### NOVEMBER 22, 1895,

THE DAY ON WHICH THE LAST VICTIM OF JUDICIAL INFERNALISM,

Confined in the Woodstock Bastile, is to Meet and Greet Liberty-Loving Ameri-cans Outside of Prison Bars.

In colonial times, when England sought gation, the Colonists resisted to the mined to wrest from us our liberties and to live as slaves.

In those far away days liberty was precious. It was then that Patrick highways, from Massachusetts to Geor-

"GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH!" and was caught up by all the people, except the d-d tories, nor did it cease reverberating until the British lion had the last growl taken out of him at York town.

Agitation once begun, never ceased. It was bequeated from bleeding sire to son, and the battle proceeded. Defeats, lence, a free man, or as free as any other sacrifices, prisons and death never disheartened a liberty-loving American. should be commemorated by words and Half paid, or not paid at all. in summer's heat and winter's storms, half that American freemen are not yet ready naked and sometimes as naked as they to be tagged and numbered and branded were born, those immortal men fought as slaves; that they still value liberty a to secure liberty for themselves and for birthright above price, and will continue unborn generations. But in all of those to appeal to the people to re-enthrone times that tried men's souls, in all of the constitution and vitalize its liberty despotic decrees against liberty issued protocting guarantee. by a maddened, cruel and relentless enemy, not one can be named that bears the stamp of such essential devilishness, such disregard of

LIBERTY

as that which consigned Eugene V. Debs and his associate officials of the American Railway Union, to the Woodstock bastile.

To palliate the crime, expands it to coloseal proportions. To condone it, in tensifies national abhorrence. To seek to justify it mangles justice beyond all tion. Address orders to Coming Nation recognition. A crime so abnormal and Tennessee City. Tenn. monetrous as to make the instrumentalities by which it was perpetrated, as horrifying as the instruments of torture employed by the Spanish Inquisition.

THIS JUDICIAL PANORAMA now reaching its latter end, has presented to the American people a series of illustrations sufficiently graphic to hang in the art galleries of hell. The bench show where nine judicial mastiffs, each armed with a knife slashing the constitution right and left, while any number of spaniels are seen issuing injunctions and ordering men to prison, is greeted with rapturous applause from corporations and plutocrats, who exhibit their well filled purses and exclaim, "Money talks." There is seen an effigy of Liberty suspended from the ceiling banging head downwards, with its throat cut from ear to ear, while the vagabond dogs of plutocra y lap the life blood as it stains the temple of justice, while justice, itself, with dislocated joints and a broken back, writhes as it points to the 22D DAY OF NOVEMBER

and calls upon every liberty loving American to make the day memorial and immortal by virtue of patriotic pro tests against the att-mpt to murder lib-Rnssian despotism in the United States.

of their victims in Woodstock prison.

From the CENTER TO THE CIRCUMPERENCE

of the republic, delegates representing American liberty should be pre-ent to make the welkin ring with rejoicings when the prison bolts are forced back wards, the prison doors swung wide open, and Eugene V. Debs the last of on the system. the heroic victims of usurped power stands beneath God's sky baptized in God's sunshine a free man.

On that day let bonfires blaze: let can non roar and trumpets blast; let banners fly, aye, if trees have tongues, let them anathematize despotism and enlogize liberty, and if there are sermons in stones, let them be heard preaching on the 22d of November Christ's abhorrence of tyrants.

The day is close at hand and the American Railway Unions of the country should be on the alert to make the release of E. V. Debs one of the most notable events of the struggles of workingmen to bring their grievances before the country, before congress and legislatures. In this grand work millions of willing hearts and hands will give renown to the day, and make it stand s monumental protest against Russianiz ing the government of the Unit-d

The time is auspicious. Liberty is the battle cry. The people are ready to respond, and the 22d day of November should be a memorial day, teaching despots that they can no more chain the free thought of America that they can chain the tides, silence the voice of a cyclone by issuing an injunction.

### "LET LIBERTY BLAZE."

We take special pride and pleasure in innouncing to the A. R. U. and all readers of the Times that on November 23d the publishers of The Coming Nation will i-sue an extra edition of one hundred thousand copies in commemoration of the release of Eugene V. Debs from Woodstock prison.

The shibboleth of that gallant defender of the right is "Let Liberty blaze to force upon her American colonists throughout the land," and its pag-s will certain taxes, which meant their subju- be devoted to that one battle cry. Many eminent writers will contribute papers death. They said England has deter- for the issue designed to give to the subjects of American liberty and American that they would rather die freemen than abhorence of despotism the prominence they merit, and fan to a blaze the smoldering fives of liberty and independence which inspired our ancestors to do and Henry's exclamation rang along all to dare all things to make our country the land of the free. There will be one page devoted to an engraved picture of Mr. Debs, and throughout the paper will be devoted to rulogies of liberty, and to the perils which environ it.

The occasion is well chosen. When Eugene V. Debs, on November 22d, steps out from behind prison bars, the last of the A. R. U. officials who were the victime of corpora ion and judiclal malevoworkingman, it is well that the incident deeds indicative of the cheering truth

The Coming Nation, by its contemplated enterprise sets an example of fealty to liberty and labor and unyielding defiance of despotism worthy of the highest commendation, and the members of the A. R. U may do incalculable service to their order and the cause for which they have suffered, by subscribing for as many copies of the great edi tion of The Coming Nation as their ability will permit, and in every possible way in their power extend its circula

#### ON THE GREAT NORTHERN.

A most succ ssful meeting of representatives of the A. R. was held at Devil's Lake, N. D., beginning October 11th. Delegates were present from all parts of the system. A special dispatch dated the 11th was rececived from there as follows:

The general board of mediation, A. R. U., Great Northern system, in session here, has adopted the following resolution:

To the Railway Employes of America bers of the general board of mediation of the Great Northern system, in convention assembled, send greeting. The rapid recovery from the great struggle of 1894 is proof positive that the A. R U is founded upon the rock of truth. Though shatter d and its members blacklisted, persecuted and scattered, the union has risen as if by magic and is again lighting the way to industrial free-dom. The railway interests of the country are rapidly passing under the control of a few men sevident that the only hope of the einployes lies in unification and the progressive, intelligent in n throughout the country are active in their efforts to bring it about. The American Railway Union on the Great Northern will welcome you to its ranks and urges railway employe ties as railway employes and citizens

To our beloved President, Eugene V. Debs :- We, the members of the general board of mediation of the great Northern system in convention as-sembled, send greeting. Although you are behind prison bars deprived of your liberty by a In seian despotism in the United States. On the 22d day of November the judierty and justice and establish a reign of corrupt and servile tool of corporations, backed struggle of the American Railway Union for inthroat of Eugene V. Debs, the last bla klisting by soulless corporations, the employes of the Great Northern system are with you ing people, as showing that it was at the appeals for the interference of the Unit largely, if not entirely, responsible for the wip as they were with you in 1894, and h nor you as the courageous leader that you are and believe that you will yet lead them to a glorious victory meeting adjourned last night.

Later advices are the to effect that much important business was transacted, and that it was the most harmonious and enti-usiastic meeting ever held

WAYLAND'S Appeal to Reason refers to the fact that "the daily press is howl ing about the Chinese mistreatment of missionaries, the Turkish outrages in Armenia and the Span sh oppression in C.ba. But it is careful not to call attention to the murder by slow starvation of tens of thousands of Americans at home by the coal and other monopolis, and by the sweat hells in all the cities. It is perfectly safe to direct attention to the crimes against human rights in a foreign land, but if the crimes at home were held up, the voters might take a notion to change them, by kick ing out of office the parties that have handed the people over to the mercy of the brutal corporations, by refusing to furnish the prople public employment, thus leaving them at the mercy of private employers. It is always dangerous to rulers when the people think about their own wrongs."

GROVER, in his Atlanta address, referred to the constitution which was ordained by the people to promote the general welfare and "the blessings of personal liberty," but never alluded to the blowholes in the old d cument, nor the Russian methods of running he govstorm cloud, or arrest the march of a erament by injunctions and the regular

### SENSATIONAL.

STARTLING REVELATIONS REGARDING THE PULLMAN STRIKE.

A Meditated Revolt by Regular Army Offirs Who Thought it Disgraceful to Kill Workingmen for the Corporations.

Mayor Pingree of Detroit, Mich., has written a book, which, in its introductory chapter, makes certain startling disclosures which every patriotic American should hail with acclamations of delight.

Mayor Pingree is built upon the pat tern of Gov. Altgeld of Illinois. He is honest, earnest and courageous. He loves his fellow men who are in distress. He abhors plutocrats and all their devilish machinations. He regards them as the arch enemies of the republic who would, if they could, debauch angels and wreck the government of heaven to carry out their satanic policy. Mayor Pingree introduces the

PULLMAN STRIKE

that he may give the public an astounding secret connected with that affair in Chicago. He speaks like one who knows whereof he speaks, and the public has learned to place implicit confidence in his utterances.

disclosed by Mayor Pingree is that the officers of the regular United States troops who were brought to Chicago by order of President Cleveland, who foolishly took the advice of Olney, the corporation lawyer, who was attorney general in Cleveland's cabinet, met at one one of the hotels and denounced the policy of using the army to perpetuate wrongs and by so doing to degrade it in the eyes of the people. \* \*

OFFICERS COMPARED NOTES.

Whenever opportunity offered they (the army officers) compared the infor mation gathered by their own men and themselves, and when they exhausted i quiry and were satisfied, they met in one of the Chicago hotels. That meeting was one of the most extraordinary for its significance that was ever held in this country. It was a calm and quiet comparison of notes gathered by the officers themselves, and the conclusion was clear that the army had been brought to Chicago under a pretense for the purpose of siding with the corporations in an industrial struggle.

Mayor Pingree, in what he says, states what multiplied millions of men believed at the time was true, that it was clear there was no emergency of sufficient moment to demand the appearance of the United States army. The troops were in a dilemma.

"The unhappy operatives at Pullman," says Mayor Pingree, "were not armed men, nor were the men of the throats or armed rebels. It was clear that it was a fight for

JUST WAGES.

It was clear that it was a fight for just wages against Pullman and his sympsthizing corporation gang, who refused arbitration. Pullman had said, 'There is nothing to arbitrate,' and a misguided President of the United States had sent the troops to back Pullman. It was c ear to the eyes of those officers that the police, or at the utmost the state would, when the real facts were known, the control of the army, and that if a republic were to be maintained it would call for the total abolition of an army that could be made use of for such antirepublican methods."

DENOUNCED THE PRESIDENT.

great war of the reb-llion, expressed their indignation that they were called out to be used, as was patent to them, not so much to quell a riot as to cru-h labor unions, in a city where cowardice and greed for money predominated over common sense: where howling news papers egged on rather than allayed the excitement of a badly misinformed city, and all under the flims, plea of enforcing the interstate commerce act. They were to be used as the general managers might deem best."

BIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION. "These officers," says Mayor Pingree, "did not confine themselves to the mere expression of indignation. Their patriotic feeling led them further than that. They denounced among them selves the advisers of the President of the United States who had sent them on such a mission. It was not the spirit of insubordination, but of right-ous indignation against being used against the defenseless and the weak, and to bolster up wrong and greed, which animated many regular officers.

"In their righteous anger they were formulate those views, which were to be car men and their organization.

spread over the length and breadth of the land to the people of the republic It is a pity these did not see the light of day at the time. Had they been published there might have been a d fferent end of the great strike. The people would have known the truth. All the facts of this meeting were, however, well known to newspaper men of the Chicago dailies, and those from other cities who were on the ground, and some day it will be history, and be to the credit of our army, although now it may not appear so.

"By some means the particulars of this first meeting leaked out before the second meeting was held, and a court martial of the officers who participated was ordered. This created great excite ment among the railroad managers, to whom the particulars had come. The facts were also known to the newspapers -at least they were known to those in the interests of the corporations; but they were told not to publish them, and they kept these important fac s from the public. \* \* \*

DARED NOT COURT MARTIAL THE OFFICERS

"The facts," says Mayor Pingree, "of the court martial also leaked out at the time, and the publication of that, too, was suppressed. Among the officers to be court martialed for expressing an opinion against using the army for such unholy purposes was a colonel of a regiment, who had served through the war of the rebelli .n, and whose name is well known in this state. But the courtmartial never took place. The commanding officer was d screet enough to forward particulars to Washington, and the President, aghast at the front of independent American citizenship which he had aroused in his subordinates by his anti American methods, equelched the court-martial, but the colonel was retired from active service, and the other officers were cowed by pressure from Washington authorities.

BLACK AS HOMESTEAD.

"This action on the part of these thoroughly American officers is one of the bright spots on a black page of American history; a page as black as that of Homestead, where workingmen were on the defensive against bogus philanthropy and hypocritical patriotism. Their action shows clearly that the intelligent men of the nation are holding to the opinion that justice, and not gatling guns, is the best recourse of this nation under all circumstances.

DISGRACING THE ARMY.

"It shows that men who have seen serious service in arms are averse, except under direct necessity, to sweeping the streets of great cities with machine guns; that the men who have defended the flag want the arms of the nation dig nified by placing them against the real foes of the country, and not against the workingmen, who constitute the bone Railway Union who took their part cut- and sinew of our population, and the bulk of our soldiery in time of real war. The troops of the United States should never be called into any struggle that does not involve a conflict between civil authorities and the mob, with the express intention on the part of the latter of overturning the government. They should never be called on to interfere in industrial struggles between employer and employed, as there has never been a time, and the time can never arise, when the constabulary, the pol ce, and troops, were equal to the disturbance the militia of any given state can not

"No matter how loud the call of cor orationists and their manage render the army obnoxious to the thick- ear should be turned to their frantic beck and call of corporations and as ed States troops. They were never inshowing that a corporate aristocracy had tended for this purpose by our fore-

Little by little the well planned corporation infernalism of calling out the regular army to sweep the streets of Chicago with machine guns for the benefit of corporations is leaking out, and in "There in that room," says the author, due time Cleveland, Olney and Mil-s, officers who had seen service in the and their coadjutors, will stand eternally photographed in the minds of the Amer ican people as inhuman beasts of prey, and the story told by Mayor P.ngree lifts the rank and file of the regular army to the serenest elevation of patriotism. The secrets disclosed by Mayor Pingree show to what depths of depray ity Cleveland's administration could descend to defeat the American Railway Union, whose only crime was to assist famishing men and women to escape from the jaws of Geo. M. Pullman, a millionaire man-eating tiger.

### GREETINGS.

The convention of Street Car Employes recently held at Detroit wired the following greeting to President Debs at Woodstock jail:

DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 14, 1895.

Bugene V. Debs, Woodstock, Ill.:

The street car men of America in session extend their sincere sympathy, assuring you that they appreciate your work for the workingment.

(Signed),

We are scarcely required to say that we appreciate such kind and generous "In their righteous anger they were expressions and that they are heartily willing to give their views to the public, reciprocated. Our fraternal regard and and a second meeting was to be held to best wishes are extended to the street

### TO THE POINT.

DIRECTOR WM. E. BURNS IN THE "EIGHT HOUR HERALD,"

Discusses the American Railway Union and Its Relation to Trades Unionism.

In the " Eight Hour Herald" of October 19th, Director Wm. E. Burns, of the American Railway Union, has an article captioned "Debs and the Brotherhoods" in answer to certain writers who have sought to make it appear that the A. R. U. and its President were hostile to trades unionism. The utter absurdity of the charge is exposed and the animus made clear.

