

MAY 1, 1896.

International Eight Hour Demonstration.

One of the Golden Pages in the History of Mankind.

Vain Attempts to Check Labor's March to Emancipation.

The following cablegram has been published by the Capitalist press:

BERLIN, April 29.—Dispatches from all parts of the Continent show that workmen are making preparations for a demonstration May 1. The Governments have issued orders prohibiting these celebrations, but it is evident that the workmen will defy the authorities. The employers in many towns have informed their men that they will be discharged if they take part. Some of the workmen will therefore wait until evening, while others will celebrate during their half holiday Saturday, and a few will make their demonstrations Sunday.

Workmen of Austria, especially those living in Vienna, will have a grand eight-hour celebration.

In Belgium the May Day will be officially celebrated by meetings and processions. The authorities of the great manufacturing and mining city of Seraing will entertain the workmen at a banquet.

There will be no celebration in Holland, except at Amsterdam, where the cigar makers, printers and part of the diamond cutters will celebrate. Demonstrations have been prohibited in most of the cities. Premier Rudini of Italy has prohibited demonstrations in any part of the country. The working men of Bologna, Milan, Florence, Venice and Naples, however, will remain idle May 1.

Authorities of Oldenburg announce that they will permit a procession May 1 on condition that the women and girls wear no red stockings or petticoats.

In addition to this cablegram it must be stated that this year's International Eight-hour demonstration will be the grandest celebration ever held by the forces of the International Socialist and Trades Union movement. Less than seven years ago, at the Paris International Labor Congress of 1889, by special request of the President of the American Federation of Labor, the International Eight-hour demonstration was first decided upon. Within a very short time May 1 became generally recognized as the universal holiday of Labor. May 1 is a day of protest against long hours of toil—say, it is more, it is a protest against the Capitalist system, a solemn demand for a better, for a nobler, state of society, based on economic right and justice.

While Labor Day—the first Monday in September—has finally developed into a mere show of voting cattle, without any economic or political importance whatever; and while this day has been accepted by Organized Labor as a mere token of friendship, a bribe from corrupt politicians and legislators, the International Eight-hour demonstration of Europe and America is rightfully celebrated as the day of victory over the combined forces of Capitalism and Reaction. Through hard struggles the proletarians of all civilized countries have forced the "powers that be" to recognize this International Labor Day as a great factor in the class struggle between Capitalism and Socialism.

From far-off Australia to Rome, Vienna, Paris, Madrid, London and Berlin; and from northerly Stockholm and Christiania to New York and San Francisco, and to the South American metropolises, Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro, we hear, on this day, the echo of the million-fold pledge, "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Men."

Four more years and another century will flow into the great ocean of time. Life is short—it is but a dream—but why should it be such a horrible dream? Is it absolutely necessary that 96 per cent of the human race should wear the crown of thorns from the cradle to the grave, and dreams of the precious blood that stains their bodies from the painful wounds inflicted by the crown? No, absolutely, no! The world can be a paradise provided we have sense enough to extinguish the raging profit-fire of Capitalism that makes this world a hell to live in.

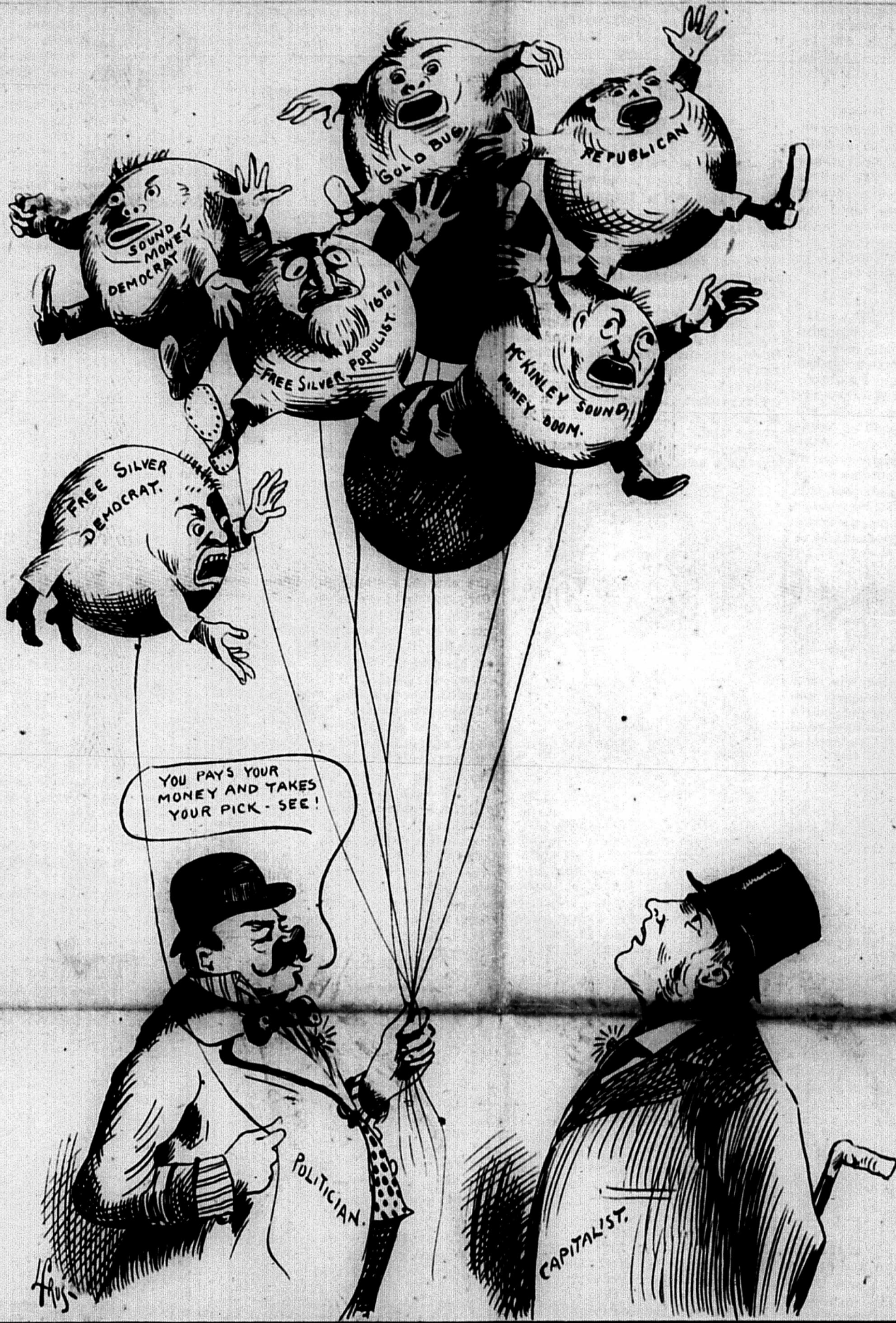
The abolition of wage-slavery is the demand of Labor on May 1, the introduction of a Socialist state of society, based on the collective ownership of the means of production.

In order to realize these demands the working class of all countries must organize, not only into Trades Unions to prevent the encroachments of Capitalism, but also into a solid International Socialist Party that will represent their class interest and bring about the needed economic and social transformation. Poison kills poison. The realization of the aims and objects of the working-class movement will be synonymous with the abolition of all class interests—it will mean the abolition of the class struggle. Not the Socialists, but the Capitalists, are the tools that uphold the banner of the class-struggle, i. e. who are fighting desperately for their class-interests, and unless the workers, the people, fight for their own class interests, they are forever doomed. Therefore, up with the education in the school of the class-struggle! Until we know the history of the class-struggle we can not recognize our own human rights—and as long as we don't know our rights, we can not fight for them.

Up with the banner of International Socialist Democracy on May 1!

G. A. HORNIM.

St. Louis, Mo.



PRESS PROSTITUTES.

Arraigned by Comrade Sanford for Their Truculent Subserving to Capitalism.

Statistics that Reveal a Discouraging State of Affairs for the Tolling Millions Unless They Open Their Eyes to the Light of Socialism.

We have a paper published in our town called the Free Press Gazette. It is run by two as Ultra gold bugs, a Democrat and Republican, as can be found on Wall Street. They seem to take special pride in tilling the unemployed to "go off and go to work" "go and learn a trade," and remind them of how their fathers and fore-fathers got their start," referring to any one who is pessimistic over our future prospects as "inferior to a yaller dog." I took occasion to reply, as I have done before, and they, as they have done before, refused to publish. I will send you my reply to them, hoping you will find space for it.

Editor of Free Press Gazette: Sir—I see you compare a man with a "yaller dog" if he is not satisfied with the present state of affairs, or if he thinks that others should be, like himself, dissatisfied with the same. You should grant at least a reasonable excuse for one not seeing much encouragement in the present economic situation. What is the drift of present conditions? According to LABOR about 60 per cent of our population are wage workers. We have repeated proof that within sixty days after they are out of employment, nine-tenths of them are out of the necessities of life, save by the grace of others. Tens of thousands of our pure women have to adopt a life of dishonor for the mere price of existence, while the people have to live on adulterated food and wear the shoddiest of clothing, and that at prices about which they have nothing to say. Warmth and comfort is denied to the people until they first pay an exorbitant profit to a few Capitalists who control the fuel of the country. Summer means death to tens of thousands of babies and children, for want of proper food and ventilation. Far more interest is taken in the increase of

prisons, soup houses, asylums and armories than in the relief for the people by work. Statistics are to the people what book-keeping is to one's business, the claim of sycophants to the contrary notwithstanding. The Census Compendium, vol. II, pages 1345-1356, shows that wage-workers are receiving \$500 and less per annum, and their families actually realize only 26 1-2 cents per day apiece seven days in the week—this is to pay for everything birth to burial. When we know that this part of our population numbers about 45,000,000, and that they know themselves to be the bone and sinew of the nation, its supporters in peace and defenders in war, and yet have to grovel in the mire of poverty for such an existence, can you wonder that they are not stained-glass angels? And yet, as bad as this must be, it is nothing compared with the decreasing opportunity for work. Census Compendium, vol. II, page 1349, shows that the working population increased between 1870 and 1880 39 per cent, but the employment of adult male workers did not keep pace with this increase. Displacing machinery allowed 144,188 young girls and boys to supersede 227,000 men, and all that was left for the workman, the natural head of the family, was to kiss his children goodbye, go on the road as a workless vagrant, a homeless, marauding tramp, join the great army of the unwashed, or stay at home and become a pauper. The question is not whether work is decreasing, but how long will it be before children shall have entirely superseded men, and 90 per cent of our population shall sink below the condition of that of European countries, for there the paternal hand of government, in a measure, helps them out, while here our "Republican-of-by-and-for-the-people-government" says "help yourselves." Think of a country of only 65,000,000 population that could support 500,000,000 and yet allows us to witness such scenes as those at the opening of Oklahoma and the Cherokee Strip! If some of the fools would go to the calaboose here in our own town, where so many men, sick or well, find lodging, and see their surroundings, they would probably learn a lesson that would stop their prattling about "tramps from choice."

Turn now to farming, the backbone of every civilized nation, and what do we find? According to Statistical Report issued by

the United States Department of Agriculture we have 110,310 farms of 500 acres and upward, 1,787,801 middle-class farms of less than 500 acres and 2,327,944 small farms. The great farms average 955 acres and net the owners \$6.06 per day. The middle-class farms average 192 1-2 acres and net \$1 34 a day, while the small farms average 49 1-2 acres and net the owners 32 cents per day. Census Compendium, pages 650-651-652, shows that between 1870 and 1880 farms of 500 to 1,000 acres increased 379 per cent, and farms over 1,000 acres increased 668 per cent, consuming on an average forty small farms a day, every day in the year. The above report was made out in 1894, and, as it takes several years for the Census Report to be completed, it is necessarily not up to date. We all know that things are far worse now than then. For instance in the year of 1890 there were \$705,000,000 put into machinery in this country. Four hundred millions of this went directly to supersede or displace Labor of all kind and at an average cost of eight cents per day per man.

The United States Census Report shows which way we are drifting, that in 1860 the wealth-producers of this country received 40 3-4 cents out of every dollar's worth of property they produced; in 1870, 32 3-4 cents; in 1880, 24 cents; and in 1890, 17 cents. The non-producers (parasites) got the balance. Now, is it not a fact that a few have been given control of the earth, and all that is on it? Are not the great mass mere tenants at will, wage-slaves when at work, and vagrant-trespassers when out of work? Do not the people, blinded by Capitalist politicians elect legislatures that the majority generally sell out? Are not the voters bought, bribed and intimidated? Are not the great majority of the people becoming homeless, hungry, and ragged, out of work and out of money? Are not avarice and dishonesty running rampant in both public and private affairs? Is not the corruption notorious and the despotism intolerable? With Capitalism in the saddle, lashing the people right and left, our Republican form of government is on its downward career, betrayed by its friends and stabbed by its enemies. Are not our lives darkened by poverty and misery, and does not our future, and that of our children, look as black and dismal as despair itself? With all this I say what better could you expect than that those

and—soon millions—of your fellowmen should be "inferior to a yaller dog" as you claim? All history proves that people when brought down to an animal existence and unable to see any probability of improvement, seldom look beyond the morrow. I had rather be a lank, lean, "yaller dog" on the outskirts of civilization, with one meal a week if I could live on it, than to sanction our present economic conditions for either money or popularity. NOKOMIS, ILL. E. SANFORD.

The Revolution-Reform Bugaboo. The word revolution has an extremely favorable impression when applied to inventions. For instance, when steam was invented, it was said to be a grand revolution in motive power; when electricity was first used to run machinery, it was again said to be a wonderful revolution; when railroads and steamboats were first used, it was hailed as a glorious revolution in travel and transportation; when a man contemplates revolutionizing a machine it is quite proper for him to say he is engaged in revolution—a revolution in machinery. But if he is engaged in revolutionizing a state of society that is rotten from stem to stern, then the word revolution seems to almost stampede the whole herd of weaklings who demand we use the word "reform." But on the other hand they would think a man weak-brained who would talk of reforming a machine that he had wholly invented. C. R. DAVIS.

Brighton, Ill. Workingmen of All Countries United! If there be one reason more than any other, why the Socialist Labor Party is destined to be the Savior of the people, it is because of its international character. The business interests of the people of all countries are even now so interwoven, and the people are so interdependent upon one another, that any calamity of the one affects every other one. Two hundred and fifty workmen were recently discharged in Waterbury, Conn. Why? Because of the terrible drought in Australia and the war in the Transvaal, which lessened the demand for the goods made by the Waterbury men. This ought to convince any thinking man that those parties whose whole war cry is jingoism or tariff twaddle are nothing but cheap humbugs, while that party whose war cry is, "Workingmen of All Countries, unite!" is the only party for intelligent workingmen. M. RUTMAN.

Holyoke, Mass. The object of the Socialist Labor Party is to ultimately secure collective (or social) control of the machinery for the production and distribution of commodities, and to eventually substitute a "Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of classless production, industrial war and social disorder."—H. B. ASHLAND.

Comrades, don't waste too much time in denouncing the "Labor fakirs." Why, the Labor fakirs are simply the fleas and lice on the body of Capitalism. We sincerely believe it is not the mission of the Socialist Labor Party to chase fleas and lice. Let us remove the carcass of Capitalism, dump it in the river of history, and the fleas and lice will no longer bother us.

Wage slaves, beware of your friends. Watch them; be ever vigilant. Remember that you, and you alone, can successfully emancipate yourselves. None of your friends who call themselves Socialists, but who refuse to join your organizations, will ever help you. No, they want to skin you. The dying middle class that is now rapidly being devoured by the Capitalists, never could, nor never would, abolish wage slavery.—SAMUEL JOHNSON.

