SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

OUR CANDIDATES.

The Presidential Candidates of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades Matchett and Maguire, Our Standard-Bearers, are From the Ranks of the Wage Slaves and Are the True Representa-tives of the Working Classes.

The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party on July 9, 1895, nominated Charles H. Matchett of New York for President, and Matthew Maguire of New Jersey for Vice-President.

CHARLES H. MATCHETT. Charles H. Matchett, the nominee for President, is a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a genuine New England American His (ancestors emigrated from England in 1630 and 1788. He was born in 1843 at Needham, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and attended the public schools of Boston until he was 16 years of age, when he went to sea. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he enlisted on the war-ship Isaac Smith, stationed in the South Atlantic blocksding fleet, and was present at the storming of Fort Royal, S. C., and of Port Pulaski, at Savannah. During the next three years he made several voyages to Africa and South America, and then settled down to the grocery business. This not being to his taste, he became a carpenter and finally a builder and was wrecked in the commercial crisis of 1873; he then again took to carpentering trade, in which he remained until 1886, when he became an employe of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Cable Company.

From early childhood he was endowed with a strong love of freedom and equality, his radical ideas being inculcated by his father, who was acquainted with the Brook Farm Socialist Colony experiment, and a spectator of the American Fourierist Movement. The elder Matche+t was a man of leisure and a well-to-do merchant.

Matchett never came in contact with the Socialist Labor party until in 1890. He then commerced diligently to read the scientific literature of the movement. In 1871 he had watched the uprising of the Paris Commune with great interest; his conduct at the time endeared him to the working class. He 1885 he joined L. A. 1562, K. of L., and did much good work as an agitator among his fellow worknes. Although among his feliow workmen. Although frequently disgusted at the apathy shown by many of these, their proneness to follow corrupt leaders, their inter-necine strifes, and their timidity to enter independently the field of political action, selessly continued his work of agitation and enlightenment, and everywhere inspired the despondent with hope through a higher conception of life and the noble intrepid aims of Socialism. (When the Nationalist movement started he was one of the charter members of the first Nationalist Club of Brooklyn, but subsequently, in 1890, he, together with the bulk of New York State Nationalists, went into the Socialist Labor party, as the best way to bring his views into practice.

Of great force of character, of incorrupti-

ble honesty, a firm believer in and practicer of what he preaches, Comrade Matchett impresses all who know him as a fit man for the responsible position to which the Socialist Labor party of the United States has chosen him.

MATTHEW MAGUIRE.

Matthew Maguire was born in 1850 in New York of Irish parents. They had settled in Paterson, N. J., and there Matthew was brought up, receiving his first education at the public school of the place like so many others, in fact the majority of the children of his class. His school and play days were shortened by the necessity of earning a living. At 14 he went to work in the factory. Seven years later he took up the machinists' trade, and in pursuit of this calling moved to Brook-

Immediately thereupon Matthew became active in the Labor movement. In the Eight-Hour League he was representative of the machinists of the Columbian Iron appointed to obtain from President Grant Works, and he was one of the committee e eight-hour day for Government employes. He was the founder of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union and was chosen its first secretary. The crisis that then swept over the country destroyed the organization. All but ten members, among them Matthew, held together, and they joined the Knights of Labor as L. A. 1562

His entrance into the Order of the Knights of Labor marked a new era in Matthew's activity. Active as he had been up to then, he thereupon became tireless in the labor movement, his correct instincts causing him to take active part in and even promote greatly the anti-rent movement of

The next field of his activity was in New York City. The plan to organize a centra labor body in this city, which has proceed ed from L. A. 1563, was ably accorded by Maguire, and resulted in the formation, in the spring of 1882, of a central body that at that time expressed the purest and highest aspirations of organized labor of New York City-the New York Central Labor Union, and Maguire was chosen its first Secretary, the "Founder of the C. L. U."

Likewise is Labor Day an institution that wes its existence to Maguire's mitiative. He was among its most enthusiastic promotors and to his marvelous effort was due the gigantic success of the first Labor Day

During all this time Megrire was inform. people in their collective capacity.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES.



ing himself carefully upon the Social question; his aim was not to give himself HAPPY ARE FARMERS. market value and then sell out his fellow toilers by acting as a bunco-steerer for the Capitalist class on election day. - His character was too pure for that, and his thorough understanding of the Social question, gained by extensive reading, preserved him from falling into the dry rot of pure and simpledom. He joined this city, but dropped out when he saw a lot of politicians, with Henry George as their leader and their dupe, trying to capture it for the parties of capital.

Since 1889 Matthew Maguire has lived in what is virtually his native city-Paterson. There he joined actively in the Socialist agitation, and as soon as the Socialist movement was set upon its present footing in New York with the campaign of 1890, he worked in Paterson in the same direction. In the spring of 1894 he ran as the Socialist candidate for Alderman in the Eighth Ward. It was a forlorn hope, apparently, but the people had recognized an able advocate and Maguire was elected by a slender majority. His honesty and detestation of every species of municipal jobbery won the admiration of his constituents, and but speaks to order. Why does not Irehe was rewarded with a neat majority on his return to the Council chamber this

Matthew Maguire is now 44 years of age: he is a husband and the father of seven children. The capitalists in Paterson, with their inherent duliness, first looked upon him as a curiosity; they took him for a 'free lance,' and several of them so expressed themselves to him. But he promptly disabused them, saying: 'I am a Socialist; I stand upon the platform of the Socialist Labor party; I represent these principles in the Board of Aldermen, and

shall there promote the ideas of Socialism. If you call that an Independent,' all right; but I hold that I represent

With these candidates the Socialist Labor Party of the United States throws down the gage of battle to the tools and minions of Capital represented by the managers and heelers of the protection gold-bug Re publican party and the free trade silverbeetle Democratic party. They are both under the domination of intrenched Capitalism, and we call upon all thinking workingmen to become class conscious, vote the Socialist Labor ticket, and thus aid in over throwing wage-slavery, abolishing our nt curse of class rule and establish ing in its stead the Co-operative Common-wealth with all the machinery of produc-tion and distribution in the hands of the

Every Man His Own Master.

Archbishop Ireland Talks on the Independence of Coun-

try Life.

The above hendlines were noticed in the St. Paul Dispatch of July 9, and reported Ireland as addressing a gathering of 2,000 people at Dawson, Minn., where the Imigration Convention convened.

"Happy are the farmers if they but know their happiness," he said. "In the country each man realizes he is his own master. and stands on his own belongings. He is, indeed, God's freeman," etc.

Fine words, ain't they! A pity, though, that they are not true. Who are free as long as our country is dominated by monop olies? How can farmers feel happy with a mortgaged farm and low prices for his products? A man of Ireland's calibre ought to know this and he does know itland make his abode among the farmers if country life is the climax of happiness? He most surely wants to make the most of also very hospitably entertained by Comearth-life! Oh, no! he is not such a foolto live on their toil is better.

As a youngster I was made to believe I am inclined to think that he is just as unreliable as other mortals, if not more Why do not the clergy tell the truth, without exceptions or fear, especially when they pride themselves on their titles, "reverends," "servants of the Lord," "saviors of souls," etc.? Corruption ems to dominate the clergy now-a days. as in the time of Christ, and society is dragged with them. It is an herculean task to reform the clergy, i. e., to impress their minds with a sense of their respo bilities towards humanity and a desire to make all happy by abolishing the monopolies that cause poverty, ignorance and crime. Can we expect this from that fraternity? If history is to repeat itself the prospect is indeed gloomy. The clergy has so far dragged society down grade at the instigation of Capitalism, and will continue to do so in our day, spite of "our glorious civilization." which is mostly a

CHAS. G. DAVIDSON.

The Movement in Virginia Having been in correspondence with a few friends of our cause in Richmond for some time past, I took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the great Confedate Reunion held there the fore part of July to go down and see if a Section could not be formed, and owing to previous work on the part of some of our Comrades there, can say with satisfaction we now have two Sections in Virginia instead of one. Sestion Richmond was organized on ning of July 5 and the following

Carl Schultz, Organizer, 307 West Broad street; A. M. Sheldon, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; John C. Biesen, Financial Secretary: Edward Schroeder, Treasurer.

While Section Richmond is not large Numerically it is composed of excellent material, and is especially fortunate in its selection of officers, Comrades Schultz, Biesen and Schroeder having been in the movement for years, and being thoroughly qualified to carry on the agitation. While in Richmond I gained a number of subscribers for Fredericksburg Labon. There are already a large and growing number of Socialists in Richmond who, while as yet outside the S. L. P., will undoubtedly e'er long take their place where they belong, in the body militant. While in Richmond I was the guest of Comrade Schultz, and was rades Schroeder, Shelton and Burgess. I predict for the new section a

most prosperous career, and think that in that a clergyman was the embodiment of due time Richmond Labor will make its truth, but with the experience I now have appearance there. Take fresh courage, comrades of Virginia, where we were one once we are now two. Section Richmond will be followed by others in our State in the near future. Norfolk, Alexandria, Lynchburg, Petersburg and other cities will fall in line. On with the work! Up with the banner of the Socialist Labor

Virginia State Agitation Fund.

Statement of receipts for the Virginia State Agitation Fund to July 6, 1896: Previously acknowledged \$ 4 35 T. Maycumber A Richmond Socialist Receipts to July 13, 1896: Previously acknowledged \$ 5 National Executive Committee 50 ohn Dunn

Fredericksburg, Va.

CAPITALISM BREAKING DOWN.

ocialism Spreading Among the Thinking Ones of the Middle Class. The poisonous virus of Capitalism is

greater extent than most people are aware of. Any intelligent observer who has occa-

I recently had a conversation with the young daughter of one of our most prominent doctors, and I must confess my great surprise at the thoughtful and compre hensive language of that young woman.

She said: "If the people could only see the amount and extent of poverty among the people they would certainly act differently. And poverty is not prevailing only among the wage workers, it is also creeping into the ranks of the so-called better classes. Take myself for and instance. The average people take us for rich, but it is far different from what it appears. We have to keep up a respectable appearance, because of my father's profession, and he has managed to give us children a good education but what good is that to us now? we are unable to proceed further in our studies. and should our father be taken from us suddenly we would be thrown upon the world helpless, and with the only alternative of going to the mill to work or of hiring out as a servant in some private family. But this is not the worst. Here is my mother, an invalid for a long time, and why? Because of that terrible strain and worry about the future. And my father is not the same he was some years ago. He also finds the struggle for life becoming more intense from year to year and he is getting older. Being asked what she thought of Socialism as a remedy for the evils of which she spoke, the young lady calmly said: "My father has read a great deal about your writings and has a great respect for your ideas.*'

Holyoke, Mass. The State Organized.

The Minnesota State Committee has organized, with Comrade A. H. Loe as General Secretary; Comrade Nels Johnson as Financial Secretary, and Comrade John Buesing as Treasurer. Correspondence is literature circulated. Nominations will be made for Governor and one elector. Pros-

Secretary State Committee, 2818 Clinton ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

ARE WE FREE?

Slavery Not Abolished by the Civil War.

We Are Still Slaves and Have Only Ourselves to Blame.

Has the United States ever been free? When the framers of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence of the United States drew up the articles contained therein they never for a moment forgot their own personal interests.

About one hundred and twenty years ago

the inhabitants of this country were com-pelled to contribute to King George III. of England tithes and taxes, so that that despot might live in idleness, luxury, debauchery and lust. A few thinking men got together and after carefully studying over the situation, said: "This won't do. We have been the slaves, serfs and servants of King George long enough; we will cut loose from him." Phey did so, and no one who has read the History of the United State doubt that it was a hard, up-hill fight. But right in the face of the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution, the very signers themselves practiced the same thing King George did, i. e., made slaves of men, aye, and women, too, only in a more brutal way, for when the people were under King George they (the people) wore called free.

George Washington and many of his co-temporaries were slave-holders; held men and women in actual bondage, the same as a horse or any other animal, and yet this same George Washington was the father of this so-called free country. Washington and his followers said: "We will be the slaves of King George no longer, but it any one asks us to give up our slaves, we draw the line; for if we do that we shall

surely have to work.

The slavery of the colored race went on year after year until the "divine institudevery question became a hou-theme; and once again some of the said: "We will abolish slavery," some said: "We will maintain it-troow what the result was. Hust

and I contend that it never will be, undel the present system of labor. We are slaves pure and simple, and we have no one to blame for it but ourselves. We have it in our power to forever blot out slavery; not by the sword and gun, not by deand fraud, but by honestly studying the facts as they are

The voters of to-day think very little for themselves, but let ward heelers do it for them. The ward beeler and the wire puller comes to the voter, slaps him on the back and says: "I think you are just as making its way into the social body to a good a citizen as I am: I take great interest in your welfare: I think that you are one of. Any intelligent observer who has occa-sion to mingle with the so-called better etc. When such a man as that comes to me classes must have been surprised at the with that sort of soft soap I eye him can't be done, and well the heeler knows it, for the Government is run by slave drivers, and by Capital, and were they to

'prove' anything it would show up how rotten is the present system. What is to be done with the unemoloved? Will a gold standard help them? Will free silver help them? I claim no! For, were every bank in the United Sta filled to the door with money, would that make wages any better in a country where, thanks to the ownership of machines by Capitalism instead of by the people, there

are three laborers for every job! Think! think for yourselves!

Some years ago I was detailed to get some wild flowers for the store where I worked. As I passed a cottage in one of the suburbs, the appearance of which ied me to believe it to be the home of a laboring man. I saw a woman come out of the door with some article of washing on her arms which she ded to hang on a line. While doing so, a little child came out of the door, and going up to the woman took her dress in the little hands, looked up into her face and said, "Mamma, I'm hungry. There is some bread in the cupboard, can't I have some?" The woman looked down and made this reply: "Child, your pa is away looking for work; if he finds any, he will looking for work; if he inds any, he will bring us plenty to eat; if he don't, then we will have to save that bread for break-fast." The little one said nothing, but turned saidly away and went into the house. I sak all men, who have wife and family, how would you like to come home from a fruitless look for work, and see your little helpless child tugging at the skirts of its weak and woary mother, asking in vain for bread?

weak and weary mother, asking in vain to-bread?

Again I ask you, how would you like to know that your little child has gone to its comfortless couch, there to lull to sleep the pangs of hunger with baby cries for food, it is all well enough for those who have plenty to eat, drink and wear, to say, "Well, I work for a man who pays me enough to feed my family: I must vote as he says;" or "I feel sorry for those who are out of work." Such supressions as these are very cold comfort for the hungry man.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The State Convention Convened at Southwark, May 31, 1896.

A Congressional Ticket Nominated and the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance Endorsed.

The most successful State Convention wer held by the Socialists of Pennsylvania set in Southwark Labor Lyceum on May 05 10 a. m.

Comrade George Anderson, Secretary of the State Committee, called the meeting to order, and Fred W. Long was elected Sumporary Chairman. After the report of the Committee on Credentials, which showed an increased number of delegates s conventions, Comrade L or previous conventions, commend H. C. sher as Permanent Chairman. Comrade ward Kuppinger was elected Permanent

e Long of the State Com d the report of that committee, which makined suggestions and recommenda-me as to best methods of carrying on the sty warfare, and also outlined the work due the convention. After the appointat of the various committees, the con-stion took a recess for dinner.

At 1 o'clock the convention was again and to order, and after the work of the effect committees had been passed upon, the following ticket was placed in nomina-

Presidential Electors hiladelphia—William H. Musk, George on, Edward Kuppinger, Theodore Gay, sham Levin, Clement J. Cassidy, Max er, Ernest Duering, Charles W. Rick

restav Zeglin. seter Henry Broegger. sentown—John Lents. Charles F. Eng

anton—J. H. Dreher, S. Segal. ma Vista—W. H. Thomas, snette—John G. Smith, J. W. Bur-

John Shmelesky, Michael Bog ca-E. C. Howarth.

James P. Giasgow, B. B pole John C. Riley, M. V. Held.

Staburg—J. H. Lewis, G. W. Hunter, in Couley. rwin—Michael Elemann. Adam Kuttenberger, Anthony

Larksville—James Cook. Congressional Ticket. CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGING W. Long, Philadelphia, bail Guwang, Pittaburg, rust District—Harry C. Parker. seem District—Frederick Hasche burth District—Jules Rosendale with District—Ernest Kreft.

the was then brought up by a resolu-ficient by Committee Long and Fish, debate followed during which the yof the whole movement of Labor past twenty years in America was thly gone over. The debate was aded in by nearly twenty delegates, sty three hours were consumed in wa. The outcome was the prac-manimous adorstic Contains Trude and Labor outcome was the prac-

sived, By the Socialists of Pennsylin State Convention assembled, that
if the formation of the Socialist Trade
abor Alliance as a giant stride toward
s-operative Commonwealth, and one
staly necessary, in view of the covert
stardly attacks on our membership
sleaders of the American Federation
hor, and their anarchistic and capic schemes to prevent the workers

asmes to prevent the workers on at the ballot box.

I. That we extend fraternal to those Trade Unions which the class-struggle and the necessing the political and economic that the object of attaining send to all our m

once as soon as expedient.

a, the convention rose in respect
ony of our lately deceased Belade, Jean Vollers, and, after consider to the election of the State to for the ensuing year. The on of that committee is as follows: sechand, Chairman; George An-1617 Front street, Philadelphia, ; A. Rehder, Treasurer; Fred , Victor Lieberman, Charles W. d Frederick Bertram.

the fractic appeals of the old licians and all the schemes of the

forth increased effort against the accursed Capitalism that has made him such. If our activity in the cause of human liberty causes us to be persecuted, let us make the sacrifice like men and Americans. As Socialists increase, persecution will decrease. The work before us is the making of Socialists. With the full knowledge that never in the world's history has a grander cause than Socialism enlisted the minds of men, let us renew the battle against the independent, traitorous Capitalism that challenges progress, civilization, humanity and democratic institutions.

Pennsylvania salutes the comrades from Maine to California.

Maine to California.

F. W. LONG. Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS.

The State Convention Convened at Chicago, May 30, 1896.

A Ticket Nominated for State Officers.

The Socialist Labor Party held its State ation in Neebe's Hall, at 48 West Randolph street, Chicago, on the evening of May 30. A full State ticket was named and a platform adopted. The principal subject discussed in connection with the platform was whether it was advisable to go into detail in enunciating the party principles. It was decided to construct the platform on general lines, so as to reach the people — those recognized by Labor organizations as well as those not recog-

The platform adopted is as follows:
The Socialist Labor Party of Illinois, in convention assembled, readopts the platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States and pledges its earnest support to the National Socialist Labor ticket to be nominated July 4 and to the Stare ticket nominated by this convention, and we shall work earnestly for the election of our ticket with a view of fealizing the tions enunciated in our platform.