The A. R. U. officials have condemned the policy of the old brotherhoods, not, however, as they would have it appear, because they would not violate their "agreements and go out on strike in support of the A. R. U, BUT BECAUSE THEY DID ACT-IVELY HELP THE RAILROAD CORPORATIONS, BY ALL THE MEANS IN THEIR POWER, TO DEFEAT THE STRIKERS AND KILL THE A. R. U. The proof that they did this very thing is overwhelming and for this reason alone thousands of their own members have deserted them. This rebuke of organized treachery is all the ground there is for the cry that the A. R. U. and its officers are making war on trad s unionism, and b-hind this cry the guilty on s seek to shield themselves from merited condemnation. Brother Burns goes into the matter in detail

Editor Eight Hour Herald:

CHICAGO, ILL, October 12, 1895.—In your valuable paper of September 25 there appeared an editorial captioned "Debs and the Brothernoods," which I wish to review briefly in the interest of justice and fair play. If you were in possession of all the facts I am sure you would have arrived at different conclusions The writer was one of those who rocked the

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in its cradle. For twelve years he was elected annually to represent his lodge in the national conventions. He was also a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for several years and flatters himself that he knows something about these brotherhoods. It must be admitted that the old protherhoods did much good in their time. No one admits this more freely than Mr. Debs. I rememb r that while acting as chairman of the joint board of adjustment of the Illinois Central Railroad the wages of all firemen were increased from 15 to 50 cents per day, and other conditions governing their employment, of great benefit, vere conceded. But I also remember that after the perfection of the Ganeral Managers' Associa-tion the agreement between the officials and the employes was ignored in every part except that relating to wages. And here let me say that the sociation show that it was resolved by that body to make sweeping reductions in the wages of all mployes on all the lines under their jurisdiction. This reduction was being gradually put into effect at the time the great strike occur the other was making and enforcing the reduc tion, and this program was being carried out un-til it was stopped by the great strike in spite of the support given the general managers by the

What were the old brotherhoods doing at this time? They were accepting the reductions. I introduce this to show that owing to the consoliation of the railroads those organizations were not able to resist the reductions and protect their members. The history of railway strikes shows conclusively that the class theory in organizing railway employes always enabled the company to use one class in defeating another. Where separate and distinct organizations existed, often embracing the same classes of employes, t is was easy to be done, and this is why railroad officia's are so partial to the old brotherhoods.

We now come to the vital question in this controversy. Are the old brotherhoods of railway employes trade-unions? Let us see. The Brothhood of Trainmen changed its name from the Brotherhood of Brakemen to the Brotherhood of Trainmen so that they might admit conductors, flagmen, switchmen, engineers, firemen, etc., and all such are represented in their membership. It is a fact well understood that they are ing out of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Associ tion. They at least started it on its downward course as I shall presently show. They do not switchmen having an organization of their own ecause they want the switchmen in their own safe to say that there is not a class o emi-loyes in the whole railway service not repre ented in the B. of R. T. Now the question arises, if they are a trade-union, what trade do they represent?

Take the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen They admit to their membership engineers, fire man and hostlers. I venture to say that not half of their members are firemen. If they are fire nen's organization, why do they admit other classes of employes?

In the B. of L. E. and O. R. C. there may be ound switchmen, brakemen, firemen and almos

anything else.

Twenty years of experience in railway service has served to convince me that there is no necess sity for separate and independent class organiza tions, for the reason that there is practically no such thing as a distinct class in the reliway ser vice. I can act as switchman, brakeman, con ductor, fireman, or engineer, and there are tensor thou-ands of others who can do the same All employes understand more or less of the du-ties of other employes, and hence the classes blend and the lines separating them practically

blend and the lines separating them placed disappear.

During the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike, in 1888, I was selected by the men on strike to visit different points on that system. At Chariton, Is, I saw a man running an engine who had had absolutely no experience except watching engines to keep them freezing, but with a conductor or brakeman to pilot and a machinist to examine and repair it does not require much skill to run an engine.

Please bear in mind that all the old brotherhoods, especially the trainmen and firemen, have

Please bear in mind that all the old brother-hoods, especially the trainmen and firemen, have all classes of employes in their membership, the same as the American Rallway Union. There is not a strictly class organization among them.

It is admitted that Mr. Debs has attacked the brotherhoods, for the reason that the brother-hoods have attacked the A. R. U. The only dif-ference is that the officers of the old brother-hoods assaulted Mr. Debs and the A. R. U. in

their secret meetings, whereas Mr. Debs attacked them openly, giving them a chance to defend themselves. From the very inception of the A. R. U., and even before it drew a breath, the old brotherhoods attacked it through their officers with ridicule and slander. Much of this, as I have said, was done in secret meetings, but Mr. Debs was not without friends, and was kept constantly informed of it.

In the strike on the Great Northern and in the

Pullman strike, the old brotherhoods did all they could to defeat the strike and destroy the A. R. U. They were not neutral. They were the active allies of the corporations, and some of them supplied men to fill strikers' places. This can be proved beyond a question of doubt. Is this trade-unionism? Is this the "trade-union prin ciple" they prate about? Suppose the old erhoods go on strike to-morrow and the A. R. U. fills their places and helps to make tramps of their members, would you blame them for attack-ing the A. R. U.? Would you not think them owardly if they did less?

With the failure of the C., B. & Q. strike came the attempt to federate, and some of the orders did federate. The engineers, however, held aloof, as they have done ever since. The trade-unions of this country know that P. M. Arthur does not allow his men to mix with the commo herd The history of that federation ended by the Brotherhood of Trainmen, through its grand officers, entering into a deal with the officials of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad to lock out 425 switchmen in the employ of that system because they belonged to the Switchmen's Mu-tual Aid Association, a sister organization in the federation. Is this what they call trade-union ism? The switchmen were all discharged, from one end of the system to the other, and the grand officers of the Brotherhood of Trainmen filled their places There is no infamy in the annals of organization which will compare with this

It was at this juncture that Mr. Debs becam convinced that federation of such organizations was impossible, and at the next convention of the B. of L. F., held at Cincinnati in 1892, he re signed his office of secretary and treasurer, after being unanimously re-elected. I was a delegate Burns goes into the matter in detail and we reproduce in full his clear and delegates unanimously voted Mr. Debs a six-months' vacation, under full pay, equal to \$2,000, but he declined it and has never touched a dollar nor a penny of that money. I was present when he declared to that convention that honesty required him to refuse a salary of \$4,000 per year (which would have been promptly made double that amount bad he said the word) from hard-working firemen; that he was con vinced that the organization could no long tect them in their rights and interests. He said that the wealth of the country was centralizing in a few hands and that the great railway systems had combined against the men, and in order to protect themselves the men mu-t unify their forces, close up the ranks and stand together in one body. Was this an exhibition of selfishness Was his honest, open speech to that convention secret attack upon the life of the brotherhood?

Let me ask the question, if the old brother-hoods believe so much in trade-unions, why do they not affitiate with them? The local unions of the A. R. U. all over the country (exc pt where the persecution of the railroads compels them to keep under cover) are affiliated with the trade-unions and represented with them side by side in the central labor bodies. But the old brotherhoods flock by themselves, as they have always done. They have followed P. M. Arthur's theory that a \$4 a day man has no co nity of interests with a \$1 a day man. Why do they not join the A. F. of L.? And why do their local unions not affiliate with other trade

Arthur and the B. of L. E. have always kept far above other labor organizations. Debs and the A. R. U. have always been in close touch with all classes of organized labor and ready at all times to lend a helping hand And yet you are in-clined to the Arthur side of this controversy in defending the policy of the old brotherhoods as against the A. R. U. Permit me to say here that Mr. Debs has never attacked trade-unions or their principles. The exact contrary is true, and were it n-cessary I could overwhelmingly prove it. This cry has gone up for a purpose. These malicious reparts have been circulated to turn the trade-unions of the country against the A. R. U. But the scheme will fall. The organized workingmen know who are their friends as their enemics.

Before the A. R. U. came into existence the old

brotherhoods would not recognize or have any thing to do with trade-unions They kept behind their Chinese walls. They did not "m x" with the common herd. Everyone who knows anything about labor organizations knows this to be a fact, but now they are attending trade union meetings. They are hand in glove with hodcarriers and any other class of workers whom hey formerly scorned. Why this change? It is easily accounted for. They feel thems They have got to strike down the A R. U and they must have the help of the trade-unions to do it. and from this source come the alsehoods that Debs and the A. R. U. are against trade-unionism.

You say that Mr. Debs will be disputed by m sho are equally as well qualified as himself to say where railway employes stand. Why not specify? Will any of the grand chiefs meet him on the platform before the trade-unions of Chicago? Let them signify their willingness and

they can be promptly accommodated.

Mr. Debs scarcely needs any defense. Railway employes know him. All workingmen admire his ability and love his honesty. They know that if their emancipation is to come, honest methods must prevail and that an honest, fearess man must lead.

THE Lima Sentinel, in allu-ling to the congressional nomination of Bro. James Hogan, remarks: "James Hogan, one of the directors of the A. R. U. who was only recently released from Woo lstock, was nominated for congress, a few days ago, by the People's party state convention of Utah. Mr. Hogan tried to decline the honor, but such an uproar of enthusiasm took place in the convention hall that he was forced to accept. Utah papers and agitators seem to think that he will win. This incident shows the American plutocracy what the common people think of it and also of the A. R. U. leaders." The A. R. U. stands for something the American people admire, and on all proper occasions they give nomistakable evidence of their feelings.

WHEN Carroll D. Wright takes the chair of political economy in the great Catholic university, he may be able to state what difference it makes whether the people own a monopoly, or a monopoly own the people. Considering the way the people have been voting, they have never discovered any difference.

# THE RAILWAY TIMES

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TERRE HAUTE, NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

READ Mayor Pingree's startling disclosures.

Let rockets blaze and burst in honor of the patriotic officers and men of the regular army.

with the Pullman victims of starvation and with the A. R U. MILES dared not institute a court mar-

THE regular army officers sympathized

pathized with the A. R. U. IF the Atlanta exposition contemplates a bench show, the supreme court

would draw like a plast-r of Spanish flies. An investigator gives the figures showing if the public owned the railways of the country the savings would amount

to \$661,000,000 annually. ACCORDING to the dispatches, the railway officials and the old brotherhoods federated at Denver the other day. This is probably a trade union.

To shoot down workingmen because they seek to rescue their fellow toilers from starvation, may be all right in Russia, but it is all wrong in America.

C. O. Young, superintendent of the Swift Packing Co., of Kansas City, who makes himself contemptible in the eyes of all workingmen, recently held the position of "pig sticker."

PRESIDENT COLLIER of the Atlanta Exposition, introduced Grover Clevela d as "the most illustrious of living Americans." He should have said "the most illustrious of living gold bugs."

SWITZERLAND enjoys the lettre de cachet Switzer was sent to prison for a year for speaking disrespectfully of a judge. Switzerland needs another William Tell.

JOHN BULL may not be a success at yachting and some other sports, but when it comes to finance he is always on top, draws his check for our gold, bonds and interest, and we pay like vassals.

missioner, will in future be professor of is so slightly allied to truth that as the economics in the Catholic university at writer remarks the best laws which have Washington, D. C. Mr. Wright will now been passed, have been those by which be able to speak ex cathedra on questions of economic science.

WHILE Carlisle remains in the cabinet the syndicate can afford to pay him at places. It would be extravagant, doubtleast \$10,000 for his gold bug speeches. Out of the cabinet, \$50 a speech would be all he could command. His fluence wouldn't be recognized.

THE old cracked Liberty Bell received an ovation upon its arrival at Atlanta. Now let the old, cracked and torn and stabbed constitution be taken to Atlanta in an ambulance, and see what sort of a reception it will receive.

the difference in the method of herding problem, becomes glaringly conspicuous, men by bosses and cattle by cowboys." if not alarming. Methods may differ widely, but the mo tive is the same-whether cattle or men, the purpose is to skin 'em.

MISS FLORENCE PULLMAN receives a salary of \$10,000 a year for naming her father's palace cars. We suggest as eminently appropriate: "The Devil's Rest," "Famine's Delight," "Starvation's Felicity," "Death's Den," "Hell Gate"anything representing hell on wheels would be appropriate.

A SOLDIER at Fort Sheridan got tired of his job and tried to escape. Unlike an ingmen as if they were so many coyotes. As a result, a sharp shooter laid him low by a nickel-encased ball. Such shooting matches are common, and serve to break the monotony of camp life.

THE Single Tax Cowier remarks that "s newspaper which claims to use nothing but hand composition simply to give work to unemployed printers should print its edition on hand presses, and advocate replacing of locomotives by ox carts. Consistency and demagogery, however, seldom associate." Since all taxes are to be derived from land, it don't matter what becomes of men

JAMES HOGAN, of the Board of Directors, is making a grand race for congress in Utah. He is, of course, the People's Party candidate, and is making a thorough canvass of the state. Large crowds go to hear him and he gives them the true doctrine. Every workingman in Utah ought to work for James Hogan's election. He is a man of the people and would make a supero congress

#### PERPLEXING PROBLEMS.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of recent date, contains an article on "Perplexing Problems.'

The writer is of the opinion, that the problem relating to "political rights" of the citizens of the United States has been solved in a way to silence com plaints, except, that "political rights" have not brought universal "comfort and prosperity." "Practically," says, the writer, "we have exhausted the power of liberty to win any further legitimate rights, or gain for us a larger happiness,' and "have secured the entire measure of the meaning of the "Declaration of Independence.

Unfortunately, the declaration is not a statute, nor is the organic law of the states or of the republic-though constitutions profess to establish the sovereignty of the people and the equality of conditions before the law. This sover-ignty and equality are found only in the ballot, and unfortunately, while the law confers the ballot, it does not confer qualifications to wield the weapon for the public welfare, nor indeed, for the welfare of individuals. This fact ought not to prove disheartening, since it may be said, that human law is respected quite as much as divine law, and tial to try the patriotic soldiers who symthe unpleasant feature of the discussion is the discovery that our civilization is not bringing forth the "comfort and prosperity" to the extent that those who framed the Declaration of Independence anticipated.

The immortal declaration accomplished its purpose fully. It tore up root and branch the vagary of the divine right of kings to rule and established the divine sovereignty of man. Beyond that it proposed no new departure in government. All that it said about equality, "life. liberty and the pursuit of happiness," if realized at all, must result from the sovereignty of the people. Those who signed the Declaration of Independence did not propose the 'adjustment of social forces and tendencies," they did not believe "this one great boon would be sufficient for all purposes." It simply declared the will of the people to be free of the domination of England and to set up a government of their own. That was all, and that was accomplished. There was no disappoint ment-England abdicated and the people came into power. Hence the Declaration of Independence is in no regard a "perplexing problem" and the writer in the Globe Democrat mudluxury, same as the United States. A dles his subject by introducing the Declaration of Independence as a "perplexing problem."