The First of May! Most glorious day, when o'er the world, from east to west and north to south, the class-conscious toilers rise to proclaim their solidarity! The prejudices of nationality dispelled, the antagonisms, wrought by a false economy, forever ended in the light of their unity of interests, they rise majestic and invincible, at the call of the soul that has fled. "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" Thus shall they rise more powerful and invincible as the years roll by unto their emancipation.—CHARLES JAMES.

We are told that under Socialism there would be no stimulus to invention. What stimulus, I wonder, had the old man referred to in the following: "An inmate of the Kidderminster Union has written to the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, saying that he has an idea for a comparatively simple method of determining the distance between two ships at sea in foggy weather, or under circumstances where visual operations are impracticable. The Admiralty is impressed with the value of the suggestion, and the man is to have every assistance rendered to him." So that the stimulus to invention really consists in the ability to invent, and Socialism would in no wise destroy this, but rather stimulate it.—LONDON LABOR LEADER.

LIGHT OF SOCIALISM.

In Socialism is strength.

Work for the noble cause of Socialism!

Without Socialism this world will be a hell for millions yet unborn.

The man who denounces Socialism most knows the least of it.—White Slave.

Socialism will soon clear the atmosphere of the poisoned vapors of Capitalism.

Say, John, you were denouncing Socialism. Come, now, tell us: What is Socialism?

Before people can become Socialists, it is the duty of Socialists to tell them something about Socialism. Push the agitation!

There are thousands of farmers who will embrace Socialism just as soon as a clear presentation of Socialist facts are made to them. F. G. R. GORDON.

Unless men use them each for all, 'Twere well they had no brains: Dumb brutes, alone, contented toll While a master takes their gains.—A. W. BARR.

Capitalists defend, Populists and Prohibitionists tolerate, and Socialists protest against, the existing classless state of private ownership of the resources of nature.—C. R. DAVIS.

What is the class-struggle? What is meant by the term of class-interests? What does Socialism say about these terms? If you wish to know read the Communist Manifesto.

Socialism is spreading like wildfire, and so it should. It is the hope of those who have had no hope before: the light that is making clear things that have heretofore been mysterious—Grander Age.

The greatest obstacle to the progress of Socialism is the inability of the average man to understand that he is being robbed of a part of the value his Labor produces. M. RUTMAN.

The remedy which Socialists propose to apply to the social disease and distress so prevalent to-day is to bring order out of chaos and replace anarchy by system, by substituting co-operation for competition.

If you think that it is just and right to beat from the limbs of Labor the shackles of slavery which have bound him a helpless, miserable wretch for centuries, then you

Gas Barber.

Socialists do not propose to force a single person to co-operate against his will. They simply wish the majority to vote and then leave the minority free to join them, or to continue to compete and devour one another, as they see fit.—N. W. LORMOND.

Millions of wage-workers you do not know what Socialism means. You must educate them! Distribute literature! Deliver Socialist speeches! Get subscribers for your Socialist papers! To arms, ye braves! Use the arms of intelligence and common sense!

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SCIENTIFIC CORNER.

RECENT INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES OF IMPORTANCE.

A Mechanical Flower Invented by a Pennsylvanian — A Convertible Fire Escape — An Experiment for Home Amusement — Freak Pottery.

MECCHANICAL novelty for window show or advertising purposes has been patented by John E. Wenger, of Paradise, Pa. The spring power, which operates the device, is in the casing beneath. Each petal of the flower works on a wire, the whole converging to a common center, where they are attached to the perpendicular rod that connects them with the spring or power. As the mechanism moves, the flower assumes all the intermediate positions from a bud to a full blossom, making a very interesting display.

The Non-Refillable Bottle Again.
An item in the New York Ledger has aroused a good deal of discussion on the subject of a non-refillable bottle. A number of inventors claim to have patents that cover this idea, but, as far as they have been examined, they are all faulty, and do not stand the test of practical use. As a sample of the work that has been done in this line, the following criticism from the Wine and Spirit Circular may be interesting: "There have been so many devices submitted for approval, and invariably objected to for one reason or another, that the trade seems weary of being importuned, and it is gradually beginning to consider the idea impracticable, and to regard the inventors as 'cranks,' while the glass manufacturers, having been surfeited in the matter of making trial samples, are free to admit they prefer not to be troubled by such work, and if they can be prevailed upon to do the work at all, they do it at their own convenience, which may mean a delay of weeks or months." From all of which it appears that the trade does not consider this want by any means met.—New York Ledger.

The Influence of Winds on Vegetation.
At a meeting of the International Meteorological congress—a report of which has recently been published—considerable attention was given to the effect of winds. It states that the destruction of the forests is responsible for many of the cold waves which we experience. Special mention is made of the disappearance of peach trees from Michigan, which is said to be impossible directly to the deterioration of the state and the uninterrupted rush of cold winds. The hot, sweeping winds of the plains, known as desiccating winds, are held accountable for a loss of something like 21,000,000 bushels of corn in the state of Kansas alone. The absence of timber belts and wind-breaking forests allows these desiccating winds to sweep over many miles of cultivated land. These winds may reach a temperature of 108 or 109 degrees, with humidity not over 20 or 25 per cent at the outside. This report recommends extensive planting of timber as the best protection against cold waves and hot winds.

A New Bicycle Rim.
Among the improvements in bicycles may be mentioned rims of aluminum. These rims are said to be extremely rigid and durable, and, of course, are very light. A new cyclometer is shown which weighs but one and three-quarter ounces, and is warranted accurate and reliable. A combined clock and cyclometer is another novelty. With this attachment the rider can set time and stop it again, thus taking his own speed with the utmost accuracy. It seems that all of the talk about increase of weight in the 1896 wheels has ended in nothing. Tires in some cases are thicker and stronger, consequently are very slightly increased in weight; but this is made up for in many instances by lighter construction elsewhere.

For Home Amusement.
A lighted candle may be protected from the wind by placing a lamp chimney over it, as shown in the accompanying illustration, but in a little while the flame will grow pale and, perhaps, go out. This is because the carbonic acid (gas) given off in the combustion accumulates at the bottom of the chimney and thus prevents the flame from getting a necessary supply of oxygen.

Now, very few readers need to protect a candle flame in this way, but we may turn the arrangement into a very pretty experiment to show a principle of ventilation. Of course the trouble might be avoided by placing the lower end of the chimney upon three or four slight supports, which would allow the air to come in at the bottom and thus prevent the steady combustion of the candle, but that is not the experiment we intend to make.

Now, a piece of wire horizontally across the top of the chimney—a hair, or a thin cord—having provided a bit of the same at the exact width of the

internal diameter of the chimney, and about two inches in depth, bend one end of this and hang it over the wire so that it will divide the interior of the chimney into two equal parts.

This simple device will establish ventilation in the chimney and the candle will burn steadily and brightly. The principle is that the dividing of the chimney into two parts makes a current of cool air flow into it on one side of the card, while the products of the combustion flow out on the other side.

To test the flow of the two currents, you may hold a lighted match over the top of the chimney; on one side of the card the flame of the match will be drawn towards the opening; on the other side it will be driven away.—Ex.

New Idea in Railway Tracks.
The annoyance of wheels slipping on tracks, especially in up grades, and the tremendous resistance experienced, has led to a new invention. The rail is provided with an edge or rim covered with cogs or teeth, and the wheel has similar cogs which engage with them. These cogs are set on diagonally, inclining downward, and are less likely to accumulate dust and dirt.

Convertible Fire Escape.
One of the most novel and useful inventions that has recently come to our notice is the combined spring bed and fire escape. It consists of a plurality of bed-spring sections formed by U-shaped metal springs, which are rigidly secured at their ends by longitudinal strips, said sections being joined together at alternate ends, so that when straightened out the whole arrangement forms a continuous ladder, the central portion of the springs serving as steps. All a person would have to do in case of a fire would be to



throw off the mattress, haul the bed-springs to the window, hook one side to the sill and throw the rest out, which would immediately elongate in the form of a ladder, upon which a safe descent could be made.

The Gulf Stream.
The curious point is made by a writer that if a channel of sufficient size and depth were cut from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean the gulf stream would no longer flow across the Atlantic and warm the shores of Europe, but would pour into the Pacific ocean. The islands forming the Caribbean sea act on the principle of a breakwater or dam, holding the water that has been forced into the sea by the tides and the trade winds and cause the water to be higher in that sea and turn it into the Gulf of Mexico, which becomes the reservoir or fountain head, whence the gulf stream flows like a river from a lake, being the equalizer of water as well as heat and making its way in the direction of the greatest deficiency of that element. Further, the warmth of this wonderful stream is accounted for by the fact that its waters are supplied from the tropics, the tide waves acting on the principle of an eddy, so it has counter-currents, also, this theory resting upon the assumption that the water is higher on the east than on the west side of the isthmus of Panama, and the continent of America being the great dam in the ocean that forms the gulf stream, by placing the continent of America so that it would lie east and west, there would be no gulf stream.—Scientific American.

Danger in Mineral Wool.
Mineral wool is made by blowing powerful jets of steam or hot air through iron, slag or certain sorts of rock. That this substance has possible dangers has for some time been evident to scientists. It is said that these extremely fine fibers get into the skin, under the nails, into the eyes and are breathed into the lungs, producing serious hemorrhages. They are in reality closely akin to glass, especially those of slag, and this material should be handled with great caution. It is largely used in building for filling partitions and floors as a deadener of sound. It is also useful for packing pipes and many other purposes. Men who work in it use sticks and various implements for handling it, taking care not to touch it. In using this mineral wool it is well to observe whether there are currents of air strong enough to lift it up to breathing level. If so the worker may to advantage tie a fine but thin handkerchief over his mouth and nose.

Freak Pottery.
Under this heading an eminent scientist describes what he calls freak pottery. In explorations and investigations of the mounds of Florida very large quantities of pottery are found. It is evident that they were broken before being buried with their owners, and that there must be some reason for breaking them. The freak, or ceremonial pottery, the latter name being supposed to describe the articles more accurately, appears to have been made for the purpose of burying with the dead. They are pierced with holes before they are baked, and were evidently useless for the purpose of ordinary dishes. According to traditions existing among some of the tribes, it is believed that the vessel had a sort of spirit, and that it must be broken or pierced with holes in order to liberate the spiritual essence. This accounts for the broken pottery and vessels so frequently found in Indian tombs.

What do you suppose angels think when they see a preacher looking for an easy place?—Ram's Horn.

TROUBLE IN CHURCH.

ILL FEELING DISTURBS THE SERENITY OF JACKSON'S FLOCK.

And More Especially Because the Plaintiff Is a Maiden Lady of Fifty — Case at Law Is Convulsing the People of Grand Rapids.

THE SUIT begun in the Circuit court at Grand Rapids, Mich., recently by Miss Hattie Mulhern against Rev. Dr. J. L. Jackson, for \$20,000 damages had its origin, it is said, in a difference of opinion upon doctrinal points.

Dr. Jackson is pastor of the Fountain Street Baptist church and has been for the last four years. He came from the east, is polished, eloquent and popular, and in his views takes advanced ground, holding that man cannot be saved by faith alone, but that faith shall be backed and substantiated by works. His church is the largest in the city, one of the most fashionable, and the wealthiest, and the litigation, while it has naught of the scandalous in its make-up, will not lack in interest, and will not fail to draw a crowd if it shall ever come to trial. It is generally believed that the plaintiff has a few cards up her sleeve which she will play at the trial.

Miss Mulhern, the complainant in the case, is a daughter of Rev. Dr. Deans



REV. J. L. JACKSON.
Mulhern, one of the oldest clergymen of the Baptist faith in the state—a genial, gentle, kindly old man, on the superannuated list, somewhat reduced in finances, but rich in the esteem and friendship of a wide Baptist circle. Miss Mulhern is about 50 years old, probably on the shady side of the half-century mark. Her temper is not the sweetest, from all accounts, and it is said she is somewhat "set," in her ways and dogmatic in her opinions. She cannot be accused of having an undue allowance of personal charms and it cannot be said she is popular, but the kindly interest felt for her good father found employment for her to do the local missionary work for the Fountain Street church. She was first paid by subscription, prominent members of the church chipping in to make up the necessary amount, and while her work was missionary in its nature her position, some say self-named, was that of "assistant pastor." She was employed originally under Rev. Dr. Kerr B. Tupper and he bequeathed her to Dr. Jackson. The method of supporting her by subscription continued until two years ago and then the church trustees were induced to put her name in the budget and for a year her salary was paid by the church.

A year ago the trustees decided that her services could be dispensed with and she was dropped, and not until after the action had been taken did Dr. Jackson know of it.

The relations between the pastor and his assistant had not been harmonious from the beginning. Brought up under her father's pulpit, a disciple of the old school Baptist, Miss Mulhern was of the hard-shell variety, while Dr. Jackson with his modern ideas and liberality, might be described as a "soft shell." Miss Mulhern did not agree



MISS HATTIE MULHERN.
with Dr. Jackson's views on doctrinal points, his liberality was not according to her way of thinking, his advanced position was contrary to the traditions she had been brought up to consider. She remonstrated with him and argued and protested, then, as the story goes, lost her temper. She began "backbiting" the pastor among the people and endeavored to injure him by insinuation and innuendo.

When she was dropped from the payroll she blamed Dr. Jackson for it, and a few weeks later, at a church meeting, arose in her seat and charged him with it, and thereby created a sensation. This was allowed to pass by, and a few months later she arose in prayer meeting, denounced the pastor's doctrinal teachings, and insinuated that he was not a man of truth and veracity. Dr. Jackson demanded an investigation and Roger W. Butterfield, one of the regents of the state university, A.

Wolcott and J. H. Hawkins were appointed to examine Miss Mulhern's charges and listen to Dr. Jackson's defense. The committee called several times on Miss Mulhern, but each time she asked for a postponement, and the matter dragged along for several weeks.

Becoming weary at last of dancing attendance on the accuser, the committee reported the charges to be without foundation and recommended that Miss Mulhern be dropped from the membership roll of the church. The matter was submitted to the congregation at meeting called for the purpose and the recommendation was adopted without a dissenting voice. Miss Mulhern ceased to be a member of the church with a thud.

Now she has begun suit for \$20,000 damages. The suit has been begun by summons and the declaration has not yet been filed, and the exact charges she will make as the basis for her suit are yet unknown. Following the instructions of her attorney, she will not talk of her case and her attorneys are reticent. Mr. Butterfield, the chairman of the committee that recommended the action taken, is Dr. Jackson's attorney.

BABIES PERISH.

Locked in the House, Three Little Children Burn to Death.

N. Schultz, a farmer, and his wife, tenants on the land belonging to St. Stephen's Episcopal church, near Baltimore, locked their three little children in their frame house the other day and went to work in the fields of a neighboring farm. Two babes, aged 8 and 18 months respectively, were left asleep in a crib. The eldest child, 3 years of age, was toddling about the floor. The mother thoughtlessly left matches on a chair beside her bed. The little one evidently got hold of them and set fire to the bedding. The wife of Rev. William Mumford, rector of the church, saw the flames and sent her servants to the rescue. They burst in the door of the burning house. The crib was in flames and the two babes were literally roasted alive. At the risk of his own life a servant saved the 3-year-old child, but it is so badly burned that it cannot recover, having inhaled the flames. The mother and father are crazed over their terrible loss, and it is feared the woman cannot survive the shock.

His Face Split Open.
John Fost, a resident of Wirt county, W. Va., met with a peculiar and fatal accident the other day. He was chopping wood with a double-edged ax when the ax struck a wire clothes line, deflecting its course and causing the blade to strike him full in the middle of the face, splitting his chin, nose and forehead, injuries from which he cannot recover.

Tried to Slay His Family.



Earl Pickard was brought to Napoleon, O., the other day, a raving maniac. He had been attending religious meetings for some time, from which he lost his reason. He believed that the Lord had commanded him to kill his wife and baby. While being prepared for the insane asylum he labored under the delusion that only his spirit was being taken, and that his body remained at home.

A Variegated Life.