Whereas, The money question is one of the dominant questions agitating the public mind to-day; and,

Whereas, the other political parties, in ce with their time-honored custom of dodging, refuse to come out squarely on this issue, the Socialistic Labor Party, ever faithful to the interests of the people do hereby make known in plain, unmisinguage, its stand on this important point.

1. The economic evils from which the people suffer are not caused by the gold

9. The free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. or any other ratio, can in no way better

3. Money, as existing to-day, is simply a means whereby the worker is defrauded of the fruite of his work.

4. Legislation on money, be it in favor of the gold standard, free coinage at any ratio, or flat money, can in no way bring relief to the workers while wage slavery

5. The only way to put an end to the sconomic evils which are upon the people is to destroy the money power by establishing the co-operative commonwealth. We demand the abolition of the sweating system by the enactment and enforcement of a stringent law prohibiting the manufacture of goods for sale, in dwelling apartments. We emphatically protest against the employment of convict labor, in competition with free labor, in competition with free labor, and we demand that these unfortunates be accorded humane treatment, for, in most instances, they are but victims of the hellish conditions created by com-

Resolved, That we, the Socialist La Party, with a view of realizing condition under which men can live as men, call upon the working people to go to the polls as individuals, conscious of their class interests, and determine upon the abolition of the classes.

olved, That the State Convention of indorses the crusade undertaken by ople against the old Labor unions and in favor of the new trades and Labor liance and urges a continuance of this

Governor-Charles Bastian, Chicago ant Governor - Gustav Surber, at St. Louis.

retary of State-J. R. Pepin, Chicago. Anditor-William Schmidt, Chicago

urer-Charles Heinze, Coal City. Attorney General-Paul Ehman, Chicago. University Trustees-Mrs. Belle Sayles, Mrs. F. Kavanagh, Mrs. E. C. Timblin.

itial Electors at Large - Michael tzius, Chicago; John Coleman, East St.

Section New York is arranging for a Monster Mass meeting and Parade, to be held at the close of the National Convenion, on Saturday evening, July 11.

AN APPEAL

Greeting: The few devoted members burg, Va., desiring to d organize the State of is of the cause in Fredericks-

OHIO.

The State Convention Convened at Massillon, May 30, 1896.

A Ticket Nominated for State Officers and the National Platform Endersed.

On May 30 the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio was held at

The convention was called to order by Comrade P. C. Christiansen. Comrade Rembles was chosen Chairman and Comrade Gustawes, Secretary.

The Sections represented were: Cleveland by Comrades Ibeen, Krumroy, Dioger, Heidenreich and Gustawes. Dayton, by Comrades Rempler and Ocksi-

Toledo, by Comrade W. Meyer. Cincinnati, by Comrade Pandolf. Massillon, by Comrade Charles Brugge

Canal Dover, by Comrade E. Mune. The State Committee was represented by Comrade P. C. Christiansen. There were also Comrades from New Philadelphis and Canton: they were admitted with voice and vote.

The Committee on Platform and Resolu tions recommended the adoption of the Nations recommended the accepted, it be-tional platform. This was accepted, it being considered unnecessary for each St Convention to draft a new and separate platform and a source of possible confusion. The following resolutions were also recom mended by the committee:

"Whereas, Both the A. F. of L. and the K. of L. have fallen hopelessly in the hands of dishonest and ignorant leaders;

"Whereas, The economic and political movement of Labor should not be divorced from each other, because both must have for their object the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of the Socialist sys tem of production; and,

"Whereas, Both the K. of L. and the A. "Whereas, Both the A. F. of L. ignere this fact, keep the political movement separate from the eo oppose the former and conduct the latter in the spirit of Capitalism; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we commend the conduct of the founders of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the only su course whereby to cleanse the labor move ment and bring it in accord with the prin ples of the Socialist Labor Party. And be

"Resolved, That we applaud the fa determined and unco determined and uncompromising attitude of our party organ, The People. Its clear conception of our aims, the thorough of its propaganda, and the conspicuous ity with which it is conducted have go for it a place in the foremost ranks of the Socialist press of the world."

The following ticket was nominated: STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State. DANIEL WALLACE. For Clerk of the Supreme Court, JAMES RUGG.

For Commissioner of Public Works,
JOHN SCHUCH.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
For Electors at-Large,
CONRAD EICHMAN. JULIUS HOESTERY. The State Committee submitted a report

ntaining a full account of the deve ment of the party during the last two ye Progress was everywhere apparent. The report was accepted and recommendations therein made were adopted.

Particularly interesting were the reports of the delegates. It became evident that wherever the Socialists fought for the principles uncompromisingly progress was made. The following were the reports in short:

Cleveland-The former numerous and small sections, whose meetings were generally without agitational value, and yet med a large amount of hall rent, had been united into one large section, which is divided into two language branches—an American and a German. These me weekly and hold good meetings. The young "Socialist Liedertafel" constitues another branch. The Section numbers 100 active members in good standing. In the Section there reigns a clear understa of its mission and exceptional unity of purpose; hence great activity is possible. Likewise, from the financial standpoint, the Section prospers; all old debts are covered and considerable funds are now in hand. The Capitalist press, that form attacked the party shamefully, has attacked the party changed its tactics, and now proposes to those methods do not prevent progress; at every meeting

new members are enrolled. Cincinnati-The former "Independent" Section has joined the party, and internal fends are now at end. There are three Sections, American, German and Jewish The American Sec ion was not able to explott the agitation of De Leon to its full extent for lack of local agitators. The Sections contemplate to locate there a Comrade who can agitate. A number of friendly labor unions were about to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alli they also request the convention to endor the S. T. & L. A.

Dayton-Has an American and Germ Section. The members are firm and ready for sacrifices. The agitation meetings are very largely attended. The meeting held-by De Leon and also the one of Forker were large. The Sections easily paid the expenses. Interest in the

It has a very active Ame ction: there is also a which was suspended by the Nations cutive committee two years ago for violing the constitution. It is financial strong, but displays no activity, individuals thereof lent energetic rican Section.

Onnel Dover-Both sections-Am

nd now work well. Among the Ans comrades are many veterans in the cause, who, as members of the Miners' Unions, had gone through many a struggle. If the State Committee does not neglect the

Massillon-Complains of the lack of agita nal forces. The soil is good; Popu is these played out. Coxey is feeling compelled to move his paper, "Sound Money," from there to Akron for lack of local sup-

ocratic party. An energetic agitation would yield good results. From Canton, Comrade Jurgens rep that he had gathered the "Socialist" Pop-

ulists into a club that will shortly join the party. There also the Populists had lost all hold. The field was open for the Socialists, and should be worked.

From Glouster, Athens County, a writen report was read to the effect that the Section was in good condition, but that, owing to the poverty of the comrades, they could not afford to send a delegate.

It was also reported that Cleveland, Dayton and Cincinnati will send delegate to the National Convention. Sections Massillon, Toledo, Canal Dover and Glouster ended to join in the sending of a delegate to the National Convention, with the aid of a small loan by the State Committee. Every Section shall in future send quarterly reports to the State Committee. List to collect funds for the campaign will be issued, and every Section is urged to do its utmost to set on foot a strong agilation. Cleveland was again chosen the seat of the State Committee. The Chairman declared the meeting adjourned after a few words of warm encouragement.

port. The Populist club, which becas with eighty members, has long since gone down; its leaders have returned to the Dem-

This convention was unquestionably the most encouraging the party has ever held in Ohio. While, at former conventions, a tack of understanding of the movement typefied our American comrades, it was this time surprising to notice how clear their knowledge has become, how vigorous their spirit for the struggle and how fierce their enthusiasm for the cause. It is mov-

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

Newspapers in the World.

ALBERT E. SANDERSON, General Manager 515 and 517 Elm Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL MANAGERS.

Adams Labor-Fred Hodecker, Box 914, Adams, Mass. Boston Labor - C. Croasdell, 46 Bennett St., Boston, Mass,

Buffalo Labor News-B. Reinstein, 121 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cincinnati Labor-Henry Antoni, 2 E. Liberty St., Cincinnati, O. Cleveland Labor-George Eilmann, 389

Burton St., Cleveland, O Covington Labor-Richard Klater, 575

Pike St., Covington, Ky. East St. Louis Labor-

1128 Gaty Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Holyoke Labor-M. Ruther, 458 Main St., Holyoke, Mass.

Indianapolis Labor News-E. Viewegh, 70 Morton St., Indianapolis, Ind. Kansas City Labor-George Ludwig.

Lawrence Labor-Charles A. Waite, 216 Prospect St., Lawrence, Mass. Lincoln Socialist Labor-Dr. H. S. Aley, Box 1015, Lincoln, Neb.

Louisville Labor-H. Moorman, N. E. sor. Preston and Caldwell Sts., Louisville, Ky. Manchester Labor-F. G. R. Gordon.

410 Massabesic St., Manchester, N. H Milwaukee Labor-Oswald Schubert 152 Allen St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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If you are a Socialist—say so, act so lon't be afraid to be known as a Socialist We have known many a prominent Socialist, so long as our party was "the

If anyone don't know what Sc ns let them find out as soon as pos

MASSACHUSETTS.

Platform Adopted by the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts

At the State Convention at Holyoke, May 17, 1896.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

In convention assembled: We, citizens of America, delegates of the Socialist Labor party of Massachusetts, do, in the sixth year of the political life in this commonwealth, declare for the primal rights of man, to wit: Liberty of conscience, political liberty and industrial iberty, and pledge our best effort to put into active operation the applied principles of Socialism. We submit to to justice and intelligence that mankind must have equality of industrial opportunity to main-

tain a free government. That to-day, with industrial freedom, with inter-dependent operation of all resources, with the free and equal use of the knowledge of science, the labor-saving machinery, all means of rapid transit and communication could be secured to all persons-that which our forefathers declared in the constitution of Massachusetts to be the purpose for which government is instituted, namely, "for common good, for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of all the people, and not for the profit, honor or private interest of any one man or family or class of men."

Directly to the despotic system of social economics can be traced political corruption and debauchery, prostitution of all talent to the uses of the capitalist, degredation of the sexes, ignorance and misery of children and the manifestations resulting therefrom.

Directly to private ownership of capital is due the waste of human power in production of shoddy goods, adulterated food, ginghams neither beautiful nor useful, all strife of competition and the prodigious waste of natural forces.

With the present industrial system there can be no truce nor compromise. The Largest Aggregation of Labor The issue is joined between freedom and slavery, between freedom and capitalism.

In the natural course of industrial evolution through the destruction of the small capitalists, of failures and crises and the constantly decreasing power of purchase of the wage-worker on the negative side, and on the positive, the constructive tendencies of the trust and other capitalistic combinations, this system of production for profits, for lack of market must work its own downfall. The class, conscious struggle is necessary to preserve to the race science, art and invention.

Therefore be it resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with the determined purpose to establish the Cooperative Commonwealth. We appeal especially to the proletariat, to the intellectual and manual wage-workers and to such persons in the capitalistic class who see the iniquity of the course of their wealth to turn traitor to the class, that wealth to turn traitor to the class, that they may become promoters of human welfare, to join with us in demanding the unconditional surrender of the social service and the socialized industries, and in gaining by all practical means the political power of of our belove. Commonwealth to that end. Placing ourselves in line with the historic movement of political, international Socialism, we move determinedly on to victory. Our present demands are:

First-Initiative and Referendum.

Second—Municipal self-government. Third—Annual elections, municipal, State and National. Direct vote. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principal proportional representation to be introduced. SOCIAL DEMANDS.

First-Reduction of hours in proportion to the progress of production.

Second—The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries regarding municipal franchises, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

Third-Public school and university education, compulsory and accessible to all by public assistance in meals and clothing, when necessary.

e public anth Fifth-Free public baths.

READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

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

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

When it is borne in mind that Socialism is not an invention batched in the brain of utopians, not a catholicon compounded to cure the ills of society; but that in the ogical conception of the great founders of Socialism, which is adhered to by all intelligent Socialists, society, the capitalistic state, with all its ranks and classes, is pressing forward with the resistles of fate, and in accord with an irreversible evolutionary, historic necessity, to the realization of this Socialist programme, the unique and astonishing significance of Socialistic propagands will be apparent.

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

Comrades, you must do your uts get young people interested in our So-dailet Labor movement.

FOR GOVERNOR, Thomas C. Brophy of Boston.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Moritz Ruther of Holyoke. FOR SECRETARY,

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKET.

L. D. Usher of Worcester. FOR TREASURER, John Larvin of Lawrence.

J. C. Chase of Haverhill. FOR AUDITOR,

At Large-George Lovell of Holyoke and P. J. Griffin of North Adams.

field

Fourth District-Herman Keiser of Fitch-

Fifth District-Louis Gens of Lawrence Sixth District - John F. Crabtree of Haverhill.

Thirteenth District-Frank Blauentein of New Bedford.

MARYLAND.

FOR FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DIST. Oliver Jackson Allenbaugh. ELECTORS. William R. Wade. Elias Jacobson

Bernhard Cline. David Paulson.

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ohn Conley. Irwin-Michael Klemann. Luzerne-Adam Kuttenberger, Anthony

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Ninth District-Peter R. Herringer. ILLINOIS.

Governor-Charles Bastian, Chicago.

East St. Louis. Secretary of State-J. R. Pepin, Chicago. Auditor-William Schmidt, Chicago. Treasurer-Charles Heinze, Coal City.

Chicago. Presidential Electors-at-Large-Michael

JAMES RUGG. For Commissioner of Public Works, JOHN SCHUCH. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. For Electors at-Large, CONRAD EICHMAN.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Step by step we are approaching that era commonly known as the millenium. towards which the eyes of all humanity have been turned for ages past, and for which the best minds have, consciously or unconsciously, been strifing. Almost every day we hear of something new, of some new labor-saving process, and the time is surely coming when humanity will be relieved of most of the irksome and disagreeable labors, and may enjoy the blessings of inventive genius at its own leisure time. That seems to be the object of lifeto live long and be happy. The latest step toward this goal is a magnificent store recently opened by D. H. Brigham & Co. of Springfield, Mass. In this place everything may be had in the line of ready-made clothing for women. The busy housewife may here, in a few moments, select the necessary clothing for herself and household, from the infant's to the grandmother, and she has the choice from the simplest gowns to the most costly silks and satins, from the plainest to the richest dresses and clothing.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Bufus H. Phinny of Lynn. ELECTORS,

First District - Gustave Suessbrich of Second District-F. A. Nagler of Spring-

Third District-A. W. Barr of Worces-

Seventh District - Louis Wolfson ef Lynn.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET. FOR THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DIST., William Toner

Charles Brown Charles Becker. Aug. Bueggemann. Charles Backman.

Presidential Electors.

er, Gustav Zeglin. Allentown-John Lentz. Charles F. Engiert.

Jeannette-John G. Smith, J. W. Bur-

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Beckers. Larksville-James Cook.

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Lieutenant Governor - Gustav Surber,

Attorney General-Paul Ehman, Chicago. University Trustees-Mrs. Belle Sayles, Mrs. F. Kavanagh, Mrs. E. C. Timblin,

Britzius, Chicago; John Coleman, Es Louis.

OHIO. STATE TICKET. For Secretary of State. DANIEL WALLACE For Clerk of the Supreme Court.

JULIUS HOESTERY.

What is Socialism? If is the science that teaches the human family how every numan being can become a useful member of society, live a life of freedom and happiness by the very root of the system that produces great millionaire robbers and murderers, little tramp thieven and oriminals-all the natural products of excessive wealth on one side and extreme poverty on the einer.

SOME CURRENT TOPICS AND TIMELY COMMENT.

The Champion Wing Shot of the United States-Two European Wheelmen Who Have Won Fame and Wealth-In the Ring



ERHAPS the test all-around trap shot in this country, and certainly the champion inanimate bird shot of the United States, is Fred Gilbert, The Phantom" of Spirit Lake, Iowa. He has come rap-

idly to the front as a crack of the very first class within the past two years, and recently and within six months has won two handsome trophies as souvenirs of his superiority as a wing and target shot, one of them being the three-hundred-dollar "E. C. Championship Cup."

The other was the Dupont Trophy, contested for in Baltimore in October last. Although Mr. Gilbert had won comewhat of a reputation at smashing clay pigeon targets, he was a dark horse when the Monumental City tourney began.

Pitted against him were such noted experts as George Brown, of Benton, Texas; D. A. Upsom, E. D. Fulford, Captain John L. Brewer, A. H. King, J. O'H. Denny, William Wagner, Allen Willey, E. C. Burkhardt, of Buffalo; W. L. Shepard, of Chicago; T. H. Gibbs, of Columbia, S. C.; C. T. Bodifeld, of Cleveland; Frank Class, C. E. Vergles, C. M. Grimm, F. Gilbert, George Corming, William Clark, Altoona; J. M. Porterfield, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. Timmons, Aaron Woodruff, Claridge, Ducker, Dent, Coe, Bondy, Hood, the pick of the shooters of the country, besides most of whom as a bird shot Gilbert was a mere novice, having in all his trap experience never shot at more than two hundred pigeons, but his recerd as a game shot was always one of the best in the west.

The "Phantom" did not start off very well at the beginning, doing no better than second in the first three events and losing out in one of them in the shoot-off, and once he fell back to second hole. Two firsts and two seconds were the tied positions on the second day, and the third day's fusilade finished with him in the front rank with eleven others.

Many of the experts were unwilling or unable by penalties to continue on the fourth day. As a conesquence the number who went to score was considerably reduced, and the squad work more rapid; but at 2:30 o'clock Gilbert and Charles Macalester, of Philadeiphia were the only ones finishing with straight tallies. Gilbert killed his first five tie birds handily, but Macalester, through over-confidence, missed, falling into second place, with three others, giving to Gilbert the handsome trophy, the glory and the purse of

So It was, on the more recent occasion of the E. C. tournament on May 5, 6, 7 and 8, when he carried all before him there, proving himself a far and away superior clay target shot over Rolla Helkes, the first choice in the race, and the then acknowledged champion of his class.

This was the first time that the title was actually contested for, and Mr. Gilbert was proclaimed the first and real champion, and received the challenge trophy as an earnest.

At present he is on the shooting cirhaving been creditably heard from in the recent cournament held at Memphis, Kansas City and St. Louis. Already he has been called upon to defend the Dupont trophy, and did it successfully.

Diakoff and Eden

Michael Diakoff, a young Russian, is the latest bicycle racing sensation in England. Before he had been in her majesty's "tight little isle" two weeks be won the twenty-five mile champion



MICHEL DIAKOFF.

ship race of the National Cyclists Union. That was his first, and, so far, his only day on an English track for racing purposes. The brief dispatches from London call him a "cycling phenomenon" and other names of the kind. Diakon will go after other National Cycling Union champlenships, and it is probable that he will get some of them. Enclish bicycle papers speak of the young Russian in terms of highest praise. Judging by his work in training they declare that he will cut an important figure in English racing this summer. London Wheeling says of him tha he has a fine style, not unlike Harry Wheeler's, and that he has the material and the motion of a fast flyer. Diakoff came to England with a record of having ridden more than twenty-six miles, unpaced, within an hour. Like most other European racers, he goes in for long distance work rather than for sprinting. Diakoff's name is pro-

Jaap Eden, "the flying Dutchman" of He has beaten Johnnie Johnson, Morin, and Beancaters.

nounced Mitchell Jaykoff.

whom the French papers call the CAREY AND HORSES. "champion of the amateur world," and everybody else he has met. Eden has wonderful speed and endurance and is recognized as one of the best men on the bicycle tracks of Europe.

