinley and elected delegates-at-large.

Clem Stauffer and Buck Chappell, negroes, were hanged at Belleville, Tex., for murder.

The Philadelphia M. E. Conference voted for the admission of women to the General Conference.

Captain General Weyer of Cuba says that the difficulties of his position may force him to resign.

Congressman Charles G. Burton was renominated by the Republicans of the Fifteenth Missouri District.

Members of the Chicago Nihilist Club burned Senator Lodge in effigy because of his speech on immigration.

The charges of mismanagement against the Central Insane Hospital administration at Jacksonville, Ill., fell flat.

The Kansas Populists held a convention at Hutchinson. They adopted a platform similar to that promulgated at Omaha.

Hypnotist Gray, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for alleged complicity in the murder of one Patton in Kansas, is to be pardoned.

The provision market declined in the face of bull news.

Sterling exchange has firmed up, but hasn't yet got to the exporting point.

Charles Holmes, Ch. ctaw, has been sentenced to be shot for murder.

Herbert Booth will retire from the command of the Canadian Salvation Army June 1.

William Miller has been arrested at Lancaster, Pa., on a charge of murdering his father.

W. L. Plase was captured at St. Joseph, Mo., with a large box of counterfeiting tools, spurious coin and supplies.

Bishop O. W. Campbell of the African Evangelical Mission is in jail at Toledo, O., on a charge of embezzlement.

The will of James G. Fair, dated Sept. 21, 1894, has been admitted to probate. Contests have been dismissed or withdrawn.

Gov. Stone has been petitioned to commute the death sentence of Thomas Bushon of St. Joseph to life imprisonment.

A. J. Banor of Leavenworth, Kas., was arrested on a charge of forging mortgages.

The Kentucky Legislature adjourned sine die without electing a United States Senator.

Reed men are much worried over a break to McKinley in the Massachusetts delegation.

Results of the Kansas City primaries show a decided victory for Davis over Warner.

Ex-Speakers Crisp and Hoke Smith are to lock horns on the financial question in Georgia.

Dr. Emmens of New York has obtained the X rays from the sunbeam and from darkness.

Jackson and Walling, alleged murderers of Pearl Bryan, were lodged in jail at Newport, Ky.

Col. E. H. Higbee of St. Louis said at New York that Missouri would have some Morton delegates.

The Kentucky Senate censured Gov. Bradley for calling out the militia, while the House endorsed his action.

Capt. W. H. Bradbury, Deputy Warden of the Missouri State Prison and for 38 years connected with that institution, is dead.

The explosion of an engine boiler at Gum Run, Pa., killed four men.

Extracts from the diary of Hamilton Fish show that President Grant signed a Cuban belligerency proclamation, though it was never issued.

Foreign.

The French Levant squadron is expecting orders to go to Egypt.

The Egyptian Battalion has left Cairo and other troops are making preparations to leave.

The British Bimetallic League expresses itself as satisfied with the action of the House of Commons.

The Dervishes are within two hours' march of Cassala, and will attack when Osman Digna arrives.

The British Board of Agriculture examined 51 samples of the United States food imports and found them all pure.

Chancellor Hohenlohe has begun an investigation of the charges against Dr. Peters, ex-Imperial Commissioner for Africa.

The Armenian Relief Committee in Constantinople cabled that funds were exhausted. The New York committee sent \$10,000.

France, discovering that the Dreibund is backing England, has modified its belligerent demand for an explanation of the advance up the Nile.

France has asked England for an explanation of the Sudan campaign.

De Felice and other Socialists recently pardoned were received with enthusiasm in Rome.

The House of Commons adopted a motion favoring an international monetary conference.

John Wanamaker cabled from Constantinople that the Armenians are in great need of relief.

The new Italian Cabinet announced that the war against the Abyssinians will be continued.

William Waldorf Astor will apologize to Lady Henry Somerset, and she has withdrawn her libel suit.

Testimony for and against Jameson was heard and the trial was adjourned for one week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Harvey, missionaries of Boston, Mass., were killed by the explosion on the steamer Matadi.

Mrs. William Morris, sister of Ellen Terry, the actress, is dead.

Dr. Juan Gandlach, a noted naturalist, died in Havana, Cuba.

The British-Egyptian troops have left Cairo on their advance into the Sudan.

A Paris paper says that Waller is still in prison, and that no order for his release has been issued.

The Austrian Parliament agreed to support other nations in determining the ratio of silver and gold.

Dr. Peters, accused of hanging negroes while in Africa, has resigned the presidency of the German Colonial Society.