In a quiet little convent of the sisters of St. Joseph at Rutland, Vt., lives a woman who doubtless passes many an hour thinking over her past eventful life. It is Victoria Morosini-Schilling, the daughter of the rich banker, who led the great world of life and passion at 11 years of age by eloping with a coachman. Her coach-driving husband could not furnish money enough to satisfy her way of living, so she left him to go on the Casino stage as a dancing girl. There she won a reputation for grace and beauty, but, after a few years, she turned against stage life and quit it. Then she was lost sight of until a short time ago, when she was found living in a convent and wearing the plain black garb of the sisters of St. Joseph.

An Oklahoma Woman's Fight.

A prairie fire raged for three days near Hardesty, Beaver county, Okla., doing many thousands dollars of damage to range, stock and buildings. The ranches of James England, John Hutchinson, William Houser, L. F. McMans and George Henderson were devastated. Mrs. Carter, who was alone at home, fought the fire for hours, saving her home and most of her husband's stock. She was found lying on the prairie unconscious by her husband on his return home.

Only One Girl.

There is only one girl in the town of Kanons, Kan., and last week two young men fought over her, mutilating each other so savagely that she fired them both and engaged herself to an Oberlin widower.—Ex.

SHE WON THE COUNT.

AUSTRIAN NOBLEMAN MARRIES A GIRL OF THE BALLET.

Both Flee to America and Are Wedded in New York—Culmination of a Sensational Romance—The Final Scene in Gotham.



LIVING in elegant apartments in New York are a handsome, military-looking Austrian, with flowing auburn mustache and side whiskers, and a young woman of captivating appearance and manner. The man is Count Von Kielmansegg, a descendant of a family whose nobility dates from the year 1300; the woman is his wife, who for years was known in Vienna as Nina Conte, the premier danseuse of the Royal opera company. They are apparently very happy, wrapped up in each other as only lovers are. They have an abundance of money, for the count enjoys the income of an estate in Austria valued at \$3,000,000, while his bride has bonds amounting to \$50,000, upon which she draws interest, and besides has many trunks filled with costly dresses, while her jewels are probably worth as much more. This handsome couple were but recently married, but they were compelled to come to the United States to be united. The rules of the Austrian court forbid the alliance of a man of noble blood



COUNTESS VON KIELMANSEGG.

with such common clay as an actress or a ballet dancer. The attachment between the two sprang up several years ago, when the count, then an officer of the Austrian army, first saw his fate at the grand opera. It was a case of love at first sight.

The young man's declaration of an intention to marry the dancer caused a storm in court circles. His father forbade the union and had his son committed to an asylum. But from this he soon emerged, as there was no legal warrant for his incarceration. His father threatened, but in vain; court circles were horrified and protests were heard on all sides. But the young man remained firm. He resigned his commission in the army, and after arranging some details of business connected with his estates he came to the United States with his innamorata. Once in New York an old friend of the count, who had himself married an actress and had been ostracized in consequence, was looked up, and in his presence and that of his wife the count and the danseuse were made one. The ceremony took place four weeks ago, and Frau Basanzy, the wife of the self-expatriated friend, says it was a most beautiful wedding. The bride was so lovely and the bridegroom so handsome that she could really give no adequate idea of how fine it all was. The Count and Countess Kielmansegg are now living quietly, with a lot of people about who haven't the faintest idea of the romance in their lives.

The Countess Nina does not propose to return to the stage, although she confesses to a longing for the glamour that once surrounded her. The count's plans are not fully matured. He may make an effort to effect a reconciliation with his father and with the Austrian court, but, failing in this, will probably dispose of his estates in his native land, surrender his title and become a plain American citizen. He



THE COUNT.

averts, however, that come what may he will not forsake his charming danseuse.

St. Paul's Musical Sidewalk.

Any frosty day—morning, noon or night—when passing the southwest corner of Summit and Floral avenues, gently rub the sole of your shoe against the pavement leading from the curb to the sidewalk proper, and you will produce a vibration, musical and as clear as the notes produced by rubbing the wetted fingers over a wine-glass rim.

I've tried it again and again, and got the music every time, literally making music with my feet.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Her Speech Crippled.

"Have you lost another tooth, Bethesda?" asked auntie, who noticed an unusual lisp. "Yes'm," replied the 4-year-old, "and I limp now when I talk."—Youth's Companion.

EVE WAS 200 FEET HIGH.

Her Tomb in Arabia Still Shows to Those Who Doubt It.

Some weeks ago the World published a very interesting article concerning the height of Adam, which was at that time given as sixty-five feet. This brings to the mind of a friend that the people of the Orient have some odd beliefs concerning the height and physical proportions of our first parent. The Talmud says that Adam was so tall that he "could stand with his feet on earth and his head in the heaven," and that "God pressed him down at the time of the fall." The Arabs say that Adam was 312 feet high, and that Eve was exactly 200 feet from the soles of her feet to the crown of her head. These same people also claim that Eve's tomb may now be seen at Jiddan, a sea port of Mecca, and that its great size (206 1/2 feet in length and 17 1/2 feet in breadth), bears them out in the assertion that she was the most gigantic woman the earth has ever known or will ever know. On each 3d of June (the anniversary of the death of Abel, according to Arabian tradition), the door of the temple which has been built at the entrance to this gigantic tomb of our first mother stays open all night in spite of the efforts of the keepers to close it, and the most terrible cries of anguish issue from the sepulcher of the giants, who has been sleeping more than 6,000 years.

MET AN AWFUL DEATH.

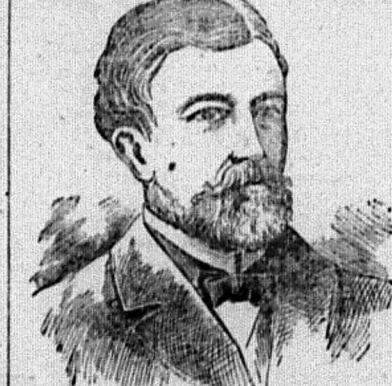
A Railroad Engineer Knocked Into a Whirlpool.

Chief Engineer William A. Allen, of the Maine Central railroad, met an awful death the other afternoon. He was on his way to Lewiston to inspect bridge work over the Lewiston Falls, and as the train was passing into the bridge he went on the rear platform. His head struck an upright stanchion and he fell forward clear of the bridge. He was beaten down by the rapids and floated on in the whirlpool towards the principal fall, known as West Pitch. The distance is from 300 to 500 feet, and he was swept on around the jagged rocks to this point. Here he took a final plunge and was seen no more. Chief Engineer Allen was at the head of the construction department of the Maine Central system.

HIRED HIS ASSASSINS.

His Wife Confesses That She Paid Them Fifty Dollars.

Harper county, on the southern border of Kansas, is greatly wrought up over the murder of Charles Rodman. Rodman was killed Feb. 28. The deed took place near his barn. Gov. Merrill offered a reward of \$400, and the Harper county commissioners added \$1,000 to the amount. Last week Sheriff Miller, Under Sheriff Bodley and Constable Raymond arrested William Mattox and Charles Clark, charging them with killing Rodman. When Mrs. Rodman was told of the arrest of the men she broke down and confessed that she had employed them to kill her husband; that



CHARLES RODMAN.

Mattox had made the arrangements for the crime and that she paid Clark \$50 after the deed was done. Mattox is a farmer living near where the murder was committed, and has always been considered a good citizen and one of the most reliable men in the county. Clark has lived with Mattox since last September, having come from Texas. His wife, who is dead, was a sister of Mrs. Mattox. Mrs. Rodman says she paid Clark the \$50 for committing the deed. She said Mattox was her friend and induced her to have Rodman killed. Upon his arrest Clark had the exact amount of money on his person that Mrs. Rodman said she paid him. Vengeance is threatened upon Rodman's slayers.

A Dose of His Own Medicine.

Willis Holler, an ex-convict, while drunk, quarrelled with his wife at Mitchell, Ind. After whipping her he took the furniture from the house and burned it. He was placed in jail, but released at a late hour the same night, when he was visited by White Caps, who took him to a neighboring woods, strung him up by the neck and administered a most thorough whipping. He was then allowed to return home upon his promise to do better. Holler is in a critical condition. No clue to the perpetrators.

Feetish Death Scene.

Andrew J. Helfer, of Indianapolis, died the other day under peculiar circumstances. He had been ailing with the grip for 12 months, and last week he had a relapse. Mrs. Helfer, his wife was alarmingly ill, and while members of the family were gathered around her bedside labored breathing directed attention to Mr. Helfer, who was in an adjoining room, and who was found to be dying. Mrs. Helfer's recovery is doubtful.

Atchison Woman's Hard Luck.

An Atchison woman who has felt from the first that the year 1896 would bring nothing but bad luck, is beginning to realize on her fears. She yesterday secured another customer for milk, and today her cow went dry.—Atchison Globe.

BOUNCER'S FINE WORK

REFUTES SLANDERS AGAINST ELECTIONEER FAMILY.

Her Work Upon the Track During 1895 One of the Features of the Season—Won Eight Times Out of Eleven Starts.

AMONG the most conspicuous performers on the trotting turf last year was the 4-year-old filly Bouncer, owned by William Simpson, of New York city, who is the proprietor of a large breeding establishment at Cuba, N. Y.

Bouncer was bred by her owner, who deserves great credit for being the author of such a thoroughly high-class performer. It was said a few years ago, indeed, the echo still lingers, that the Electioneers were "soft," and their sons could produce nothing. Those who are still of opinion that there is something faint-hearted about the family should pause and consider that Azote, 2:04½, is by Whips, son of Electioneer; Tommy Button, 2 years old, record 2:15½, is by Liberty Bell, grandson of Electioneer; Blingen is by another son, May King; Lynne Bel, 2:10½, is by another; St. Bel, 2:24½, and Bouncer, 2:10½, are in the same relationship through Hummer. The son of Electioneer is but 10 years old, and was purchased when a colt by Mr. Simpson. He is a compactly built, medium-sized horse, being but fifteen hands high, and when 5 years old he got a record of 2:37½. Whether Mr. Simpson considered this did not warrant further perseverance in regard to a record is not known, but since that time Hummer's public career has been at an end. It was good judgment that caused this decision, as in addition to Bouncer there are quite a number of young Hummers which promise great things. Hummer comes from a direct double cross of Hambletonian through Electioneer as his sire, and his dam, who was by George Wilkes. This close up blending of Hambletonians' strains has been productive of some wonderful results of late years, and Bouncer is an excellent example of its merits. Behind Edith we find some good strains. Her dam, Edith Carr, was by Clark Chief, by Mambrino Chief, out of Easter Carr, by Carr's Edwin Forrest. The fourth dam was by a thoroughbred sire by imported margrave. The sire of Edith Carr was by Campbell's Electioneer, who is also the sire of the 2-year-old pacing record holder, Symboler, 2:11.

Musette, the dam of Bouncer, was a full sister to the dam of Jersey Wilkes, and when 4 years old the heavy-weight driver, Carl Burr, drove her a trial mile in 2:33. She was by Mambrino Patchen, out of Ida, by Gill's Vermont, who was by Downing's Vermont. Through this line comes a good infusion of thoroughbred blood through Bertrand, the best son of Sir Archy. Musette's second

others who saw the good thing, and the result was a genuine horse race and time that astonished the Canadians. Blake was one of the party, and he won in 2:15½, 2:13¼ and 2:13¼. Bouncer being second and third in the last two heats, and she got their money thereby.

The race at Windsor was a sharpener for the more serious business at Detroit on July 24, and when Bouncer beat all previous records, and taking first stakes in three races.

The Turf. Flora H., a brood mare with a 2:23 trotting mark, died March 10, at Monticello, N. Y.

The Pennsylvania and New Jersey Trotting Circuit has for president Jeremiah Roth, with H. A. Groman as secretary.

The International Hurdle Race Handicap, of 600 sovereigns, was run at Gatwick, Eng., March 12, and was won by Leopold Rothschild's Bevil.

Henry Astley, a brother of Robert and Wm. Astley, English bookmakers of prominence and a well known pencil artist at Tattersalls', died March 2, at Liverpool, Eng.

DEADWOOD TO CHICAGO. Montana Cowboy Proposes to Beat All Previous Records.

Isham L. Pendegrift, of Custer county, Mont., now employed on a ranch on Powder river, is better known in cowboy land as "Tex." He is a famous broncho buster, rifle marksman and trick rider, and has refused many handsome offers from wild west shows. "Tex" now proposes to attempt a long-distance horseback feat that will eclipse all records in that line now existing. At present he is training twenty-two head of saddle horses for a fast run from Deadwood, N. D., to Chicago. He will not use all of the horses, but will select from the twenty-two now under training three of four for saddle and the same number for pack purposes.

The distance from Deadwood to Chicago is 1,247 miles, and "Tex" will endeavor to beat the record established by the cowboys who made the great race to the World's Fair in 1893, from which race Pendegrift was barred for some reason only known to the "ring" which controlled the affairs and refused to accept entrance money from a western game man besides "Tex." A western paper recently said of "Tex," who is in the employ of W. L. Mercer, of Beulah, Wyo:

"During an exhibition of a wild west show in Kansas City, a Mexican mustang became unmanageable and a gold watch was offered to any man able to

subjugate the beast. 'Tex' Pendegrift accomplished the feat without saddle or bridle, and received the watch."

Pendegrift has won several fine prizes with his guns, and is expert in everything that is required of an experienced cowboy or could be expected of a genuine scout of the plains. His route to Chicago is now being arranged.

The New Jersey Yacht club, of Hoboken, will be thus officered this year: Commodore, Frank S. Ketcham; vice commodore, Alfred Wenzel; secretary, Edward V. Ketcham; financial secretary, Frank Springling; treasurer, Edward T. Fischer; measurer, William Sherman.

Modern Infidelity. Where does infidelity get its idea of justice, mercy and truth? I say it has stolen them from Christianity. Where do men get their ideals of morality except from the bible? Every man worships something. Even infidels worship Ingersoll. They must think as he thinks, do as he does, and imitate his weaknesses. About all they get is his doubt, and his doubt means desolation and damnation to the soul.—Rev. F. W. Jacobs.

What to Cultivate. "If a girl is anxious to marry—" began the maid. "Yes?" said the woman of the world encouragingly. "If she is anxious to marry and marry well, from the point of view of society, I suppose she should prepare herself as she would for a profession." "Certainly." "There are some things that she should cultivate assiduously, and others to which she need devote little attention." "There are." "Well, what would you advise her to cultivate particularly?" "A wealthy relative who is likely to die soon."—Chicago Evening Post.

Jonah was a "shut-in." A young woman at Hartford, Conn., was telling her Sunday school class of small boys the other Sunday about the Shut In society, whose members are persons confined with sickness to their beds or rooms. "Whom can we think of," said she, "that would have had great sympathy for those that are so shut in?" "I know," said a little boy. "Some one in the bible, isn't it, teacher?" "Yes; and who, Johnny?" "Jonah," was the spirited answer.

Labor and Religion. The labor question is a religious one. The only "workingman's friend" is the man who is just and kind. Laborers do not want alms, but justice. The church lays its claims upon the workingman because it is an institution whose whole business is to strengthen and develop those sentiments that are his truest helpers.—Rev. Frank Crane.

Feet of a New Women. Chloroform and ammonia killed a centipede and saved a cat at Springfield the other day. The centipede dropped from a crotch of bananas upon the cat, and at once buried its poisonous fangs in the animal's legs. Its mistress, with rare presence of mind, dropped chloroform on the insect, which succumbed, and then she applied ammonia to the cat's legs. It was a triumph of presence of mind, apparently.—Boston Herald.

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OUR PRESS.



SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME!

Wage-slave, what are you living for, anyway? The Socialist Labor Party holds no secret meetings. All of its acts are open and above board.

Trades unionists who believe the rot that Gompers, McGuire and other fakirs stuff them with are the very hardest people to convert to Socialism.