The Wheel at the Antipodes.

Late advices from Australia report the continued success of the American 'cyclist, William Martin. At the Melbourne Exhibition Building cycle grounds Martin again won high hon-He rode in fast company in the one mile open, such experts as Harris, the English champion; Rice, Porta, the Italian champion; McLean, Lewis, and others being entered. Martin, hovever, won the trial heat, and the final in 12m, 13s. At the same meeting the New Yorker was entered as a scratch man in the mile handicap and won two miles, in 4m. 55 3-5s. The second heat was captured by W. H. March, 110 yds., in 4m. 53 3-5s.; third, won by M. J. McLean, 75 yds., in 4m. jes' what Miss Cha'ity want him to 55 1-5s.; fourth, won by G. W. Davis, 190 yds., in 4 m. 46s.; fifth, won by W. Hickox, 180 yds., in 4m. 53 3-5s. The final heat was landed by Martin, scratch, in 4m. 53s., amid great apnlause. At the testimonial 'cycle benefit meeting held at Melbourne, Martin also captured the half-mile lap event from a large field, in 41 2-5s. Later in the day the New Yorker captured another half mile event, in 41 3-5s. -In the last race Martin defeated Parsons, the Australian champion, and Megson, the Tasmania expert. McLean, the colonial champion, captured the five-mile



FRED GILBERT.

international scratch race at the St. Kilda Cricket grounds, Melbourne, in

England's Pneumatic King.

Mrs. Langtry in the days of her greatest popularity, was not more widely advertised in Great Britain in a pictorial way than is Harvey Du Cros, head of the great English pneumatic tire concern that was sold recently for £3,000,000, and has since been reincorporated, reorganized and restocked on even a larger scale. "The Tire King." the English papers call him He may be the tire king of England, but he would not be recognized as a "king" in this country, even though his concern is said to have made \$5,000,000 in the past five years. There are American dollars by the million.

Mr. Du Cros' picture has appeared most every Great Britain, and many times through it—and most of the racing in the cycling papers, which he seems to control. Mr. Du Cros seems life for the man with the long bank English cycling world. A few years ties, but it is not well for the roundago he was not more than a fairly ing-out young man, whose means are good Dublin ethlete. That is what bi- inside a close limit and furnished for cycles do for some people.

Notes of the Ring.

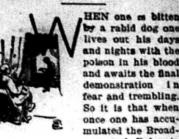
Dick Burge has challenged "Kid" to fight him again, a give or take two pounds, for \$5,000 a Waiting up nights, he saw his Mr. side. There is little doubt that the Wiley make two kinds of home en-American will accept: the only wonder is that the Britisher should be able to each th get good backing against his quondam conqueror. In answer to a proposition strut; Mr. Wiley had picked his horses from Jack Everhardt, Sam Fitzpatrick says that if, upon Lavigne's return to America, there is no one whom he has not already beaten willing to fight him, he will give Everhardt the first chance the bookmakers smiled. Those nights to try and reverse the result of their he nodded no greeting to the boy. former meeting within the ropes.

notified the managers of the Eurekn interpreted these signs. There were Athletic club, of Long Island City, that nore black moods than seemed to be the proposed glove fight between Peter palanced by the glad nights, and Coo-Maher and Paddy Slavin would not be ey worried. permitted to take place at the club house, or elsewhere in that county well ez he wuz onct. Race hosses is all they concluded, very sensibly, not right and colliges is all right, but to persist in attempting to defy the they don't mix hyah in New York enny authorities, and accordingly declared A BLACK FROWN ON HIS BROW. the match off, notifying ticket holders no'n they do down home, an' I don' to call for a return of their money, teckon Miss Cha'ity ud 'zactly like tuh which was then refunded.

Jack Ryan and Jack Lucey fought in suh tangle 'em up." a vacant lot near Milford, Mass., Ryan having rather the best of the fighting Wiley as the season waned. Plainly, for twenty-three rounds, but then his some of the home donation which had blows lost force, and when they came seen provided for other purposes had together for the thirty-second round some into unworthy hands. both combatants were so weak that thi went on, more of the same thing went referee, with the consent of the princi. the same way. This gradual dwindling pals, declared the fight a draw. They of funds was marked by a grdual darkare to meet again in about six weeks, ming of the Carey brow and a gradand in the interim both men will train ial deepening of Cooley's concern. properly for the encounter.

"Griffo," the Australian lightweight, and Billy Ernst entertained the members of the Unique Athletic club and their friends with a glove bout at the Unique theater, Brooklyn, N. Y., evening of June 6, Johnny Eckhardt being referee. Griffo demonstrated his superiority as a boxer over his opponent. but after boxing the stipulated twelve rounds the encounter was decided a draw.

Congressman Fitzgerald of Massa chusetts, is the best posted base ball European cycling is just now one of fan in the lower house, and an accurmost important figures in Paris, ate scorer. He fans for the senators



by a rabid dog one lives out his days and nights with the poison in his blood and awaits the final demonstration in fear and trembling. So it is that when once one has accu mulated the Broad-

way and Bohemia habit, and, finding it hurtful, reforms, he waits the time when the poison will work again and find its fruition.

Mr. Wiley Carey of Tennessee reformed and went to his college and studied hard; found early hours of slumber and all those staid things easily, though in fast company, in which are the man's who is doing 2m. 15s. In the eight hour sports race right. Whereat Cooley, the servant, he was scratch, but won his trial heat, smiled much and grew cheerful. Said he in comment:

"Yuh kin allus tell a gemman by his acts. Mistah Wiley see he ain' doin' an' when I gin him uh hint he jes' straighten up like uh thur-bred hoss an' go tuh wuk. Tha's thu way wiv ch ge

Mr. Wiley did straighten, but walking always erect has its pains. By and by he stooped just a little; dropped his lecture room and went down to the places where horses race. Tennessee men and horses are very close to each other. Cable cars and electric roads can have no being about a plantation, and men ride horses. From riding a horse one gets the notion of riding the best one. A brish dash through a country lane, with a neighbor alongside, is the natural sequence, and the race course as a demonstration of horse ability under the saddle is the final. Mr. Wiley had a heritage of that in his veins. A friend told him that there was horse racing in New York, and Carey went to see it. Betting on horses is another kind of poison, and Mr. Wiley was just the sort to take a strong inoculation. He did.

College forgot him again, and the race course began to know him frequently and intimately. Cooley, in



ratio, began to see him less; supper after the races, the theater, and a few things up-town after the show, you companies that are making tires and thow. The trail of the man who goes racing is almost as plain as the broad track over which his favorites run. within the past few weeks in al- Phere are rarebits and champagne illustrated paper in orks and other troubles strung times through it-and most of the racing to be quite the man of the hour in the account and no particular responsibilother purposes

Mr. Wiley Carey was not adapted to racing; there was too much elation over the winnings and too many mad "Kid" noods over the losings. Cooley could 140fb. ell best of these variations of temper. out submitted to being undressed, and The sheriff of Queens county having went sullenly to bed. Cooley saw and

"Mistah Wiley sho' ain' doin' know tha' Mistah Wiley wuz tryin'

More and more moody grew Mr. latter gave evidence of his trouble in lelicate suggestion:

"Mighty good hosses round hyar, I

reckon, Mistah Wiley.' "Yes, pow'ful good, Cooley; bettah than you eveh saw down home,"

"Some is heap bettah 'en othahs, I teckon." "Much bettah."

"Allus beats the othahs." "Not always, Cooley." "No, suh?"

"No." "Then how you gwine tuh tell 'bont bettin' on 'em, suh?"

"Take chances, Cooley." "Kinder long chances sometimes, ain't they?"

"Heap hardah larnin' hosses an' 'tie arnin books, ain't it?" "Nevah thought we it that way, Cooley, but it might be."
"Tha's whut I thought Miss Cha'ity

might think, suh." "Miss Cha'ity ain't thinkin' 'boat race hosses, Cooley."

"No, suh, but I reckon she is 'bout yuh, suh." Which was softly insinuating and in

the line of Cooley's manifest duty, and Mr. Wiley was not blind to the suggestion, but when one goes to sleep with the rataplan of hoofs stringing through his brain, he is likely to wake in the morning with a want for more of the music. So Mr. Wiley Carey went to the track and left Cooley to devise other means for bringing about a change in the order of things. Sitting up alone, Cooley picked his greasy old guitar, crooned old Southern songs, and figured for Mr. Wiley.

Actual advice he could not presume to offer, and gentle suggestion was the only mathod left to him. He took Miss Charity's picture out of the back room and put it on the mantelpiece in the front room, right where one saw it on entering. He talked much, when permitted, about the plantation and the tweet, simple things of the home life, urging always what a great day would come when Mr. Wiley and he walked down the gang-plank once more.

All these failing him he went back to his guitar and his croon songs for consolation. The change was worked by the bookmakers, and it came in a night. It was rather later than usual when Mr. Wiley walked in with the black brow, blacker than Cooley had ever seen it. The moonlight dropped through the wide front window and Carey sat down where the drift of it fell across him.

"Would yuh like tuh go home, Cooley?" "Yas, suh."

"I think you can go soon." "Is yuh goin', Mistah Wiley?" "Then I mus' wait fur yuh."

"Turn out the lights an' go tuh bed. don' want you.'

Cooley turned the lights and went into his little alcove, but instead of the bed he sat down and looked sadly through the half open door at the figure of Mr. Wiley Carey, sitting there in the flood of the moonlight, his elbows on his knees, his head buried in his hands. There was no movement for an hour, and the moonlight had shifted and left him half in shadow, when Carey wearily arose, walked over to the table, and picked up a revolver lying there. Then he resumed his seat and began twirling the clicking cylinder. Cooley in the alcove had laid his guitar across his knees. Carey looked steadily out of the window for a moment, and then stood up, cocking the revolver as he rose. The guitar broke into the silence with a twing, twang, twing, and Cooley's soft voice began to croon:
"Way down upon the Suwannee

River-Carey stood still, put his lips to

gether, then laid the pistol on the table and went slowly into the bedroom. "Cooley, undress me."-Charle: E. Trevathan in New York Journal.

"KING BY TRADE."

Francis of Austria Made a Very Frant Reply.

While in Geneva in 1891 Judge T. J. Mackey of South Carolina was selected by the American colony to Jeliver a Fourth of July oration at a banquet given in honor of the day, says the Youth's Companion. It was attended by all the fereign consuls and among them was the consul-general of -Hungary. who furnished for Judge Mackey's address the following day the train had just started south anecdote and vouched or its authenticity:

A number of Americans residing in Vienna in the year 1810 united to celebrate Washington's birthday and invited the Emperor Francis of Austria to honor the occasion by his presence.

That genial monarch, a true gentleman, although "every inch a king," overlooked the disregard of established forms into which his would-be hosts had been betrayed by their patriotic zeal and made this answer in his own handwriting:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your hospitable invitation and the gratifying terms in which you have expressed your desire that I should attend a banquet which you propose to give in celebration of General Washington's natal

"But you must excuse me from uniting with you to honor the memory of your illustrious countryman, since I could not do so with sincerity, for Washington scorned a crown and did more to bring royalty into contempt than all men who have ever lived, and I am w king by trade."

CREATION'S WONDERS.

Some idea of the vast extent of the surface of the earth may be obtained when it is noted that if a lofty church steeple is ascended and the landscape visible from it looked at 900,000 such landscapes must be viewed in order that the whole earth may be seen.

A white object of any size niay be seen in sunlight at a distance of 17,258 times its diameter; that is to say, if itis a white ball a foot in diameter it can be perceived at a distance of 17,250

J. E. Gore writing on the size of the solar system says that "enormously large as the solar system absolutely is, compared with the size of our own earth, it is, compared with the size of the visible universe, merely as a drop in the ocean."

SOME QUEER AND CURIOUS FEATURES OF LIFE.

speech and Silence, a Poem-At the Drawbridge for Half a Century-Orilling with Bullets-Snake Reached Out of Sight.



Their sovran away of hearts who would impeach? There be who never to their kind outreach.

and delight;

Self-willed to silence on some native

height, There be dumb souls whose wistful eyes, too bright, Do like the wounded fawn's our aid be-

seech. Not mute am I except by force of fate,

For I have words of fire and swift as flame, That, leal and willing, on my thought

But I in all the world no ear may claim. So halt at home those heralds ever-

more.

-Edith M. Thomas in Scribner's.

This Sanke Reached Out of Sight. The town of Denver, Ind., has contained a greatly agitated set of citizens during the past few days, owing to the report of a monster snake roaming about in the woods near town, which is made by Eri Gustir, a well-known and reputable citizen. Mr. Gustin tells that he and his wife, together with another woman; were coming home one evening in the buggy, and just about dusk they passed through the woods little to the east of town, when their horse became suddenly frightened and almost fell to the ground through fright. They looked past the animal into the shadows of the trees ahead, and the sight they beheld almost frightened them to death, and the women were made hysterical. It was a monster snake, and its description is thus given in Mr. Gustin's own terms:

"Such a snake I never saw. It lay on a twelve-foot log, extending its body the entire length of the log, with its head elevated about two feet, lapping its forked tongue out at us, while mischief lurked in its wicked-looking eyes. Its tail reached from the log six feet or more to the fence, and from that through the rails as far back as I could see into the field at the side of the woods. We were in mortal fear of our lives, and how we ever got our horse away from the place in safety I cannot tell."

Two Uniticky Chinese From the Whatcom Reveille: Last

week McKee, a British Columbia logger, sent the cook at his camp to Douglas, the British Columbia station, just across the line from Blaine, to get an express package. The Mongolian came to Douglas, and instead of stopping there, wandered over the line to the Great Northern depot on this side, where he sat down. A zealous deputy marshal spied him, and after a fer questions found out that he had no papers. So he detained him, and, according to law, the only thing that could be done was to deport him to China, although McKee came down and explained and tried to have him released to go back and cook. Sunwith this Mongolian on board when some one yelled: "There's another one." Sure enough, there came another big, fat, wabbly looking Chinese across the line. The train was stopped instanter and he was questioned. was on this side of the line, without papers, and the funny part of it was that he was a cook, who had been sent from Westminster to take the other fellow's place as cook in McKee's logging camp, and, mistaking his location, had wandered too far south. He cried when he know his predicament, but law, as interpreted by the officers, is stern as well as surprisingly silly, and he will go back to China along with No. 1. In the meantime McKee has no cook.

Drilling with Bullets. A novel method of perforating iron

plates is reported from Salt Lake City. The city is being supplied with electricity for lighting and power generated fourteen miles away in the Big Cottonwood Canon. It was found necessary for the purpose of pipe connections, to cut four 48-inch openings in the seven-foot penstock, the plates of which were half an inch thick. The workmen began to cut with cape chisels, but the progress made was too exasperatingly slow for the engineer of the works, R. M. Jones, who is known throughout the west as the "cowboy engineer." Mr. Jones took Mr. Jones took up his rifle, and, using steel bullets cased with copper, shot a line of holes through the plates from a distance of about thirty feet. The inservening edges were afterward easily cut out and in a very short time the job was finished.

At the Drawbridge for Fifty Years. William Harford, the old drawbridge tender of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad at Scuth Norwalk, died there the other morning. aged 78 years. He has held the same position with the railroad company for

"Tes, ve'y long."

IN THE ODD CORNER over fifty years, and was in charge of the drawbridge at the time of the terrible South Norwalk disaster in 1853 It was at first thought that he responsible for the disaster, but the late Senator Ferry, who was talking with Mr. Harford at the time of the disaster, proved to the contrary, and it was shown that the signals were correctly set to stop the train, the draw being open.

John Understood Very Well.

A member of the Foy company, who is a graduate of Vassar, went up into Chinatown to purchase some curios while the company was in San Francisco. A particularly ugly young Chinese was sitting on a little stool behind the counter in a dark and dirty little shop that the young lady entered to buy some punks. As the Chinese was wrapping them up the young woman turned to her companion and said in Latin:

"Isn't he a beauty?" "Thanks. I'm glad you think so," replied the Chinese in English without glancing up.

"Did he understand that?" she asked in French.

"Perfectly," said the Chinese, The young lady smiled very sweetly and asked: "Were you ever back east, John?"

"Oh, yes, I was in New York four ears," he replied.

"Did you live on Mott street?" "Oh, no. I lived at the Continental while I was taking the classical course at Columbia.

He Understood Its Value.

From the Albany Express: Son days ago eight wheelmen were out for a run. They took the road to Slingerlands, and just after they had mounted the hill beyond the covered bridge they became thirsty, and so stopped at a farmhouse on the top of the hill to get a drink of water. Seeing nobody about and suspecting the presence of a dog, they waited for a few moments, and then, as no one appeared from whom they might ask the privilege of, they entered the yard and began to refresh themselves at the pump. Just as they were in the midst of their enjoyment, for the day was very warm, the owner of the place came out and said:

"Say, you fellows, don't you think if a thing is worth having it's worth asking for?"

And then he went on with a regular tirade against them and anyone else who used his pump. They got their water, however, and continued on their journey. Afterward they were told that the man was Blank, the milkman, and then they understood the reason of his tirade,

A Three-Countles Wedding.

From the Courier-Journal: Frank Cordary had a license to marry Elizabeth Schumacker, a widow of Joh county. The couple called on Justice J. H. Taylor of Brown county to per-form the ceremony. He said he had no jurisdiction in his county, as the license was procured in Johnson cour He said that as Cordary lived in Bartholomew county the only way he could tie the nuptial knot would be to go to the line of the county bordering on Bartholomew and Johnson. Accordingly the bride took her stand in Johnson county, the groom stood in Bartholomew, while the magistrate stood in Brown and pronounced the binding words.

Offered Him a Steady Job.

A good story is told of how Daniel O'Connell received the grateful blessing of an Irishman. During the course of his circuit in Ireland he was able to secure the liberation of a young son of Erin who had been charged with some offense or other. On a second turn round the country O'Connell again saved the Irishman from the arm of the law. The prisoner, overwheimingly grateful went up to the advocate, shook him by the hand and, in the fullness of his heart, exclaimed: "And may the Lord save ye to defend me al-ways, Mf. O'Connell."

In Honest Maine.