The political problem is the one of ceaseless perplexity. It is the one rock upon which the republic is to be wrecked if disaster overtakes it. Lexicographers tell us that "politics is the science of government," and that science is "the comprehension and understanding of truth"-that it is "truth ascertained," CARROLL D. WRIGHT, U.S. Labor Com- etc. But in the United States, politics some former laws were repealed, and in many regards the repealed laws were better than those which took their less, to charge all misfortunes to legislation, but the President of the United States does not hesitate to declare that the present lamentable condition of business affairs is owing to "congressional legislation," and it is worthy of note that a vast number of people do not hesitate to aver that the remedy proposed by the President will serve to multiply rather than decrease the national woes. Under such circumstances, SILVER KNIGHT inquires: "What is the fact that politics is a perplexing

avows that "our political history is abstract, arbitrary distinctions in which difficult to formulate a more preposterstatute may be found upon the statute books of states indicative of a purpose to promote the interests of the masses in that particular state, but when investigation broadens out, it is found that our "political history" is shamefully barren of such legislation; that on the contrary our "political history" is "raofficer, he could not resign, and may diant with the stories of conque-t in have been one of those patriotic soldiers the interest" of the few, and that under who did not want to shoot down work- the protection of vicious laws, "the masses." the labor masses have experienced ills and woes and humiliations which never entered the imaginations of the fathers of the republic. And this fact the writer, after referring to 'conquests in the interest of the masses,' points out what our politics have ac complished for the masses as follows:

We are just now having a bitter and costly fl-lustration of this proposition. Our country was more presperous a short time ago than it had ever been before. All of the activities of trade and production were in healthy and profitable operation, and not a cloud as large as a man's hand was visible in any part of the horizon. Business of every kind was yielding excellent Business of every kind was yielding extension; returns; capital was seeking investment in new enterprises, and labor had plentiful employment at good wages. To-day the situation is entirely different. Stagnation and despondency have come upon the land, closing the doors of banks. extinguishing the furnace-fires, depriving mer of work by thousands, and causing a general apprehension of incalculable damage. Nobody can tell why this remarkable change has occurred in such a comparatively short time; and no body can tell how the previous splendid condi-tion of things is to be restored.

The President of the United States in his message to congress tells why pres- the gay capital.

ent conditions exist, and declares they are due to "congressional legislation." This is high authority, and condensed to a sentence, tells in "mournful numbers," that "our political history is radiant with (false) stories of conquest in the interest of the masses." The masses are the wage-earners—the millions who build and preserve. The sun in the heavens is not more necessary to give light and heat than are wage-earners to carry forward all the enterprises of progrees and civilization. The President says, the present panic results from "congressional legislation." How does it affect wage earners? The writer says:

There is little probability that the large number of unemployed men in the country will find occupation for some time to come, and this preents another grave difficulty. These people are willing and anxious to work, but there is no de-mand for their services. They have nothing to sell or to use in securing a living but their labor and it is practically valueless to them by reason of circumstances for which they are in no sense responsible It is not their fault that the avenues employment have been shut against them and the means of supporting their families taken away from them. They must pay rent and buy food, fuel and clothing the same as if they were earning regular wages, and they have a natural right to the necessities of existence. It is sophstry to say that they are the victims of a mis fortune, which, however deplorable, is irreme diable: They put up imploring hands to society and ask only the privilege of exchanging their labor for bread, and what answer has society to make to them? It does not dare to conder them to helpless want and suffering, when they stand ready to play an industrious and product ive part in the business of the time, and yet that s virtually what its silence means in such a case. If it can not furnish them with a chance to avert tarvation by honest effort, it surely looks like a failure from their point of view.

Confronted by such conditions, any reference to "the relative abilities of different individuals" to earn wages is sheer twaddl-. When all are idle and hungry, the \$4.00 a day man fraternizes with the \$1 00 a day man. Panics level d wn. The king, when hungry, will gladly accepta crust offered by a peasant, and when king and peasant are both starving, the crown is of less conse quence than a spade. The writer is of the opinion that our "social system" is one of the most perplexing problems that confronts the people. He confuses the social problem with the wage prob-

lem. He says: It is useless to tell a man who is on the verge of poverty and can find no work for his idle hands that if he will only wait long enough he will get all he needs. He wants present relief, and the promise of future help, even with a certainty, does not answer the purpose. His understanding of the matter is that society owes him a liv-ing in the sense of providing the opportunity for him to earn it, and when such opportunity is denied him for any reason or through any change of conditions, he feels justified in questioning the soundness of the social system. It s not at all surprising that he comes to a conclusion of that sort. He does his reasoning in a direct and practical way, and it leads him to a given result with unerring force. He may not be familiar with scientific rules and methods, but he keeps his mind fixed upon first principles, and believes that they should be strictly enforced.

The wage-earner no more believes that "society owes him a living" than that a plutocrat believes that "society owes him a living." In fact, what is the thing called society? It is the whole body of the people-any community of individuals. It includes working men and working women, but it is tortured to mean the select few, the rich, the employer, while the employe must stand aside and await the determination of affairs in silence and accept his fate as an inferior being. Such, manifestly is the idea of the Globe-Democrat writer. The term society as the writer uses it, is not a body corporate, it has no debts, it owes nothing. It has no investments—no assets, neither bonds nor mortgages-it neither loans nor borrows, and hence, no man "on the verge of poverty" or within its grasp, claims that "society owes him a living." The workingman presents no bills to society for payment. Nor is he a begrar. He cares little for society in the radiant with stories of conquest in the Mr. or Mrs. A. turn up his or her nose interest of the masses." It would be at Mr. or Mrs. B. are of little, or no consequence at all, to him. The plutoons proposition. Here and there a cratic and ari-tocratic "400," are simply contemptible in the eyes of the democratic 4,000,00Q. Such things do not assume the seriousness of a problem of any sort, perplexing or otherwise. But society, in the concrete, as a whole including all its members, "the man on the verge of poverty," as well as the more fortunate members, has incerests and will be heard, all the more certainly, if the more fortunate combine to oppress and degrade the less fortunate; not that "society" owes them a living, but because they have unalienable rights to be respected and enforced. But viewing the subject from this point of observation, it does not become a perplexing problem, because the way to It is provided for in the organic law which places the ballot in the hands of will not down. Wage slavery is here those who realize that their rights are invaded, and all they have to do is to use the ballot to solve the problem.

> REV. TALMAGE has accepted a call to preach in what is known as the "President's church" in Washington City. It, is understood that Rev. Talmage will institute comparisons between Grover and Nimrod, the great hunter, and Peter the fisherman, indicating that the fish-hook and shot gun symbolize statesmanship of a high order.

THERE are barbers in Paris who shave dogs. We mention the fact for the benefit of Geo. M. Pullman, should he visit PERILOUS TIMES

Manifestly people generally are dis-posed to suffer the ills they have, rather than seek redress by resistance, involving themselves in other ills whereof they know little or nothing at all. This caution, timidity, cowardice, call it what you will, has in all lands and climes resulted in the degradation of the masses. Under the influence of such mental and moral weakness, the weak ever grow weaker, until millions of men cower and crawl in the presence of the few who are their masters. Such are the recorded facts of all history to which may be accredited the downfall of the nations that have perished from the earth, as also those which are now in the grasp of decay.

In whatever land the masses are ignorant, and so depraved that they accept degrading conditions without revolt, to that land perilous times have come, and no amount of sophistry can change the gloomy fact.

Perilous times, such as we write of, do not come suddenly as "waves come when navies are stranded," do not come as winds come when forests are rended.' they do not come as earthquakes and tidal waves come. On the contrary they come by slow approaches, and that too, not infrequently under the guise of prosperity and progress, and what makes the situation indescribably worse and more perilous, is the fact that those who should see the perils, are incapable of comprehending the signs of the times. Hypnotized, seemingly the victims of some spell, they plod along their downward road accepting degraded conditions and fetters, until powerless to resist, they find themselves the slaves of those who have wrought their ruin.

Does anvone suppose the perilous times came to France first when the revolution burst forth like a Vesuvius? Does not every student of history know that there had been a century of peribefore Paris was in the grasp of the commune, and the sewers and gutters ran red with blood to the Seine? During all that period, France outwardly had the appearance of prosperity. Kings and nobles rioted in luxury Armies and navies were equipped, and France not only maintained her position among European nations, but could ex tend valuable aid to the Americans who were struggling for liberty. But be neath the surface was a seething mass of degraded humanity, whose every word was indicative of peril to the state. But those in authority pursued their way. They had their standing army, with its death dealing guns and swords and spears and felt secure, until at last, goaded to desperation, the revolution came and kings and nobles, the divine right rulers disappeared and the commune ruled.

We do not care to discuss the French revolution, our purpose is accomplished in stating the fact that the perilous time of France, dates long anterior to the bloody scenes enacted under the rule of the commune.

True it is, that the United States is not France. Neither New York nor Chicago are Paris. Americans are not Frenchmen. True, we have no divine right rulers unless the sovereign rule of the people is divine. True, it is that Americans have the ballot, and that it is said that they have just such "rulers' as they choose to elect. This line of statement may be pursued indefinitely, but in spite of them all the present is a perilons time in the United States of

America. The Vice-President of the United States, in his address at Chicamauga said that slavery caused the war of the rebellion. Who is such a fool as to say that the perilous times of the United States began when the Sumpter gun Who does not know perilous times began when the first slaves were landed upon the free soil of the New World, culminating in the bloodiest war, an inscrutable God ever permitted to befall any nation of the earth? It required more than two centuries of perilous times to evolve a national peril, which all the wealth of hyperbole cannot fitly describe.

And now, what are the notes of warn

ing? From every quarter, the alarm bells are ringing, giving notice that an other form of slavery, known as "wage slavery" has made its appearance That men and women and children, by multiplied thousands, have been reduced to wage slavery and the fact dates the coming of "perilous times." Admit that it is denied; admit that a subsid ized press treats the charge as a vicious vagary; admit that the plutocratic class, which has absorbed 60 per cent. of solve it is perfectly plain and simple. the wealth of the country, declaim against it, the fact, black and haggard, Its victims are increasing, and their condition is steadily growing worse Has it come to stay? So thought the advocates of chattel slavery. Does the thing we call the government believe that perilous times have come? Cer tainly. It is asking for more soldiers and more guns. Why? Is there a war cloud upon the horizon anywhere? Not at all, unless some poor robbed and starved Indians leave their reservation to hunt and fish for food. The wage slaves are the enemy, and the disposi-tion of the standing army attests that erilous times have come.

ignobly give up the ghost and accept degradation as if it were their inheritance from base born sires? Yes, there is not a plutocrat in the land that has not come to that conclusion. We have not the space nor the inclination to discuss these conclusion, nor their basis We simply desire to point out the fact that perilous times have come and that the first thing to do is for workingmen to so wield their ballots as to retire those, who, by vicious legislation, are largely responsible for the wage slavery now in the land. This done, we shall have leisure for discussing in future articles, the trend of events towards a common center, and if not checked, will be fruitful of national calamities of which now we have conceptions as vague as were those of the antideluvians when Noah warned them of the

#### NOVEMBER 22, 1895.

Don't forget the day.

Get the materials for bonfires.

And let them blaze throughout the

Light signal fires on the hills and or the mountains.

Let rockets go skyward and blaze like

The 22d of November is Liberty's Despots have had their inning.

The lodges of labor should shine as if built of stars.

The genus of Liberty unlocks American bastiles to-day.

If labor has an orator in all the land let him speak to the people to-day.

Fling out the old constitution and point to the stab holes made in the interest of corporations.

God Almighty did not make the United States to be ruled by Russian auto

CLEVELAND'S SWEET SONG.

Where Gray Gables cast their shadows, On the waves of Buzzard's Bay. Sits three hundred pounder, Groven Singing his roundelay— Sings it when he goes a hunting, Sings it when he goes a fishing, Sings it when he loads his shot gun, Sings it when he baits his fish hook. Sings it morning, noon and evening Sings it when he uncorks a bottle, Sings it when the bottle's empty-Sings till all the winds are burdened Beats his ( hinese gong and sings it, One more goblet, fill, Carlisle Let us pray and sing and smile

Pray—
God keep the people from going wrong

Sing-Family life's a grand sweet song."

On the Balcony of Gray Gables, Grover sings long summer day, Growing fat and growing fatter, While he sings his roundelay. Sings it to the clams and scallops Sings it to shark and dogfish, Sings it to shad and blu- fish Sings it to tomcods and flounders. Sings it to bass and blackfish, Sings it to sheephead and manhadden Sings it to porpoise and sturgeon, Sings it to cod and sucker, Sings it to sole and puffer. Tunes his banjo and then sings

We'll throttle the bottle again, Carlisle, Tis full of inspiration. We'll wreathe Fate's rugged face with smile

Pray— ,
For the syndicate, loud and long.

Gold is our salvation.

Sing-' Family life's a grand sweet song. Full of gout and full of brandy,

Grover takes one lingering look At his cat boat, says " she's a dandy. At his reel, his line and hook Once more he takes down his bottle Says " Carlisle, one more pull,

we'll start for the White House With our stomachs full." There we'll raise our Ebenezers. Sing the song of the gold bugs Sing the song of the gold bonds Sing of Rothschilds and the Shylocks -n the dollars of the daddies Sing d-n the greenbacks and free silver Sing d-n the Democratic party, Sing Old John Sherman, he's a dandy

Smash the neck of the bottle, Carlisle, O, for a neck like a giraffe, Then we'd be happy as kings, Carlisle.

Sing-

Every time we quaff.

Pray—
May the gold bug party ever be strong. Sing

" Family life's a grand sweet song." Tom Walpole.

It is not Debs who is suffering behind pris ars. It is American institutions and America deas of freedom. If Judge Woods could but know half of the contempt felt for him ar court among the American people all the jails in the land would be full to overflowing—Saturday

That is to say if Woods could corral them all by his barbed wire injunctions and the employment of cowboy deputy marshals armed with clubs, lariat and pistols and should any corporation with a heap of boodle demand the imprisonment of the American people, it would be immensely spectacular to see Woods burst his suspenders to earn his

A SAN FRANCISCO correspondent write to say that Emanuel church, San Fran cisco, and the Republican party, arequally obnoxious to charges of infa mies, which, though exhibiting different depravities, demand equal condemna tion. They are, in the estimation of the writer, twin pertil-ness working together and breeding death and demoralization Does some one suppose that the local and national. The right thing the American wage slaves will quietly and do is to get out of them, and stay out. local and national. The right thing to



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HELPING THE OTHER FELLOW

HELFIAM THE UTHER EDIDOU I Is the teres definit on of all truism Being an earnest disciple of this ethical principle. I offer a helping hand to all who through youthful folly or indiscretions have be n caucht in the maelstrom of mental and physical suffering, and whose fears and pains have been prolonged by unprincipled quarks. To all such I will send (free), a recipe of a simple reme, y which restored me to maniv health after-reverything else C. H. MULLER, Box 1431, Kalamazoo, Mich.

THE PAVEMENT OF HELL

Is said to be composed of good intentions; another name for indecision. There is not a worn out, debilitated man, dragging out a miserable-existence, who does not know that hell may begin on earth. Why continue thus to suffer? Why procra-tinate? Send at once your addr-ss. and I will mail to you. PREE OF ALL COST, a medical formula, herfectly harmless, and absolutely certain to incure you vigor for decay, energy for weakness, vitality for debility. It acts directly upon the nerve centers, and it will make a new man of you Address Carl J Walker, S enographer and Type-writer, Bux 2000, Kalarnazoo,

McGRANE'S LOCOMOTIVE CLOCK.

MCGRANE'S LOCOHOTIVE CLOCK.

The only substantial, moderate price clock in the market. Movement has jeweled escapement; case, cast bronze; front screws on; side wind; einch porcelain dial; verr elegant and scourate. The red hand shown at VI o'clock, is on the inside of slass and is moved by a knurled nution the outside. This is John Alexander's "Red Reminder." When it is moved out of its regular position (6 o'clock) it is put at the time of the next meeting point, order station, or what not, and serves to remind you that you must make a meeting point, get orders to side track at that time No extra charge for "Reminder." Clocks furnished with or without it. PRICE, \$12.00.