Five thousand Socialist agitators can revolutionize the minds of the American people. Let every Socialist be an agitator! To the front, comrades! Let us see what can be done. Let the National campaign of 1890 be a surprise to our enemies!

The welfare of the nation demands that Labor and Capital work harmoniously together.—Railroad Telegrapher.

Just so, but this will never be realized until Capital—the machinery of production—is owned by Labor—the whole people in their public capacity.

Comrades, if you have suggestions or criticisms to make that you honestly believe will advance the cause of International Proletarian Social Democracy, you are invited to use the columns of this paper. It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and you have a right to be heard.

What a grand spectacle! A spectacle never witnessed before in the history of the human race! In spite of all efforts of the profit-hunting, money-making, manufacturing class of Capitalist traders and speculators to force the nations of the globe into desperate struggles over religion, politics, commerce, sham patriotism, etc., the working people in all parts of the world enthusiastically raise the banner of universal brotherhood on the First Day in May.

Do we want Eugene V. Debs for President? Why, the National Convention in New York will settle this question. We favor neither Debsism nor anti-Debsism. We demand a straight, sound Socialist as our candidate; a man who is capable of putting our scientific Socialist principles before the people; a man (or a woman, if you please) who is not, and never will be, afraid to wage Labor's war on the sharply defined lines of the International Social Democracy. No wishy-washy Socialism! No soap-bubbles!

In spite of all the cursing and ranting of the Socialist haters, Strasser and colleagues that "dollar assessment," placed upon the pure and simple and Socialists alike, will make more friends for Socialism than any other argument. Such is the inexorable logic of events. They want the evil, but unintentionally, propagate the good. Meanwhile, Socialism marches steadily onward, as if there never had been such magpies as Strasser, Gompers, McGuire and such small fry.

By urging several issues as of equal importance the forces of reform will be weakened and dispersed. A club is a better weapon than a branch torn from a tree headed with twigs and leaves. A sword may pierce the shield of party devotion when a saw would fail.—Twentieth Century.

This "one-plank reform" agitation is mere child's play. Instead of wasting time in trying to strip the "leaves and twigs" from the tree of Capitalist corruption, the Socialists propose to go to the root of the evil and destroy the entire tree.

The Swiss soldier is a home guard. The American soldier is a property guard. The Swiss soldier is a citizen guarding his own property. The American soldier is a tool used to guard the property of organized robbers.—Coming Nation.

Shrewd, friend. The Swiss soldier is also a "property guard" and a Capitalist "tool" unless he has been baptized in the clear water of Socialism. If need be he will fire on "striking mobs" as thoughtlessly as the American soldier. There is nothing American or Swiss about this. It is simply a question of Socialism and anti-Socialism.

Freedom of contract is argued by the Socialists, but it is a myth, a ghost. It is work or stars. There is not, nor never will be, such a thing as freedom until the people have courage enough to turn this iniquitous system upside down. The welfare of America is in the balance. If reason does not bring about the change, brute force will. If we do not remedy the social inequalities now, we bequeath an age of blood to our children. The remedy lies in politics.

WHAT KIND OF POLITICS?

President Penna of the Miners' Union Informs His Constituents.

Where the Power of Unionism Ends and the Power of Politics Begins.

At the National Convention of miners, at Columbus last week, President Penna referred to the question of political discussion in trade unions as follows. His words are timely and should be given consideration by all classes of organized working people:

"However much, as trade unionists, we may disagree on methods of operation, there are many matters on which we are in perfect accord. That the trade union is a necessity; that its powers for good is immeasurably great; that every wage-laborer owes his or her allegiance to their craft's organization; that as a regulator of conditions of employment it is indispensable, and that it is to-day the only organized force in this country protesting against the encroachment of the money power, the abridgment of the people's liberties, and protecting the laborer to the extent of its ability in the enjoyment of his natural rights, we are all agreed."

"That it is in and of itself capable of emancipating the toiling masses from their present enslaved condition, and restoring to them the natural rights and liberties of which they have been deprived, I deny. Our natural rights and the privileges of enjoying them, have been filched from us by adverse legislation, the result of ignorance and criminal negligence of the trusting many and the perfidious bartering of our interests by the trusted few. In my opinion we can only secure permanent improvement of our condition, the restoration of our rights and the extension of liberties, by and through the intelligent use of the ballot. Too long have we listened to the stories of men living in the past, and who formed opinions under conditions widely differing from those now confronting us, as they have depicted with woe-begone visage the horrors which would follow the exercise of suffrages as intelligent men and unionists. My advice to you is: Go into politics!"

Yes, go into politics! But what kind of politics, Mr. Penna? Most of our conservative, pure and simple, union leaders favor politics, but their politics are the politics of Rockefeller, Carnegie, Depew and others of their stripe. They uphold the banner of Capitalist politics, of the old Dem. and Rep. parties. Do you mean this kind of politics? Or do you mean the Populist middle-class politics? If so their experience may soon convince you of your gross mistake.

Go into politics! Go into politics with the Socialist Labor Party. Fall in line with the International Social Democracy.

Educate your constituents, show them the fact that the history of organized society has been a perpetual class struggle, or rather a long series of class struggles. And the cause of all the class struggles is to be found in the diametrically-opposed class interests of the various social factions, each class upholding and fighting for its special interests, without regard to the general welfare of society.

Modern Capitalism has reduced society to two principal factions or classes: Wage workers and Capitalists. Whoever says that the interests of these two classes are identical is either an ignoramus or a misleader of the people.

Here you have two classes with distinctly different class interests.

The Capitalists know full well how to represent and protect their interests. Now it is for the working class to protect theirs by organizing into the Socialist Labor Party, which will soon be, not a party of classes, but the party of the masses of the people! This is Labor politics as we understand it. Do you know of any better?

ALBERT E. SANDERSON.

RANK AND FILE.

The Movement in California.

I had a pleasant trip to San Francisco, met a number of the old comrades and a host of new ones. They are doing good work there, but I think a large part of it is done by its own momentum. I find some of the comrades are not supported in their endeavors to work up new fields, and our State organization is lagging. Of course those that are working have their hands full; it is so everywhere. I do wish they would get things in shape, as the campaign is coming on, and there will be an abundance of work for all. The Populists held their County Convention April 20 and elected delegates to the State Convention. They favored direct legislation, free coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, paper currency issued direct to the people, government ownership of the railroads, government savings banks, true reciprocal trade, and a long list of resolutions that mean nothing to Labor, yet many of these Populists call themselves Socialists. April 30 Anarchist Gori and Capt. Jones held a public meeting under the name of "Socialist Meeting." The Labor Bureau is a fine institution, and our comrades deserve great credit for it. The comrades of Oakland are talking about opening a Socialist Co-operative Store. A hope they will succeed. I wish something could be done to prevent these people, both Anarchists and Populists, from using our good name to fool the people. Imitation is flattery, but when the devil puts you on the back, look out! We are going to put a ticket in the field this fall sure. I think we can beat the Pops 16 to 1 without reciprocity. We are having "La Fiesta" in Los Angeles this week. The destroyers of men (soldiers) were applauded for their fine marching and general appearance, while the poor white fellows, who led the Chinamen's horses in order to make a few cents with which to get something to eat, were hooted at and made the sport of the crowds. The object of "La Fiesta" is to nail up the closest side the city's skeleton, for another year I saw to-day two wagon loads of the chain-

187 2123 guard. Poor Debs w

soon be between the devil and the deep sea. L. RIDGLE.

Los Angeles, Cal. The Socialization of the Practice of Medicine.

While, as a rule, I think but little of most attempts to reform the present system, as most reforms are reactionary in their tendencies, still I feel quite certain that the practice of medicine could be socialized on some such plan, as I have proposed in the first number of Lux, with much good to the proletarian classes. I am fully aware that the effect of such legislation would be to tend to increase the number of intellectual proletarians. In fact, it would have much the same effect upon the medical profession that the type-setting machine has had upon the typographical fraternity, as not more than one-half or one-third the number of physicians would then be needed that is under the present Anarchistic methods. The plan proposed, instead of being reactionary, would place a large number of the medical fraternity in such a position that they would be compelled to inquire: "Where are we at?" While I would not feel disposed to devote much time in trying to induce the people to adopt the measure, yet, as an object lesson, it would afford a marked contrast to the medical laws in force in most of the States to-day.

Dr. H. S. ALEY.

Lincoln, Neb. How to Gain Fifty Congressmen and 1,340,000 Votes for the Socialist Labor Party in 1900.

It is work that tells. Thousands upon thousands of working people will join, vote and work with the Socialist Labor Party when they learn what Socialism is. If one out of every eight voters in the Socialist Labor Party would make up his mind to convert one voter each month, we would add to our force the first twelve months 60,000; the second twelve months we would add 150,000; the third twelve months 375,000; the fourth twelve months 912,000, making a total vote of 1,340,000 in 1900. This vote being concentrated would elect fifty congressmen. Carry the calculation a little further and see the result. The fifth year we would poll 3,350,000 votes, and the sixth, or in 1902, we would have the astonishing vote of 8,375,000 or a vote large enough to land us in power. There is this big IF in the way. Can we get one Socialist in eight to be a good worker? Comrades, this can be done if we will work for it. As our party gains strength we will be able to employ our best workers as organizers, and, in that field, they would circulate tons of Socialist literature, and secure hundreds and thousands of subscribers to our party press. Our party must and will grow in an ever-increasing ratio.

F. G. R. GORDON.

Manchester, N. H. Resolution of Section St. Paul.

The following resolution was passed by Section St. Paul, Sunday, April 23:

WHEREAS In the pending municipal election, among the different candidates nominated by the various political parties we fail to find any who represent the interests of Labor as a class, as distinct from the interest of the Capitalist and Middle classes and

WHEREAS Certain candidates in particular, who claim to represent Labor, but who will use any and all means known to the corrupt professional office-seeker to gain as many nominations and endorsements as possible, regardless of the principles of these different parties, only to advance their own personal interest at the wage-earner's expense, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, members of the Socialist Labor Party of St. Paul, refrain from supporting any of these self-styled representatives of Labor.

SECTION ST. PAUL, S. L. P.

The Perky Labor Meeting.

WORCESTER, April 23. Manager LABOR: DEAR SIR—In looking over your paper, dated April 18, I saw an article headed, "The Perky Labor Meeting," in which the writer proceeds to criticize the above gentlemen and his theories in regard to the solution of the Labor Problem. Now while I have no objections to any person exercising his right to criticize any man or his motives, providing he keeps within the bounds of truth, I do most certainly object to a misrepresentation of facts. The part of this article which I do object to, is that which reads as follows: "He hires the State Organizer of Massachusetts to get up Labor meetings."

I wish the writer to understand that, that is false, as he simply hired an individual and not a State Organizer whose duty was to advertise his product, and who happened to be in Bridgeport on business and attended the Central Labor Union meeting, and who, after seeing and hearing of the condition of the Trade Union, in that city, thought possibly a meeting called, to which the wage-earners of Bridgeport were invited to attend, might possibly stir up some interest among the workmen and women to try and better their condition, and knowing full well that the ideas which would be advanced by Mr. Perky would be a novelty, I made the proposition to the C. L. U., which was accepted and which was perfectly legitimate. And as I said before while I recognize a man's right to criticize what another says and possibly his motives, I also believe a man can be honest in his opinion, no matter what his walk in life may be, and I do not allow myself to get in that position that I must be right and all else wrong, for if I did and was to judge Socialism from my own ideas and the criticisms of others I should have to believe their motives were even worse than those attributed to Mr. Perky. Hoping you will give this space in your paper to get me right before your readers. I remain yours fraternally,

J. D. PIENCK.

5 Bancroft St., Worcester, Mass.

The foregoing letter would indicate that our correspondent had been guilty of a technical error in the article referred to, and to dispel any erroneous impression arising therefrom we publish the letter full. Read the two articles carefully and determine where the individual leaves off and the Organizer begins. Convince yourself that the individual did not call the meeting and that the Organizer was not connected with the biscuit. Also decide, if Mr. Perky did not hire the Organizer,

how much the A. F. of L. paid for the advertising. MANAGER.

Agitation in Council Bluffs.

Section Council Bluffs Socialist Labor Party held a well attended propaganda meeting at Labor Hall, April 23. Comrade Breesee in the chair. Enthusiastic speeches were made by Comrades Travis, Swanholm and Gen. Kelley. Ten new members were initiated, among them three ladies. There are now twelve lady members of the Section and the Women's Branch will soon be organized. Comrades Breesee and Mrs. Travis are doing good work in the fight for Socialism. The Section held an open-air meeting, Friday April 24, about 300 being present. Comrade Swanholm in the chair. The audience was addressed by Comrades, Lowrey, Travis and Gen. Kelley, and Comrade Graham entertained with his well known happy songs. Fall in line, comrades of Council Bluffs! You are doing good work! Socialism in our time!

CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE.

Communications Reported.

Acting Manager Davidson, St. Paul LABOR, reports: "Regarding my temporary management of our LABOR, I will say that I promised Comrade Gaeffe to do the best I could in his absence, which would be for one month, spent at Hudson, Wis., for the improvement of his health. Any one who holds the position of Manager must have the time pretty much to himself, because of the necessity of running about town collecting subscriptions for each quarter or half year. Being compelled to work when I can find the opportunity I can not give the work to LABOR that I otherwise would. I shall, nevertheless, see to it that the subscription list is sent in, and shall collect what I can and send you. It was quite different when the paper started; money was easier, and our subscribers, with few exceptions, advanced the subscription for a year. If all the local comrades were animated with the same desire to make converts it would make a much better showing for our papers, but some of them do not even subscribe themselves."

Manager Aley, Lincoln Socialist LABOR, reports: "I inclose list of names for which please send the paper for the time specified. Cut all other names off the list. Will make another remittance the last of this or fore part of next week. Please discontinue all subscribers sent in from here when the time for which the subscription is paid expires. We hope to secure additional subscriptions soon, and will then send you a revised list. The Comrades here desired that I continue as Local Manager for the next year."

Manager L. Biddle, Los Angeles LABOR, reports: "Enclosed find \$5.15 for thirteen more subscribers as per list herewith. I tried to persuade San Francisco comrades to start a local LABOR, but did not succeed. They say they are taking sixty copies of LABOR per week. I hope San Diego will get in the field. Have you heard from there? Have you heard from there? Have they started San Diego LABOR yet?"

Comrade B. F. Fries, Pottstown, Pa., writes: "I have just risen from a bed of sickness. This April weather is the hottest ever known here, the thermometer ranging up in the nineties. Business here is growing rather worse than better, duller than Hades will be after the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth."

Comrade Frederick Behrens, New Orleans, says: "Count on me to do everything I can to increase circulation. Your allowance of 20 per cent. I will invest in supplying each new subscriber with one copy of 'Merrie England.'"

Comrade Julius Hammer, New York, says: "You will find enclosed a newsdealer's order for twenty copies of LABOR to be sent regularly each week until I notify you to the contrary. Will collect the money for you and send it as soon as received. The commission you so generously offer, I decline with thanks though I will charge, or rather deduct, only in case of expense for car fare. I am only too glad to be of service to you and the cause."

Comrade T. Hall, Plymouth, Mich., says: "Glad to see you back at the helm. Wish you would look up my subscription to LABOR and let me know if I am in arrears. I wish to pay up and be square on your books. The doctrine advocated by LABOR is slowly gaining ground here. LABOR came out in fine shape last week. It contained an excellent article from the pen of Comrade C. N. Conlter, Central Lake, Mich., on the subject: 'Am I my Brother's Keeper?' His letter in same issue in regard to sending out speakers to the propaganda was also good and timely. I was the one who sent him the copies of LABOR. I believe he is a hustler and will push the propaganda in his neighborhood. Your large list of Labor papers, published on the last page, circulating in the various cities of the United States, is very encouraging. The sentiment is growing in this republic. Several comrades here expect to go to Detroit, May 1, to attend the May Day Demonstration. Send me a list of your subscribers here who take LABOR."