From the Farmington Chronicle: Bicycle riders occasionally lose off parts of their wheels, which are afterward found by other riders, but the owner is hard to find on account of such a variety of wheels in town. Capt, E. H. Marwick has an idea. He will place a box on the stairway west of his store, and asks all riders to deposit in that box any part of a bicycle they may find on the roads while riding. This box will be open at all times to inspection and articles lost can thus be easily recovered. A good idea; push it along.

A Down East Story.

On the boundary line of Penobscot and Hancock counties, Maine, there is a post, it is said, upon which a man may sit with his feet in Hancock county and his coattails hanging down in Penobscot county. He may take a pipe out of a pocket in Holden, tobacco out of a pocket in Bucksport, and, lighting t e pipe, blow smoke into the town of I tham.

Pussy's Happy Family.

C. O. Barnes has a cat at his home in Goldendale which is suckling three young squirrels, which were caught near town. She also suckles one kitten, the others having been killed to make room for the squirrels.

Boston's Typical Centenaris

There is a nice old lady in Boston who has told people so often that she is 100 years old that she actually be lieves it herself, although the r do not agree with her idea.

SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME!

Socialism is the opposite of Anarchy.

Rush the work in the unorganized state

Socialism is the only hope of the future.

Vote for Socialism and the new civiliza-

Up with the banner of the Socialist La-

ent system of wastefulness con-

Organize, comrades, for effective work Stand firm, comrades, and present a solid

front to the enemy. Let us continue our good work for the

Co-operative Common wealth.

ocialism is a horror to those who are ening on the ignorance of the masses. Fine specimens of the Capitalist class-hose candidates of the goldbugs and silver

Rab! for protection and profits for the apitalist manufacturer, but how about otion for the tollers!

the for protection and prosperity—for Capitalist manufacturer, not for the selave—and let Labor go hurgry and

Vote for free trade-to aid the mernt princes in their competition with the e manufacturers—and let Labor tramp

Thousands of Populists will have their syes opened to the truths of Socialism, and will vote for Matchett and Maguire, the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party.

he Socialist Labor Party, university and purpose, with its uncomprosing platform and workingmen candisas, standing squarely for the Co-operate Commonwealth, form a decided conscious Commonwealth, form a decided conscious of Capitalism, cialist Labor Party, united in divided by dissension, with their vote-estoher platforms and Capitalisti; candi-dates, bent on spoils and the enslavement of

White Slave (Omaha) has again a bad break, that makes us que aracter as a true Socialist paper. This it announces with evident gratification John Turner will address the Socialist ms and Trades Unions of Omaha if table arrangements can be made. This in Turner is an anarchist, imported by Gompers in a vain attempt to counteract the rapid spread of Socialism in the Ameri-can Trades Union movement.

In November we shall see how much sinking has been done by American worken. If they continue to vote into the tools of Capitalism they have ds do the bidding of their masters and ib and shoot them into submission when-er they dare to ask for better conditions. rkingmen of America desire to istice at the hands of public of-ey must elect men from their own the and they can make no mistake in ling for the candidates of the Socialist her Party, who all stand on the only afform that will guarantee to every man full product of his toil.

RANK AND FILE.

Los Angeles Holding Lively Meetings. We had a fine meeting Sunday, July 5. Comrade Freeberg was Chairman. The Marsellaise was sung by the audience.
Comrade John Topham addressed the
meeting on, "Why a Socialist Labor
Party?" He stated how he came to join the Socialists. After being a Liberal in England and finding out that the old parties there did nothing for Labor he be came a Socialist. On coming to this country he found the conditions the same, both in regard to Labor and the two old parties, and did not expect anything from the Populists or Prohibitionists. He explained the superiority of the Socialist Labor Party over all others, and compared all other parties to the boy who, after receiving his first lesson in agriculture, which was seeing a man cutting up potatoes, he asked him what he was doing that for. It was explained to the boy that the pieces of potatoes were put in the ground and they The boy thought he knew all about it, so the next day ac got a piece of beefsteak, cut it up and planted it. That night it rained, and in the morning the boy went out and saw a lot of snails crawling over the ground with their horns extended. In great delight he called out the household to see the young bulls that had grown from the beef he had planted. In fact the old parties know no more about the economic question than the boy did about agriculture. His address was well received. Comrade Harriman spoke on the neces-

sity of attending all the meetings of the party and helping to build it up, urging the members to be there promptly at 6:45 to attend to business.

Comrade Biddle spoke on the necessity of building up the Labor press. Holding a copy of the People and Labor in his hand, he said they were the great headlights of the Socialist Labor Party to light up the great cataracts of danger toward which the people are drifting. Comrade McGinty gave one of his harmonious five-minute

Comrades Arnaelstein, Bechtel and others also spoke. One of the results of the meeting was that a stranger stated that that was the first Socialist meeting he had ever attended, and that from what he had heard he was almost persuaded.

Next Sunday Comrade Freeberg will address the meeting. Los Angeles, Cal.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Holyoke Items.

Comrade Ruther made his report to Sec-tion Holyoke on Tuesday, July 14, which was well received and a vote passed approving his work at the convention

Section Easthampton reports the deplor-able fact that one of its members has gone insane owing to severe suffering on accoun.

of a long period of enforced idleness.

Section Springfield and its friends came
over to Holyoke for an outing on Sunday. July 19, and a pleasant event it was for all

those present.

The politicisms are getting ready to pat
the 'dear brother workman' on the shoulder. Election time is drawing near, and
the good fellow's vote is needed again.

This time the workingman has the choice
of being leeched by gold bugs or silver
beetles. The Socialists say, step on both

and be a truly free man, and willing to do your own thinking. Vote for yourself, i. e., your own interests. Let the bugs and beetles feed on crow.

The employes of the Hampden Brewery have formed a Union. Good for you, but don't make it a pure and simple, but stand for Labor's emancipation from economic and political serfdom! Stand for the Coperative Commonwealth.

Central Labor Union, ho! It's about

Comrade Ruther has booked Matt Maguire of Paterson, N. J., for a speech at City Hall.

Worceater Notes.

How can a Union man vote for McKinley, the tool of Hanna, the oppressor of Lab By acting the part of a dog and licking the hand that strikes him.

Economy is the source of wealth. That means, you economize and the other fellow gets the wealth.

There is a new staple in the stock reports. Capitalistic papers are printing recipes for sawdust bread. A lively demand is anticipated during the next four

They raised their pay 25 cents per ton The coal kings made the raise, and you will otice it next winter with coal at \$6.75 to \$8 per short ton. Socialism means coal at cost, which would bring it to a dollar per

Our second open air meeting took place July 12th, under the liberty tree. Comrade Putney delivered a masterly address to about 900 orderly and attentive people. Several questions were answered and ap-

These meetings on the common will be continued each Hunday at 3 p. m., so far as circumstances will permit. Watch for

After the speech a venerable gentleman approached Comrade Usher, the Chairman, and feelingly said: "Don't fuse; I have and feelingly said: "Don't fuse; I have been sold out twice by the leaders of my chosen party in that way, and my savice is to excommunicate the first man that harbors the bare idea of fusion." He was reminded that his parties, made the mistake of putting their most conservative men up as leaders and letting them run the machine, whereas the S.L.P. elects a committee from their most radical and advanced members and retains the sovereign power to the membership by the Referendum. As well try to mix oil with

reign power to the membership by the eferendum. As well try to mix oil with later as to fuse Socialism with Capitalism, Comrades! watch for the Referendum ad vote solid for a million La long a week no Socialism in our time.

We note another raise. The dummy

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Always Speak a Good Word for Social-

If every comrade would do a little work papers, just imagine to what an extent our in the line of securing subscriptions for our m could be extended

It is not much work, and if you cannot get them to subscribe for a year take them for three months, as every little helps our

Always speak a word for Socialism when ever you get a chance, is my motto. If a thing is worth agitating, it is worth agitating all the time. I never was interested in anything before as I now am in Socialis and what true Socialist is not? A good way to agitate, that is practiced by some sections, is to visit your friends and neighbors and talk Socialism. Another way to spread literature is always to carry some in your pockets and distribute it wherever you can. The sections in Manchester are growing fast, and, as this is campaign year, we will have a State ticket in the field for the first time. We do not expect very large results, but we will let the Capitalists know we are after their scalps. 1 made a visit to Boston recently and had the pleasure of meeting for the first time several of our comrades, an whom were Comrades Brophy, candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, Stahl and Mrs. Avery.

I wish we had more women like Comrad Avery. I think the city of Boston is well sented, and our comrades there are well able to look after the interests of Socialism. Now comrades, again, don't be afraid to speak a word for Socialism whenever and wherever you can. It is impos ble to stop the movement, so let's all be in W. E. BAILEY. at the victory.

Manchester, N. H.

Manchester News.

Comrade Harry H. Acton has been elect delegate to the Cigar-makers' National Convention.

Comrades, push the circulation of your Socialist papers.

New America is a good book to put into the hands of your brother workingme The end of the People's party is in sight;

they will be absorbed by the Democratic free silver tiger or fail to poll 50 per cent of their former vote. In either case death is How can a workingman vote for Bryan,

the tool of the railroad interests? By blindly following the orders of his boss and admitting he can't do his own thinking.

Free silver cannot help the wage earner.

Mexico has free silver and wages there are only one-half what they are in this coun-Manchester, N. H.

THE MARCH TO SOCIALISM.

Public Ownership of All the Means of Production and Distribution. The American Nail Trust is protected by

a tariff duty in fleezing the American consumer, and has consequently advanced its prices over 200 per cent. But for export its nails are sold at a reduction of 40 per cent, and this discrimination against ho purchasers has been so flagrant that it was estble to buy nails for export, ship th abroad, bring them back again, paying freight charges both ways, and sell them in the American market for less than the Trust wholesale price. Meanwhile the Nail Trust earns for its shareholders dividends ranging from 25 to 30 per cent.

Another important amalgamation is reported between the Clark Thread Company of America and the J. P. Conts Company of Scotland. The Coats company has been the most important rival of the Clark company for many years, but by Collectiveism -in their own interests-these opponets of Socialism hope in future to avert the evils of Individualism.

New Zealand owns now all its railroads, street railways, water works, gas and electric works, docks, telegraphs and telephones. All government mail and freight are carried free and all employes work eight ours per day.

The Diamond Match Company of the United States has effected a combination with Bryant & May, the leading matchmakers of England, and the combination will control the match business of th world. It is said that 200 machines of the new Diamond pattern will make the world's supply of matches. Each machine has 7,480,000 matches running through it at one time. With this machine one girl can turn out as many matches as twenty-seven workmen. So it looks as if men matchmakers who cannot "turn their hand" to printing, or nailmaking, or something, have the prospect of a long vacation.

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

In Spain, during the past twenty years, 2,000,000 small landholders have been expropriated by the authorities on account of inability to pay the taxes. These were nearly all cultivators of their own land. In the same period Spain has sent 660,600 emigrents to America.

The New York Press, speaking of a reporter's visit to the New York sweatshops, where a large proportion of the United States flags that are sold throughout the country are made, says: The wages, when work is steady in these awful dens, average less than \$5 s week, and the women who stitch their very lives and souls into "Old Glory" work 12 and 14 hours a day. The half starved offspring of these slaves of the treadmill of Mammon are not likely to imbibe a great deal of patriotism from

the Government, and, according to a correspondent of the London Clarion, the ers are contented and happy.

An International Congress of Miners ant in Belgium the last week in May, representing over 1,000,000 workers. A resolution that all female labor in mines should be forpidden was unanimously adopted, and that all mines should be taken over by the State was adopted by 787,000 to 125,200 against.

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION

Notes by the General Manager. Local managers are urged to consider the ice of securing additional readers for their local papers, particularly during the present campaign. All public meet-ings should be utilized by the Local Manager, aided by the Local Press Committee, for securing new subscribers. Twenty-five subscriptions for your local paper for three us for your local paper for three , taken in the audience, may be made the means not only of securing permanent readers, but also of making numerous converts to the cause of International ial-Democracy. When you have your andience interested in the remarks of the speaker you should seize the opportunity to end the light by gaining new readers for

If the aggregate circulation of the paper of the Socialist Newspaper Union can be doubled, the price can be reduced to 75 cents per annum, while, if we can make it three times its present number, the annual iption can be reduced to 50 cents. Local Managers are again reminded of

the imperative necessity of dropping all non-paying subscribers. Several Local Managers have not yet ent in their revised list of subscribers. It is quite important that they do so at once in order that the mail lists may be corrected

ward the General Manager, as soon as possible, the vote of the Section on the follow

1. Shall the General Manager make ngements to publish the local papers in four pages of the same size as at sent, and with the plate matter elimnated?

2. Shall the price of annual subscription to the local papers be reduced to 75 cents as soon as the aggregate circulation is deubled!

3. Shall the Central Press Committee be reorganized on a broader basis, to-wit: To consist of a representative from each section publishing a local paper, the Geueral Manager to be elected by the Central Press Committee so constituted.

4. The General Manager believes that an affirmative vote on the three above propositions will materially increase the streulation and efficiency of the local paper.

Reports of Local Managers Manager A. W. Barr, Worcester LABOR. reports: We are anxious to here your plans and help perfect such arrangements as will make LABOR the leading paper of the world. It can be done and done quickly. When you are ready say push and we will push our share. You will observe that I enclose 169 names for Worcester Labor. We propose to put our circulation up to 2,000, and sow some truth that will bring forth a crop of intel-ligent Socialist votes. This is our answer to any question as to our position towards LABOR. We will do our share to make it the largest and best Socialist paper in the

Manager F. G. R. Gordon, Manchester Labor, reports: If we could get plenty of local ads, and say a page of general ads it would be best to keep the papers at their present size; but reduce the price to 50 cents, which could be done if we had the income from the general ads. Worester will push Worcester Labor in good shape. If we had ten towns like Worces ter we could win success at once. go to Concord to-morrow, and to Lawrence the next day. I may go to Buffalo next

New America.

Bryon Kreiger, San Francisco, Cal., writes: Please s.nd me one copy of New America. I would like to read something about Socialism, giving an analysis of our competitive system, and I believe New America is intended for that purpose.

Comrade P. Schaffer, Middletown, Conn., writes: Inclosed please find 10 cents, for which send me one copy of New America.

Comrade B. G. Aboian, New Britain, Conn., writes: I send you 10 cents, for

Comrade M. Winkler, Lawrence, Mass. writes: Send me a copy of New America Comrade G. B. Benham, San Francisco, Cal., writes: Inclosed find 10 cents for New

Comrade C. Larsen, Tacoma, Washington, writes: I received your kind letter and fifteen copies of New America some time ago. I have succeeded in selling most of the books, so I will try once more I send you \$1.20 for another fifteen copies I regret very much that I can do so little for our noble cause. I am living in poverty and the future of America looks dark to me, but when life is nearing the end I like to have the feeling that I have done

Comrade S. Seiler, San Francisco, Cal., writes: Thanks for New America, Will do my best to introduce it here.

Comrade J. W. Arnold, Rothester, N. Y. writes: I enclose postal note for \$1.25 for fifteen copies of New America. I was much impressed with the work when it appeared in Labor. I shall do all that is sible for me to do in circulating it ong the wage-slaves. We have a great k before to perform, and I hope we

celpts From Local Managers. During the week ending July 4, 1896: Julius Arlitt, Lawrence Lanon. \$5 00 Charles G. Davidson, St. Paul Labor. 5 08 During the week ending July 11, 1896:

ge W. Saunders, Lubec LABOR .. \$1 60 E. Viewegh, Indianapolis LABOR L. Biddle, Los Angeles Labor. 5 65

A. E. Sanderson, St. Louis Labor. . . \$21 91 Preternally submitted.
ALEERT E. SANDERSON, Gen. Mgr.,

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

-OF THE-

United States of America.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable rights of all men to life. liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

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

With the founders of this Republic we hold that the true theory of politics

is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, further more, 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

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 upon 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 de prived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may

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 pirvate property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

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.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possesssion of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and 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.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production 2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, tele-

graphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons. 3. The municipalities shall obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring mu-

nicipal franchises; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons. 4. The public lands declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants

to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied

5. The United States have the exclusive right to issue money. 6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of

forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country. 7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the

Nation. 8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to

9. School education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory. gratuitons and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing books etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

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

13. 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. 14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an

efficient employers' liability law. 15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all

measures of importance, according to the Referendum principle. 16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and mu-

nicipal), wherever it exists. 17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

be exempt:

19. 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. 20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective consitu-

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Ad. ministration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

WORKINGMEN,

VOTE FOR YOUR OWN PARTY,

Socialist Labor Party.

World of Labor

THE MASTER AND THE SLAVE.

[For the Socialist Newspaper Union,] In the ever active strife Between the worker and employer, No sense of brotherhood is rife, But hatred of the rich despoiler.

Hatred, born of long oppression, And a knowledge of his wrongs: Whose very force defies suppression And finds expression in his songs.

And the song of bate doth ring In the ear of him who robs, And in mighty waves doth bring Memories of the wronged ones' sobs.

And the song of hate doth find An echo in the rich man's heart, And he all the more doth grind The poor with his hellish art.

Hatred, which the wronger feels. When forced to look upon his prey, Who no longer in suppliance kneels To the bitter tyrant's sway.

But erect, with hope inspired, Struggling to be free, And with devotion fired For his Goddess, Liberty.

Between the captor and the captive, Between the master and the slave, Brotherhood can ne'er be active, But passive only in the grave.

Baltimore, Md. WM. A. TOOLE.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Patriotism and Property. Grant Allen says in the London Clarion Patrictism is one of these lowest vice which most often masquerades in false garb as a virtue. But what, after all, is patriotism? "My country, right or wrong, and just because it is my country!" This is clearly nothing more than collective selfishness. Often enough, indeed, it is not even collective. It means merely, "My business interests against the business interests of other people, and let the taxes of my fellow-citizen pay to support At other times it means pure pride of race, and pure lust of conquest; "my country against other countries; my army and navy against other fighters; my right to annex unoccupied territory against the equal right of all other peoples; my power to oppress all weaker nationalities, all inferior races." It never means or can mean anything good or true. For, if a cause be just, like Ire land's, or once Italy's, then it is a good man's duty to esponse it with warmth, be it his own or another's. And if a cause be bad, then it is a good man's duty to oppose it tooth and nail, irrespective of your patri-

Then comes the monopolist instinct of property. That, on the face of it, is a baser and more sordid one. For patriotism, at least, can lay claim to some sort of delusive expansiveness beyond mere individual interest; whereas property stops short at the narrowest limits of personality. It is no longer "Us against the world!" but "Me against my fellow-citizens!" It is the last word of the inter-civic war in its most hideous avatar. Look how it scars the fair face of our common country with its anti-Social notice boards: "Trespasser will be prosecuted." It says in effect: 'This is my land. As I believe, God made it; but I have acquired and tabooed it to myself for my own enjoyment. The grass on the wold grows green, but only for me The mountains rise glorious in the morning sun; no foot of man, save mine and my gillies shall tread them. The waterfall leap white from the ledge in the glen; avaunt there, non-possessors, your eye shall never see them. For you, the muddy street; for me, miles of upland. All this is my own, and I choose to monopolize it.'