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the Knights of Labor.

ournal of the Knights of Labor.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SECTIONS

### 'FO DE WA'.

TIME WHEN CHATTEL SLAVERY EX-

efore Wage Slavery was Introduced by Corporations and European and the Military Machi as and Enforced by Courts

Chattel slavery, God knows, was bad nough, but wage slavery is in many regards infinitely worse. It may be well, casionally, to remind the present generation of the way chattel slaves were disposed of "'fo de wa'," and for this purpose we introduce an advertisement of the sale of a "gang" of slaves by order court in South Carolina to show how things were done thirty-five years ago. At that time, in the South,

LABOR WAS A COMMODITY, and there was a "labor market," as there is now a cattle, a hog, and a mule market, and, if we are to believe the papers there is still a "labor market," and labor is spoken of as a "commodity." The advertisement reads as follows:

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. By Order of the Ordinary.

A prime and orderly gang of 68 LONG COTTON FIELD NEGROES Belonging to the estate of the late Christopher Whaley.

Wilbur & Son will sell at public auction in Char ton, at the mart in Chalmers street, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2d, 1860, mencing at 11 o'clock, the following gang Long Cotton Negroes, who are said to be remarkably prime, and will be sold as per catalogue:

Names. Carter . Taffy . Rachel (\$720)

Jimmy, driver Flora, seamstre James Charles (\$125) Charles (\$1.25)
August
Mathias (\$1,220)
John
Tom
Jack
James
Leah
Flora
Andrew
Binah
Phillis
Mary Phillis
Mary
Lymus
Abram (\$275)
Binah
Andrew
Hagar
Dayman
Cuffy
Hagar (\$1,320)
Margaret
Lucy, cripple
John
Ellick (\$1,160)
Libby
Terkis,—One

Major Lavina Billy (\$550) Tamor Jimmy Kate Susan Thomas (\$380 Kate Edward, co Teneh, washer Josephine Isaac William Lucy, nurse

TERMS.—One-third cash: balance in one two years, secured by bond, and mortgage of negroes, with approved personal security. I chasers to pay us for papers.

We do not doubt that Mr. Whaley treated his chattels mercifully. We do not doubt that he fed and clothed them well. It was a "prime gang." It would be interesting to compare the "late Christopher J. Whaley," the slave owner, with the monumental wretch,

GEO, M PULLMAN,

who organized famine in his Pullman slave pens, and saw the victims of his infernal rapacity grow wan and weak, because he has grabbed so much of their wages that the remainder only seemed to prolong their torture. It will be noticed that Mr. Whaley did not number and tag his chattels, as is proposed and often done in these days of

WAGE SLAVERY by corporations. No, the chattels were regarded as human beings and were known by their names, rather than tags and numbers. These chattels did not know what it was to go hungry. In this regard they were better off than Pullman's wage slaves or the wage slaves of the sweat shops and the wage slaves of the coal mines. Nor were they ever forced to take the highway as tramps, to die by the wayside of cold and starvation. One of the peculiarities of chattel slavery was, the owner would appoint one chattel as a

DRIVER

of the other chattels; and now, in this dark era of wage slavery, one wage slave called a "boss" is appointed as a driver of other wage slaves. Mr. Whaley had his drivers, and Pullman had his drivers, heartless monsters who emulated the pated slave in all the zones that belt the cruelty of their master. It will be noticed that in Mr. Whaley's "prime gang" of "long cotton field negroes, one "Margaret" was 85 years old; that "Lucy" was a "cripple," 60 years old; that "Sam" was "ruptured," and that "Andrew" was "dropsical"-all pensioners on Mr. Whaley's bounty. In wage slavery nothing of that sort appears. Pullman, Carnegie, the Chicago steel works corporation, and others of their ilk, rob their wage slaves as long as they can work and then turn them adrift, old, infirm and sick, to die. But Margaret, 85 years old, Lucy the cripple, ruptured Sam and dropsical Andrewchattels, were sure of being cared for as long as they lived. Not so with the wage slaves of the country, sweat shops, factories and mines; they die and other stand ready to take their places.

In the days of chattel slavery the owner of the chattels had a money interest in his chattels. It is seen that "Charles," l year old, was valued at \$125, and that "Abram." 2 years old, was valued at \$275-profit in one year's growth \$150, 'Mathias," 18 years old, was scheduled at \$1,120, and "Hagar," 20 years old, was valued at \$1,320. The may of wage slaves don't calculate profits that way. They simply determine upon ount they can steal of the wager of their alayes, as regardless of conse-quences as a wolf is regardless of the bleatings of a lamb.

For a long period chattel slavery was

Labor was a commodity, and labor was

bought and sold at private sale and at "Prime gangs" of chattel slaves-long cotton, cane, rice and to oacco slaves, were always on the market. These chattel slaves had no rights that courts or anybody else was bound to respect. But there came a change, and chattel slavery disappeared. Now wage slavery is pronounced constitutional, and to maintain its constitutionality corporations and those who grow fat upon the miseries it inflicts rely upon the courts and the armies to perpetuate it. But a change is coming. Wage slavery, in many regards a crime more satanic than chattel slavery, will have to go starvation by order of courts and the flat of machine guns can't always exist. There is a higher law. This country can't exist, one-tenth plutocrats and ninetenths wage slaves. There are not prisons enough to incarcerate the slaves, nor chains enough to bind them.

#### THE TRUTH.

One would infer from the noise made by investigators, who are professedly hunting for the truth, that some one of them would find it. Their search has not been in vain. The truth has been found, but of those who explore and delve for it, not one in a thousand are capable of distinguishing it from error.

In this there is nothing specially remarkable, since, in times remote, the same inability to distinguish truth from error prevailed.

Truth is one of the attributes of deity, quality of infinite strength and beauty. To grasp it and hold it, and harness it to the care of human progress, is a task few are capable of performing. It has seldom been accomplished in the world's history, and when, here and there the truth has held sway and directed human, affairs, the disciples of error, the devotees of lies, professing to be the champions of truth, have betrayed it and placed it on a thousand scaffolds, from Calvary to Woodstock.

Christ said: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." Then, in the judgment hall, Pilate asked Christ, "What is truth?" and the question has come ringing down the centuries, "What is truth?

There is an intimate relation between truth and freedom. Christ said: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make vou free."

It is this declaration that solves the problem. If men are free they have found the truth, but they will be free only while they cling to it, maintain it, defend it, hold it aloft, swear by it, and fight for it on every battle field where its enemies appear; and if need be, die

There is such a thing as nominal freedom, when, at the same time, the most debasing slavery exists. This condition of things exists in the United States of America. Here millions of men have found the truth; they know the truth, but they thrust it aside and embrace error and permit it to govern their lives: content with a form of freedom they permit the substance to go unenjoyed.

The ballot is extolled as a palladium of liberty, but millions of men who possess the priceless boon, use it to rivet more securely the fetters of their slavery. They ostracise the truth which in its triumphant march gave them the ballot, and weild it to enthrone error and banish liberty from the land.

What is truth? It is that divine quality heaven youchsafed to man, which permeating the soul and mind and heart. lifts man out of slavery, above and beyond the sphere of ignoble, base born, degenerate and depraved humanity. When its influence is potential, it inspires courage, patience, endurance and prompts the exclamation everywhere-"Give me liberty, or give me death!"

The Master said: "The truth shall earth, he is a trophy of the disenthralling power of truth, and if there lives s slave in all the world he is the victim of error. There is beneath the sun no spectacle more revolting and humiliating than to see trained humans like trained beasts of burden, accepting, without resistance or protest, the unspeakable degradation of servitude-unless it be to see them using their ballots to perpetu-

ate their own abasement. It has been said that "an hones man is the noblest work of God." If by this maxim is meant, simply one who pays his debts, and a slave may do that a peon, a cooley, a chattel slave, a revision is required, and there should be substituted for it: "A free man is the noblest work of God," with the proviso if he be a man who in storm and shine has the courage to defend his freedom. There are millions of men in America who know the truth and who believe it can make men free.

Error has erected its golden god and ommands the nation to fall down and worship it. Just how many will obey the command and vote to continue the rule of ruin, degradation and slavery, time alone can determine.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY tells the country what "Democrac, means," but it is more important just now to tell the country what the Democratic party means.

GEORGE VANDERBILT has determined to build a great Episcopalian church omething after the style of Solo mple, and will make Chauncy M. De

## GOVERNOR ALTGELD.

HIS GREAT ADDRESS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF CHICAMAUGA.

The Only Address Delivered on the Occa sion of Dedicating the Battlefield to the Uses of a National Park.

In the United States of America there are forty-four governors of states. Beyond the limits of the states how many of these governors are known so much as by name?

Occasionally, one of these gover forges to the front and secures notoriety -sometimes fame, but as a rule, the fewest number secure national repute, drop out of sight and hearing and are treated as back numbers, and are heard of no more until some one in writing their obituaries mentions the fact that they once held the position of governor.

The question arises who of the fortyfour governors now doing business at the capitals of their states stands at the head of the list? And why is such distinction accorded him?

In answering the inquiry, we do not doubt that J. P. Altgeld, of the great state of Illinois, is that governor.

If we are even approximately correct in our estimate of Governor Altgeld, there must be cogent reasons for such distinction.

If students of men will seek to anslyze the character of Gov. Altgeld, they will find that he copies no man-that he has no prototype; that he is not only an original thinker, but a vigorous and a courageous thinker.

Necessarily, we write of Governor Altgeld as governor, of his official acts and public utterances, for it is these acts and utterances that have won for him national renown.

We do not institute any comparison between Governor Altgeld and any one of the other forty three governors of the United States, because the public is not informed as to any of their acts and utterances that lifts them an inch above mediocrity. Clever fellows, perhaps, as the term "clever" is interpreted in this country-nice gentlemen and a' thattraits for which they are known and admired in social circles, but not that divinity of intellect, courage and conscience, which prominently distinguish Governor Altgeld.

Governor Altgeld has wealth but it makes him neither a knave nor a fool. The opportunities which wealth affords for vulgar display are never permitted to swerve Gov. Altgeld from the line of duty or call forth a word of sym pathy, for the plutocratic class who use their wealth to rob the defenseless, corrupt public morals, debauch courts and church, and amidst the woes they create, riot in their ill-gotten money.

Governor Altgeld delves for the truth and for the right, and he knows these essentials of good government. When he finds them, his course is decided, and neither the sophistries nor specious pleadings deflect him from his purpose. Governor Altgeld never deals in

platitudes. He is not a namby-pamby governor. He may not coin his words. but he selects only the most trenchant words that hew their way to the target at which he aims and get there every

It does not matter what the subject nay be, old or new, he clothes it with the wealth of his genius, and while discordant notes of criticism are heard from a subsidized press, the great majority applaud to the echo.

There was one, and only one oration delivered at Chicamauga that lived in men's thoughts an hour after they were delivered-and that was the oration delivered by Gov. Altgeld. The others are already in the realms of forgetfulness.

There were other speakers as eloquen perhaps as Gov. Altgeld, but we cannot name them. Gov. Altgeld dealt sparingly of bouquets, though some of his choicest flowers were of perennial eauty.

From the war which settled the ques tion of chattel slavery forever and saved the Union, Governor Altgeld invites attention to another war now raging throughout the land. He said:

"Instead of an armed foe that we can meet on the field, there is to-day an enemy that is invisible, but everywhere at work destroying our institutions that enemy is corruption.

"Born of wast concentration of capi tal in unscrapulous hands, corruption is washing the foundations from under us, and is tainting everything it touches with moral leprosy.

"It seeks to direct official action, it dictates legislation and endeavors to control the construction of laws.

"For more than a decade the freedon in this country has been toward a color-less and negative dilettanteism, having the countenance of a pharisee with the greed of the wolf, and drawing all its inspirations from the alter of concentrated and corrupting wealth.

ign dinners while the very pole from which it floated was being eaten off by corruption and republican institutions were being stabbed to the vitals. A new gospel has come among us, according to which it is mean to rob a her coost of a hen, but plundering thou

Only a fearless, far-seeing statesman, while eulogising the courage of Union

soldiers who battled for their country and went down to their death at Chica mauga, would have the courage to tell the living that a more deadly foe is

seeking the destruction of the republic. He points out the programme of "concentrated and corrupting wealth"-an invisible foe everywhere at work to destroy our institutions a fee that corrupts all it touches, a sapping and min-ing foe which if not checked by a hero ism as sublime as was displayed on the battlefield of Chicamauga, will eventually and at no distant day fill the land with wage slaves as debased as so many Chinese coolies or Mexican peons.

It was immensely appropriate for Gov ernor Altgeld, standing upon the battlefield of Chicamauga, where multiplied thousands went down to their death in the name of "union and liberty," to tell the people that another war was being waged in the interest of concentrated and corrupting wealth which even the most opt mistic cannot contemplate without sensations of alarm. And if from such impending dangers the republic is to be rescued, it will be done by men who represent the varied fields of industry, and not the sons of the rich, the effeminate spawn of luxury.

#### THE FUTURE OF LABOR.

Some one, we see by the exchanges has written of Labor as follows: "Three powers have hitherto beguiled or forced labor to produce, viz: First, supersti tion, or a demand from the gods. Second, slavery, or a command from kings, lords or masters. Third, money worship, or the bidding of capitalists. Now, when education has wiped out superstition, political liberty has abolished slavery and the 'Almighty Dollar' is hidden in public treasuries and banks, shall labor stand still, mourn the absence of those three powers, suffer and perish in sight of plenty? God forbid! Free from seers, masters and money, baptized in sad experience and purified by toil and want, labor will rise sphinx-like, magnificent and more than ever mighty loftier in aspiration than the bigot, the slaves and the hirelings, and instead of building shrines to the gods, castles for kings and lords, and palaces for capitalists, will erect elegant and commodious homes for its own use and comfort, and fill these homes with abundance of joy and happiness."

It is difficult to tell just when the three powers mentioned made labor do their bidding, nor does it matter. In the United States labor has the ballot and ought to know who are its friends and who are its enemies. Certainly or ganized labor is well informed upon the subject. In this regard education has accomplished about all for labor that it will ever accomplish. If labor wants better laws, better constitutions, better administration of the laws, better courts and better judges, the way is as plain and as luminous as if at every ten feet of the distance a special sun as big as old Sol himself was commissioned to shine for labor's special benefit, and at night the road is as bright as if at every five feet an electric light of a million candle power illuminated the road. If labor wants good things and is tired of bad things, all labor has to do is to unify and vote for them. It will be a case of vox populi, vox dei. If labor wants the good things of life and keeps on voting for its enemies, the sun in the heaven will be a snow ball before labor gets them, regardless of education.

### THE "LIBERTY" DEMONSTRATION.

The committee in charge of the "Lib erty" demonstration to be held on November 22d, request us to publish the following:

The labor organizations and other reform bodies of Chicago are making arber 22d next. Several hundred delegates from labor unions, People's party men, personal friends and sympathizers of Mr. Debs, and others interested in the reform movement, will go to Woodstock on a special train to bring Mr. Debs back to Chicago, where, in the evening, a tre mendous mass meeting will be held in Battery D, which seats over 6,000 peo ple. Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Henry D. Lloyd, Clarence S. Darrow and others will speak, besides Mr. Debs. The committee having charge of the arrange ments are receiving numerous letter from reformers in other cities who wish to take part in the demonstration, and it is expected that large delegations of labor men will come to Chicago on the occasion. Those desiring to go to Woodstock on the special train should com municate with Mr. J. H. Schwerzgen 133 Rialto Building, Chicago, who is chairman of the committee on arrange

A RIGHTEOUS BOYCOTT.