Comrade Edwin LeFevre, Lincoln, Neb., says: "For some time I was disposed to criticize the attitude of some of our comrades towards each other, but recent developments lead me to believe that they are correct in their opposition to clique rule. There is always a tendency for those who secure salaried positions in organizations of any kind to at once fancy themselves the owners and sole proprietors of the whole affair. Socialism was not invented by any one Section; it belongs to humankind. I sometimes think that some men would like to keep the movement as small as possible in order that they may dominate it. The broader organization that has been suggested is surely the proper thing."

Comrade M. Winchevsky, late editor of the Emeth, writing from New York says: "There are a few lines in the LABOR of a recent date which read almost like a vindication of my attitude towards the Party, as voiced by the Jewish Socialist weekly, the Emeth, formerly published in Boston and edited by my unworthy self. I say 'unworthy' by no means in a spirit of mock humility; the cause that little shee

served really was worthy of a better champion. The Emeth sought to combat self-deception, and urged the necessity of public discussion in all matters connected with the cause of Socialism, no matter what such publicity may tend to disclose. 'Only artificial flowers have to dread the rain,' are words which I often quoted from the great Russian fabulist, Kryloff. The cry, 'more air, more light,' was also among the battle cries that the wicked little sheet, which the Arbitration Committee so severely handled in their published statement of the Decision, had raised. Having been made the scape goat for everybody's sins, I did not feel justified to take my licking meekly kissing the rod. Even if I had been possessed of the necessary Christian spirit—which unfortunately I am not—I could not help thinking that I represented a large contingent of Jewish Socialists, who, as a matter of fact have thus castigated by proxy, the recipient of the blows being partly the Boston Jewish Section, but chiefly, Yours Truly. I, consequently, addressed a short letter to our National Organ, and got the reply in it, columns which you have probably noticed. Will you give me a chance to set myself right with our English speaking comrades? Will you allow me to redeem the honor of the paper which has been recognized and voted right by a preponderant majority of the delegates of our recent convention, as well as the honor of the convention itself. I will need for it a few columns, and would do it in a series of articles based upon the wording and the spirit of the decision. The matter is urgent. I must be up and doing if anything is to be done at all. Besides there is the National Convention no longer very far off, and I should like to wake up the comrades in a few little things, which ought, in my opinion, to be discussed, if the convention is not to remain absolutely fruitless as far as our internal party management is concerned. Have, therefore, the goodness to let me know at once whether you can accede to my request. I hope I have not knocked at the wrong door this time, with fraternal greetings, I am yours in the cause."

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

By H. W. B. MacKay.

THE OUTLOOK—GENERAL VIEW.—Whither is the center of gravity tending. It seems to me to be tending toward a balancing of two seemingly opposite forces. Free development of the individual nature and collective (and in general State) supervision and control. These two things are not really inconsistent; the necessity of the one is the strong point of individualism—the necessity of the other is the strong point of Socialism. Now if under the fostering care of the State each individual can receive that training, and be placed in that position, in which he may do the work for which his particular personality is best suited, and can be guaranteed constant employment and adequate remuneration for the same, then a very important stage in progress will be reached. State assistance—State fatherhood if one may use the expression—would direct affairs instead of State control; and, as all would be assisted, the more intellectual walks of life would become more crowded, and consequently less remunerated, but remunerated at an earlier period of life; and the manual occupations would become less crowded (the unskilled ones very much less) with the result that the remuneration would be correspondingly increased. The result would be an automatic Socialism without any sacrifice of individuality. The community as a whole could be much richer than at present, because everyone, or nearly everyone, would be doing that kind of work which he could do best, and, as a consequence, the result would be greater. Another immense advantage would be that marriage, and even early marriage, would be possible for everyone, and, as a consequence, prostitution would become extremely rare and perhaps would cease. And a natural marriage, accompanied by the free generation of children would be open to everyone. Neomalthusianism (so-called) would be driven to the same oblivion with its sister prostitution. For, as will be shown in this work, the larger the population the more work is required, and consequently employment can be the more readily obtained. The contrary opinion is an error. It will not be an error when all the land in the world shall be cultivated to its utmost capacity, but it will not be an error until then. Such seems to me to be the result which human nature, working in the environment of modern civilization, will bring about, unless checked by some catastrophe.

THE FIRST STEP—FORMATION OF THE CAPITALIST AND LABOR PARTIES.

But what will be the steps towards its accomplishment. Like all great changes it can only come slowly. The first step toward it will be political. As the working masses become more intelligent (and they are becoming more intelligent every day)—they cannot fail to see that no bribe which can be held out to them, whether in the form of drink or money or employment, can be so advantageous to them as the result of a vote cast in accordance with their own interests. And they will also see as-fitted they already see in some countries, the folly of wrangling among themselves on points of theory, when so many practical points are pressing. They already recognize the advantage of unionism. They will come to see, as they already see in Australia, the advantages of making the Unions the basis of a political movement—a movement whose platform will be confined to those points on which all unionists are agreed, leaving each to cherish the hope of something more to follow in the direction of Socialism, Single Tax, Fiat money, bimetalism, or whatever. This point once gained then vast numbers will make them equal at the polls to the remnants of the other political parties from whom they will have seceded. As a consequence those other parties must unite into one consolidated Capitalist party. The first act in the drama will then be complete—the voters will have dropped all disguise, they will have ranged themselves according to their true principles, and will stand confronting one another as the Capitalist party and the Labor party. What

THE SAME SUBJECT CONTINUED—POWER OF DISMISSAL.

Again, the power of dismissal, and the grounds on which it may be exercised, will early claim the attention of courts of arbitration and Labor legislatures. It ought to be practicable to place wage-earners generally in the position already occupied by some salaried officials—that of being secure against dismissal except for cause, and after a fair hearing before some impartial tribunal. And the question how far a contract of labor is equitably binding on those who are forced into it by their necessities would be considered in the light of the cases decided by the courts of equity relative to the validity of one-sided clauses in mortgages.

THE SAME SUBJECT CONTINUED—MINOR POINTS.

The question of insurance against sickness (which in the case of salaried officials does not generally cause a stoppage of pay), and against the infirmities of age, would also engage their earnest attention; but these questions, though important in themselves, are very secondary to the fundamental points already adverted to. My own opinion is that the tendency of progress will be in the direction of a practical, if not a theoretical, ownership by the community of industrial and commercial enterprises.

will be the first task which the representatives of Labor will accomplish?

THE SECOND STEP—THE ABOLITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

If they be wise their most strenuous efforts will be directed toward relieving the working masses from the pressure of the unemployed. It is around this question that we may expect the struggle mainly to center. It is the key to the whole position—the hinge on which everything else turns. Once employ the unemployed—not for a few days, nor for a few weeks, but permanently, and most other problems will settle themselves. Once relieved from the competition of the unemployed, the other workers will be able to exact the best conditions compatible with the continued carrying on of enterprises, and that is the utmost they can exact, without cutting away their own means of support. The unemployed, of course, can never constitute a class apart. It will always be open to those who may be, at any particular time, unemployed, to enter into competition with those who have employment, and this ought to be so, for it is the right of every man to sell his labor on the best terms and conditions which he can persuade another to accede to. What I mean by providing for the unemployed is the providing of some means, by which everyone who finds it impracticable, owing to the overcrowded state of the labor market, to procure employment at reasonable remuneration, may resort to some public body from whom employment at fair wages may be demanded as of right. This reform is (I think), one of those which cannot be introduced until the Labor party becomes a recognized party in the State, because it is distinctly to the interest of the Capitalist class to have an unemployed surplus, in order that the competition of that class may keep down the cost of labor.

THE THIRD STEP—THE READJUSTMENT OF THE CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

The next question which the representatives of labor will have to consider will be what are the best conditions of employment which are compatible with the continued carrying on of enterprises. Upon this point the employers and employed may sometimes be agreed. But when they are unable to come to terms it will be necessary to resort to some other method than a strike or lockout to settle the question. On the one hand the wage-earners may, from ignorance of the profits made, make demands which the enterprise will not bear;—on the other hand, the employers, taking advantage of that ignorance may offer wages far below that it would bear very well. A Board of Conciliation, where it can be made to work—that is where the parties are willing to go into the question on the "give and take" principle—is the best means for this purpose. The interests of employer and employed are, up to a certain point, identical. It is the interest of both to keep the enterprise going, and to contend successfully against rival, and especially against foreign competitors. It is the interest of both to do as large a business and to gain as large a fund for division as possible. Beyond this their interests diverge. It is the interest of the employer that the larger part of this fund should remunerate him as profit, (by which word I understand interest, wages of superintendence and of direction and feesings combined). It is the interest of the employe that the larger part of it should remunerate him as wages. And according as the question in dispute is concerned with the accrual or with the division of this fund, is conciliation likely to succeed or fail.

When, in any instance, the Board of Conciliation fails to effect a reasonable settlement, recourse must be had to a Court of Arbitration. It will bear witness and cause the employer's books to be examined with a view to ascertain what remuneration the enterprise will afford. And, if either party should refuse to abide by the decision of the court, he would be prohibited from carrying on the same business (or working at the same vocation) in that neighborhood until compliance. In pronouncing its decree the court would explain its reasons and would follow the precedents of former decisions, and, in this way, a body of customary law would spring up to regulate the rights and duties of employers and employed. By slow degrees, and with occasional aid from the legislatures the fleecings which now form so large a share of profit and perhaps are the only portion of the fund which can be accurately called by that name, would be added to wages and the proprietor would receive merely the wages of superintendence and of direction, together with interest on the Capital invested. Nay, the conduct of the enterprise itself may fall into the hands of State officials, or of producers, or of the consumers, as experience might dictate. But the State could not be entrusted with this at present. And we shall be wise, if, in the present stage of progress, we refrain from acrimonious discussion as to how experience may frame the economic of the future.

THE SAME SUBJECT CONTINUED—MINOR POINTS.

My own opinion is that the tendency of progress will be in the direction of a practical, if not a theoretical, ownership by the community of industrial and commercial enterprises.

[To be Continued.]

World of Labor

AWAKE AND AID THE CAUSE.

Written for the Socialist Newspaper Union.

Could I but put in words of fire
The life scenes that I find,
Could I but show the sleeping world
The wrongs of humankind,
Then would I sit me down and write,
In language grand and free,
Of all the slavery and woe
And miseries that be.

Then would I paint in burning words
The wrongs of every slave,
Then would I wake the sleepers up
And high our banner wave.
Then would I tell them of the cause
Of all their woe and toil,
And how to break their chains and hurl
The tyrant from the soil.

Then would I tell of broken hearts
And children's cries for bread,
And the spoiler's trail marked out by blood,
The dying and the dead;
And of the glorious Commonwealth
Where all men shall be free,
And how it can be brought about
To reign from sea to sea.

Oh, that my fellowmen could view
These things in proper light,
How gladly would they aid the cause
Of Freedom, Truth and Right!
How gladly would they all join hands,
How gladly would they say:
Oh, let us aid the Labor cause!
And drive this curse away!

And then? What then? Oh, glorious
Thought!
With joy it fills my soul!
Then would I reach the golden shore—
Our righteous, longed-for goal!
Then there would be no broken hearts,
No children's cries for bread,
The broken hearts would all be healed,
The hungry children fed.

Ye honest workmen to-day,
Who would deserve the name,
Do not support this present hell
Of sin and want and shame.
Go, seek and find the remedy
To break the tyrant's might;
And let your watchwords ever be:
Truth, Brotherhood and Right!

J. H. FAIRFIELD.
St. Louis, Mo.

INTERNATIONAL.

PARIS, FRANCE.

Leo Frankel's Busy Life in the Cause of Humanity.

A loss has befallen the chivalry of Socialism in the death of Leo Frankel, a Communist and one of the foreign correspondents of the Berlin Vorwaerts, writes a correspondent. Frankel was born at Buda Pesth in 1844, and went to Paris as a jeweler towards the end of the Empire. He was implicated in the process against the International in 1889, and, in his defence, he upheld his Communist principles. Freed from prison by the events of 1870, he served as a national guard during the siege of Paris. He was one of the most enthusiastic adherents of the insurrection of 18th March, 1871, and was entrusted with the Ministry of Labor and the official reporting of the sittings of the Parisian Assembly. During the bloody week he fought like a lion, and sustained a second wound before withdrawing from the barricade of the Faubourg Antoine. A Russian woman, the last to remain beside him, was the means of saving his life at this critical juncture. Frankel took refuge in London, and found friends in Karl Marx and Engels. Then a desire to see his native land possessed him. He was promptly arrested and imprisoned by the officials of the Austrian Emperor on account of his participation in the Commune. In 1880 he went to Germany, where he was again imprisoned. Later he proceeded to Buda Pesth and commenced the organization of the Socialist Labor Party there. This secured him another condemnation. Paris was the town of his dreams, and thither he returned in 1882. "Even to die of hunger at Paris," he said, "is a fine life," and he knew what the expression meant. He nursed a most independent spirit, and was one of those persons whose scanty means render respectable existence a miracle. A month ago some German Socialists at Paris, suspecting his distress—his pay from the Vorwaerts being only 25 per month—besought him to accept help, but he most determinedly refused it. He looked upon his journalism as a sacred trust, and it was in hurrying to send off a belated dispatch that in December last he contracted the illness from which he never rose again. He died of pthisis on the 30th ult., at the Lariboisiers Hospital. Gerault-Richard writes a very tender eulogium, from which we may quote: "Frankel had but one passion—Socialism; but one hatred—Reaction." Worthy honor was done to this fine soldier of the cause in the last of ceremonies. The body was displayed at the hospital, enveloped (in accordance with Frankel's will) in a red flag, and in a coffin of white wood. Twelve deputies—including Guisande and Jaures—attended the funeral with counselors and delegates innumerable, and several foreign Socialists were also present. More than thirty magnificent wreaths were sent.

Socialists Stir Paris.

An immense meeting of Socialists was held April 24, in the Tivoli Vauxhall to protest against the action of the Senate which caused the Bourgeois Cabinet to resign. Thousands were unable to get in. Many deputies were present. Deputy Pelletan declared that the time has arrived for action and that the people must no longer put faith in words. Deputies Jaures and Vallant also spoke. When a resolution was put censuring the Senate and advocating a revision of the Constitution, there were cries of "Down with the Senate!" The meeting finally broke up in disorder amid violent shouts against the Senate. The Republican guard of police barred the way

to the Palace de la Republique, and to prevent the noisy crowd from reaching the boulevards, turned them toward the Canal St. Martin. Several persons were arrested. A few groups reached the boulevards in spite of the police and paraded, shouting "Down with the Senate!" The parade caused some uneasiness and prompt measures were taken to suppress it. The disorder did not reach serious proportions, however. Deputies Jaures and Sembat, who headed the procession, came into collision with the police. M. Gaerin, editor of the Libre Parole, was among the persons arrested. President Faure put in the day in conference with leaders of the various parties. He had over an hour's conversation with M. Meilne, and it is believed he asked him to form a Cabinet. But M. Meilne wants a decree to dissolve the Chambers and go to the country as a condition of his accepting the responsibility of forming a Cabinet. This request President Faure hesitates to agree to. M. M. Brisson and Poincare advised the President to form a Radical-Republican Cabinet. M. Loubet assured the President that the Senate, having affirmed its constitutional prerogative, would not offer any factious opposition even to a Radical Cabinet. The Senate unanimously voted today the Madagascar appropriations. M. Angles offered a resolution for a revision of the Constitution, and demanded urgency on the question. The propositions were rejected by a vote of 214 to 39, and the Senate adjourned until next Tuesday. The newspapers agree that yesterday's vote in the Chamber of Deputies has brought the constitutional crisis to an acute stage. The majority of the papers anticipate a dissolution of the Chamber. This course is favored by many of the Senators. The Gaulois says: "The new premier, whoever he may be, will appear in the Chamber with a dissolution decree in his pocket. As a result of the experiment with a Radical Cabinet, President Faure has resolved to take a determined stand upon constitutional ground, and will pursue a line of conduct in opposition to Socialist rancor." The Socialists regard the proceedings in the Chamber in the light of a victory, and demand the summoning of the National Assembly. The Conservatives predict a Presidential crisis.