Art and Socialism. William Morris, the Socialist author and st, says: 'My view of the point of relation between art and Socialism is as follows: Society (so called) at present is orised entirely for the benefit of a privi leged class, the working class being only idered in the arrangement as so much machinery. This involves perpetual and enormous waste, as the organization for the production of genuine utilities is only a secidary consideration. This waste lands the whole civilized world in a position of artificial poverty, which again debars men of all classes from satisfying the rational desires. Rich men are in slavery to Philistinism, poor men to penury. We can none of us have what we want, except (partially only) by making prodigious sacrifices which very few men can ever do. Before therefore, we can as much as hope for any art, we must be free from this artificial poverty. When we are thus free, in my opinion, the natural instincts of mankind toward beauty and incident will take their due place; we shall want art, and, since we shall be really wealthy, we shall be able to have what we want.

A Surplus of Idlers. For the five months ended May 31, ac cording to the Board of Trade returns, 96, 899 emigrants departed from British ports. and this in a period of notable trade recival. What is the meaning of thes figures? True, there is a surplus popula tion in this country. But it is not a surplus of workers. It is

A SURPLUS OF IDLERS. Of our 35,000,000 people, counting in all cional classes, all the business and profe the domestic servants, with the workers at industrial and agricultural pursuits, there te a total of about 15,000,000 of producer and a total of about 20,000,000 of non-pro cers. That is to say, that the 15,000,000 who work have to support more than their own number who do not work. If that were the worst it would be bad enough But it is not the worst. The gross income of the country is about £1,300,000,000. This immense sum of noney is divided as follows: Rents of on capital, £250,000,000; wages of pro-£850,000,000. Of this £850,000,000 id in wages to producers, £350,000,000 at a million and a half of pronal and business men, and only 10000,

000,000 to about eleven millions of manual more I thank you for the reception you workers. That is to say, the actual pro-ducers of the national income do not get above one-third of it, although they and those dependent upon them number at least two-thirds of the population.

We have large numbers of men out of work. They are out of work because a less quantity of goods than they could collectively produce will supply the demand of the market. But if the men employed worked shorter hours, and so produced less goods, there would be work for all hands. At the same time the goods produced would only reach the same when more hands were employed which they now reach through the production of the hands at present employed. The amount of wealth received for such goods would therefore not be increased; or, in other words, 5,000,600 of men working short time would only create the same wealth as 4,000,000 working full time. Therefore there would only be two course

I. To pay all bands proportionately less in wages for the wealth produced.

2. To pay them the same for a reduced for the original day's production.

If the first course should be adopted, we should have as much poverty, but spread over a wider area. If the latter course were adopted the wealthy classes—the landowners and the capitalists-would have to take a smaller proportion of the wealth they do not produce and leave a larger proportion for the people who do

But to propose as a remedy for the pov erty of the workers, that some of those workers should leave the country, and so leave a smaller number of workers to support the overbearing mass of idlers, is unreasonable and absurd. For

IT WILL NOT BE THE IDLE RICH who will emigrate, nor will it be the dissolute and criminal poor. No; it will be the sober, the skillful, and the thrifty men and women who will depart.

And if we immigrate a million of familles to Canada and other places, will that reduce our surplus population and improve wages? Not at all. Wages on the Continent are down to starvation point, and as soon as there ceases to be a glut in the slave market here, we shall be invaded by hordes of Germans and Poles and Jews; and down will go the wages lower still, and up will go the population higher still, and all we shall have gained by our State-aided emigration will be that Canada and Austratia and China and Japan will have a host of our best arms and heads to compete against us in foreign trade, and we shall have got in exchange for them as many, or maybe twice as many, half-starved alien

Dookers and the Russian Strike.

At a meeting of the Central Council of the International Ship, Dock and Waterside Industries, held on the 30th of June, Tom Mann in the chair, it was resolved: 'That the Council, in view of the general industrial strike now in progress in St. Petersburg and other parts of Russia, hereby condemns the action of the Russian Government in forbidding employers to settle with the workers, expresses its sincere sympathy with its Russian comrades in their attempt to improve their working conditions especially as regards the of labor, and promises to do all in its power to render financial and moral support."

A Message From Liebknecht.

The editor of London Justice has re ceived the following letter from Liebknecht:

Dear Comrade-You would oblige me by publishing the following lines:

After having got over the effects of the broiling heat on my way back, and over the first rush of work that awaited me here, I feel that it would be most ungrateful on my part did I omit to express, through the medium of the press, comprehensively my thanks to all those who, during my recent stay in England and Scotland, gave me such touching proofs of their fraternal sympathy.

and a comrade; and everywhere I was at home. I saw your enthusiasm for our cause and your devoted labor; and I saw that English Social-Democracy is not, as our enemies say, an army of officers without soldiers, but a good fighting army.

For the first time since the downbreak of the Chartist movement the masses of the English workingmen are stirring to fight in their own cause. The grand meetings which I had the honor of addressing in Manchester. Glasgow, the East End of London, and other centers of industry, have proved that the masses are flocking to the standard of International Social-Democracy. And I have no doubt the English Corps d'Armee will, in the tremendous struggle between labor and capital, which grows fiercer and fiercer from day to day, do its duty at the side of the French, the German, and the other Corps d'Armee, who are all parts of one and the same army: the great Army of Emancipa-

All soldiers of this great army are brothers and sisters-for woman is fighting in our ranks-and they all have one common fatherland-the world, and one common family-mankind.

I did not come to England to teach you Socialism. I came to tell you how th Socialist movement has developed itself and grown in Germeny, France, and other countries of Continental Europe. My object was to disperse misunderstandings, to propagate truth, to strengthen the ties of solidarity amongst the oppressed of the different countries, and to promote that unity which is necessary for the working men of all nations as well as for the work ing men of each nation.

If my lectures have been of some use in this direction, I am contented.

One word more. I looked for Jingoism in England, and I did not find it amongst the working classes, who there, as every where else, represent the future. It is in England as it is in Germany, France and other countries, Jingoism or Chauvinism is the invention and monopoly of the Capital-istic classes, whose interest is to keep the working classes asunder, and to perpetuate international discord—the last hope of

And now I must take leave of you, Brglish, Scotch and Irish bretaren. Osce

gave me. I do not mention names. would be an injustice to those not mentioned. I have only one exception to make, and that is in favor not of a person, but of a committee. I mean the Executive Committee for the preparation of our International Congress. Without the excellent arrangements of this committee my ourney could not have succeeded.

Farewell and au revoir in Hyde Park at the International Peace meeting of July 26. With fraternal greetings.

W. LIEBENECHT.

International Socialist Workers' and Trade Union Congress.

The Reception and Entertainment Committee are making arrangements for a reception of the delegates to the above Congress on Sunday evening, July 26, after the emonstration in Hyde Park. The reception will probably be at the Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court road, from 6 to 10. A special program for the Congress has been drawn up, which will include a map of London, the details of the great demonstration in favor of international peace on the Sunday, and of the fete given to the delegates at the Crystal Palace, August 1.

Procession of Children for the Hyde Park Peace Demonstration

Eleanor Marx Aveling writes the follow

ing letter to Justice: Dear Comrade-All who were at the Zu-

rich International Socialist Congress will agree upon one point, if upon no other, viz., that the most beautiful and most impressive part of the beautiful and imprissive procession arranged by the Swiss was the children. I know it is far more difficult to arrange anything of the kind here. Still, I think we might manage something, though we do take our pleasures so sadly, and the London distances are so appalling. Could not, e. g., all the S. D. F. children (all others we could get) be brought to 337 Strand, and thence marshaled to the Embankment and the Park? The smaller ones would have to go in brakes,

the bigger ones could walk. The church always tries to catch the youngstors. Let us learn from the enemy. Childish impressions are the strongest of all. To have taken part in such a procession and such a demonstration will mean more to the little ones than we old tolk generally realize. And it is these children who will have to carry on the fight and win it when we have-for a change-gone over to the majority.

Let us take all the little lads and lasses we possibly can to Rrde Park on July 26. Yours fraternally.

ELEANOR MARX AVELING.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Will Promote Co-Operative Works. Replying to a deputation from the unemployed of Wellington, the Premier of New Zealand lately promised that the government would at once promote (1) employment on co-operative works in accordance with appropriations; (2) the alternate system of putting people on the land; (8) orkmen's villages for men having intermittent employment. As to destitute persons unable to do hard work, there was a proposal to find them special and separate work on the co-operative system. Commenting on this, a New Zealand paper declares that, in spite of occasional failures through unsuitable materials, 'the undoubted success which has atended the Waikawa and Heathfield Improved Farm Settlements shows that it is impossible to practically turn the unemployed upon the rough land, with advantage to the whole country. There is no reason why the principle involved in the establishment of the settlements mentioned should not be extended to langths undreamed of in our philosophy. Put people on the land, and Nature will yield her wealth. Moreover, the profit of the earth is for all."

The Women's Liberal League at Auckland have passed resolutions in favor of a half-holiday for servants; and, with the object of obtaining that end, invite ser-

Impertial Suffrage in New Zealand. Mrs. Henry Hirst, an Australian author. in a recent discussion on the effect of woman's franchises in New Zealand, said:

"Men of all shades of political opinion and at daggers drawn on other points agree that the granting of the vote to women has been beneficial to the colony. Mr. Seddon, the Premier, has said: 'Woman's influence at the elections and since has been productive of much good. They are looking well after the interests of the children, the mitigation of the liquor traffic, the alteration of the jail regulations with regard to having female inspectators for women and other vital affairs.' . The leader of the opposition 'believed that the women had done much to purify the house, and that their influence would yet be more beneficial in the same direction. The consensus of colonial opinion appears to be that the express tendency of the female vote is in favor of promoting the solid happiness of the individuals who compose the community. Domestic life has not been disturbed or even ruffled by the female portion of the household ssing votes, and the women in the exercise of their new privileges have shown sound judgment, great discretion and no small amount of independent thought."

CLEVELAND, O.

The Minute Men. At a recent meeting of the Cleveland Central Labor Union, Isaac Cowen gave notice that he had begun the organization of ''minute men'' throughout the city. He said that the objects of the organization would be many. The temporary object, he said, would be to drill for the Labo Day parade, while the permanent object would be to communicate intermation peedily to all the Union men of the city. After the meeting he told a reporter tha the men would be so thoroughly drilled that in the event of necessity they could aid in defending the city against a foreign foe of whatsoever kind. When asked whether one of the objects of the organization was to fight the authorities, he re-sponded in the negative. "But if the oney classes want to turn guns on us after we are organised they might find that our military training might be of some service to us," he remarked. LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Life and Death on the Coal Fields A special correspondent in the Londo Labor Leader gives the following:

About nine miles to the northeast of Leeds the traveler by the Hull express CB a little station named Micklefield. The station opens into a village composed of three or four rows of small flat-faced. poor-looking houses, built, as usual in Yorkshire, in grey stone, some with gardens at the back and some without. A portion of the land in the neighborhood is evidently used for allotments; here and there are pig-styes and a familiar smell. A little way to the right rises the black ork of the Peckfield Colliery pithead. In the middle of the day the place cems deserted, save for a few children ere and there in quiet groups.

Micklefield was an exceedingly common place and uninteresting village up to the last day of April this year. Then an exm in the neighboring pit lifted it up on a pillar of smoke and fire, and called the ation of the public, if not to the poverty of life on the coalfields, at least to the daily dread and peril of death there. Once more it was driven in upon the popular mind that, however fortunate the lot of the collier might be in other respects, and however freely he lavishes mutton chops upon his bull-dogs and champagne upon himself, he spends his working day in constant danger of being poisoned to death at the far end of a dark hole in the ground. That, indeed, is the easiest ending he can look forward to in case of accident, for after-damp is very gentle, painless, and sure in its effects. But what must be the torture of the man who finds himself crushed against the floor by a fall from the roof, pinned to the side of the road by a derailed corve, sawn in two by a wire cable, or burnt out of human shape by a sudden blast of flame? Even if the collier did live on champagne and fat geese, which is not true, he might fairly claim to have earned them.

It is now over three months since the Micklefield disaster and the public has a short memory. It may be well to recall some of the facts, more especially as they illustrate very fairly the conditions under which the collier population of a large part of Yorkshire live and work. And the place has a further claim on the particular, attention of Yorkshire people, because a very large sum of money has yet to be distributed among the families of those who lost their lives. I venture to say that if this money was subscribed for the purpose of relieving distress, and not for the purpose of providing the charity commissioners with employment, then this subject becomes one of interest to all parties con-

The explosion in the Peckfield pit was attended with all the usual mystery as to its causes. The colliery officials aver that this pit was always regarded hitherto as remarkably safe. On the other hand, I am informed that a disaster was foretold as certain twelve months ago by experienced colliers, who did not besitate to bring a charge of carelessness against the management. I repeat the statements for what they are worth; and without offering any opinion one way or the other. What is lives, of whom forty-one were married, and thirty-six leave widows with families of young children. In all, there are 15 to be provided for; with their mothers, 138 in all. The families range in number from one child to eight and nine. Most of them are residents of Micklefield. though some live in the neighboring villages of Garforth and Kippax. Of these Micklefield is comparatively quite new having been built by the colliery company on their own land to accommodate their own workers. The men, no doubt, appreciate the advantage of living within five minutes' walk of their work, especially as Garforth and Kippax are some forty minutes off by road. Rents in the village range from 8s. 3d. to 4s. per week. There has been no abatement of rent so far as I could discover made in the case of any of those families from whom the only bread-winner

was so suddenly taken. I serived in Micklefield on a sunny morn ing in June, and received a comprehensive and rather appalling general direction from the stationmaster. 'You want to see some of the widows?" he said. "Well, you'll find them in you street, pretty near every house you come to." For various reasons it may be better not to give the names of those I talked to, nor will space permit me to give their sad stories at any length. The following may be taken as

Mrs. A., aged 65, shared a house at 3s. 6d. a week rent with her married daughter and one grandchild. Her husband, like herself, was close upon the three score years and ten, and had been so unwell since Christmas that nearly all his wages had gone for medicine. As both the old man and the young had been working only two and a half to three days a week for months past, it may be imagined that this was no light burden.

As for herself, Mrs. A. had no plans whatever. In a place like Micklefield every housewife has to do her own work There was no washing, charing or any thing of that kind to be had, and even if there was she was not strong enough at her age for much of it. She had had two payments of 5 shillings since her husband was killed from the Sick and Accident Fund at the colliery, to which he had, of ourse, subscribed, because it was stopped off his wages at the office. When did she get the first 5 shillings? Saturday week (6th of June, and five weeks after the disneter.)

Mrs. B., her daughter, a wistful, hopeless-looking woman, looking older than her years, said she had been married four years and had one ching, was visibly playing on the floor. For him she visibly playing on the floor, commencing on rs and had one child, who was now June 6, as well as be. for berself. The ome of this bousehold was, therefore, 12s. 6d. a week, out of which they paid 3s. 6d. rent, and had 9s. left where with to feed and clothe three persons. She was told that this fund would last about twelve weeks longer, and how much they would get after that she did no know, She undustood there was another fund at inflicted or the coll fy, from which they should re- progress."

ceive about 26 each. No, she did not know when they would receive it, but she hoped soon. She did not wish to com-plain, but the money would be useful just

Expressing a wish that something more substantial might be done for them, and speedily, I went a little higher up the "No, sir, there's been no one lost out of here, thank God," was the reply at the next house I called at: "but you might look in next door and talk to Mrs.

Mrs C, wore-the utterly broken-down and slatternly look of one for whom the world had proved too hard. Her face was thin, worn and sallow, her hair gathered up into an untidy wisp, her clothing far from clean. On the floor sat a chubby little fellow of ten months, his fat face very sore and very dirty.

He was the youngest of six; and the oldest was 12 years of age. She had been married for fourteen years, and had lived at Kippax, whence her husband walked three miles to his work up to four months Latterly he had been working only ago: two days a week, but she thought that their average income during their married life would have been about £! a week when he was in work. She also had received two payments of 5s. and 2s. 6d. for each child. She did not look more than 30, but it was easy to see that excessive child-bearing, household drudgery and bitter poverty had

broken her spirit. Mrs. D. was quite another type, younger, stronger and smarter looking. But then she had only two children. They had, she said, been "doing dreadful bad," and only the Tuesday before the accident she had urged her husband to leave the district altogether. The Saturday before he lost his life all he had to bring home was ?s. 4d., and their rent alone was 4s. Other weeks his earnings had been 2s. 6d. for the whole week. She was now taking two lodgers, and did not wish to leave, at least until the garden produce had been gathered in.

But, undoubtedly, the saddest case which came under my notice was that of a woman out of whose house the hand of death had suddenly snatched no less than three. Her husband, a lad they had reared, and a lodger, had all gone down the shaft that morning, and she never saw them again, for the babe she held in her arms was born that very day. This was the eighth child living, and for a long time her husband had worked only two days a week. Her rent was 3s. 6d. a week, and a strip of allotment cost 5s. yearly.

These families were supplied with coal from the pit-head, about a quarter of a mile away, at the rate of 6s. 4d. a ton delivered, or 5s. 6d. not delivered. Bottom men are supplied at 5s delivered. It may be remarked that the price paid the men for getting the same quantity of coal, after deductions for dirt have been made, is 1s. 2d. to 3s. per ton, so that the firm charges a profit of 50 per cent or more for passing the stuff through their hands.

HULL, ENGLAND.

Bakers and Confectioners The bakers and confectioners of Yorkshire commenced an active campaign in their district by a well-attended meet held in the Foresters' Hall, Hull. I meet was addressed by Edwin Halfor The radford, President of the district; H. Whittaker, Leeds, Secretary; Councillor Broadberry, of Hull, and F. Smith, of London, the Union's Organizer. Councillor J. Millington, J. P., presided. At the close of the meeting a number of tho present came forward and joined the Union, and there is every appearance that a large number of the bakers and confectioners of Hull will follow suit.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

Socialism, the Orim Spectre of the German Officials.

Two fresh proofs are to hand of the intense fear of Socialism which is oppressing the German official mind. The first is the decision that the Ministry of War shall have its own printing office, so that there may be no more of those awkward premature disclosures in the Vorwaerts. The second is the evidence given on appeal in the action brought against the Socialist editor Feldmann by the Berlin Prefect of Police Feldmann had declared that persons arrested in connection with political demonstrations were frequently thrashed at the police stations before being tried.