The Kansas City World gives an a count of the boycotting of the Swift Packing company, of Kaneas City, or-dered by the Trades Assembly of Kaneas City, Kan., and the Industrial Council of Kansas City, Mo. This packing com pany discharged two of its employes for joining in the parade on labor day, and refused to give any explanation of its outrageous act, whereupon the boycott roving effective. If labor will unify in this fight against an arrogant corpora-tion it will win. It is a righteous boycot

### LABOR LITERATURE.

EUGENE V. DEBS ON A VARIETY OF LIVE

Contributed to the Press of the Country from His Prison Home at Wood-stock, Illinois.

President Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union, is greatly in lemand as a writer on labor questions. His views are sought by many of the largest papers in the country, and he has lately contributed special articles to a number of them. We reproduce a few of these for the benefit of the readers of the RAILWAY TIMES. On the subject "Let Labor be Organized," he contributed the following to the Erie Graphic:

Rev. Myron Reed, of Denver, Col., is one of the greatest ministers in Amer-ica. As a divine he is immensely pracica. As a divine he is immensely practical and has become justly celebrated for his epigramatic style of preaching. He is a man of sturdy honesty and unquestioned courage. He tells the truth without fear or favor. He does not cater to wealth nor compromise with hypocracy. Mr. Reed makes no pretensions to oratory in the ordinary acceptation of the term. In this regard he is as unlike Talmage as a grey eagle is unlike a light-ning bug. No matter what his subject may be, Mr. Reed handles it very much after the style that a blacksmith han-dles iron. He hammers it into useful ness, makes something out of it that the people want. As for instance, in discussing labor questions, he is quoted as

saying:
"But let labor be organized. Let the hands and the feet and the whole body nands and the feet and the whole body obey the head. Let there be no par-alyzed hand. Why did the revolution-ary war last for seven years? Because it was fought by thirteen colonies, one jealous of the other, generals jealous one of the other. Gates plotted against Washington. If you have a load that it requires thirteen horses to pull, you will not pull it by putting on three and working them till they are discouraged, and then try seven and then five. You want

then try seven and then five. You want
the thirteen at one time, heads looking
one way, traces straightened, each horse
well into his collar. Then gee a little
and yell."

The foregoing remarks are eminently
characteristic of Rev. Myron Reed. They
embody real wisdom, the true philoso
phy of the labor question. Every word
weighs a pound. With proper organization workingmen can solve the problem;
without it they are powerless. It is the
difference between strength and weakness, victory and defeat. To a certain ness, victory and defeat. To a certain extent workingmen comprehend the dif extent workingmen comprehend the dif-ference between organization and disor-ganization, between an army and a mot. But the organization of 1-bor, so far, has not secured anticipated benefits. It seems difficult to get organizations in line to pull together. The reason of this is, I surmise, entirely in consonance with human nature though directly in con-flict with human interests. Human na-ture seems to have had for its policy from the first, "Every man for himself and the devil catch the hindmost," while human interests would rescue, if while human interests would rescue, if possible, the hindmost from the grasp of the cloven-footed enemy. As soon as organization is so perfect that it secures all workingmen their rights, whether skilled or unskilled, seeking the welfare of the masses as certainly as the classes. skilled or unskilled, seeking the welfare of the masses as certainly as the classes. the then thirteen or thirteen hundred organizations will pull together whatever load fate may impose, and the time will have arrived to "gee a little and yell." Till then organizations may "gee and haw," but the corporations will only pile on more burdens and chuckle as they see them, as at present, stuck in the mire listening to the advice of a certhe mire listening to the advice of a cer-tain wealthy labor leader, who smilingly tells them, "If you can't get what you want, you must take what you can get." The American Railway Union is uni-

The American Railway Union is unifying the railroad employes throughout
the country. They realize that the railroad companies, in so far as labor is concerned, are solidly allied. No CLASS
organization exists among them. They
comprehend the power of perfect unity.
If railroad employes would secure the
benefits of organization, fair wages and
and such treatment as becomes MEN,
they have got to follow the example of
the corporations and GET TOGETHER.
They can never do this by organizing
and maintaining separately the various
classes. These can be maintained within in honor of Eugene V. Debs, on the occasion of his release from jail on Novem. American Railway Union, but when separately organized, class jealousies are aroused which makes harmony impossible and reduce all to helph-seness.

When the railroad men of the country when the raintout men of the country and workingmen generally, comprehend the necessity of closing up the ranks, getting together and pulling together, they will soon emancipate themselves from the thralldom of injustice. Woodstock, Ill., Sept. 28, 1895.

"Tagging Toilers" is the caption of the following article contributed by Bro. Debs to the Chicago Evening Press:

From time to time plutocratic employers of laboring men spring the question of the advisability of tagging their employee as western ranchmen brand their steers. These plutocrats claim that the employment of vast herds of

HUMAN CATTLE makes it necessary to tag and number them, that their business may be conducted more satisfactorily to themselves; and with an impudence that defies exaggeration they "round up" their cattle and submit to them the propriety of substituting tags and numbers for names. One of the strange features of this

SCHEME OF DEGRADATION

n in the fact that the men m it pruden

famy of this degrating sch
If it were devised for coelsves, criminals transporcolonies, it might be regdent; but that plutocratshould suggest the infamou
American workmen is to
policy of the Russian despand numbers the resistances

will be in order.
Will American workings

submit to be tagged and nur Indeed, will they accept the deg under any possible circumsta conditions? Confronted by proand preparations to degra to the level of

BEASTS OF BURDEN to the level of "dumb driven it not time for American work protest and resist to the death, quired, to maintain their liber their manhood, to rescue their from being numbered as stalls for their wives from the degradation of "dams," and their the progeny of some sire knows that the progeny of some sire knows the stag and number? It workingmen have not workingmen have not

ABDICATED THEIR MAN the fires of liberty and I tions are not totally extingu will give corporations to unde at any and every sacrifice the this last and most infamous their rights and liberties, and their wives and children th down to honored graves rathe the tagged and numbered als porations.

WOODSTOCK, ILL, Oct. 3, 1895. Another article to the Chicago

Press on "Conditions" is as follo In European and Asiatic In European and Asiatic conditions relating to different people excite little concern as with the United States. Here impoverished as well as the me have the ballot. Here all are citizens and eligible to the higial stations in the government of the people of the peopl

not be mentioned since the the liberty of their citizens, rights and prerogatives conf constitution and laws. In referring to the essentis in conditions it is proper to in the one case centuries their obedience has been cruelly enforced that like cattle," they submit. States we have by const the reverse of such co an eternal truth, that created equal." We disca inherited prerogatives. A with divine right to ru the poor and rich met with a nation of free one hundred years have began teaching the ity before the law. The into our national so The fathers fought a truths they embody, thousands have died and here only, every and no man counts m

ARE WE LOSING OUL The questions arise, are drifting toward conditition our hold upon our birthrig using our dearly bought re wrest them from our gr dition of the poor? W tion, in words of truth what is the trend of aff racy of wealth requiring speech to describe. Our mil counted by thousands. The a money power which he barbaric sway. It has greater source of production and of transportation. It contand dictates legislation federal and state statutes indees and inpure. It bear indeed and in the counter of judges and jur rs. It bi men, senstors, and state I to build higher its mount it turns footpad on all the labor and robs those who by wages. Such are con one hand. No one denies ions are not debauched.

What are the condition in the United States? I record for denies of the average of the such as the condition in the United States? I

in the United States? record for denial of the no land beneath the sk more deplorable, and land, in his message clared that these cond sult of "congressional the poor are becomin squalor and degradatio over a continent of foculous abundance; and ing granaries men, wor ng granaries i

#### APERS.

he constitution of our land merciless Woods' ignoble hand his ever ghoulish glee trampled upon liberty.
oul, blackened page wherein speech and trial by jury sit l upon, and with it Debs' fair name h an ever dark fiendish act ever be by man's cruel compact. honor, right, and love of country's laws

tituted amid wealth's applause hed hour when manhood fails to see h is the proof of our slavery. llen down beneath the despot's sway ad disunity allows the day. Il the attributes of manhood fled? bered with the holy dead?

ruption triumphed full again? answer, "No, never, by Heaven answer, " No, never, by Heaven. from the years of withering gloom tion believed was labor's tomb, es hosts are gathering ever to life hosts are gathering ever lashed for an American holiday. osts are gathering ever full and gay quer yet or in the struggle die, we men swear for to be true im our rights from the tyrannic few up the lodge fires of our native land d by might's bloody, cruel treach

er its halls wave forth the loved stripe me of him behind Woodstock

quering power is in our hand, unity's golden band clamation of our cause. glory of American laws. arise unshackled—free nd the world of liberty. er the ashes of Woodstock's bars tand waving the stripes and star greed and alien curses fly ty that dared to die. joy the grandest, holiest plan. -the God-given rights of man e darkened shadows fly away, the sunshine of the day, st plandits ring rising both near and far r pins her glory with a star.

Murphy O' Hea.

#### Political Pollution.

BY FRANK A. MYERS. atest danger to our government t we may, is corruption. Talk nunicipal mismanagement, cor-reed, and labor tyranny as much ease, but the root of all political orruption. Now, there is more sort of corruption. Besides the by bribery, high and low, ressman to policeman, there is bition of sentiment and the eight of principles because of a a conversation, or a speech, or a, or a promise, or a hope, or a odd, or a change of intellectual re. There are other things that men besides money, though

be the most potent argument bear upon those of unstable and feeble principles. It down as an unmistakable see who blow off the hard-mouths are not the most britishes. The most of onvictions. The most after at the grave is the least . This fact may be applied line, in every phase of ce and action. The sorencoat are entitled to no espect. The man of conhonored above all things, all not gift. His object. espect. The man of con-honored above all things, old, not gilt. His object he public teat, but to bet-hen—his brother. With salary is all there is in es. They seek a living, cod. I am pessimistic to they are looking after

e they are looking after their constituents last. bt, on legislative questht, on legislative questy win votes in the next y be he would scorn a acrifices his principles important public issues tes for himself at the He desires re-election. cally: "Principles be per re-elected to office." o principles to sacrifice. as no principles to sacrifice, of his selfish desire to be or the votes there are in it. be foremost, above his fel sake of his own proper self, good. Few are ever so dis-their own welfare as to foract for the people. Thus it t a man's own selfish interests for others; he is after his own induced to vote "with the for the fat-eyed plutocrat, at hard for him to persuade is one of the few men whose we as firm as the rock-ribbed an likes to accuse himself of ns to blov the whole business of his

> press his conscience andfor all this lies in the in

he national experience demonnecessity of an honest, patri-and a fair count. A legal a fair count. A legal de-ed finally the right of two the great office of presi-entanglement was brought meless political corruption, ameless political corruption, it plunged the masses of the ople into a bloody war. The of the ballot by force, or by as long been a cause of the my past governments of the our own country will only be from a like inglorious fate by gence and virtue of the militanchised voters. Public inour only abiding security crime of the rape of the balle who corrupts the ballot is my and a striker at the very institutions. A writer has

more honorable to lift the hand "against the life of the governg by its fireside, destroying the security by corrupting its voters, nd corrupted constituency may clean from the purpose of the anchiae itself become the vehicle

dition of things exists justified in saying this overnment. Strikes and cha case, have a terri-Whenever wealth be a qualification in a canualification in a canflice, the nation has
collitical disease that
troy it. The tendaccumulation of
dithereby the monand exclusive priviby individuals and

on the welfare of the masses. Enterprise and the accumulation of property must not be defeated or discouraged, if we would prosper; but the abuse of the power residing in vast wealth must be so restrained and regulated as to prevent the monopoly of commerce, transportation, manufacturing and mining. In time such power assumes despotic prerogatives and oppresses the people.

The intelligent ballot in the hands of the patriotic elector is the peaceable remedy for all abuses of wealth and dishonest officials.

Honest elections render inexcusable all mobs, and in the presence of the edu-

all mobs, and in the presence of the edu-cated ballot revolutions fade away. The

cated ballot revolutions fade away. The same writer whom we have just quoted says with singular-force and clearness:

The political chicanist who seeks its purchase, no matter by what indirection, is a public enemy; for a purchased election is not a choice. Such a politician, like a foul seducer, creeps into the nation's life, polinting as he goes. He is wickedly ingenious, carrying about himself the appearance of sincerity and nonor; and by cunning words, purchases the elector's vote. like a cabage in the market place. One is misled and, it may be, loses his personal dignity as a freeman forever. The other, with intelligence to comprehend his offense, is in the business of ruining his country. Propositions seeking the corruption of the ballot deserve to be answered with a blow.

The peeple are patriotic and long suf-

The people are patriotic and long suffering; they are intelligent and peaceable; but a point of abuse may be reached where revolution would be the only remedy. It is a speedier method to an end than the ballot. In all the emergencies of our great country in the past the cies of our great country in the past the virtue and patriotism of the great honest masses "has been the stay and dwelling place" of the republic. To the corrupt the government has been, and is, but a means to an end, and that end a selfish means to an end, and that end a selfish one. No country can survive under the rule of greed and selfishness. With short-sighted fatality the political corruptionist kills the thing he would have as a means to a selfish end. He thrusts the thin point of an arrow between the joints of the republic and pierces its great heart. The remedy is to pluck the arrow out of his hands and by the aid of an uncorrupted and incorruptible ballot thrust it through his own false heart. Repel these invaders of human rights by a

these invaders of human rights by a patriotic exercise of the ballot. Work-ingmen have it in their power to do this. Evansville, Ind.

#### Passing Thoughts. BY J. R. ARMSTRONG.

Ah. that deceit should steal such gentle shapes And with a virtuous visor hide deep vice! —Shakespeare.

Nature's greatest poet and moral philosopher never uttered anything truer than this. Cast the eye wherever fancy may suggest, in the heart of a great metropolis, and there you cannot fail to perceive false assumptions in every im-aginable guise. Moral obliquity walk-ing side by side with sweet confiding innocence

innocence.

The society leader, of the male or female persuasion, whose nocturnal occupations cannot bear the light of discovery, is there stepping with stolid dignity, along the crowded thoroughfare receiving and giving tokens of artistic politeness. Assuming, in their sunlit motions, perfect immunity from the gross indulgences that make the glutton or the sensualist. But the keen eye of or the sensualist. But the keen eye of the observer cannot fail to detect the almost invisible lines of licentiousness covered so deftly by the forced smooth-ness of deceit, or the daintily made visor

of cosmetics. The "becking and bowing and scraping" of these scions of fortune, whose life-work is the absorption of other's pleasures, must sometimes within the arcanum of solitude and silence, feel how little they are in comparison to the other "maggots within the cheese." It is perhaps doubtful though, that a selfis perhaps doubtful though, that a self-accusing spirit ever overtakes these roseate fingered wantons as they seldom or never change the parts they act in the present "roaring farce." Proud, im-perious persons, encased in highly scent-ed and richly wrought garments; fancy-ing that there is reset in proportion to the

drawing more respect and admiration from it, than those whose hands enrich and beautify! "Vested rights" in human deprivation needs "gentle shapes," or the vulgar eye of reason would discern the villain. But the atrophied profligate cannot always be disguised by upholstered exterior and very little sympathy is lost on such reptilian entities. Preying upon workingmen's wives and daughters may be a "short life and a The sweat-rooms of our cities, the dens." uphoistered exterior and very little sympathy is lost on such reptilian entities. Preying upon workingmen's wives and daughters may be a "short life and a merry one" and societary connivance may continue this temptation, but some day this issting with instice will be day this jesting with justice will be rudely shocked. Stealing "gentle shapes" in coining the sweat of others into luxu-

rudely shocked. Stealing "gentle shapes" in coining the sweat of others into luxuries and fine raiment, behind the shadow of law, is getting horribly monotonous! Stealing "gentle shapes" in snatching the rippling laughter of child-life and wringing the heart's blood out of proletaire maternity is growing too open-faced to be much longer tolerated by the gold "pyramid builders" of this age. Onions and bark may do for Egypt but not for America!