NICE, FRANCE.

Amusement for a Queen.

Beautiful weather prevailed to-day and the Battle of Flowers was a great success. The principal spectator was Queen Victoria, who drove in from her hotel at Cimiez to witness the pretty sight. Her carriage was stationed in the best position, where the occupants of the passing vehicles could easily throw flowers into it. The social equipment was seen filled with bouquets. Her Majesty threw flowers at the passers-by, especially favoring a number of French officials who drove past in a brake. The Mayor of Nice presented to the Queen a pink satin banner, to which was attached blue ribbons. The gift was graciously accepted.

God bless the Queen! God bless the starving millions in the tenement houses! God bless the glorious Capitalist system that sustains these extremes!

BERLIN, GERMANY.

An Old Veteran's Letter of Thanks.

The Socialist Deputy, Liebknecht's letter of thanks to the International Socialist Democracy, published in Vorwaerts, runs as follows: "To the thousands, I might say to the hundreds of thousands, who have evidenced their confidence and friendship during the last few days, I send here my heartfelt thanks, which I have been able to personally address to only a few. I shall thank them still better by continuing to do my duty to the extent of my powers. I have realized on this occasion the grandeur of our party, which embraces the thinking and active proletariat of every country, and which represents the future, for there exists no barrier, either of nationality or religion. There is only an international people of men who wish to free Labor from Capitalism, the exploiter and oppressor of humanity. Once more, thanks to the friends of near and far, to the companions in the struggle in Germany, and to our brothers of France, Austria, England, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Poland, Russia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Spain, Portugal, Australia and America. Thanks, a thousand times thanks! And long live the International Socialist Democracy!"—Charlotteburg, 30th March, 1891.—In a letter to the group of French deputies who had congratulated him, Liebknecht observes that, with the exception of the Catholic Church, Socialism is the only international organization and power; but the one represents the past, the other the future, of humanity.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

A Letter of Thanks from William Liebknecht.

The Glasgow Labor Leader publishes the following letter from William Liebknecht: "DEAR COMRADE: Would you have the kindness to put a line into your paper expressing my heartfelt thanks for the telegrams and letters of sympathy sent to me from England and Scotland on the occasion of my seventieth birthday? I am deeply touched by these proofs of international solidarity, and I hope in next May I shall have the opportunity of thanking my English and Scotch friends personally, and to shake hands with them. The number of letters and telegrams I received is so great—far above a thousand—that it will take me some time before I can have replied to all. Fraternally yours, W. LIEBKNECHT.

109 Kantstrasse, Charlottenburg.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

New Progress Reported.

A communal election at Orp-le Grand has resulted in the Socialist-Progressive list obtaining a majority of 200 votes on a register of 600. This is a rural commune.

NATIONAL.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Strange Things Happen.

The Highland Brewing Company is about to have an addition built to its establishment, and recently asked for bids for its construction. The conditions of the contract demanded that the work be done by "Union Labor." After the contract had been awarded it was found that the contractor had trouble with his Union men

and was about to begin work with non-union hands. The firm being notified of the trouble at once cancelled the contract and asked for new bids. The contractor has now gone into the courts to sue the Highland Brewing Company for breach of contract.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Railway Corporations Versus Wage Slaves in Practical Politics.

The following ought to be an eye-opener to many a wage-worker who has heretofore considered it as his duty to vote his masters—and the political parties of his masters—into power and wealth: The Engineering Magazine for April contains a lengthy and interesting article under the lead of "Railroad Corporations in Practical Politics." A number of novel cases are mentioned, one of which occurred at North Platte, where a boiler maker was Mayor, and every member of the City Council was in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and yet the company was continually harassed by the municipality. A puddle of water on railroad land was declared a public nuisance, and no right of way could be secured across a street or alley. An officer of the company visited the town, met the Mayor (who came from the shop to meet him, and whose time went right on), and asked why the company could not have as fair treatment as any other property holder. "Now, upon your honor," said the superintendent, "isn't this right and fair? Isn't that wrong and unjust?" "Yes," said the Mayor, "what you ask is perfectly fair; but we, as employees of the company, can't afford to vote that way, for the people say we are slaves of the corporations, and we have decided to stay with the people, even if we lose our places with the road." The superintendent assured him that none of the men would be discharged; but the company took good care that no employees were elected to office, at least by the company's aid, at the following election, and when another Mayor and a new lot of Aldermen came in the railway company had no more trouble at North Platte. This is what the capitalists call practical politics. Wage workers, awake!

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Era of Strikes is Passing Away.

The Labor movement of Philadelphia, if such a term is permissible, seems to be completely hypnotized. Nothing worthy of note has occurred here lately, save the strike of the trolley employes last fall. What else could it have been but a complete failure? The time when workmen can gain a strike against Organized Capital has passed, passed forever. Even in those trades where the workmen are not yet graded down to the common level of the "common laborer," and where some skill is still required, skill that can be acquired only by several years' apprenticeship, the successful strikes are exceptions. In all those trades where unskilled labor is employed the strike is doomed before its inception. It is in these trades especially that the workmen are confronted with the overwhelming forces of Capitalism. Last, but not least, is the political power of the State, which, in every country, and not in the least in the United States, swoops down upon the poor, struggling, penniless masses during a strike, and closes them into submission. Think of the felony of Labor leaders, who, in the face of these facts, be little, deride and ridicule the struggle of the more advanced workmen to obtain control of the political power of the State. Not to mention other benefits, even the strike would derive material aid were the masses of the workmen a power in the political arithmetic of our statesmen, for the strike, when masses of workmen and Organized Capital come in conflict, is a political matter of the highest order.

GEORGE METZLER, M. D.

CONCORD, N. H.

Rev. F. L. Phalen Speaks to the Members of Central Labor Union.

Rev. F. L. Phalen delivered his address on "Socialism: Its Aims and Prospects," in Central Labor Union Hall, April 10. There was a good attendance of members of the various Labor organizations. Mr. Phalen said in part:

The modern world in which we live is only a stage which humanity has reached on its long and toilsome journey toward liberty, justice and prosperity. The nineteenth century and its institutions are not the end of our work, but only a stepping stone to higher things. The present is only the dawn of a new era, and we are all dreamers and idealists, looking toward the future with hope. Some of us believe that man can hasten the advent of a better day and by the use of the mind and reason accelerate the slow movement of the complex and diverse forces which make up human society.

There never has been a perfect social condition from the beginning of the world. To-day, we have gained much, conquered in many a battle, destroyed many an evil, traveled a long way on the road today toward liberty, brotherhood and equal justice for all, but we have not reached that glorious condition as yet.

Human society is not, as some think, a condition of life in which each man's work and position are independent of every other man's. Our interests are all common interests. We rise or fall together. It is the aim of every good man to do what he can to overcome the evils which infest the world and to make it a happier, healthier and better world for all. To doubt this is to cut the nerve of hope in every plan of reform or uplifting which has ever been suggested or ever will be.

I freely confess at the outset that I do not know the shortest or the best way to reach the promised land for which we are all looking. I know there are wrongs and evils in society to-day. I know there is justice, want on one hand, plenty on the other, and I believe these things ought to be and can be made better.

If there are any people who think there is no need of discussion and agitation and reform in the industrial and political institutions of this country to-day I am not of that class. If there are people who think the toilers, the laboring men, and women have all the rights and privileges that belong to them, I am not of that class. If there are people who think they can sil-

ence and suppress the voices of those who are pleading the cause of the oppressed by calling them Socialists and striving to make their efforts and plans odious in the public mind, I am not of that class, I am for the rights of all men, the rights of all women, the rights of all children—the uplifting and progress of humanity.

We have agreed upon one point, and that is really the starting point, there is injustice in our present industrial system.

The appeal of the workmen of this country, is not the cry of the lazy or the shiftless or the good-for-nothing. They are not turning to Socialism because they are selfish, but because they feel the presence of want and the sting of misery and the pain of injustice.

But how shall the present wage and competitive system be changed. That is a serious question and I am not at all sure the prophecies of our agitators and social prophets would come true if they could have their way to-morrow. But because I do not accept all that passes as Socialism nor believe in every measure proposed I am not thereby prevented from expressing my sympathy with many of its aims and hopes.

There is a good deal of ignorance in the public mind about Socialism and Socialists, and am sorry to say that many people who ought to know better talk and write and act as if Socialists were public enemies and dangerous members of society. Intelligent people write and speak as if Anarchy and Socialism were the same thing, when the fact is that in principle and method Anarchy and Socialism are as far apart as the north and the south poles.

Anarchy thinks the evils, of which the working classes complain, are due to too much Government, too much political machinery, that the State is a system of tyranny and corruption, and that it ought to be abolished. Some Anarchists advocate the use of public discussion and moral sentiments to bring about the overthrow of all political Governments. Other Anarchists advocate force, violence, dynamite, revolution and bloodshed.

I know the public mind is in a very hostile temper toward Anarchy and Anarchists on account of the deeds of violence and bloodshed which were done in Chicago not long ago and because of the assassination of the President of the French republic and other crimes that have been perpetrated in Europe by men calling themselves Anarchists. I can not defend violence. It injures the cause of reform. It injures the cause of Labor. It hardens the hearts of the public against the organizations which resort to such methods, and before the law, which we must all respect, it is a crime that must be severely dealt with.

Socialism is just the opposite of Anarchy. Anarchy says: Away with the state. Socialism says: Make it stronger, more universal in its domination, more powerful in its activities. Do away with monopolies and competitors. Make the state the supreme power in all affairs affecting the property and industry of the nation with a view of giving justice to all.

Socialism is an effort by a new method of administration to solve the problem of economical production and distribution. It is clear, as a thinker says, that at present the goods of this world are not only unevenly but unjustly produced. Panics and stagnation of business with all their results of low wages, loss of employment, poverty and misery, are common. A system which gives a few men more millions a year than they can spend and the rest of us misfortune and want cannot be right. And it is because Socialism hopes to do away with these evils that we look at it with sympathy, while we may not be able to commend all its plans and must disapprove some of its theories.

In discussing the prospects of Socialism, the speaker thought that they were full of cheer for the toilers of the world. He urged the intelligent action of the working man, the use of those powers which the free ballot box affords, and the avoidance of violence or threats.

The address was heard by an appreciative audience, and at the conclusion several of the members gave their opinions briefly upon the subject. Messrs. Batchelder, McCabe, Dyer, Nordstrom and President Blanchard spoke intelligently and interestingly along those lines outlined by the speaker of the evening. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Phalen for his address.—Concord Evening Monitor.

CANADAIGUA, N. Y.

Farmers Burn Their Potatoes, While the Flame of Hunger is Burning in Our Industrial Centers.

Potatoes are so cheap that farmers are throwing them away. One man is burning them in his stove, and says they make a very hot and steady fire. At some auctions of farm property held lately potatoes sold at 2-3 cents per bushel, and, in some instances, no bid could be secured.

Do not think for one moment that the farmers in this neighborhood are well off because they use potatoes as fuel. They are the poorest, the most pitiable lot of men in the country, and the Sheriff constantly has his eyes on them. While the farmers here are burning potatoes for fuel, the fire of hunger is burning even more intensely in our great cities. Hundreds of thousands of people can not buy potatoes for want of employment. The farmer of to-day is compelled to produce, not for use, but for the sake of profit—profit for others. The moment the railroad corporations and speculators can not make profits out of the farmer's wheat and potatoes, he may keep them and burn them in his stove. Oh, glorious Capitalist system!

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Trades Union Against Free Silver.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of Louisville refused to go on record as favoring free silver. The delegates unanimously rejected resolutions demanding the free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, which had been adopted by the Denver and New York Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and copies of which are now being submitted to the various Labor assemblies of the country. When the resolution to-day came up before the Central Trades and Labor Union a motion to reject it was carried without a dissenting vote.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

The Right to Bear Arms.

An important case is now before the Massachusetts Supreme Court, awaiting decision. It is concerning the right of citizens to bear arms. The case in question was brought by James A. Murphy, a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who was fined for parading with the Order with a gun. The case is a test case and was brought before the Supreme Court in order to decide the legality of an act of the Massachusetts Legislature, forbidding the carrying of firearms, except the militia of the state.

The defense made the following statement through Hon. T. J. Gargan: "It infringes upon article 17 of the declaration of rights, which declares that the people have a right to keep and bear arms for the common defense."

"The right of bearing arms is as essential to the frame of liberty as the right of free speech or the right to be free from unwarrantable search."

"The right to bear arms in itself is the right to use them as the weapons of soldiers, and the word has been so defined. That this was the meaning of the constitution is evident from the two clauses of article 17. One condemns the keeping of standing armies, while the other upholds the right of the whole people to bear arms. It was not for defense against midnight prowlers, or for sport and pastime, that this right was secured, but that the people—the whole people—might be able to withstand aggression from without or tyranny within the State."

"The act in question is unconstitutional, for the reason that it is class legislation, since it grants an unwarranted and illegal privilege to a certain class of citizens which it denies to the body of the people."

In reply and for the State, Assistant District Attorney McLaughlin argued: "The State has a clear and undoubted right to regulate the right to keep and bear arms, and statutes, which prohibit public parades or drills are merely in regulation and not in conflict with that right."

"The act is not of the character of class legislation. It is peculiarly within the legislative province of the State to control, supervise or forbid the assembling of armed men."

"The right to parade with arms is one that cannot be possessed by all."

The language of the learned State Attorney is plain, in fact too plain for his side of the question. And in plain English it means that the State, which is the representative body of the Capitalist class intends to "regulate" things in such a way as to prevent the masses of the people, which are being fleeced by the Capitalist class, from ever ridding themselves of this robber class by force of arms if necessary. The right to bear arms has stood unquestioned for over a hundred years, but now, since the Capitalist class has succeeded in accumulating immense fortunes at the expense of the people and have reduced the people to absolute poverty, they, the Capitalist class, now fear the consequences of their gigantic swindling operations and they wish to surround themselves with such safety environments as in their mind will protect them and their ill-gotten gains against the coming wrath of the plundered people. The right to bear arms is therefore granted to people who are supposed to be with the Capitalist class and denied to those who might possibly point the guns toward the heart of God mammo. That is plain, very plain, and only too true. M. RUTHER.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

The Capitalist Idea of a Model Citizen.

Capt. McNeill, the Harbor Master, is held up to us as a model citizen because he has induced the Harbor Committee at Washington to grant \$10,000 extra for making a channel up through the Yellow Mill bridge. The water above the bridge used to run so low that it laid bare a considerable area of mud, disease-breeding flats. The bridge was blocked to prevent this, and now the water falls very little. If a channel is dug the old evil will appear in a more aggravated form. For whose benefit is the channel to be dug? A few Capitalists will be able to transport freight cheaper, and Capt. McNeill will reap a harvest with his tugs as a result. That's all. The health and comfort of residents and pedestrians must be sacrificed for the benefit of a few Capitalists, among it whom the "model citizen," Capt. McNeill! And into the bargain the people of Bridgeport will foot the bill for a new bridge—for their benefit! Expose them! Recalls all.

CHARLES JAMES.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The New England Turners.

The District Convention of the New England Turners which convened here April 19, adopted resolutions which are of interest to Labor.

First. It was voted that its official organ shall hereafter be printed in a union office, only, and shall bear the label of the Typographical Union.

Second. The Delegates to the National Convention were instructed to work and vote in favor of the adoption of a clause in the National Constitution setting forth the necessity of the members of the Turner Band voting in favor of the aims and objects of the Socialist Labor Party.