He was acquitted at the first trial, but the judgment was quashed by a second court, and the matter referred to a third tribunal. Here he was again acquitted, the Judge remarking that he had completely proved the allegations he had made. What the facts proved were may be judged from the statements made by two of the witnesses. A baker, who had been arrested, deposed that he received blows and kicks at the station, accompanied by such remarks as. 'This is how we'll make you give up your first of May." and a glazier, who lived opposite and dared to complain of the noise arising from the ill-usage of prisoners. was coolly informed by the Superintendent of Police that unless he kept quiet he would be served in the same way

CHRIST CHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

The National Council of Women, The women of New Zealand are taking an active interest in politics since they obtained the franchise.

The National Council of Women, lately sitting at Christ Church hatched resolu tions in favor of an eight hours bill, a minimum wage, and reform of the marriage laws, repealing "the exploded doctrine of possession or coverture," and providing that "in all cases where a woman elects to superintend her own house and to be the mother of children, then shall be a law attaching a certain just share of her husband's earnings or inc for her separate use, payable, if she so desires it, into her separate ac

The Women's Council also registered its approval of "co-operative industrial setents, formed with a farm as a basis, and gradually embracing all kinds of indus tries," with a view to the absorption of the unemployed.

They further expressed their sole pinion that "the land of any country belongs to the people," and that "private ownership of large traces of land is a wru inflicted on the people and detrimental to

The pottery strike is becoming serious. The women porcelain painters, colorers and gilders, have decided to join the men, and new 10,000 people are out of work. The merie and the police are patrolling. around the works, but there are no disturbances. Whether this develops intoanother general battle between Socialism and Capitalism will depend upon the ebstinacy of the employers. The whole body of Socialists is on the alert, waiting dovelopments and counseling prudence.

LIMOGES, BELGIUM.

Ten Thousand Out.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Tenement House Reform.

The condition of life in many of the tene ment houses of this city has long been such as to make a fundamental reform imperative in the interests of public health, morals and good government. The crowding which has increased rapidly of late years has grown beyond all precedent, and with all kinds of evil effects. Persons of all ages and of both sexes are herded together more densely than anywhere else in the world, to the destruction of any decent home life and the certain demoralization of the young. Children almost inevitably lose all sense of right and morality amid such associations, and grow up with no idea of honor and decency. From the point of view of the brutalization of youth alone the most energetic treatment of the tenement house is demanded. The death registry re-enforces this necessity, the annual death rate in some of the more notorious houses greatly exceeding that of the whole city in the most unhealthful seasons. Add to this the discomfort, suffering. squalor and crime in these over-crowded dwellings, and improvement in the condition of life in them becomes an indispensable duty.

BOSTON, MASS.

Eugene V. Debs in Fancuil Hall. Fancuil Hall was crowded with people who had come to see and hear Eugene V. Debs, and they were rewarded with an interesting speech, from which we quote the following striking passages:

"The issue to-day is between the people and the plutocracy. If you resist the money power you are lodged in jail. I speak from xperience as well as from observation. (Laughter.) There is not a square inch of free soil in the town of Pullman, Ill., where the Chicago strike first originated The babe born in Pullman is rocked in a Pullman cradle, married in a Pullman church,. and when death claims him, is wrapped ina Pullman shroud, placed in a Pullman coffin, carried in a Pullman hearse and buried in a Pullman cemetery.

"When the grievance committee called upon Pullman, he said: 'Why, haven't I been a father to you?' The Lord deliver me from such a father. I'd rather be anorphan. (Laughter.)

When the strike was in progress, 1,200 injunctions were served upon me. I called upon two of the best lawyers in Chicago, and they told me to go ahead and I got six months for taking their ad vice

"Not only this, but President Cleveland the fish-hook and trigger statesman, (laugh-ter), feared that the workmen might be triumphant, so he sent soldiers into the State, in spite of the Governor's protess Now, if you wear the collar of a political party, take it off to-night.

"Do not mortgage yourself to any party, but vote for principle and right. I have-no respect for public opinion. It was public opinion that put Wendell Phillips in . the pillory and spat in his noble face.

'I also believe in allowing the women political freedom. You say that woman hasn't the sense to vote. If you mean that, then about seven-tenths of you had better remain at home on election day. I want to see the day when man will workworkan will occupy her position at home and the child will be at school.

"Let the laboring man take heart, for the midnight hour is passing, and the morning's dawn is at hand.'' (Loud ap-

LYNN, MASS.

The Path of Evolution.

A large audience from Lynn and surrounding cities assembled in the Oxford Street Hall to listen to a lecture by Herbert N. Casson on "The Path of Evolution." Several prominent officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union were present and the entire audience appeared to be in sympathy with the lecturer, even in his most advanced statements and illustrations The applause, especially toward the conclusion of the lecture, was unusually vigorous. Before commencing the address Mr. Casson spoke a few words upon the St. Louis Convention.

"The Republican Convention," he said. 'is the second St. Louis cyclone, and unless the voters display more intelligence than they did four years ago it will be a national disaster. This man Hanua got rich by hiring non union labor. Then he thought he would like a political Punch and Judy, so he bought McKinley and All bart. Imagine Abraham Lincoln voting for Hanna's gilt-edged twins!"

"Just now the millionaire is playing the title role in life's drama. He towers above all others in importance and strength. The whole action and progress of the play depend on him. He is the organizer, the consolidator, the des royer of competition. He comes like a creator into industrial strife and chaos and says; 'Let there be. trusts and orderly combinations.' He inplaying a necessary and inevitable parts but he does not remain on the sings for-

Thern is another player in the dressing. room waiting for his cue-not quite ready yet, but rapidly preparing. This new player is the people. 'It is human nature to eat, said the savage. 'It is human nature to fight,' said the kings. 'It is human nature to pray,' said the church 'It is human nature to grab,' said the busi-

"All this is true, but is this all? Is it not also human nature to co-operate and to be happy? All war and credulity and greed must pass to the rear. Soldiers, chaplains and bankers are outgrown types, and evolution commands as to possible to the commands as to the commands as to the rear.

& Project on Foot to Raise the Level of Great Lakes-An Experiment For ne Amusement—The Epicycle One of the Latest Novelties.



T is proposed to seek out some way in the Great Lakes can be kept at a higher level than present. The Ningara River is said to six or eight inches lower than it was last spring, and Lake Erie is fully

two feet below its normal level. Dams en proposed and various projects have been thought of, but most of m are too costly, while others do et promise to muct the requirements of the situation. As a result of recent ing in of the lower ends of the lakes plish this purpose, and at a rery moderate outlay as compared with the expense of dam-building or any of the other ways that have been suged. As a matter of fact, the lock is the only practicable and final out-some of the problem. Filling up in one place and dredging out in another but makeshifts, and will only put of the great day when locks and their ments will be the gateways of this great water system.

Else-Flying According to Science.

A good deal has been said of late bout scientific kite-flying. This does t mean particularly as to method, but as to results. The explora-tion of the upper air by this means aducted in the search for knowl-There are two sorts of kites, both tailless. One is a simple convex surface, somewhat in a diamond shape; another is described by a scientist as two boxes of cloth, without top or hotm, and fastened together on the same frame a little distance apart. The convex kite has been for many years known to the Chinese and Malays, but its modification and present form are the invention of Mr. Eddy, and the kite is called by his name. The cloth-box tite is the invention of an Australian scattering, and is the outcome of ex-periments in the direction of a flying thine. Kite-fiyers are well aware that a kite in motion in a stiff breeze has a tremendous force, and the pull of a large kite has been likened to the ing of a whale on a line. It has freto hold large kites that are used for making explorations in the air a mouple of thousand feet above the earth's surface. Wind currents and flurries are the greatest obstacles in the way of these investigations. A kite that will float in a light breeze must be simply be slender, and delicate the same of t When this is caught in some of the strong currents that it encounters, it is simply twisted into fragments. Large kites are more easily handled than small ones; the wind gets a much better purchase on them, and they are much more steady and controllable. In a gale of forty miles an hour, the pull is from five to eight pounds per square foot for a kite of forty square foot of surface. Kite-flying is great sport under ordinary circumstances, but when one flies for ideas and information it is infinitely more interesting

A Pretty Experiment.

A very pretty experiment in "com shown in the accompanying illustra-tion. In front of an upright white screen place two lighted candles, and has proved useless; even in 1-250 solutween the candles and the screen a

iong book or a photograph album. Having fashioned out of cardboard a little imp, place him upon the book, and you will have two images thrown upon the screen. Now hold between the candle on the right and the imp a glass filled with reddened water, and one of the images will appear red while the other will disappear. But look a little more attentively and you will see the second image in pale green, the complementary color of the red. Use yellow water, or beer, in the glass, and while one image will have

hat color, the other will be violet. Use blue water, and the complementary col-



be orange. This gives you a for a variety of pretty effects, ad it is hardly worth while to tell on that they astonish people that are at familiar with the law of color.—

extes of Death.

Certificates of Death.

Who can tell how many persons are harled alive every year? How many mose of suspended animation are there as record, and how many horrors that are never known save by accident, when once in a while some grave is opened and discoveries are made that shock whole communities. There is not, up to date, any certain test for death, although there have been experiments and trials innumerable. After enhancing all of the resources of science, medical experts have arbitred at the conclusion that the only criain test of death is the condition of the body. Until there are unmutakable

foregone conclusion. The sense of smell is the very best possible guide in such matters. Even the eyes are not to be trusted, as there are cases on record where bodies have become almost black and yet life was not extinct. In one instance burial was delayed by unavoidable circumstances until the friends became alarmed by the color which they mistcok for mortification, and, fearing some outbreak of disease, they sent for disinfectants and sanitary experts. Before they arrived! howover, there was a marked change in the appearance of the body. From a purplish hue like a bad bruise it gradually became lighter and assumed a life-like color, and within a few hours there were evidences of returning paimation. Although several physicians had been in attendance, and the person was pronounced dead, the result proved the unreliability of their decision.

This Is an Epleyele The inventive mania in the direction of cycling improvements is not alone confined to this country, which has of late developed any number of patent unicycles. England now comes to the font with what is called by the Britons "the latest novelty in velocipedes, the epicycle." The epicycle is an immense wheel spoked to an inner rim, within which is fitted a V-shaped contrivance whose ends and averted apex are rigged with wheels, the lower and larger one of which is fitted with pedal attachments. With a pushing start and the added incentive of the friction furnished by the youthful operator pic-



tured, the sanguine inventor claims its advantages are great speed and ease of

A New Antheptic.

We are willing to admit that the Jaanese can give us points on various industries and mechanical arts, but we have scarcely been prepared for the announcement that they are ahead of us in certain points in surgery. tiseptic dressings are among the absolutely necessary surgical appliances. There is more or less difficulty in pre-paring them, and they are for most part expensive, and y of them are not at all satisfactory. During the war Ja-panese surgeons used the ashes of rice straw as a dressing for wounds, and The wound was cleaned, the ashes applied freely, then sublimate gauge or linen was used as a wrapping. These ashes are said to be a perfect antiseptic and over these qualities to the protic, and owe these qualities to the pres ence of potassium carbonate. English and American surgeons are trying this dressing, and if it is as successful in their hands as in the Japanese, it certainly is a wonderful stride in antiseptic surgery, and is unquestionably the cheapest dressing that has ever been prepared.

The diluting of disinfectants with alcohol, glycerine and oil makes them intion on spores, which were placed in me false solution for forty-eight hours, their virulence was only weakened. By adding 10 per cent water to the alcohol, thegerms were destroyed in a 1-1,000 90lution. A 2-per-cent solution of corro sive sublimate in pure glycerine was useless even after subjecting the spores to it for four days. By adding 40 per cent water they were destroyed in a solution of 2-1,000 in twenty-four hours. A 16 per cent solution of carbolle seld in alcohol is useless, and remains so even up to 50 per cent. By adding 80 per cent water the germs were destroyed in forty-eight hours, A 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid in glycerine proved ineffectual even after seventy-two hours; 10 per cent water added did not change it, but after 80 per cent water was added it destroyed the germs in forty-eight hours. A 20 per cont solution of carbolic acid in oil, and a 10 per cent solution of lysol in oil, are both useless,

A New Diphtheria Care.

According to some of the more advanced scientists, nature furnishes a cure for every known disease. Of course, we do not know what the cure is for most of them, but we are slowly progressing in that direction. Many remedies are found out by accident and it is by the merest chance that o new cure has been discovered for diphtheria. Observing that milk capidly absorbs disease germs, experiments have been tried with milk as a curaive agent. A large theet is saturated with milk; the patient is wrapped in this and tightly covered with blankets, remaining closely wrapped for some hours. This treatment is followed by a warm bath, then the patient is wrapped in a dry sheet and put to bed. This course has been attended wan great success, and it is proposed that a special department in certain hos-pitals be set apart for this purpose.

Not a Mere Pedestrian.

The New Paster—I beg pardon, but in what walk of life are you engaged?

The Brand—None, sir, I am a

signs of decay, death is by no means a THE JOKER'S CORNER.

LIDSUMMER WIT AND HUMOR FOR TIRED FOLK.

The Sweet Girl Graduate Is With Da Now-The Bicycle Fad-A Terrible Situation-At the Wedding Rehearsal -Flotsam and Jetsam



WEET girl graduate! You seem to know the truth.

And on all sorts of matters prate With calm assurance of youth. For thine the simple mind That knows not future gall,

That you'll experience when you find You do not know it all.

Fresh, sweet girl graduate, I would not be so cruel. But we poor men full oft must feast On philosophic gruet. Yet still for you is life Naught but entrancing scenes,

When you are in your teens. His Modest Request.

And argument is only strife.

From the Chicago Tribune: "I don't ask you to remove your hat, miss," plaintively spoke the little man in the seat behind her, "but if you will kindly refrain from wabbling your head I will take it as a favor. I am used to the high hat, but I am not accustomed to the wabble, and it confuses me and obstructs my view of the gentleman in the orchestra who performs on the kett!e drum."

"Sir!"
"Thank you, miss. I don't mind the high hat, but I do confess the wabble did bother me a little. Ever so much obliged. I can see him quite distinctly

"Sir. I---" "I beg you won't apologize, miss. It was entirely inadvertent on your part, am sure, and-

"If you say another word I'll call the usher!'

"Bless you, miss, that will not be necessary! I'm acquainted with all the ushers. Any of them would be glad to oblige me by asking the gentleman who operates the kettle drum to move a little to the right, so as to give me a better view of him, but I can see with perfect ease now, thanks to your having quit-"Usher!"

"I'll call him for you, miss. Here, Jerry!"

"I am entirely capable of calling him, sir! I am going to ask him to bring the manager of the hall!"

"I assure you, miss, that will not be necessary, either. The manager is my son-in-law. He will merely instruct the usher to-ah, thanks!"

For the young woman, trembling with indignation, had removed her h

A Victim of Rudenes "Women are so inconsequent," complained Chollie.

"What has happened now?" asked the man to whom Chollie is a specimen to be thoughtfully studied.

"I was saying to Miss Kean that I wished I knew of some way in which I could be of use to the world, and she broke right in on my wemawks to tell me that they were making pocketbooks out of monkey skins nowadays. It was pawsitively wude."

Her Cruel Treatment.

The Piano Stool-Didn't you love to have that fluffy-haired beauty run her little white fingers up and down your keyboard? The Piano-I did, until she played

The Stool-Wretched coquette! I shall never forget how she sat down on

At the Wedding Rehearent.

Clergyman-When I say, 'Who gives this bride away?' don't all speak at Settle it between yourselves who is to represent you. Do you understand me? Chorus of Ushers-We do.

And the next day there was no hitch in the ceremony.

Willie Wilde-Do you know, Mics Maud, that I have all my life been in the power of the cvit one, and all my struggles to escape have availed me nothing.

Miss Maud-I suppose it'is impossible to escape one's self.-Ex.

Van Plunk-There are times when I wish Miss Patterson had more of the spirit of self-denial, Mack-When?

Van Plunk-When I ask her if she would like to go to the opera.

Lucky Adam. Wraggles-Well, Adam was a 'ncky Barker-In what particular way?

Wraggles-He didn't have to prance around the garden like a blamed idiof holding Eve on a bundred-dollar bike

Modern Dramatic Tuition I sud and angry voices were heard in he room above. A woman's piercing

m smote the air. Thump! Thump! Thump!

A woman's heartbreaking sobs broke spon the ears of the horrified listeners. With one accord they rushed up the stairway and burst open the door of le room from which the sounds pro-

A woman, with disheveled zair, torn and dust-covered clothing, and eyes red with weeping stood in the middle of the room.

A man with coat off, sleeves rolled up, his eyeballs rolling in frenzy, and the perspiration streaming down his face confronted the intruders.

"What do you want here?" he de-"We are here in the interests of hu-

manity," sternly answered one of them, "You are brutally mistreating a wom-"Am I?" he asked, turning to her.

"N-o," she sobbed, "you are not! Gentlemen, he—he is teaching me how to-ta express the-the natural emo-This is a-is a school of dramatic art."

And the avengers slunk out of the door and went slowly down the stair-

A Theory.

She-I wonder why Mrs. Brown changed her physician. She seemed to br getting along nicely. He-But didn't you say he ordered

her to be kept quiet?



Mrs. Smithers-Why, Maud, I didn't know your husband was in the expressing business?

Mrs. Wheeley-He isn't; he is just foing a little after office nours to help pay for his bicycle, you know.-To

The Old, Old Question.

From the Chicago Tribune: The street car stopped suddenly to take on a passenger, and the voice of the man who was talking of last Saturday's storm became distinctly audible.
"Well," he remarked, "Chicago

didn't catch it half as bad as St. Louis,

"That so?" absent-mindedly asked the man sitting next to him, "What was the score?"

Caller-is Mr. Swigham at home,

Madam-I have a suspicion that he

Caller-A suspicion? Don't you

Madam-Not definitely, but if you will go to the cafe on the corner you can find out; that seems to be the only place where he is really at home.

His Mean Reply.

Mrs. Chugwater-Josiah, did you ever notice how common it is for girls to look like their fathers?

Mr. Chugwater-Of course I have Most of them look like their fathers. That's why so many girls' faces are their fortunes.

Why the Messanger Hugglad

"Say, it was a great idea to put the District Messenger boys on wheels. I saw one going like the wind today." "Huh! He probably struck a good bicycle road and was trying to com-

That Was Different. Wife-John, isn't al box of cigars a

plete a century run before delivering

week rather expensive? John-Not for me, I have got money

Wife (after a pause)-John, the gas man was here again today, with last month's bill.

Not Her Fault.

Mrs. Grimble (to her offspring)-There you go, tracking the floor all over with mud. Didn't I tell you to wipe your feet before you came in? Johnny-Oh, nobody's blaming you,

ma; you did all you could.

What Harold Meant. Mother-Every name means something. Harry, the bold, Charles, the brave, William, the good, Harold, the-Helen (starting from a reverie)-

Always Mindful.

Harold-Oh, yes. Harold means business. He told me so last night.

"And you will never forget me?" asked the girl of her lover, a grocer's assistant, "Never," he said, absently, "Is there

anything more today?" Sure to Be Marked Down.