The stifled groans behind the bastile walls of factory and foundry, are escaping to the outer world but the hand of justice is preparing to sign their abolition. No matter how cunningly outrage may be hidden; how artfully and apologetically this system of lies may be veiled, unbiased intelligence can see them all in their naked horror. Kid gloves will scarcely pass a man into the white house, after the epoch of corruption that has lived so faily. But hands that bear the marks of labor unsoiled by bribe and numarred by deceitful fellowship, these will be the ones that shall write the new "declaration" into law. The "gentle shapes" of deceitfulness that have "scuttled our constitution" by injunction and "suspension" and misinterpretation are reflecting their hideoueness in the growing discontent ment all over the land. No by the eternal! innocence shall not always suffer thus, by cunningly devised fables! Purse proud and hide-bound charlatans must prepare to get out of the way or be brushed to one side; a cyclone is coming!

"Which is the villain" Let me see his eyes, That when I see another man like him I may avoid him."

I may avoid him."

That is the tocsin of the new reform and every man that lives by profit, rent or usury, no matter how elegantly shielded, is a villain and in the new dispensation he will not grow. The fabrications of the law, that are so mossgrown and venerable, have been built on dead bodies and their decomposition has shattered these bastions in twain. "Gentle shapes" have had too many fange on one end and not enough rattles on the other, but that is changed. The gliding and insinuating coquet of plutocracy has turned out to be a vile creature shameless and rotten but when she expires the proletaire will cremate the remains. The follies of the world with all their assumed virtues are on the wane. Realism, rude and clownish wane. Realism, rude and clownish though it be, is very busy at present, studying the anatomy of poverty and the dissecting knife is keen. The "gentle shapes" of the "imperialism of capital" is getting too ugly for the "new woman" and the new man to bear and '96 may see its funeral.

Christ.

BY MURPHY O'HEA. Bethlehem. A stable. Royalty. A Saviour. A carpenter. Reformer. What memories, hallowed by a thou-What memories, hallowed by a thousand sunny recollections, does not the name of Christ recall. The greatest reformer of His time—the grandest character the world's history possesses. The holiest and hence purest of men; by some a hero. by others a divinity. The God-man. Nazareth. Jerusalem. The alpha omega of His divine life. Two thousand years beholds His name a talesman yet. The secret of whose magnetism and power amongst men a marvel that seconds the famous expression vel that seconds the famous expression of Napoleon, "I know that Jesus Christ was not a man." What adds lustre to all His greatness and beauty is the fact that He was a poor, humble carpenter—a son of toil, thus adding honor and dignity to the man who labors by the sweet of his the man who labors by the sweat of his brow. That all should do so is a com-mand of God. He who shirks this re-sponsibility is a drone, a clog upon the wheels of life. In this day, when to de-spise the cause of labor, to hurl upon it will entitlets and to imprison it with ville vile epithets, and to imprison it with vile moneyed laws—the lecherous progeny of selfishness and moral debasement, it is indeed a relief, a cause for joy for all re-formers, for all labor, to have the privi-lege of hailing Christ, the carpenter, the son of toil, as one of their own. To point with pride that the greatest, the holiest and grandest of men was a lowly work-ingman of the bench, the man of ham-mer and nails, and whose greatest glory and heritage to the world was that same and heritage to the world was that same fact. It proves that divinity is nearer the laborer, the man who works for his daily living, than the debauched, cruel selfishness of wealth, that has only for its use the aggrandizement of the few to the degradation of the many. It proves that the cause of labor is holy; that God honored and dignified it, and as such is the grandest heirloom given unto man. It is of heaven itself, and every blow by corruption, by selfishness or by a soulless, debauched legislation is intrinsically wrong, cruel, and against the commandments of Him who said: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods;" shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods;"
"Do unto others as you would have them
do unto you." Then, to defend labor is
a virtue. To deprive it of lawful rights,
to strangle it by insidious laws, reptilish
and barbarous, an evil, a sin, and a crime
argingt the mendates of the Creator against the mandates of the Creator Himself. In such a cause prison bars are jewels grand; prison cells conse-crated halls to God and man, and makes even the scaffold high the pathway to God's defense and the sanctification of humanity. It makes of its despoilers and enemies treacherous vandals, a curse to humanity and an insult to the justice of an omnipotent God, whilst to its defenders, the reformers of the day, the glory of incorruptibility and the divine essence perious persons, encaged in lighty scented and richly wrought garments; fancying that honor rises in proportion to the
amount of exterior decorations that one
can wear! But the roaring farce is nearing the last act and the "common herd"
being the chief spectators, are waiting
anxiously for the new play that will be
totally divested of sham and shadow.
The tilting of hats and the wearing of
artificial smiles, the cold and unfelt
handshakes and unwished gratulations
belong to this base-born generation, per
thaps more than any other. In the
"new era" it is to be hoped that the
"bundles of enjoying nerves" at other
people's expense, will not continue to
hide behind elegant fashion plates.
Fancy these animated pageants strid
ing through life, without adding one
atom of usefulness to the world and
drawing more respect and admiration
from it, than those whose hands enrich
and heaviting! Wested dights!" in huerson hear of incorruptionity and the divine easence
of true manhood. Upon which side, then,
ought the churches—the pulpit—to be?
Upon which side, then,
ought the churches—the pulpit to be?
Otherwise side, or Satan's? When labor is
bludgeoned and trampled upon, where
spiculate and upon that. And what do
you behold? Why, baseness, open decit of those alleged followers of Him
who went out amongst the lowly and
the downtrodden and by acts and presnew era" it is to be hoped that the
count and upon the churches? Look upon this
picture and upon that. And what do
you behold? Why, baseness, open decit of those alleged followers of Him
who went out amongst the lowly and
the downtrodden and by acts and presnew era" it is to be hoped that the
count and upon the churches? Look upon this
picture and upon that. And what do
you behold? Why, baseness, open decit of those alleged followers of Him
who went out amongst the lowly and
the downtrodden and by acts and presthe properson of right ownonses. If Christ was to
come again and preach reform and attempt to hurl the money lenders and
to cry out "Stop! so far, a

the true Christ? Have the preachers come down from their pedastals of rhetoric to human feeling? No. And why these things? Because the gospel of Christ is forgotten, and that which he labored, gloried in, is bludgeoned—namely, Labor. Churchism, monopolism is the rule, and the divinity of Christism is but preached and not practiced. If the true Christianity was only practiced, how happy the world would be. What nobler, better laws we would have. Walk through the slums, sweating hells and dens of infamy—the great darkness of the great cities, and there behold a state of things that ought to make the Christian world blush. There can be seen God's creatures whom false economic laws, injustice, and a hollow, alleged Christian mockery have cast down to the steps of degradation and misery. Beware, ye Christian? people. Christianity consists not in mere profession, but to do. The shadows of an impending revolution are seen. If duty, if love of Christ is done, it may be averted. but to do. The shadows of an impending revolution are seen. If duty, if love of Christ is done, it may be averted. Ballots or bullets? Christ or Satan? Which side are you upon? Come out; help, assist where you can. Be above party; be of humanity, and join the ranks of reform, of labor, whose watchword is "The Fatherhood of God—the Brotherhood of Man." Come out before it is too late, before the great social Brotherhood of Man." Come out before it is too late, before the great social revolution hurls millions to despair and death, whose record will be written in the crimson blood and bitter tears of labor, whilst over all shall be inscribed and charged to the un-Christly churchisms of a century who worshipped Mammon and adored the devil.

Arise we then, if you would avert this.

Arise ye, then, if you would avert this, if Christ is but on your lips and not in your hearts, for it will as surely come as we are not true to the commands of our Saviour. Consider why it is that with all our wealth, education and culture all our wealth, education and culture, that our poverty keeps ahead with our progress, increasing at a rate that in less than fifteen years will have formed an army of God's disinherited that nothing can stop. It is coming slowly, but surely, ss can be seen in our laws, bastiles, injunction laws, denial of trial by jury, and a bludgeoning of the American constitution. Upon the true Christian, the follower of Christ, the poor carpenter, it depends to avert the forthcoming revolution. Think! Think!!

Might stands with ever lordly hand Usurping every right; whilst greed Is cruelly seen to kill—aye to murder. Flesh tortured with hunger, whilst shot And shell lay low God's poor, And luxury views it from her door. Why battle ships; swords, armawents Are we at war? No, and Godly, surely Not Christian and the friend of the poor What are these battalions-vast camps With school children taught the art of war Is Christ not preached, no churches, bible Why this cannot be a free land. Oh, impious hand! Oh, accursed hour When right lies bleeding in might's power E'en in the nation's capital sits greed, And despotism hurls mandates at the poor Whilst ghouls feed upon labor's need And Christly, honest toil bleeds to pay The vampire's price. Butchery, monstrous Inhuman! trosts, rich monopolies. Pampered wealth, all in derision laugh At justice as she cries aloud to heaven Liberty is dead they cry. American slavery The rule of day, and lowly labor Lashed for an American holiday Oh, ye hypocrites, ye false gods Beware. The handwriting is seen upon the wall At Washington-home of every wrong The Daniel has come, tremble, For truth will yet, for all prevail. Might lives only when Labor's crushed And breathes behind prison bars. The dawn is breaking. This brazen outlawry Call this sacrilege, justice, mockery Beware, His voice is heard—Christ, God. And whilst man calls this pomp, holy He of Nazarene, the carpenter of Gallilee. Brands it a false Christianity.

Murphy O' Hea

A Batch of Letters. BY "ARE KAY." No. 7.

I see a lite. Plewtocrasy is not that dead karkis its enemies hoped for and its friends feared. My noomerous friends here insisted that ez I wuz growin into the seer and yeller leaf, I shood abandon plewtocrasy and flote with the current. I kant. Ez true ez the needle to the pole, so am I to plewtockracy.

ez wind does a bladder.

The people uv Noo Jersey wuz all loyal. Doorin the late horrible fratrisidal war in the west which hez rent the proud temple of liberty in twain, they preserved a strict nootrality. Noo Jersey wuz loyal but nootral. I find here that the loyal citizens who jined cahoots and bought up the papers to beat Debs, are not at all discouraged. Sed one to me:

righteonsness of labor, so long shall they be a living curse and the epitome of falseness and all that means un-Christly. The sweat-rooms of our cities, the dens of overcrowded infamy and trampled upon labor are their despised, and in no unmeasured tones must all the horrors of an impending revolution be placed to their account. Christianity—grand and loving, but what a misnomer in the selfishness of the hour; with all its glorious victories, anthems and praises, churches, prelates and preachers that follow in its train. Bibles, tracts and missionaries! Where is the joy and happiness and universality of thought that it ought to produce? Is there such? No! Thousands in even Chicago to-day are the poor unfortunate homes where grim poverty, despair and human wretchedness, produced by corrupt legislation is if in favor of the rich against the poor will be the wall. At Christmas time to soon approach, will it not be the time more than ever where poverty and suffering role over those that selfishness and not late has ruthlessly cast down in carving to satisfy selfahness, and to sell white woman kind to titled debanchery. How much the sufferings of others will be forgotten. How many men and women in this enlightened age did of the waters know? How many more graves this coming Christmas will be tenanted in the potter fields of the world? With all our education and boast of Christian glory, has it produced the world? With all our education and boast of Christ better known? Is labore this coming Christmas will be tenanted in the potter fields of the world? With all our education and boast of Christ better known? Is labore this coming Christmas will be tenanted in the potter fields of the world? With all our education and boast of Christ better known? Is labored to have arms, and the laws of the waters know? How many more graves this coming Christmas will be tenanted in the potter fields of the world? With all our education and boast of Christian glory, has it produced the produced that happiness that it should? No. Has t

table.

"Thank God for the western plewtockracy, with other blessings He hez given the east. With slaves to do our manual labor for nothing, with Democrats to do our votin for nothin, or at almost the same price, we are trooly a favored people. Bless the Lord for the slave and the Democrat which is both useful to us, each in his speer!"

I drew encrouragement from his remarks. The deep vane of pious thankfulness which run through his dicourse wuz natural to him. He is a trooly pious man. I feel encouraged. Oh, plewtokrats uv the west, let us

"Our vigger renoo,"

"Our vigger renco.
And our journey pursoo,"
and I feel shoor that success will crown our efforts.

[TO BE KONTINUED.]

#### SONG OF THE TOILER.

I sing for those who toil, The men in shop and mine, The husbandman who tills the soil. The sait who sails the brine.
A truth I hold the proverb old. That labor is divine.

I sing for all the poor, For those of humble birth, Those who the brunt of life endure, The men of simple worth, By truth and right and in God's sight The noblemen of earth;

For those whom gilded fools Have scorned in silly pride, For those whom courts and man-made rule To justice have denied,

Who bear the weight of church and state And all the drones beside: For those who clothe the race. And furnish house and food, Who put a smile on nature's face.

Dispensing real good. For those who sweat for what they get As God has said they should:

For those who by their deeds Give service to the Lord, Whose labor lessens human needs And thus fulfill His word, For those who give that men may live But not for those who hoard.

I hate the sordid crowd. Who labor's earnings take, Whom Christ drove from the house of God-I hate them for His sake,-Who levy rent and cent per cent On what their brothers make

Those who create the wealth Should all that wealth pos Not those who gather it by stealth And spend on pomp and dress. who work, not those who shirk, To thos Should go the earth's excess.

Those who uphold the State Should occupy its throne; And not the mis-called rich and great. Who reap what these have sown And ruling of their own.

When Christ was on the earth He called unto His side Some men of humble rank and birth With such he lived and died. The toiling poor forevermore His acts have glorified.

God help the men of toil, And make them see the light; And that they may their tyrants foil, God help them to unite; But more, I pray, show them the way And let them know the right.

God help the men of toil, Give them a broader ken Help them escape the serpent's coil In liquor's loathsome den ; May they have less of brutishness And more the stamp of men.

God help the men of toil. And give them light to see How servile, pitiful and vile Their badge of slavery Make them to grow until they know How grand is liberty.

I sing for those who toil For though of humble birth, To me they shine, by right divine. The men of proudest worth.

I dare proclaim their real name. The noblemen of earth.

-J. A. Edgerton.

### Money Talks.

d ones to burryins, which shows conclosively to the most limited intelleckt twhat the mind uv each class runs upon. So it is with me. To me plewtocrasy is wife, mother and child.

I hev diskivered many things sence I hev bin in Noo Jersey. Things which elevated my deprest heart as yeast does dough; which filled my shrunken soul ez wind does a bladder.

The people uv Noo Jersey which the levated my deprest heart as yeast does dough; which filled my shrunken soul ez wind does a bladder.

The people uv Noo Jersey which the levated my deprest heart as yeast does dough; which filled my shrunken soul ez wind does a bladder.

The people uv Noo Jersey which the levated my deprest heart as yeast does dough; which filled my shrunken soul ez wind does a bladder.

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The people uv Noo Jersey which the levated my deprest heart as yeast does dough; which filled my shrunken soul ez wind does a bladder.

The people uv Noo Jersey which the mind the mind the levated my deprest heart as yeast does dough; which filled my shrunken soul ez wind does a bladder. know me you argue yourself unknown.
I'm a hundred cents, that's what I am.
"What's a hundred cents?" It's a dollar.
That's me. "What's a cent, then?"
It's the hundredth part of a dollar.
There you are. As easy as squaring the circle. As round as it is round.
"What are my functions?" I haven!

our hands. Again shel they est the crumbs that fall from the capitalists' a Jim hun!"