Third. It was decided that a speaker be engaged for a lecture tour among the various bodies of the district, the same as in previous years.

Fourth. Woman may become members of the Turner Band.

A commodity is a thing produced for the special purpose of making profit. Suppose the use-value of a given article is \$1. Mr. Capitalist takes the liberty of adding a surplus-value of 50 cents, thereby making the exchange-value of the article \$1.50. Now the article is a commodity. The workman who produced the article, whose labor represents the use value of \$1, is supposed to go to Mr. Capitalist and pay the exchange value of \$1.50 to get the article back again for use. Can he get it back? No. His \$1 will buy only two-thirds of the article, one-third being withheld by the Capitalist as profit. This is the secret of overproduction, or, rather, of under-consumption.

BLOSSOMS OF CAPITALISM.

Modern Civilization Illustrated. A big lockout of book and job printers is threatened in New York City.

St. Louis Cabinetmakers Union decided not to work on Friday, May 1.

Ottumwa, Ia., miners' wages have been reduced from 70 to 50 cents a ton.

The lumber shovers of Cleveland, Ohio, won their strike against the non-union men.

The Capitalist government of Germany is preparing for war against the Hottentots in Cameroun.

The Capitalist government of Italy is still punishing the murder-on-masse business in Abyssinia.

Two hundred and fifty miners in Brazil, Ind., are on strike. General discontent in the mine region.

Socialized municipal electric lights cost on the average \$32.13. Manchester, N. H., pays to a private company \$115.

In all industrial centres of Europe, Australia and America, May 1 is becoming the recognized International Labor holiday.

Cleveland and Toledo Labor leaders propose to organize a State Labor League in opposition to the old Ohio Trades Assembly.

British troops in Africa, the mercenaries of the British South Africa Company, are killing the Matabeles by the hundreds. Civilization!

J. Mahlon Barnes publishes some strong arguments in the Cigar-makers' Journal in answer to Adolph Strasser's recent attacks on Socialism.

Russia will make a big loan to the King of Corea, provided the Czar be allowed to restore the Korean "law and order" by force of arms.

The Spanish massacres in Cuba are still of every day occurrence. Who will pay the cost of this murderous war? The Cuban wage workers of course.

The Massachusetts Paper Company of Holyoke, Mass., has reduced the wages of its employes 10 per cent. The salaries of the stockholders were not cut.

The Superintendent of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, states that 51 babies deserted by their mothers, have been received in this institution since January 1, 1896.

The Labor-cost of a ton of coal in New England is not over \$1.50, yet Capitalism forces the consumer to pay from \$5 to \$8. What a nice thing the profit-system is for the few.

Herr Bueb, Socialist member of the Reichstag for Mulhausen, Germany, was recently arrested at that place on suspicion of concealing prohibited Socialist pamphlets in his house. The pamphlets in question were found in the house of a friend of Bueb and he was thereupon released.

The Municipal Council of Paris, France, the majority of which is composed of Socialists, has voted \$35,000 to pay the expenses for the management of the building which is used by Organized Labor as an office building and meeting place, and which was built for them by the Municipality of Paris at an expense of \$600,000. When will American workmen do likewise?

The Bulletin of Labor, published by Carroll D. Wright, of the United States Department of Labor, for March, 1896, contains a very interesting and exhaustive description of the mining town Auzan, France. Descriptions of other European towns will be given in later issues of the Bulletin. A description of Pullman, Ill., Dolgeville, N. Y., Edwardsville, Ill., Crystal City, Mo., and other industrial centers would be very desirable in connection with this series. How about it C. D. W.?

Charles H. Voorhes, of Jersey City, a prominent lawyer, president of two banks, and twice a member of the United States Congress kills himself. Why? Because like many thousands of other men he sees the merciless juggernaut of Capitalism crush out the hopes and ambitions of a lifetime. Not knowing or understanding the nature of Capitalism he gives up his life instead of helping to fight the merciless beast of prey and establish the better and more human industrial system—the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Look at the following simple fact: In 1860, 26 per cent of our population were engaged in gainful occupations. The population in 1890 had risen to 36 per cent, most of that increase representing a larger proportion of women and children, forced to help feed their own husbands and fathers. The struggle for existence was then intensified by over 30 per cent in these three decades. And how does the matter stand to-day, in 1896? Some of the best employers of female labor, in the commercial concerns of our large cities, are literally frightened at the constant larger waves of young women begging for a place there—Joan Grog in the American Federationist.

A millionaire, by the name of Reynolds, has left a fortune of \$50,000, the income of which, is to maintain a pug dog in luxurious style. Nobody would object to such silly notions of half crazy millionaires, if they had earned the money themselves, but the fact is, they skin it out of their fellow men in the various robber-methods known as shrewd business investments. This pug dog then is being maintained by those people who create all value, the workmen, who very often are begrudged the paltry sum known as wages and which often is not sufficient to decently feed, house and cloth the workmen's family, while the sponges and leeches, who feed upon the fat of the land, buy and maintain pug dogs and bitches of all sorts.

Blessedness is a whole eternity, older than damnation.—Ritcher.

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after the first day's use. Barrenness cured. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free in 10 cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 281 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It is proposed to erect a local memorial on the Isle of Wight to the late Prince Henry of Battenberg.

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

The new Czar will be crowned at Moscow on May 26, and all the crowned heads of Europe will be present in person or by proxy.

Coe's Cough Balsam.
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Lieut. Walter Scott, lineal descendant of the great novelist and primogenitor inheritor of his estate, reached the age of majority on the 10th inst.

Mr. Solomon H. Solberger, Bloomsdale, Mo., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of malarial fever when doctors' medicines failed. I shall always take this valuable medicine."

Lloyd Osborne, son of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, was married in Honolulu on April 11 to Miss Catherine Durham.

Half Fare to Virginia and Carolina.

On May 5 homeseekers' excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the West and Northwest over the "Big Four Route" and Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. to Virginia and North Carolina at one fare for the round-trip. Settlers looking for a home in the South can do no better than in Virginia. There they have cheap farm lands, no blizzards, no cyclones, mild winters, never failing crops, cheap transportation and the best markets. Send for free descriptive pamphlet, excursion rates and time folders. U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. J. A. Green of New York announces himself a candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.

It is pleasant to learn that Riley, the Hoosier poet, is getting better. After Riley was made the pattern was lost or destroyed.—Kansas City Star.

If all the Ohio people who have announced their intention of going to St. Louis really go, there won't be any one left to protect the State.—Springfield Union.

We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. The Piso Co., Warren, Pa.

John Bull has money to burn, and it looks as if he would have to burn a good deal of it, too, in Africa.

Democratic Convention, Chicago, Illinois, July 7th, 1896.

The Wabash Railroad is the best line from St. Louis to Chicago, with its three daily trains, magnificent equipment of vestibuled trains with Cafe and Library Cars, Buffet Parlor Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Buffet and Compartment Sleeping Cars. See that your tickets read via the Wabash. C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins has presented to the Congregational Society of Somersworth, N. H., a \$10,000 parsonage.

CURRENCY.

Each British soldier costs his country \$320 every year.

Patents are issued by sixty-four governments in the world.

French tradesmen in New York have organized a French chamber of commerce.

A dramatic college for ladies is shortly to be started in one of the suburbs of London.

The largest Krupp guns have a range of seventeen miles and fire two shots a minute.

The shipbuilding concern of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., limited, of Glasgow, will establish a plant in Japan.

A white buzzard was lately shot in Texas having on its neck a bell marked "1860" and "Ralls county, Missouri."

Kangaroos are such a plague in Australia that the government pays a bounty of 8 pence for each animal that is killed.

It will surprise a good many people, no doubt, to learn that when a registered letter is stolen the sender has no claim on the government.

The biggest edible oysters in the world are found at Port Lincoln, in South Australia. They measure sometimes more than a foot across the shell and are said to be of the finest flavor.

It is intended by German doctors to celebrate on May 14 the one hundredth anniversary of Dr. Jenner's first experiment in vaccination.

Little oak trees an inch and a half high are grown by Chinese gardeners. They take root in thimbles.

The population of the world averages 109 women to every 100 men. Eight-ninths of the sudden deaths are those of males.

The deepest gold mine is at Eureka, Cal., its depth being 2,290 feet. The deepest silver mine is at Carson City, Nev., 3,300 feet.

In the whole world there are 3,424 known languages, or dialects. Of these 937 are Asiatic, 587 European, 278 African and 1,624 American.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

The young King of Spain recently described an island to his geography teacher as a body of land almost entirely occupied by insurgents.

Homeseekers' Excursions.
On May 5 the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway company will sell tickets at very low rates to points in Missouri, Kansas and Texas. For particulars address, H. A. Cherrier, 315 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill., or T. B. Cookery, 563 Locust street, Des Moines, Ia.

Never spend your money before you have it.—Thomas Jefferson.

WOMAN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Some Current Notes of the Modes—A Proper Costume for the Bicycle Show—The Summer Girl on Hand Again—Household Hints and Fashion Notes.



IN DISCUSSING bloomers versus skirts we have missed the knickerbockers. Our English cousins have adopted them and to our shores they come, in perfected shape and material. Firstly, the jersey, with a light-fitting band over the hips, falling with little fullness and fastened with a band about the knee. Suitable especially for cycling and skating on the colder days.

Secondly, tailor-made tweed or cashmere knickerbockers fitted over the hips and closed on each side with buttons. Falling full over knee and fastened under band. For riding or golf.

Thirdly, the black satin or silk and the shot taffeta knickerbockers. These are made to match the skirt lining and are very handsome affairs. The material used is soft, that the appearance of the figure may not be marred. Under lace and ribbon they fasten about the knee. Such knickerbockers are worn by my lady when walking to facilitate easy movement.

Fourthly, and lastly, the accordion-plated knickerbocker, or divided skirt, for this is the connecting link between knickers and skirts. A tight-fitting yoke is about eight inches in depth. Then the knickerbockers are full, or rather, plaited on. They are much longer than others and are made to almost resemble a dancing skirt, so fine is the silk used and so voluminous.—Ex.

Notes of the Modes

White satin and silk are made into collars, collarettes and cuffs to wear with thin dresses. Collarettes and fronts of green taf-

ribbon, which goes so well with Dolly Varden effects. Make your sleeves tight-fitting and drape over them and the shoulders flimsy mull of some solid color. Then you may be prepared to hear: "Welcome, girl of '96. To thy sisters has been given much, but unto you shall be the greatest glory. To them has the power to steal hearts only been given, but unto you has been granted the right to demand."—The Latest in Chicago News.

Gowns of Lilac Cloth.

It is only fair, after so long a period of swan-waisted creatures, with belts pulled half way down over the natural line of the hips, that "things should take a turn," and the fetching little round-waisted—yes, short-waisted—woman should have a show. Under this new regime even the rippled basques do not dismay her. They only add emphasis to the shortness of the



waist and give a dash and chic to the figure. And now that the sleeves are less enormous, another item in her favor, she looks anything but "dumpy."

The waist must always be trimly built and encircled with a well fitting belt, one that will tend to lessen the appearance of the natural size, instead of, as so many unfortunate belts do, make it look much larger than it really is. It is neither safe nor good taste to wear too light-colored a belt upon a dark gown. A black belt is always the

SOME SPRING HATS.



feta are much admired, and will be worn with dresses of almost all summer materials.

Skirts of lawn and dimity and organdie are made up with ruffles, trimmed with narrow Valenciennes lace, with a scalloped edge.

Hellotrope and orange is a new combination. It is just tolerable if the proper shades are placed together. If not, it is atrocious.

A girl's hat has a wide brim, peaked over the front and faced with velvet. The Tam O'Shanter crown is of velvet, and there are loops and quill feathers at the side.

96 Summer Girl, Hall!

What are the fair dames buying? Linens, a great deal. The coming season will find at least one grass linen or linen batiste gown in each wardrobe. Linen may be dull, but one must not get the idea that these gowns will lack any of the gorgeousness so rampant now. Imagine a thin linen. Beneath it gleams yellow satin. Lace edges the gown and yellow ribbons adorn it. On the combining color may be blue, or green, or pink, and the lin-

more kind friend, so far as compass goes. Light ones, however, are comparatively safe when worn with a light-colored gown. Then the contrast will not be so noticeable. The girl with the wasp waist may wear the white or gilt belt to her heart's satisfaction, but who would exchange with her, for she has grown awfully passé?

A charming gown of lilac cloth, with a rough surface, has trimmings of fine round black cord, set on in rows. The skirt is severely plain, though full of whirls and godets and smartly stiffened to set out about the feet. The ripple jacket opens in pointed fashion across the front to show a vest of white satin overlaid with closely set rows of black cord. The lower arm of the sleeve is also decorated with rows of the cord.

Cycling Dress.

Daisy Dean asks what is the most appropriate cycling dress, and of what should it be made. Answer: The most sensible and becoming cycling costume is a moderately short skirt, shirt waist, blazer or jacket and well-fitting high shoes, or, if low shoes are worn, a pair of trim overgaiters. A corset waist should be worn, as, of course, the regular corset is not approved by any good authority. One sensible wheelwoman wears opera-length hose of black, a short petticoat of black gatin, moderately full and buttoned together in the middle so as to give the effect of full trunks. The skirt and jacket are of rough-surfaced Priestley cravenette. There is a vest of black satin provided to wear with it, also shirt waists and blouses, when desired. A sailor hat and thick gloves complete what is voted as one of the most practical outfits of the season. One advantage of the material is that it is strictly rain-proof.

Household Hints.

The doll of the period is an interesting and complicated creature. She has her toilet, her down-sitting and uprising outfits, her indoor and out-of-door equipments, her carriage and her servants, and recently an ingenious designer has got out a full-rigged schoolroom for dolls. There are benches and blackboards and maps, pictures, desks and doll school-ma'am. Nothing is omitted, even to the bad doll who stands in the corner in disgrace.

en may be varied with a tiny colored stripe. Think you such a gown is dull?

For the sake of argument we admit it is dull. Then, why not have an organdie, with immense flowers bunched over it? As to colors, it matters not. A delicate ground color it needs, but for the blossoms, let them have colors galore. Trim your gown with Dresden



PERSONAL.

It is reported Lord Dunraven will visit Canada the coming summer. The Prince of Wales, it is said, is spending more time reading newspapers than ever before in his career.

Robert Wilson, who has just been sent to Sing Sing from New York, has spent twenty-five of his thirty-eight years in prison.

In London the belief prevails that early in the new year the prince of Wales' remaining unengaged daughter will be engaged to a well-known English nobleman.

If Joseph Jefferson had devoted himself to painting it is believed that he would have been one of the leading artists of his generation. His canvases are remarkable as the work of an amateur.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Beauty, without kindness, dies unenjoyed and undelighting.—Johnson.

A St. Paul firm has been awarded the contract to furnish the Government a million packages of flower seeds. It looks as if St. Paul were running to seed.—Minneapolis Journal.

The celebration of Queen Victoria's 77th birthday will take place on May 20.

Man only blames himself in order that he may be praised.—Rochefoucauld.

The Medal Medicine Is the Model Medicine.

The only medal awarded to Sarsaparilla at the World's Fair, 1893, at Chicago, was awarded to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

W. N. U. S. L.—981—18

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Loss of opportunity is life's greatest loss. Think of suffering with **NEURALGIA** 5 10 15 Years Years Years

When the opportunity lies in a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL. It cures.