When the government runs the rallroad lines And women the affairs of state, The trains that went at 5 o'clock She'll mark down to 4:58.

Hardly Knew Himself.

Why, you're a new man—they've shaved you out of all recognition. —
Y-c-c—he, he—es, the first time I tooked in the glass I only knew myzelf by my voice.

ader is called to the announcement of Notre Dame university in another column of this paper.

This noted institute of learning en-This noted institute of learning enters upon its fifty-third year with the next session, commencing Sept. 8, 1896. Parents and guardians contemplating sending their boys and young men away from home to school would do well to write for particulars to the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, before making arrangements for their education elsewhere. Nowhere in this broad land are there to be found better facilities for cultivating the mind and heart than are offered at Notre Dame University.

New York's Fire Department. Every city in the United States shows local pride in its firemen. Each claims that its department is one of the best (if not the best) in the country. The rivalry between some of the cities is at times quite amusing, and there is much discussion upon the merits of their own firemen; but New York City undoubtedly occupies to-day the enviable posi-tion of having, all things considered, the most thoroughly equipped and most efficient fire-service in the world.

The apparatus is of the best. horses, selected with care and judgment, are magnificent animals, and the men, picked from those thought to be the best adapted for the work they must perform, are subjected to a most rigid physical examination before they are admitted to the service, and afterward are trained in a school of instruction at fire headquarters that is com plete in itself -July St. Nicholas.

What the President Says.

"I take pleasure in stating that I per onally know persons who, once absolutely bald, have regained their lost hair through the use of DANDERINE. My wife, whose hair was falling out from some cause, has received great benefit from it. I heartily commend DANDERINE." Thus writes Edmund D. Murdaugh, president of the Territorial normal school to the Knowlton Danderine company of Guthrie, Oklahoma, from whom Danderine can be obtained for \$1 per bottle, if not kept in stock by local druggists.

The Czarina of Russia is an expert type-writer, and recently ordered a new machine, with gold type-bars and the frame inlaid with pearls.

How to Grow 40c Wheat.

Salzer's Fall Seed Catalogue tells you. It's worth thousands to the widenwake farmer. Send 4-cent stamp for catalogue and free samples of grains and grasses for fall sowing. John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

One at a Time.

A ticket-seller in a theatre once owned a parrot that was quick at learning to repeat the phrases he heard. Thus, among other things, he was soon able to exclaim, "One at a time, gentlemen! one at a time, please!" for this sentence was constantly in the mouth of his master. The ticket man went to the country for a summer vacation and took the educated parrot along

with him. One day the bird got out of his cage and disappeared. His owner searched all about for him, and finally toward evening found him despoiled of half his feathers sitting far out on the limb of a tree, while a dozen crows were pecking at him whenever they could get a chance. And all this time the poor parrot, with his back humped up, was edging away and constantly exclaiming, "One at a time, gentlemen! one at a time, please!"-Harper's Round

Travel With a Friend Who will protect you from those enemies

ea, indigestion, malaria and the sickness produced by rocking on the waves, and som times by inland travelling over the rough beds of ill laid railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ocean mariners, yatchtsmen, commercial and theatrical agents and tourists testify to the protective potency of this effective safeguard, which conquers also rheumatism, nervousness and billiousness

Anxious mother—''Oh, doctor, we missed one of our silver spoons, and, as baby has been very cross all day, we want you to look through him and see if he has it in him.''—Life.

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

Juan Garxia, an aged Mexican, residing in New York City, is cutting a new set of teeth. He claims to be 9! years old, and says that nature provided his mother with four sets of teeth during her life of 193

Dr. Carlatedt's German Liver Syrup is the ideal cathartic. Purely vegetable. It promotes internal cleanliness without de-bilitating the organs on which it acts. 50 cents and \$1 bottles at all druggists, or the Carlstedt Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

The latest freak in Iowa, the home of the "Cardiff giant," is a "petrified man," near Valley Junction. Polk County.

Results prove Hood's Sarsaparilla the best

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. 51. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Will restore gray hair to its youthful color and beauty-will thicken the growth of the hair-will prevent baldness, cure dandruff, and all scalp diseases. A fine dressing. The best hair restorer made.

R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.



Years of Columbias

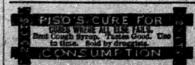
The Bicycle of experience.

A hundred dollars' worth of certainty.

The "bicycle of doubt" price saves you little and costs you much.

> Honest Catalogue, Free at Columbia Agencies-by mail for two 2-cent stamps.

Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.



trafficted with Thompson's Eye Water.

A PLEA FOR GRACEFUL ARCHI-TECTURE IN DWELLINGS.

Profesences of Ornamentation One of the Faults of This Generation - Happily the Abuse Is Gradually Disappearing in Plans for the Future

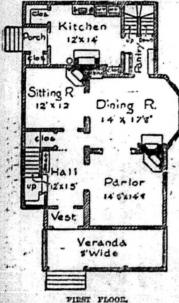
(Copyright 1896.)

One of the greatest faults in American architecture, although happily it is more to be noticed in the buildings of a past generation than those of the present, is a too profuse use of ornamentation. It bespoke a low state of public taste. The most glaring in-stances of this fault are to be seen in the houses that were erected in the late '60s and early '70s, with the French roofs, their bideous and obstrusive iron window sills and their ginger-bread work everywhere. Even buildings put up purely for business purposes felt the effect of this impulse, for this was the period of iron fronts that did not show a foot of plain flat surface. At this day there is coming, even if slowly, a general recognition that the best and most imposing effects in architecture are provided by simple and chasto de-signs. In house building the external ornamentation may safely be left to the competent architect. When one of these offend, it is usually because a particular patron objects to too much plainness and wishes to carry out his own fancies.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW. Ornamentation may be beautiful in itself, and when applied to architecture may not offend the eye at the first glance, and yet as one lives within its presence, grows tiresome and crehouse and its general lines are strong, he should insist, before everything else, on a freedom from petty details of ornamentation. There should be no of ornamentation. There should be no tawdry cornices, filmsy brackets and spindle work. In design these may seem attractive, and may be deemed necessary to cover bare space of stone or wood; when they are in place, however, they prove a form it to the eye. In the matter of inte for finish the same rule holds good. I here cannot be true general regret at ing of the honest handlwork. The workman was an artisal an artisal, and he rarely sinned good taste, everything being

good taste, everything being ing and general harmony of One must be chary. Now in t machine work, mouldings as ings are practically turned wholesale without regard to is particular use or location, and they frequently clash with themselves and surroundings. There should be plain casings and door panels, and no



base boards if the elaborate best effects are to be ob-tained; in particular, one should guard against ornate mantels and the "built in corner" cabinets glittering with glass or mirrors. Plain walls give the best background for pictures, and artificial fillments virtually kill one's furniture, no matter how hand-some it may be. The passing of the style of ornamental plaster work is atter for congratulation. A simple centre piece for the chandelier in a large room is permissable, if it is unobtrusive, but even this is not necessary. There is no longer any need for plaster cornices. These gather dust and dirt and consequently become unhealthy as well as ugly. The modern method of paper hanging covers the break between ceiling and side walls ad furnishes an artistic substitute for the old time cornices.

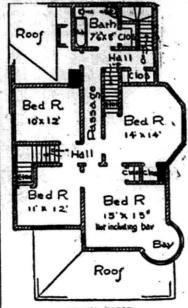
There is a less need for the warnings over ornamentation at this time is as much as popular taste is readily moving in the direction of rich and simple effects. Every year brings a notable improvement in architectural

We illustrate an attractive residence cribe its principal features as

eral Dimensions: Width, through ting-room and dining-room, 31 ft.
aa; depth, including veranda, 58 ft.
Heights of Stories; Cellar, 7 ft. 6
a; first story, 9 ft. 6 ins.; second
ory, 9 ft.; attic, 7 ft.

Exterior Materials: Foundation,

stone; first story, elaphoards; second story, gables and roof, shingles. Interior Finish; Hard, white plas-ter; plaster cornices and centers in parlor, dining and sitting-rooms. Double floor in first story with paper between finished floor, soft wood. Trim in hall and vestibule, quartered oak. Main staircase, oak. Panel backs under windows in parlor, dining-room and sitting-room. Picture molding in principal rooms and hall of first story. Chair-rail in dining-room. Bath-room and kitchen, wains-



SECOND FLOOR. coted. Interior wood-work stained to suit owner and finished in hard oil.

Colors: Clapboards, seal brown. Trim, including water table, corner boards, cornices, casings, bands, veranda posts and rails, outside blinds. rain conductors, etc., chocolate. Outside doors finished with hard oil. Sashes, Pompei an red. Veranda floor and ceiling and all brickwork, oiled.
Wall shingles dipped in and brush coated with light sienna stain. Roof shingles dipred in and brush coated dark red stain.

Accommodations: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under the whole house, with inside and outside entrances and concrete floor. One room finished in attic; space for two more. Attractive main staircase. Sliding doors connect hall and parlor, dining-room and sittingroom. Attractive circular bay in second story

Cost: \$3400, not including mantels, rauge or heater. The estimate is based on New York prises for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less.

Co-Operative Building Plan Associa-

IT KILLED HER.

Peculiar Notion of a Woman Who Peare

air," remarked one of the way home from the New York World. the man at his side, sad."

but it was particularly this case. Perhaps you didn't know the deceased as well as I did. She was one of the best women that ever lived, but all her life she was the victim of a strange terror.'

"You don't say so," commented the man.

"Yes." went on the melancholy mourner, stroking his beard reflectively. "She had an idea that she was going to be murdered by a burglar who allowed the impression to grow upon her, and in course of time she became a monomaniac on the subject. All the doors and windows in her house every night for thirty years the last thing she did was to look under her

"But didn't her friends try to do anything to get her out of her morbid condition?" inquired the man, growing

"Everything they could think of." answered the mourner. "Why, the last thing they did was to buy her a folding bed to sleep in."

"That surely cured her of her insane fear about a man under the bed."

"You'd think so," returned the mourn; "but that's just where you make a mistake. She hadn't been sleeping in that folding bed a week before the thing collapsed one night and smothered her.

Buffalo Found.

Several weeks ago Dr. J. B. Taylor, the wealthy Texas stockman, sent three experienced cowboys and frontiersmen in search of the herd of wild buffalo which were discovered in Brewster county two years ago, and have been seen several times since then. The hunters have just returned from their trip, which they state was a success. They found the herd of buffalo, numbering about eighty head, in a remote section of Presidio county. The animals were trailed by the hunters from the Carmen Mountains, in Mexico. Now that the exact location of the herd is again known, it is Dr. Taylor's intention to start with his expedition which has been organized for several months, and round up the animals and place them all on his ranch in Tom Green county,—San Antonio corres-pondence.—St Louis Globe-Democrat.

Foreigner-This may be a free country but I don't see that the freedom s any effect on the people. Such a ever saw in my life. I should thing : ee-born American would act as if he ere menarch of all he surveyed, Native—Wait until you see a passen

r brakeman who expects soon to or .- New York Weekly

INTERESTING READING DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Current Notes of the Modes-Por Clever Woman-Similarity in the Properties of New Dross Material-For Young Girls.



T takes a clever woman to draw forth the admiration of women by her perfect dress ing, but a still cleverer woman it is who can command the simplicity in her toilet which all men so much admire. She realizes

by this very acquirement that she becomes an object of ridicule among her feminine friends, yet there are women of sufficiently strong mind to do it. They will eschew all elaborate tollets and confine themselves to dainty, simple things in which they appear years younger than they really are. It is always a girl's ambition to reach an age where she may wear all the finery restricted to the matron, but there comes a time when such gowning grows irksome and she has the common sense to see that utter simplicity in dress is what she needs to make her seem young again. By this is not meant a childish mode, but simply-made garments that tend to bring out her good points. Too long a skirt ruffles and knots of satin or ribbon. adds years to one's appearance, just as an ill-fitting or unbecoming waist. There are so many lovely materials in the market this season that it would seem an easy matter to secure just what one wishes.

An effective model is shown made up in shiny black alpaca. The skirt is The collars of capes match them in excut en Paquin, quite wide and sharply travagance. The larger number of

IN WOMAN'S CORNER, teen will fill the place of the silken lining. One may as well not attempt to wear a modish gown as to try to get one up cheap.

A gown made by a certain wellknown dressmaker of New York is of green canvas. The skirt and jacket are lined throughout with pongee, the same material being used to form revers for the jacket, while the pleasing effect is heightened by the changeable green taffeta bodice worn with the costume. A green hat, with yellow jone quils, adds the finishing touch.

Another costume is of biscuit-colored canvas, lined with rose taffeta. The bodice is tight-fitting in the back and opens in front to reveal a vest of goldthread embroidery. Above this vest a yoke of biscuit-colored chiffon is softly laid, flanked each side by a rever of the embroidery. The collar, of deep, butter-colored lace, has a fan adornment under each ear.

In the sleeve is shown the mousquetairre model, which is slowly but surely undermining the big sleeve. It is made of chiffon matching the box-plaited uche which finishes the bodice at the bottom,-The latest in Chicago Chron-

Variety in Shoulder Coverings.

The short cape of silk, taffeta or satin is the legitimate sort of fancy this eason. It is of a brevity that allows he slenderness of the waist to be visible and it widens the shoulders in spite of drooping sleeves. When it is made in black it glitters with jet and is adorned with black gauze plaitings or When the domain of color is entered there is no limit to the elaboration. There are openwork arrangements over bright silk linings, applications of lace, beads and embroidery and innumerable constructions more or less complicated, in plaited or ruffled gauze or chiffon.

THE SOCIETY BUD TAKES HER MORNING DIP.



han hid himself under her bed. She gored to give the desired whirl. It is these on fine capes are lined with an tined throughout with rustling white application of white guipure. taffeta, finished at the foot by a row of narrow frills. The round bodice is in blouse effect, with a snugly fitted back employed and black valenciennes is a ere doubly locked and barred, and entirely covered with odd scrolls new and highly desirable development of white honiton lace, surrounded by tiny jet beads. There is a belt and broad stock of crushed black taffeta fastened at the back with jet ornaments. The bouffant sleeves droop to the elbow and have a loosely wrinkled lower arm, spreading over the hand in a deep point .- Chicago Chronicle.

New Dress Materials.

"My dress will be lined with green taffets," or "with pink silk" or "white." It doesn't matter what It doesn't matter what femi-



ways sure to hear some girl telling of her dress lining,

The fact of the matter is, to be thoroughly up to date this year of our Lord one must have a silken lining to the gown. And to make the silken lining effective it must be placed behind some material sheer enough to let the glint of the silken sheen creep through the weave of the dress material

Canvas, either wool or silk; etamine, gauze and net are the newest materials for afternoon gowns. As a rule colors are selected, leaving to the lining the cask of supplying that brilliancy of color so essential to an 1896 gown. Unfortunately for the lean of purse

Lace is greatly favored at present for summer gowns of nainsook and muslin. If the goods themselves car be dyed a fast black there is no reason why so valuable a wash lace should not be treated in the same way, and this year's fine dimity costumes prove that it has been done satisfactorily. This fact receives additional import ance from the other fact that black and white continues to be very fashionable this summer and it is by no means confined to half-mourning wardrobes.

A sketch is given of a costume of black satin adorned with spangled motifs in steel blue. The godet skirt is plain, save for the spangled adornment. The blouse bodice is gathered at the yoke and belt. The yoke itee! droops over the shoulders and fit trimmed with spangles and outlined with spangled galloon. Epaulets of galloon terminate in pampilles of jet. The crenelated collar is of white satin. The balloon sleeves, extending only to the elbows, are trimmed with spangles.

Keeping Flowers Fresh.

The process of crystallizing flowers is simple and can be satisfactorily ac-complished by anyone who has artistic Arrange some basket forms of any desired pattern wih pliable copper wire and wrap them with gauze. Into the bottom of these tie violets, ferna geranium leaves-in fact, any flowers except full-blown roses—and sink them in a solution of alum of one pound to a gallon of water. Wait until the solution has cooled, as the colors will then be preserved in their original beauty, and the crysts! ized alum will bold them faster than when formed in a hot solution. When you have a light covering of crystals that completel envelop the articles, remove and allow to, drip for twelve hours. These baskets make a unique ornament and long preserve their freshness.

Madrid schools are so bad that German residents of the city have united to establish a school where their children may obtain as good as education as in more civilized parts of Europe these gowns are expensive. The ma- as in more civilized parts of Euroj terials cost heavily and no cheap se- for a reasonable outlay of money.

A Story of Colorado Gold.

The most unique and instructive book set published about the gold and other features of Cripp is Creek District has just been issued by O. W. Crawford, publisher, Masonic Temple. Chicago, Ill. Every page is illustrated with original pictures in three colors, made for this work by Mr. E. S. Rice, the sketch genius of the Rockies. It is a complete exposition of Cripple Creek Gold, telling where it is found, how it is found. ing where it is found, how it is found where it is milled, how it is treated how it is paid for; all about mines titles, camping in the mountains and titles, camping in the mountains and Cripple Park's wonderful Apollinaris Springs, which the Indians called Quiecka and of which they said, "If you drink the waters always, you will live always." In printing and illustration it is a work of high art. We are not surprised to learn that the second edition is in press, for it is a book from which the oldest miner may get information and entertainment as well. Price, 50c., but if you will send five Price, 50c., but if you will send five names and addresses of friends and 25c. stamps or silver, to the publisher, it will be sent postage paid.

A baby salmon fish, only three inches long, and having two perfect heads, has been caught at Wilder, Ore.

It is new estimated that a comet as large as the earth, and with a tail 3,000,000 miles long would weigh less than 30 tons!

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or billous, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

The crater of an extinct volcano in Japan as been transformed into a lake of poisonous water since the earthquake of 1886.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No Bis after first day's use of Dr. Kilne's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Bend to Dr. Kling, \$61 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The weight of the Great Eastern, the largest ship ever built, was 12,000 tons Her machinery was run by four engines, each having the power of 1,000 horses.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

A man in Gordon, Neb., who is described as a shrewd financier, has a hand-organ stowed away in a bank vault "against a

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

A large aerolite, composed of almost pure seteoric iron, fell near Corrienne, Mexico,

Coe's Cough Balsam. is the eldest and best. It will break up a Cold quiet-or than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

The happy man who has already produced photographs in seventeen distinct tiets will make a fortune if he sticks to his

Constipation cured by Dr. Carlstedt's German Liver Powder. Samples and tes-timonials free. In bottles, only 25 cents at all druggists. The Carlstedt Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

Two new eggs of the Moa, the giant ex-tinct bird of New Zealand, have recently seen found in a marl pit in that country.

The Woman, The Man.