"How long will it last?" I don't know; forever, I guess. I've got a soft teabrage with other blessions. He has

thing.
"Who was my daddy?" I don't

"Who was my daddy?" I don't know.

"How'd I get my job?" Don't know that, either. "Who made me?" Men did. Men made me; now I make them. Ain't I a "birdie?" Ain't I a "Willie?" Ain't I a "prince?" Did you ever see anything like it? Just watch me! There comes a hungry man—watch me get him. Woow! When he saw me he didn't do a thing! I've got him. He's mesmerized. He'll do anything I tell him. He'll be good. He don't know anything. Going, are you? Well, you'd better. But I've got a string tied to you. Don't rubber. Don't give the snap away. If you do, I'll pull you in.

"Do you say your prayers regularly every night and morning?" asked a sympathetic lady of a little bootblack to whom she had just given a trifle. "I allus sez'um at night, mum; but any smart boy can take care of hisself in the daytime," was the little rogue's reply.

"Cornease for Footease."

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**			six m	onth	is .				.70
**			three	mor	th	s .			.40
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### THE MINISTRY

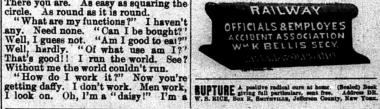
Is the subject of an address delivered by the Rev. F. F. Passmore before the Methodist Episcopal Conference, recent-Methodist Episcopal Conference, recent-ly held at Denver, Colo. This is one of the most startling arraignments of the "hireling clergy" that was ever uttered by a christian minister. So great has been the demand for extra copies of the TIMES containing this paper that we have published a limited edition which can be had at this office for ten cents each.

### PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT E. V. DEBS

A handsome cabinet photograph of the President of the American Railway Union may be obtained by enclosing twenty-five cents (stamps accepted) to

#### RAILWAY TIMES. TERRE HAUTE, IND.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Populists will cap-ture it in '96. Sow the country down with Third Party interactive. I will print your name and and access on the Péople's Party Exchange. List for a single dime, and you will receive a large number of leading. Third Party papers for reading and distribution. Write plainly. J. H. Pangerr, Lock Box 416, Ennis, Texas.



### ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS

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Marks' Improved.



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### LABOR LITERATURE.

be brought into the contest. I do not doubt that there will be traitors in the doubt that there will be traitors in the camps of those who are loyal to the eternal principles of justice, as there were tories in 1776. But there is to come a battle of ballots possibly a battle of ballots possibly a battle of bullets and bayonets, when Truth shall triumph because "the eternal years are hers." I take no stock in the "rag baby" theory was extolled or denounced, and the graduate of delicities are hers." I take no stock in the "rag baby" theory was extolled or denounced, and the graduate would leave the stage with tokens of boundless appreciation. Now comes the graduate of the Baldwin locomotive works. As he emerges from behind the screen a locomotive follows. Then they stand side by side, and the locomotive builder simply says: "I built this wenderful mastruggle comes, different from anything that ever ripened in the fierce heat of battle. Loyal to law and obedient to its mandates, the time is coming when "we, the people." will declare that bowed forms, a slave's garb, huts and peonsge are not American, and that the laws and systems which create such abominations are not American, and the Baldwin locomotive to be compared with the achievment of the graduate of the Baldwin locomotive works retires to reflect upon modern ideas of brains and mind development.

For centuries there have been what is the laws and systems which create such abominations are not American, and then will come another reconstruction period, and Phoenix like, Liberty, re juvinated, will come forth from the ordeal to live and flourish and bless the

wor d. . Woosтоск, Iы., Oct. 9, 1895.

On "The Mind's Workshop" Bro. Debs has the following article in the Columbus Press.

We are constantly reading of the pro-ducts of the mind, and in all our working hours, with never a moment's omission, we are confronted with the achievments of the mind in tangible forms too numerous to be catalogued or classified.
We read of the efforts of the mind, the triumphs of the mind and the treasures of the mind. We have text books devoted to what is called "mental books devoted to what is called "mental philosophy," and still when the question is asked, "What is mind?" no man can answer. As well expect by reaching out to feel the stars. Defying explorations and investigations, the pro-foundest thinker of the age may discuss learnedly the operations of the mind, but when required to define mind he is as incapable of solving the problem as

were the cave men of prehistoric times.

It is conceded that the brain is the seat of the mind and we know that the head is where the brain is located. In other words, the head is the mind's workshop, where it carries forward all of workshop, where it carries forward all of its vast and mysterious operations; and of the billions of heads created since the "beginning,' no two have been alike, and the difference in the mind's ma cinery by which it carries forward its enterprises is greater than any desimilarity discovered in the construction of heads from that of an idiot to that of the profoundest philosopher that ever commanded a world to listen when he expounded the heights and depths of wisdom. Milton said:

"The mind in its way place and in itself."

"The mind in its own place and in itself, Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven."

The mind's "own place" is the head, and wille men talk learnedly of the head no man has ever seen the mind performing its operations. Churchill wrote that—

Within the brain's most secret cells A certain lord chief justice dwells. Of sovereign power, whom one and all, With common voice we Reason call."

But it so happens that comparatively few brains can boast of a "lord chief justice" or any other distinguished jurist or philosopher worthy the name of "Reason," or any other faculty of similar characteristics; and still it is held that by proper mind culture, begun in conth. and carried forward to wants. youth and carried forward to mature age, every brain, if it does not finally have a "lord chief justice" to preside over the mind, may possess some less distinguished dignitary to guide and di-rect the mind and enable it to achieve

written of mind culture and mind development make little note of physical training, discarding the idea that a healthy body is required, as a general proposition, to secure a healthy mind.
True it is that instances are on record
where minds of exceptional vigor have
inhabited the brain of men whose phys
ical powers were abnormally weak, and that on the other hand, men of great physical development remain all their days in m-ntal childhood, instances which go far to prove that mental training had little to do with physical drilling and discipline, and that the mind's development was dependent upon conditions apart from food, air, exercise and other health giving accessories. Sir Isaac Newton is referred to as ranking low in his studies until, aroused by the insults one of the master spirits of the world. It is to be inferred that such men have healthy bodies, and that they possess healthy brains, without which their

versity and a graduate of, for example, the Baldwin locomotive shops w-re to appear to demonstrate which of the two minds had achieved the largest development, the scene would be singularly unique. The graduate of Rock-feller's Standard Oil university would possibly have for his subject. "Was Adam Originally a Reg Baby?" The committee would listen with profound attention to the Standard Oil university graduate. There would be ringing applause as the "rag baby" theory was extolled or demounced, and the graduate would leave the stage with tokens of boundless appreciation. Now comes the graduate of the Baldwin locomotive works. As he emerges fr m behind the screen a locomotive follows. Then they stand side by side, and the locomotive builder simply says: "I built this wenderful machine." Does he receive the blue ribbon? By no means. The "rag baby" orator is at lonce pronounced the most intellectual.

mind development.

For centuries there have been what is called the "learned professions"—law, theology and medicine. Possibly theology should have precedence, as the prests have dominated all others. Under the shield of medicine avectors have der the shield of medicine quackery has flourished until schools (?) have multi-plied to an extent that the term "learned" has become practically meaningless. Nor are things essentially different in theology, and the world is cinfronted at last with so many "right" ways and "wrong" ways that thousands are discarding the teachings of "learned" progressors. As fur law while there compared fessors. As for law, while there remain certain recognized landmarks of justice and equity, it is found that of all the delusions and snares that have cursed delusions and snares that have cursed the world, law supplies by far the greatest number. Hence it may be said that after all, mind development, except in the practical affairs of life, has not advanced since the days of Adam, and strange as may appear, the graduates of colleges who profess to know it all are as determined now as when the ancients consulted their oracles to ignore all mind. as determined now as when the ancients consulted their oracles to ignore all mind development except in cases where they consent to apply the stamp of their approval. As a result, the shop is a thing of contempt in the estimation of the college, and though the shop can display more mind d velopment in a year than the college can in a century, the world runs after the colleges and shouts its praises and the shop chimes in to swell praises and the shop chimes in to swell the laudations, Woodstock, Ill., Oct. 10, 1895.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

A Fireman's Views.

A Fireman's Views.

Mr. Editor:—I have just read the article in the Railway Times signed "Fair Play." Permit me to say that I am in full accord with the views and opinions expressed by that brother. Well do I remember at the Cincinnati convention of the B. of L. F., when J. A. Leach, founder of the order, said: "While I am the founder of the Locomotive Firemen, Eugene V. Debs is the saviour of it." He manfully made this tatement to the delegates and it was applauded to the cho. I was a member of the B. of L. F. and a hard worker in its ranks for years, but when F. P. Sarits ranks for years, but when F. P. Sar-gent, grand master, wired us during the great strike, "Stick to your jobs," I and many others as loyal men as ever be-longed to any order, quit it never to re turn. In that great struggle, when all the corporations and all their tools were crushing labor, we were told to stick to our jobs. In other words we were to be made the tools in the hands of the gen-eneral managers to defeat our fellow workingmen and make beggars of them. I know that when the B. of L. F. has had a strike those who "stuck to their jobs" were called scabs and expelled from the order in disgrace. The next time the B. of L. F. has a strike, if there is enough of it left to etrike which is is enough of it left to strike, which is very doubtful, the advice of the grand master will no doubt be taken all along the line, and men will "stick to their jobs."

jobs."

Vice Grand Master Maier was here

Ha rides on a pass, but

Gruesome Testimony. MR. EDITOR: On page 492 of Septem

her's issue of the Railway Conductor, pub-lished by the Order of Railway Conductors, there as pears an article under the head of "Out of Their Own Mouths," in which the author altempts to castigate the author altemps to castigate the American Railway Union officers for a want of variety in summing up the atrocious disloyalty and lickepittle tendencies which were so glaringly evident during the great isbor struggle of 1894 in the older railway organizations; and the ghosts of which will haunt them at the ghosts of which will haunt them as they endeavor to held their long as they endeavor to hold their heads up under the name of labor "orheads up under the name of labor "organizationa." He makes reference to
"Director" Rogers' (quotation marks to
exhibit his contempt) speech at Cleveland, where he said that they had proof
that the acts of inc-ndiarism which accompanied the troubles precipitated by
the A. R. U. were committed by men
hired for t'at purpose by the general
managers association. He further claims
that 'we have watched carefully a d managers association. He further claims that 'we have watched carefully and patiently for the production of the proofs, &c., but in vain." Now let us give him some of those proofs, as it is a a great pity to keep such inquiring minds in suspense. When the truble came I had the honor of holding the position of President of Union No. 242, A. R. U. I had been their delegate to the June convention (where, by the way. I June convention (where, by the way, I heard of the action taken at St. Louis some time previous by the heads of the old organizations, reference to which the Conductor omits), and as I resided close to Pullman, was in possession of all the facts. The majority of our union mem bers were in the employ of the G. H. Hammond Packing Co. and owing to the iriendly attitude assumed by the officials of that company, were averse to quitting work, and would not have done so had it not been for the interference of out siders who proved not only to be not A. R. U. men but entire strangers to our citizens. Stranger still, any of those "gentlemen" who happened to be ararrested by our local authorities were case a noisy thug was compelled to leave a "gold" deputy's star, a watch and a set of handcuffs as a guarantee of pay ment of his fine for disorderly conduct and illegally assuming authority in Indiana. Thousands of our citizens flocked out to see the detested Pullman cars switched into side tracks, in the doing of which some of our A. R. U. men took a hand, but the movement was generally led by some one who was at the time unknown, but who afterward became very familiar figures, as they cut a very wide swath subsequently as witnesses for the prosecution in the farcical trials brought on at Indianapolis This I can prove by scores of our best citizens. As I have stated the Ham mond company's applicant stated the Ham mond company's employes stayed at work with the exception of a few in whose places the company refused to hire scabs, and the managers were at their wits ends to know how to get troops sent here, as there was no distroops sent here, as there was no di-turbance or destruction of property. At length on July 7th, some parties, names unknown, arrived here and cir-culated the story that federal troops would arrive next day. This news had the desired effect, and on that evening a mob started out headed by two strangers. They tipped over cars, drove telegraph operators out of their offices, and made the night h deous with their drunken the night h deous with their drunken oaths. I followed at a distance, and out of that whole mob I could recognize three A. R. U. men. About one o clock I stepped into an allev at the back of the Morton House the better to observe the gang, when suddenly I found my-self confronted by two men with re-volvers in their bands which they held on a level with my head. I immediate. ly recognized them as the strange leaders. A demand was made upon me for a promise to the . ffect that I would im mediately issue an order for a general strike against the G. H. Hammond Co. This I refused to do and threatened to have them pulle. They withdrew and left town. On the approach of Mr. Debs' trial for contempt, I was subpenaed as a witness for the government. On entering the federal cout building On entering the federal cout building at Chicago and making my way to Judge Grosscup's court room, I was ac osted, and turning found myself face to face with one of the gentlemen who had held me at the point of a gun at Hammond in July. He sported a genuine bright badge of authority in the shape of a deputy U. S. marshal's star. I immediately consigned him to a shader although warmer locality, and added that if he accosted me again I would knock him down, even in the presence of "his honor." As I have stated the action on ditions apart from food, air, exercise and other health giving accessories. Sir Isaac Newton is referred to as ranking low in his studies until, aroused by the insults of a fellow student, he resolved to achieve supremacy. Adam Clark is another illustration of stupidity, who excited ridicule until his dormant faculties were aroused, when he outstripped his fellow students and won immortality by his mental achievements. Of Nspoleon it has been said by those who knew him best that in his boyhood he exhibited none of those masterly qualities which enabled him later to burst like a whole one of those masterly qualities which enabled him later to burst like a whole neabled him later to burst like a volcano upon Europe, overthrow thrones and kingdoms, and exhibit himself as one of the master spirits of the world. It is to be inferred that such men have healthy bodies, and that they possess healthy bodies, and that they possess healthy bodies, and that they possess healthy brains without which their outrage, continued at all, chimes in cratic press.

Out here we have joined the American Railway Union. There is no aristocracy in its ranks. No order ever had grander principles. It is trying to unite the men just as the old orders are trying to divide them. The general managers are for the old orders and we are for the A. R. U.

Never was a more righteous are trying to the streets never thinking of danger to the subject marks upon the building the building the statike of 1894. It is a trying to the streets never thinking of the same training to the streets never thinking of the same trying to the streets never thinking of danger the building the same trying to the streets never thinking of danger the same trying to the streets never thinking of danger the same trying to the same trying to the streets never thinking of danger the same trying to the streets never thinking of danger the same trying to the streets never thinking of danger the same trying to the streets never thinking of danger the same trying to the streets never thinking of danger the same trying to the streets never thinking of danger the same trying to the streets never thinking of danger the same trying to the streets never thinking of danger the same trying to the streets never thinking of danger the same trying to the streets never thinking of danger the same trying to the streets never thinking of danger the same trying to t ment who dodies, and that they possess healthy brains, without which their names would not adorn the pages of history.

Nor is it to be overlooked that within the realm of mind achievements writers are constantly referring to such ancient worthies as the Greek philosophers, poets and sculptors—to ancient orators, poets and sculptors—to ancient orators as last to men of modern times, such as Shakespears, Milton and others of great renown, while little or nothing at all is said of men who, being neither philose phers, poets nor warriors, have led on the pioneer hosts of civi ization and redemed a part of the world at least from savagery, and who are yet to make all the wild-rne-sees blossom and reclaim the desert wastes, if such work is ever performed.