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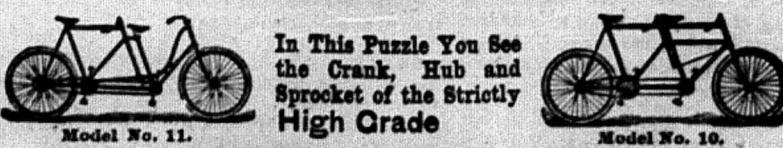
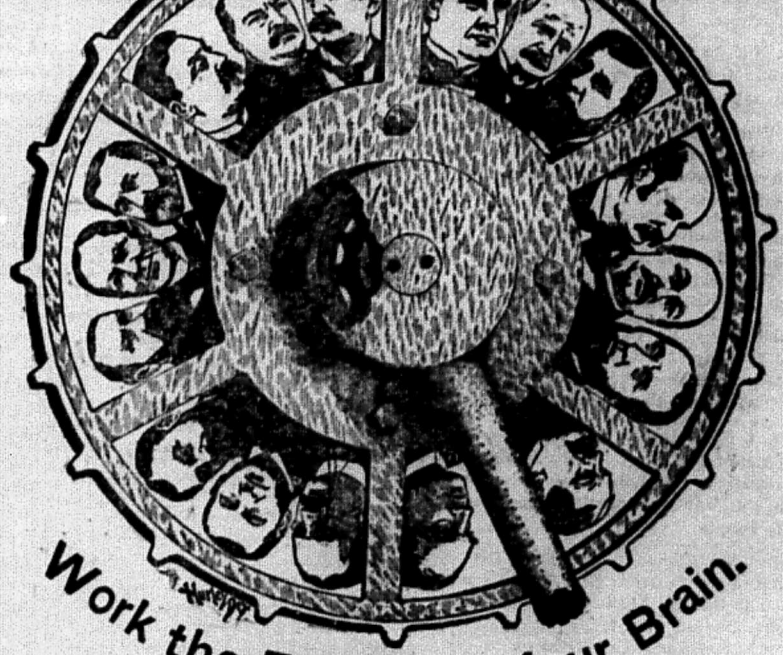
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Made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is "a perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture." It costs less than one cent a cup.



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UNDER OUR FLAG.

Comrades, patronize our advertisers! Section Savannah has been reorganized. Section Santa Cruz, Cal., has received its charter. Section South Omaha, Neb. has received its charter. The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe. Chicago Comrades have organized the La Salle Political and Educational Club. Toledo, O., Comrades polled 143 votes this spring, a gain of twenty over last fall. Writers' Union No. 1 of New York has decided to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Comrades Avery and Nugent have been elected to take charge of the meetings on Boston Common. Ticket No. 56 drew the banjo in the raffle conducted by American Section, S. L. P., Manchester, N. H. The Sidney (Australia) Socialist publishes: "A Woman's Call," by Martha Moore Avery, which recently appeared in the columns of our paper. Milwaukee Comrades will soon start a Working Peoples Educational Club at Bayview. The field promises good results. Socialism is growing in Milwaukee. Section New Haven gave a social and ball Monday, April 27 at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, for the benefit of our Belgian Comrades in their coming election. Branch I (American) New York met April 17 and passed a resolution of regret at the death of Comrade Harry Glys at Kaweah, Cal. 4 cents was collected for the Daily People. The Socialist Educational Club of Sixteenth Assembly District, New York, was addressed on Friday, April 24 at Congress Hall, 236 Stanton street, by Comrade Welsh on "Development of Socialism." Paterson, N. J., Comrades celebrated the election of Comrade Matt Maguire as Alderman of the Eighth Ward by parading through the streets 800 strong. The line of march was thronged and our heroes were greeted with cheers. Comrade A. B. Brown lectured in New York April 26 at Washington Hall, 781 Eighth avenue, on: "Why Women Should Be Socialists." Comrade A. Cahen spoke the same evening at Stryvessant Hall, 351 East Seventeenth street on: "Business Is Business." The New York Socialist Literary Society listened on Sunday, April 19, to Comrade Welling on: "A Socialist's Easter Reflections." Sunday, April 26, Comrade Howard Balkan spoke before the Society on: "The Class Struggle." 63 cents was collected for the Daily People. Section New York held its regular meeting April 11 and nominated as delegates to the National Convention Comrades: De Leon, L. Buehler, E. Balkan, A. Wilson, J. O'Connell, P. Murphy, C. Heberg, A. Jones, E. Cobb, J. Bennett, Miss F. McDaniel, C. Evans, A. Waldinger, W. Reed and L. Abelson. Has Your Subscription Expired? A few marks here mean that your subscription has expired and you are expected to renew without delay. Unlike the Capitalist class, we need prompt payment in order to pay our current expenses. Send us some subscribers if you can. Received at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

Worcester Items. The Central Labor Union will soon avail itself of its privilege and hold open air meetings on the Common. There will be a Grand Labor Day Demonstration and it is hoped that at the head of the parade will fly a banner bearing the legend: "Independent Political Action," and at its rear another reading: "Not Partisan, but Class, Politics." Worcester boasts of a large and select circle of aristocracy. "Scum always floats." R. C. Taylor, "joint owner with the Consolidated, of Main street," objects to lunch carts because they don't pay rent. Tackle the news boys next, Mr. Taylor. Without hope there is no life; without possibilities, no hope; without Socialism, no possibilities. Socialism is life. A. W. BARR. Section Omaha. Section S. L. P., held its regular business meeting, April 26 at 2 p. m., at Washington Hall. Among other business it was decided to hold a State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party in the State of Nebraska, Aug. 1, at 9 a. m., in South Omaha. On account of some trouble, the May Day Celebration was postponed for one week. This is to certify that H. C. Waller is expelled from the Omaha Section of the Socialist Labor Party, on account of his action in the May Day Celebration Committee, by unanimous vote and without trial. By order of the Section. A. C. SWANHOLM, Recording Secretary. Section Adams has elected Gustave Suesbrich as Delegate to the State Convention. A feature of the May Day Parade in New York to-day will be a detachment of Socialists on bicycles. Section Easthampton has invited the comrades of Holyoke and Springfield to an outing to take place May 24. Section Holyoke will give a Reception and Entertainment in honor of the Delegates to the State Convention. If your subscription has expired kindly renew without delay as we need the money in order to pay our current expenses. Comrade J. Wilson Becker of Section Hartford, a member of the A. R. U., has been subjected to many petty annoyances at the hands of the Brotherhood of Train Men, but his New Unionist and Socialist tactics proved too much for his tormentors. Comrade T. O. Brophy has been elected Delegate from American Branch, Boston, to the National Convention. Comrades Martha Moore Avery and James H. Nugent have been elected Delegates to the Massachusetts State Convention to meet in Holyoke, May 17. We regret to chronicle the death at Jeannette, Pa., April 12, 1896, of Comrade Oscar Falleur, a charter member of Section Jeannette, one of the founders and former Secretary of the Belgian Window Glassworkers Union, an active instrument in the work of obtaining the right of suffrage for the Belgian proletariat, imprisoned two years in Belgium, on a twenty years sentence on a false charge of inciting riot at Charleroi in 1893 and liberated in 1888 under popular pressure, but exiled as dangerous to the peace of mind of the aristocracy and Government. He was a devoted proletarian and was followed bareheaded to the grave by the two local Socialist Sections, the Window Glassworkers, the Lafayette Club and the "Libre Pensee." St. Louis Comrades have called seven Socialist open air meetings in the Tenth School District. Comrades Sanderson, Rucker, Hoehn, Heitzig, Scheider, Fry, Klotz, and others have volunteered to address the following meetings: 1. Wednesday, April 23: Montgomery and Glasgow. 2. Thursday, April 23: 18 and Madison. 3. Friday, April 24: Montgomery and Elliott. 4. Monday, April 27: Cass Ave. and Glasgow Ave. 5. Wednesday, April 29: 18 and Madison Sts. 6. Thursday, April 29: 23 and Denton. 7. Monday, May 4: St. Louis and Elliott Ave. So long as we place cash before character, money before manhood, wealth before wisdom, we are lost. Vote for a union party! Socialism is our Nation's hope. Socialism is the anchor of the ship of human life on the wild seas of Capitalism. The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe. Every true Socialist should help increase the active membership of our party. New America! New America! What is it? Where is it? Just wait two weeks longer and then you will know all about it. The St. Louis special School Board election in the Tenth district will take place on May 5. Comrade Klotz will poll a good vote. Section Holyoke will distribute 1,000 tracts explaining why we celebrate May 1 as an International Labor Day. Let the voice of Socialism be heard! Speak the truth! Don't be afraid to teach and preach on the highways and byways! Omaha Section meets every Sunday at 2 p. m. at Washington Hall for propaganda. Regular business meetings are held at the same place the last Sunday in each month. Section St. Louis will hold its next meeting Sunday, May 10, at Delabar's (formerly Nield's) Hall, 504 Market street. Resolutions to be submitted to the National Convention will be discussed. Section St. Louis is making arrangements for a Grand Steamboat Excursion to Monticello Springs Sunday, May 31. Undoubtedly this will be a grand affair, it being the first river excursion under the auspices of the Section.

PLATFORM

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, 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: Social Demands. 1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production. 2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons. 3. The municipalities shall obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gasworks, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchises; but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons. 4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with. 5. Legal incorporation by the States of local trades unions which have no national organization. 6. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money. 7. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural 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. St. Louis School Board Election. The Socialist Labor Party has nominated me as its candidate for member of the School Board for the Tenth District, comprised of the Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth Wards, St. Louis, Mo. I accept the nomination in order to keep the principles of Socialism before the public, because they will ultimately bring about the Brotherhood of Man. I do not expect to be elected, because at present the masses are not sufficiently advanced on the economic question, but I have great confidence in the future. Almost every body is discontented. As soon as they discover that the solution lies in Socialism, the cure for all evils, they will come to us. The middle-class is being rapidly reduced to the ranks of the wage-slaves. Our fierce competitive system concentrates wealth in Corporations, Trusts and



Charles Klotz, Candidate for Member of School Board, Tenth District, St. Louis.

Syndicates, and means the extinction of the middle class. I know the prophecies of the Socialist writers will come true. Society will soon be divided into two classes only, the extremely rich and the extremely poor. Capital owning and controlling the labor-saving machinery will soon absorb all wealth. If elected, my mission shall be to put the principles of Socialism into practice as far as possible, to fight corruption, to build up a better school system, to afford opportunities for an education to poor and rich children alike and abolish boodle politics in our School Board. 1. The contract system shall be abolished and the School Board shall do its own work, employes working eight hours per day and receiving Union wages. 2. The children of the poor shall be assisted with free meals and clothing when necessary. 3. No School Board property shall be sold to corporations or individuals, but shall be retained for public use. 4. Physicians shall be employed to care for the health of school children during school hours. Medicine to be free of charge. 5. No teacher shall be required to teach more than thirty-six pupils. 6. Gymnastic exercises shall be introduced in all schools. 7. Books and material shall be free to all children. I earnestly desire to assist in establishing a better condition of society and I believe that the Public School is the best place in which to start. Give every child a good education and the problem of the future will be solved. I was born December 18, 1867, as a graduate of a college of Elbing, Prussia; have held positions of trust in the postal service of Germany, have served as Assistant Street Commissioner under the Government of Saxony, and if elected, I shall stand by the principles of my party, and will not resign like the previous incumbent because there is so much corruption in the School Board, but I will stay and fight them to the bitter end. CHARLES KLOTZ, St. Louis, Mo. Socialists must never be afraid to tell the truth. To denounce our enemies is easy enough. But to criticize the actions of our friends requires a considerable amount of moral courage. Never shut doors and windows for any great length of time. It is dangerous. Let fresh air come in during all hours of the day. To close our rooms to the fresh air of free discussion is suicidal tactics. The Socialist movement cannot prosper in a foul atmosphere. Of course, foul air causes draught, draught causes wind, and the wind sometimes changes into a storm, but it is all right after all; it purges the air. Fresh air, light—more light! REVOLUTIONIZE the public opinion. Distribute literature, hold public meetings, spread the gospel of Socialism wherever you can.

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION

A TREE HUNG 40 MEN. IT IS AN OAK IN CALAVERAS CALIFORNIA. A Gallows Formed by Nature—The Forty-Niners Noted Its Possibilities and Turned Them to Practical Account. HERE is in California, in Calaveras County, a tree from which forty men have been hanged. Hangman's Oak, as it is called, is on a level tract of land close to the side of the old road between Milton and Copperopolis. It is naturally one of the most famous monuments of that part of the country. The tree stands by the roadside and a great branch stretches over the highway, brown and bare, save for a little clump of foliage at its end. According to the San Francisco Call, when the tree first sprang into fame Stockton was known to the miners as Tuleville, and the hills around Copperopolis were filled with camps that bore musical names, such as Ragtown or Whiskey Chute. The tree was an old one then, so that it must by this time have seen nearly a century of life. There was no more ceremony attending an execution on the hangman's oak than was gone through with in other parts of the state at about the same time. The culprit was taken to the spot in the handiest way. Sometimes in a wagon and at others he was compelled to sustain his balance on the soft side of a rail carried on the shoulders of the executioners. When the spot was reached the man who was to be made to "shuffle off" was placed on the end of a wagon with a rope around his neck, one end of which was fastened to the limb above his head. Sometimes, when they wanted to give a man a good "drop," he was made to stand on a box or barrel placed on the end of the wagon. The most famous crop which the "hangman's tree" has ever borne was reaped in the early fifties. On this occasion a man had been executed just as a party of friends, who believed him innocent, came up to rescue him. A fierce fight ensued and the rescuing party, being the best shots, came off victorious. Twenty men shed their blood on this day. At the end of the fight five of the hanging party who executed the first man were left alive. They surrendered and asked for mercy, but were not given it, and in less than five minutes their bodies were swinging beside that of their victim. Fourteen dead bodies strewed the ground around the tree. At least a dozen fights of this kind have taken place beneath the old tree and people say the ground is "soaked with blood." Summer Bodices and Blouses. "Fashionable dressmakers are now making the English distinction between the blouse (which we usually call the shirt-waist) and the bodice," writes Isabel A. Mallon in Ladies' Home Journal. "Both are supposed to be worn with skirts that differ from them in color and material, but the blouse is full, is draped, has a tucked or fancy front, with stiff collars and cuffs, and always suggests a rather undress get-up. The bodice fits the figure, and though it may be made of cotton, silk or velvet, it must never suggest, by its trimming or style of collar, the tailor-made or shirt effect. Unlike the blouse it is very often sufficiently elaborate to be worn with the richest skirt, and the trimming upon it may be ribbons, spangles, laces, feather or fur pipings, and all the very open embroidery that imitates Irish crochet. However, it is the blouse that will be given the greatest popularity during the coming season." Josephine's Extravagance. On his return Napoleon had found Josephine's extravagance to be as unbounded as ever, but he could not well complain, because, although for the most part frugal himself, he had this time encouraged lavishness in his family. Still, it was not agreeable to have dressmakers' bills slung into his carriage when driving in state with his consort and on one occasion he sent an unprincipled but clever milliner to the prison of Bicetre for having disobeyed his orders in furnishing her wares to the empress at exorbitant prices. The person was so indispensable to the court ladies, however, that they crowded her cell and she was soon released.—Century. Dr. Holway on Marriage. We all concede the marriage relation to be the most sacred man can enter upon this earth. But even this does not, and cannot satisfy our deepest needs. The best and truest companionship is that we have with God. Loneliness of soul and spirit has led many a man and woman to God, to have that companionship which alone is satisfying to the soul of the Christian. The marriage relation is but a type of the union of man's soul with God. On earth a man looks for an ideal helpmate, but he finds his true helpmate in the Christ of the gospel.—Rev. Dr. Holway. Looked Into the Human Body. Thomas Edison, great inventor, with the aid of X rays, has looked into the lungs and heart and examined the arteries, muscles and blood vessels of one of his assistants. With the powerful cathode light behind the subject, he looked through a screen of prepared chemicals, and is said to have plainly seen the working of the various organs of the body. The workmen begin to feel that their standard of life is rapidly decreasing and has already reached the European level. They begin to know that their misery is caused by the present unjust conditions of society. Every thinking man is looking for some remedy. Now is the time to spread the doctrines of Socialism.

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