And The Pill. She was a good woman. Re loved her. She was his wife. The pie was good; his wife made it; he ate it. But the pie disagreed with him, and he disagreed with his wife,

and is happy. So is his wife. The pill he takes is Ayer's. Moral: Avoid dyspepsia by using

Now he takes a pill after pie

Aver's Cathartic Pills.

when you're hot; when you're thirsty; when callers come. At any and all times drink HIRES Rootbeer. . Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Drink HIRES Rootbeer

STEADY WE PAY CARR WEEKLY and STARK TREES will prove

WORK "absolutely best. "Superb outsite new system. STARK PROTEINS LOUISIANA, Mq., ROCEPORT, MA.

DENSION JOHN W. MOMERS. Supposefully Prosegutes Claime. Late Principal Estamater U.S. Residen Sureas. Lyru in met var, it stillulicating claims. atty aine.

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Full Curres in Gastles, Seliers, B. Date, Lew. Civil, Westerslea and Ricetical Engineering. Thereup: Properties and Commercial Curres. Revine Free to all Students who have completed the studies required for administen into the Junior or Senior Year, of any of the Calegiants Courses. A limited number of Candidates for the Ecclesiantical state will be received at special rates. St. Réward's Hall, for hoya under 13 years, is unique in the Calegiant Completiones of its equipments. The 2005 from will open September Sts., 1896. Canlegues cent Free on application to VRIV RIV. A. HORRISSEY, 6. B. C., Foundame, BOURE BARE, 189.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART

W. N. U., St.L.—'96—99



Tobacco Dealers say, that CRATTIF AX" is a "scorcher" "BATTLE AX" is a "scorcher" because it sells so fast. Tobacco Chewers say, it is a "scorcher" because 5 cents' worth goes 30 far. It's as good as can be made regardless of cost. The 5 cent piece is almost as large as the other fellows' 10 cent piece.

(hicago& AltonkK

Solid Vestibuled Trains

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY, KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO.

Lincoln Socialist-Labor.

The Journal of Organized Labor.

FUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION

ALBERT E. SANDERSON, Gen. Manage

515-517 Elm St., Sr. Louis, Mo.

H. S. ALEY, Manager, P. O. Box 1015.

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Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo.,



SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the neglect of certain Local gers to remit promptly this issue has been delayed. Unless the situation materially improves we may be forced tempoearly to suspend pending more satisfactory arrangements for continuing our publica-

Rush the einews of war to the front! Send all rematances to the General Manager and the receipt of same will be promptly acknowledged.

Awaiting prompt action, I am yours for Social Democracy,

ALBERT E. BANDERSON, Gen. Mgr.,

515-517 Elm street. St. Louis, Mo.

UNDER OUR FLAG SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

For President

CHARLESS H. MATCHETT.

of New York. For Vice-President

MATTHEW MAGUIRE.

Do delegates to the convention were observabled in a group on the Roof Gar-act the Grand Control Palace.

National Executive Committee has aided the boom started in Virginia by Freder-toksburg Labon by contributing \$500 to the Virginia State Agitation Fund.

Worcester Section has arranged for Com-rade David Taylor, of Boston, to address a Mass Meeting on the Commons under the liberty trees Sunday, July 19, at 3 p. m.

The Flemish Branch of Section Philadel-, phis has contributed \$30 to the Belgian . Campaign Fund, Section Philadelphia has appropriated \$35 for the same purpose.

Minnesota Comrades have organized a tate Committee, with Comrade A. H. Lee as Secretary. They propose an ective compaign. Prospects for organizing Sec-tions at Winons and Duluth are good.;

New York Section gave a Picnic and Pes aival on July 4 at Brommer's Union Park 132 street. The Social-Democratic Turn Versin and Socialist Fife and Drum Corps vesre in attendance. Many Delegates to the Convention attended.

Milwankee Comrades scored a grand success at their picule July 4, at Milwankee Garden, and on July 5 made a steambont trip to Sheboygan where Comrade Neebe did good work towards organizing a section. Sheboygan has good material and will doubtless be heard from.

A Parade and Mass Meeting was held i

The Sections of Boston and vicinity held a meeting on Tuesday, June 28, and elected these Comrades who will form the State Committee for 1896. Comrades Putney, King. Bellam, Bloedow, Peare, Coulkow

NOW BEADY.

"Now America," by G. A. Hoehn— Published by the Socialist News-paper Union.

Comrades, this book will recommend their. It is, in my humble opinion, one of the best means of agitation our party ever had; it is a literary production that will be ellent service to our party during the at national campaign. The author is present national campaign. The author is well known to every reader of our Socialist ress; according to his own state a graduate of 'The Great College of the Bocialist Labor Party.'' 'The little education I have received, "he says, "I owe almost exclusively to the Socialist Labor Party. The S. L. P. has been my school, my college, my university. Without the S. L. P. I should to day still be the same contented, putient, poor, religious, fanatic and wage slave I was before my brave old Comrades in Saltimore, Md., succeeded in winning moover to Socialism." The author has, by his "New America."

ane a great service to our cause, to our party. "New America" is especially adapted for the agitation among the American people, whose minds, unfortunately, are still full of that prejudice against our se that is being so carefully nursed by

the press, the pulpit, the politicians and other hirelings of Capitaliam.

The intelligent reader of "Merrie England" will be convinced of the justice of Socialism—but he may still be far from becoming an active soldier in the International Army of Social Democrats. The intelligent reader of "New America"

will not only be convinced of the justice, and, we may add, of the necessity of So cialism, but of the justice and necessity of a strong Socialist Labor Party, organized on the lines of International Social Democ

Comrades, it is our duty to give to "New America' a rousing reception and put it into the hand of every wage-worker and in telligent citizen we can reach.

1. "New America" may be sold by sec tions and clubs at 10 cents each if the comrades are satisfied with the net profit of cents per copy.

2. The bookstore price of "New Amer

ica'' is 25 cents.

3. Sections, clubs, newsdealers or com rades can get 'New America' at the rate of 8 cents a copy (we pay the postage), provided they order not less than fiftee at one time.

4 Single copies of "New America" will be sent to any address in the United States and Canada on receipt of 10 cents.

5. Orders for "New America" can not

be filled unless accompanied by the cash; we must insist on the cash basis, for the first edition alone involves for the S. N. U. an expense of about \$500.

6. The Central Press Committee of the S. N. U. having decided that Comrade Hoehn manage the sale of "New America," we kindly request you to send all orders to G. A.-HOEHN,
Care Socialist Newspaper Union.
515-517 Elm street,

St. Louis, Mo.
Hoping that the Comrades everywhe
will push the sale of this valuable bed
Tramain, with Rocialist tree ing.

this is caught in some of the The wound was cleaned, the ashes ap-ALBERT E. SANDERSON, ager Socialist New

> The New York State Convention was held at Grand Central Palace, New York City, Wednesday, July 8. There were 80 resent. Hugo Vogt was man and Max Forker, Secrestes present. tary. Howard Balkam was nominated for Governor and Lawrence Boland for Lieutenant-Governor. Thirty:six presidential electors were nominated. New York was chosen as the seat of the State Committee, and it was decided that the next State Convention be held in Rochester.

Virginia will soon have a State organization. Comrade Maycumber, Manager Predericksburg Labon organized Section Richmond on July 5. It is contemplated tions in Alexandria, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Norfolk and other cities without delay. Rah for Virginia! Who says a local paper is not a great aid to

San Francisco Section, American Branch. is holding regular Sunday evening lecture specialists on social and economic sub-ts at Pythian Castle, 900 Market street lectures begin at 8 o'clock and admission is free. Following is their list of

June 7—James Andrew, "Environment."
June 31—J. F. Wetzel, M. D., "Presmt Conditions and Future Possibilities."
June 28—Mrs. R. M. Singer, "The Hope

of Organized Labor. July 5-P. R. Martin, "Social Signifiance of the Flurry in Finance."

July 19-Lawrence Gronlund, "The Com

July 19—H. A. Sully, 'Fraternity.''
July 26—John Marble, 'The Hope of the Aug. 2-H. C. B. Cowell, "Egotism

sm, Patriotism." City Charter."

Aug. 16-Rev. E. B. Payne, an address-Aug. 28 -- Miss M. V. Boyer, 'Militarism

Aug. 30-S. Seiler, "The Socialist Move-

A National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party has National work to do in the line of agitation and organization, and if you favor its being done in an ener-

Socialism is the anchor of the ship of tra-um life on the wild sens of Capitalism.

surce Sectation down & win

PLATFORM

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

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

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen 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 de-tructive of life, of liberty, and of hap piness.

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

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the ulienation of public property, public franchis es and public functions to that class and the abject dependence of the nightiest of nations on that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. - Hunan power and natural forces are thus vasted, 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 en-

slavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fun damental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic ser-

ructive tendencies of its trusts er Capitalistic combinations on other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall; therefore, be it

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

We call upon them to units 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 condi-

ing 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, causis, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons

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

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

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

6. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

7. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resourses of

the country.

s. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the 9. Progressive income tax and tax

on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

10. School education of all child: gratuitous, and accessible to all lyubile assistance in meals, clojhis books, etc., where necessary.

11. Repeal of all pauper, team

eacy and sumptuary laws. bridged right of combination. 13. Official statistics concerning the condition of labor. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and of the employment of female labor

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. Equal-mation of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is per-

and limb in all occupations, and an ficient employers' liability law.

1. The people to have the right to the referendum principle.

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

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 constit-

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

ATTENTION.

& Word With Our Readers and Friends.

Comrade and Friends. The Socialist press is our strongest weapon. You know this as well as we do.

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

It is no more than right and just that you pay your subscription. Don't wait for the local manager to call for the money, but go there and pay the little amount you owe. We do all in our power to make this paper a success in every respect. Now it is for you to do your share of the work. Thousands of Socialists are proud of this paper. We are now entering our national campaign, and it is our intention to make the Socialist Newspaper Union one of the most formidable weapons in the next national political struggle of the Socialist Labor

ince the glorious news that hundreds of thousands of votes have been cast for

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

CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE SO-

CIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

Comrade Mary Gunning will be glad to newer calls from Socialist and other Labor bodies to speak for them on such subjects as may be suggested by the circumstances of Labor and course of public events. She has especially devoted herself to the cause of public education of the people, is a teacher by profession and a scientific Socialist. She has been a prime moves with pen and voice in the bona fide investigations and agitations going on in the matter of the public schools of Boston for fully a year and a half. She applies Sodalist principles to the education of the chaotic conditions at present existing in Boston public schools. She will organize Socialist Sunday Schools, making specialties of music and nature studies of botany. mineralogy, etc. She may be addressed at

There is no time to lose. Every moment should be utilized by our energetic com rades to enlist our workers in the active

It looks as though we will have to have the "Broader Organization of the Nationa Executive Committee," in the interest of harmony and progress.

give the Socialist Labor Party a grand op portunity to agitate for the coming Co operative Commonwealth SOCIALISM is a science which treats of the

develorment of civilization, but more especially of the evolution of the means of roduction, i. e., all that is required to enable the individual to sustain and maintain life in accord with the standards of comfort prevailing at any particular time and the social relationship resulting therefrom The means of production consist of th ools and materials wherewith, and from which, emanate all wealth, i. e., use values, things that serve to minister to Dicans, wants, and gratify human desires.
A flocialist is one who claims that in accord with the truth gleame'l from the science of Socialism, that land the basis of all life. mills, mines, factories, machinery, rail-roads, telegraphs, telephones, etc., should be the common property of the working

Comrades, our ideal must be to build up Comrades, our ideal misst be to build up a Socialist Labor Party that will be the pride of all focialists, the pride of all friends of humanity and progress, the pride of all nations and of all a.e. In order to sealing this i leat, let us a ways be true to correspond true to our cause, true to our cause, true to our party, and, above all, this to trati.

BOYCOTT

The American Tobacco Company

Some of the Leading Brands:

SMOKING.

CIGARETTES.

National Tobacco Workers' Union of America. ored by Trades and Labor

THE SOCIALIST VAN.

PLUG,

Comrades Fry and Primrose Cont Bocialist Sections and Comrades:

GREETING-Comrades L. O. Fry, late General of the Industrial Army, has proposed to the S. N. U. that if the union will furnish him the use of a van and team and stock of literature, he will travel continuously throughout the country, distributing Socialist literature, obtaining subscribers for Socialist papers and organizing Socialist Sections. That he will, in company with Comrade Primrose, General of the first detachment of Industrials to enter Washing ton, take charge of the Socialist Van and sustain themselves by the profits from the sale of Socialist literature and commission

on subscriptions.

As Comrade Fry is one of the best agitators in the party and there will be no expense beyond the first outlay for the equipment, I believe it to be the cheapest method of propaganda. At all events, the system has been used with success in England and there is no reason why it should not work here as well. The Socialist Van will reach people that we can not by other means. As it is necessary to take prompt action we issue this appeal to all Sections and Comrades to help to the extent of their ability. It is not a proposition to work for one locality but is intended as a general movement for the whole country.

The St. Louis Comrades started the list

| at their r following Red Van Charles I | amou | n | tı | 8 | ; | | | • | | | • | | | • | | | | |
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| Max Leu | dig | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | 1 | o |

Elm street, St. Louis, Mo. ALBERT E. SANDERSON. General Manager.

COMRADES, remember that Gronlurid's

All subscriptions should be forwarded to

the Socialist Newspaper Union, 515-517

'Co-operative Commonwealth' is an exsellent means of ag ation. Socialism is the ne step in human pro-

Every Socialist she our claims for a 'br

Don't permit Cap mix up Socialism V them down!

Capitalist system! There is an Capitalism except the systematic robber of the wealth-producing masses.

Socialism is the direct opposite to Anarchism. Could you imagine anything more anarchistic than our present Capitalist

The extension of our party program demands a change in the present basis of organization of the National Executive Committee.

Our comrade, Charles Croasdell, the tireless and efficient Secretary of the City the American Section, has opened a small store at 46 Bennett street (opposite the union) for the sale of Labor, The People and Socialist books, papers and magazines, and also radical iterature of all kinks. There, also, may be obtained the daily and weekly papers of the capitalists bell in which we live--local. interstate and foreign. To his stock of reading be has added the materials for the smoker and chewer-tobacco and cigars, union-made. In a few days more our comrade will put in a small lunch counter, and if you desire a cup of coffee of aromatic flavor, fit for the gods, or sandwiches an pies, not to be surpassed in quality in the city, then drop in and spend a little of your time and money with "Charlie."

Every Section having been attached to the party for three months prior to the National Convention, and which has fulfilled all its obligations, is entitled to representation therein at the rate of one delegate to: each 100 members or fraction thereof. Each delegate shall have only one vote. No proxy delegates shall be allowed, but several Sections of the same State may combine to jointly send a delegate. - Constitu-

Comrade Oswald Schubert, 152 Allen street, Milwaukce, Wis., desires the address of Comrades in Wisconsin outside of

Comrade J. S. P. well, 104 Asylum street. Hartford, Conu., wishes the address of all Comrades located at San Buena Ventura,

Economic and political changes of with rapidity nowadays, and we must arrange a good, broad-gauge program for the extension of our principles during the next

of our agitation work, not only on the soc of economy, but because they gain the es of people who seldom, if ever, would; tend a meeting advertised at a half.

How to Organize sections. All persons dissatisted with political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gagworks, telephone and telegraph lines, and commercial highways on land and saw with all their appurtenances and equipment of the same of nents; all the mills, mines, fac machinery, means of production and a cles of distribution, created by the effort. of the laboring class through all the cen-turies of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefi of collective humanity, and who are con vinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capital istic methods of production and distribu tion into a social and co-operative system are hereby invited to identity themselves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and

1. Any ten persons may organize them selves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection, absolutely,

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1-Organizer. 2-Recording and Corresponding Sacretary.

4-Treasurer. 5-Literary agent.

3-Financial Secretary.

1-Reading of minutes. 2-New members. 3-Correspondence

4-Financial report.

8-New business. 4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of mouthly dues is

mittance of 10 cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Com-5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of

fixed by each section. A monthly re-

a charter 6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 tents 'ach; such checks are pasted in cents column on the membership card, month

> meeting at least once a mosth, ni-monthly meetings for public disor lectures on political or economic

arty progress and prospects, shall be ly sent to the National Executive 9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party ex-

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 64 East Fourth

Henceforth the buchmat Labor Party will be an important factor in American politics. The Socialist Labor Party is here to stay until justice is done the toller and he is no longer at the mercy

old party demagogues howling denunciations to the contrary notwithstanding. It means simply co-operation of all the people, together, instead of co-operation of part of them against the others .-Int. Railroader.

We are in favor of the two party system. But don't misunderstand us. We want a Capitalist party and a Socialise the battle will be a bot one. As soon as

One question, Comrades! Please answer point-blank: We have always upheld the banner of free speech and of a ffree press in our columns. We have criticised the actions of friend and foe. Fearlessly we have pointed to the weak spots in our own party move ment. This has been our duty as Scialists. This is what we are doing to-day. This is what we intend doing in future, because it is truly Socialistic, Now, dear Comrades, have we ever made use of vile language? Have we ever insulted our friends or splashed our enemies with muddy water? Have we not always used decent language, sound reasoning an striking arguments? And above all, has we not always granted the privelege as everybody to defend himself or herrelfs are these not facts?

If your subscience has expired by

The Labor News Company, 84 East Fourth street, New York, has for sale work of H. M. Hyndman, "New Econs tes of Socialism." (16th, \$1.20.

A Parade and Mass Moeting was need in Union Square, New York, Saturday even-ing, July 17. Among the speakers on the grand stand were Comrades Sanial, Matchett, Maguire, Avery, Sanderson and DeLech. Comrades Piebiger, Hoelim, Janes and others spoke in German.

ad Broplay. From the complexion of this committee it is safe to say that one of the reliest campaigns will be conducted.

in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the sonvict abor contract system.

15. Laws for the protection of life Political Demand

propose laws and to vote upon all nessures of importance, according to

3. Municipal self government.

pencies.

when in the time is of social evolution in natural course much described by the aid of the Socialist Newspaper Union we shall be able to put up a strict Socialist ticket in every State of the Union, and when, in November, 1896, the orising action of its fullure to the country the party of socialism may be called a structure of the socialism may be called a structure of the socialism action of the socialism acti

the country the party of socialism may

26 Liberty street, Waltham, Mass.

The coming Presidential campaign wil

The Pops are beginning to find o they can't "control" things unles "own" them, and some Socialise just found out that the party, must " its press before it can "control" a economic evils.

with all other political parties.

6-Chairman, each meeting. 8. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

5-Report of organizer. 6-Reports of committees. 7-Unfinished business.

mittee. 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain

and charged to members at such excess rate as all cover the amount of dues fixed

narterly reports of the numerical h and financial standing of mem-

lets may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as a member

street, New York City.

of unscrupulous employers. Socialism isn't such a terrible thing,

party. We shall get there in time. But then the Socialist Labor Party polls 1,000,000 votes in this country the two old parties will consolidate

renew without delay as we need the media n order to pay or town expe

"LOOKING BACKWARD" should be a