Look at the schools of the period, and what does the world behold? Reference is made to those colleges and universities where a youth is taught that the highest schievement of the mind is to translate a Greek or a Latin posm or to learn his piece and "spout" it in the presence of a bald-headed committee and receive a blue ribbon as his reward.

On the other hand, what is said of the brawny brainworkers who in ten thous and shops are carrying forward the enterprises of this wonderfully practical age? Little or nothing at all. If there could be instituted an intellectual tournament in which a graduate of the uni-

centralize all their power upon one unscrupnlous representative of the law and leave it to him to do their dirty work. After hesitating some time he at last used the power put in his hands by American people, and, breaking down the very bulwark of their liberty (trial by jury), he incarcerated eight men in jail whose only fault had been loyalty to the cause of labor. But we hear no "squeal," no complant or sniveling from the immates of McHenry county jail; on the contrary, we see defiance floing in the face of those tools of plutocracy, and we hear the sniveling wall of P. M. Arthur, "I would not spend twenty four hours in jail for all the labor in the country," met by the clarion notes of labor's champion in Woodstock jail, "I would spend six lifetimes in jail if it would redeem and place labor in America where it belongs." As to the Foremen's Magazine editorial written by Eugene V. Debs, I would say that we I ave read it so often out of plutocracy's handbook that it has become worm eaten. We who so long and patiently sent in our monthly contribution toward the enriching of old labor caste leaders (in other words, brotherhood efficials) ned no explanation of this editorial. We felt the cord gradually tighten, drawn firmer and tighter by the hand of greed. So did he, till at last, in disgust throwing down the pen and giving np a fairly high salaried position where he was expected to write such editorials, he went forth to preach an American doctrine to nigh saistried position where he was expected to write such editorials, he went forth to preach an American doctrine to American labor, and by so doing has made his name immortal.

HAMMOND, IND. ALEX. SHIELDS.

A Great Federation.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been aware for come time that the old railroad brother hoods were in close affiliation with the general managers, but I had no idea that they had thrown off all disguss. The The following dispatch which I have clipped from this morning's paper "does settle it." Read this remarkable announcement:

DENVER, Oct 21.—After an all day's session Satday the members of the engineers, telegraphers, conductors, firemen and trainmen orders decided in favor of the almalgamation according to the Cedar Ravids plan, with headquarters at Peoria. The sentiment was unanimous, and the most striking feature was the presence of several officers of the leading Western roads who happened to be in the city and were not averse to taking part. The action of this delegate convencion binds the members sfilliated with the u-ions in Colorado. Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and Kansas. The delegates returned to their homes this evening, and as s-on as the vote is taken in the r-spective orders the result will be announced, and then provision will be made for an election of officers. Among the advocates of the plan a ethe following, who took part in proceedings: Grand Master Sargent and Grand orcetary Anold, of the Locomotive Firemer. W. B. Powell, Chief of the Telegraphers; First Assistant Grand Chief Lee, of the Trainmen. A dispatch was received from the grand officers of the engineers that they approved the proposition.

If they are as scarce there as they are

If they are as scarce there as they are here it will take the whole combination

to make one good local lodge.

But here is the milk in the cocoanut and it should be read and pondered by those whose eyes are not yet opened: "The most striking feature was the PRESENCE OF SEVERAL OFFICERS OF THE PRESENCE OF SEVERAL OFFICERS OF THE LRADING WESTERN ROADS WHO HAPPENED(?) TO BE IN THE CITY AND WHO WERE NOT AVERSE TO TAKING PART." Do you catch te drift? Eh? Leading railroad officials taking part in the federation. This is good; very good. These officials are, of course, federating solely for the good of the employes.

of course, is utrianable of the employes.

For hine years I was a member of the B. of L. E. and paid in my good money to support that order and its princely grand chief. When our pay was reduced 10 per cent. we kicked. Our grand chief grand chief. When our pay was reduced 10 per cent, we ki, ked. Our grand chief had an interview with our officials and they fixed it up that no strike would be "sanctioned." Of course we had to submit, although we were practically unanimous to quit. A little later the Pullman strike came on and we all quit our engines, as our own order would do nothing for us, and it was our only hope. onthing for us, and it was our only hope. Our places were filled by B of L. E engineers with the sanction and full approval of P. M. Arthur. Then I and dozens of others quit them forever. I to k a vow I would never again belong to an organization in which one man to an organization in which one man had it in his power to decide that the members had to take a reduction of wages. P. M. Arthur has had that power for years and there is a suspicion in the minds of thousands of honest men that this power has made him a millionaire

I have joined the American Railway Union b-cause I believe in its principles. There is no one man power and there is no aristocracy in it. Every man has equal rights, and the best thing that can be said in its favor is that it is only order of railroad men that the General Managers' Association has no use for.

Managers' Association has no use for. Not only that, but is the only order they are afraid of. They can not use the A. R. U., nor its officers, and they know it. Last night I had the pleasure of accompanying one of the A. R. U. organizers on his rounds. We went to the homes of three engineers, two firemen and four switchmen, and put six of them into the order, three of them not being in. This is the way we get ahead of the company spies.

ompany spies.

The A. R. U. is stronger here than before the strike, and getting stronger every day. The A. R. U. men here stick together like old veterans, and it is good to be among them.

I can not sign my name yet for awhile, so I will simply write it ENGINEER.

CHICAGO, ILL.

BEHOLD.

Behold our glorious country spread From pole to pole and shore to shore, The genial vun'esems gently shed Like sunny smiles the landscape o'er.

The murky rainclouds yet distill Their pearly drops in tim-ly shower, Refreshing mountain, plain and hill, Each thirsty plant and tree and flower.

Columbia's sons with busy brain
And willing heart and cunning hand.
Through heat and cold, through sun and
Have garnered all the fertile land.

Behold our cou try's ample store, From forest factory, field and mine, Her bursting hampers running o'er With golden grain and ruddy wine.

In filthy rags, with vermin sore, With haggard mien and feeble tread, From town to town and door to door, Behold the millions begging bread.

Her ermined Neros steeped in crime, Mock sightless Justice righteous prayer. Their woolsack's ooze of venal slime Pollute the temple's fetid air. Yet shall some brave indignant soul, Stung by the wrongs his f-llows bear Defy the musket's ratiling roll, And beard the vampire in his lair.

With crimson Freedom gilds her morn And rudely rends the tyrant's yoke, For Liberty was ever born Midst leaden rain and battle smoke.

The fit of the brand of Union made overalls and coats is perfect and comfortable even if the price is low— It's a case of satisfaction in price, fit, material and looks-and besides all this, you know they are made by well paid Union operatives. Consult your own interests and if your dealer hasn't them, give us your address and we will send you samples of cloth, self-measurement blank and a tape measure—It will pay you—

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1554 WABASH AVENUE, OHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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The Inner Socket, seen outside the limb in cut, is made over a planter cast of the mp, giving an exact fit, being held permanently upon the stump by clastic fast d to lacer above, and in act of walking mores up and down in the Outer Socket, aging all the friction between the two sockets, instead of between the stump and sockets in the case of all wooden socket instead of between the stump and sockets and the case of all wooden socket limbs. With our SLIP SOCKET the stemer and somitive stump can be fitted and limb worn with perfect case and nort. Indoored and purchased by the United States Government. Send for new and large catalogue with illustrations.

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THE WINKLEY ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

THE SWITCHMAN'S REWARD. A Santa Fe switchman died and went where all wicked men are sent, He saw old "Nick," in brim-tone dim. At not a great distance beckoning him To come at once to join the host And get his first infernal roast.

"Come quick" the demon said, "and suffer The fate that falls to every duffer Of a switchman who falls the proper road to tak Before other switchmen hold his wake. Now, sir. your name and occupation, Also your creed and earthly station.

We want to know who's here admitted And if for Hades he's proper y fitted."
"Well sir," the trembling switchman said,
While sorrowfully he hung his head, "For 15 years I switched day and night, Till the A. R. U. had their big fight.

"I may be bold to apologize To you, so great in power and size, But still my best and younger days Were spent sending cars their proper ways. red questions by the scor Asked by bums and Zulus o'er and o'er.

" Say switchman, at what time will that train I stood the infernal flow of gab A. d did not shoot, or swear, or stab. Till death at last on gloomy pinion Transported me to your dominion.

"Now here I am a poor, weak ghost Already to stew, or fry, or roast. Deal with me as seems good to you. We were going to rally and down the scabs And follow the leadership of Debs.

When I was called away from earth To come up here and take a berth. Then out spoke Nick with a dreadful sneer 'Old boy, you've got no business here. If you for fifteen years switched cars You had better go up near the stars,

"Tell them up there that I sent you As a worthy member of the A. R. U., ne and fill the place of a man Who followed Debs as only good men can. Such men as you would my kingdom warp Go where you belong and get a harp."

The switchman then felt somewhat better, And followed instructions to the letter. 'Come in," they said, when he got there "Here's a harp for you and a crown to wear, All of the boys that were true A R. U. Can come up here and be happy too. CHERRYVALE, KAS. George Lord

#### A Queer Federation. MR. EDITOR:-The following article

clipped from the Denver News of October 21st, will speak for itself:

By a unanimous vote the representatives of the five leading railway organizations yesterday decided to federate for the protection of their respective members. The discussion lasted all day and the vote was not taken until late in the after noon. Delegates were present from Colorado Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and Kausas, and the decision makes it obligatory upon all the representatives present to proceed to work immediately in inducing their lodges to affiliate with a central office. It is probable that headquarters will be established in Peoria, Ill., and the work of bringing all the states into line will be vigor-

ssion was held in the chapter assembly room, Masonic building. There were fifty-five delegates and officers present. Invitations had been sent to several officers of the railway companies in the city and N. W. Sample and Henry Schlacks, of the Denver & Rio Grande road, and John Mc Cormic, of the Lakewood road, were present and spoke in advocacy of federation. The meeting spoke in advocacy of federation. The meeting was presided over by E. E. Clark, grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors. W. F. Hynes, of this city, was selected as secretary. The head-quarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was represented by Grand Master Sargent Grand Secretary Arnold and Assistant Grand Master Maier. W. B. Powell, grand chief of the Order of Railway Te egrphers, was present, as was M. M. Dolphin, first assistant grand chief, and L. A Tanquary, chairman of the grand executive committee. First Assi-tant Grand Chief Lee, of the Order of Railway Trainmen, was present. A dispatch was rec ived announcing that it was impossible for the general office of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to be represented Those present, however, felt sure that the engineers would agree in the action of the conven-

The address of F. P. Sargent was the feature of the day. Mr. Sargent spoke early in the forenoon and aroused great enthusiasm by an eloquent and convincing plea for unanimity of action among the different railway organizations. He thought there should be perfect frankness between the employer and empl ye, and the better they un-derstood each other the greater would be the bond that will unite them together. He spoke in advocacy of labor societies, showing how they had advanced from year to y- ar and the higher plane which is being reached as time passes The speaker had g od words to say of the cool-headed man in the societies, and declared that there federation if conheads are placed in charge. He felt that the fed eration idea is better for both the employer and employe and in this statement he was seconded by all the speakers of the morning. If the griev ance committee of the orders was turned away without a fair adjustment there would be a rem edy that the railway would be obliged to respect. On the other hand, the grievance would be sifted down until only the meritorious cases would reach the railway headquarters. Mr. Sargent de-livered a rattling speech and was many times interrupted by applause. It was evident that the convention was in warm sympathy with his vig-

Mr. Schlacks, a former member of a railway union, spoke in behalf of organizations, and gave several interesting reminiscences showing the benefits of organization. At the same time he gave the delegates some wholes, me advice say ing that it was not so easy for a railway officer to get rid of an unsatisfactory employe as many imagined. The officer must give good reason for the discharge or the grievance committee would the discharge or the grievance committee expose his personal feeling in the matter.

Mr. McCormic spoke at some length, urging that the best men should be placed at the head

eral Managers' Association or any other meeting of railway officials ever invited railroad employes to their meetings to advice them as to what pol cy to a lopt and how to manage the affairs of their organizations? It is only for alleged labor organizations to make such a specta le of themselves.

Please observe in the above report what Mr. Schlacks has to offer. Who is Mr. Schlacks? He is the Superintendent of Motive Power of the D. & R. G. R. R., and a bitter enemy of all genuine

labor organizations. I wish to say that I had a talk with Mr. Schlacks on or about December 13, 1894, in regard to labor organizations, and he told me he had no use for them and that it was foolish for men to follow leaders, as they simply misled them and caused them to lose their jobs. He denounced them as cranks and hotheads and insisted that it was best for workingmen to look out for their own interests and not be led by such irresponsible characters. He also stated that he had belonged to labor unions when a young man but had found out that men who did not belong to them always got along much better than those who did. He expressed the hope that I would look at the matter in the same light and keep aloof from all organizations. In other words, he wished me to be a scab and a sycophant such as he is

And this is the man who is invited to a conference of labor leaders (?) to decide upon a policy for future action. If the railroad men of this country can not see through this scheme they are simply blind If the least good for the men could be accomplished is it probable that such officials as Mr. Schlacks would encourage it? I know that the men who worked with me dare not join a lab ir union, and if they do he will order them discharged. This is notoriously true, as every employe here knows. In favoring these so called leaders and attending their conference and holding a mutual admiration meeting, he knows what he is doing.

Let me state another thing. These very employes who are working under Mr. Schlacks dare not open their mouths about the conditions under which they are compelled to work. In more than one case that I know of, employes have been told to "Keep your d-d mouth shut," when they made a modest complaint, "or you will be fired!" And yet such an official is one of the leading figures in a meeting supposed to be held in the interest of employes. Men working under this contempt ble hypocrite are slaves, and their lives are one round of wretchedness. And this slavery will continue just as long as men will follow leaders who hold high communion with rail road officials, and on all occasions invite them in to get their advice as to what is good for the men. These leaders are on intimate terms with the officials, ride on annual passes, and, of course, can not afford to displease them. Every step they take must have the approval of the officials. Such a federation will never accomplish anything exc. pt to guarantee to the railroad companies that in care of trouble the employes will be di vided and those that can be influenced by the federation will stand by the company as they did in the strike of 1894.

The poor employes above referred to are doomed if nothing is done for them from without. They dare not speak Somebody must speak for them and break the chains that shackle their souls as well as their bodies. They must be reached and put upon their feet by men who dare to challenge the right of corporations to make slaves of their em indignation when I see men who profess be ready for action again. to be workingmen's friends hobnobbing with the very men who oppre I have talked with some of these about forms us that the demands upon him uniting for mutual protection, and the answer came: "I am with you, but for God's sake don't mention my name or I will lose by job." If a man trembles when you mention "union" to him, what bas become of our bosted American liberty? Mr. Schlacks' honeved words are understood and so is the federation referred to in which he is a silent though a ruling partner.

There is but one hope and it can be expressed in one word: Unification. One organization can accomplish this; two can not. Shall it be unification and

liberty, or division and slavery?

or system plan of federation and will endeavor to establish the same upon the systems on which we are employed.

And, further, that we will use every effort to establish the same upon the systems of railroad employes, to wit: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Order of Railway Trainmen.

The resolutions. I want to ask if the Gendral sport and sport was a firement of the World, "by J. L. Stoddard; "Werner Company are a follows: "Encyclopedia Britannica;" Americanis d Britannica; "Wild Beasts and Reptities of the World," by J. L. Stoddard; "Photographical date between the five class organizations of a florency of Locomotive Firemen, Order of Railway Trainmen.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Now we have it, a federation of railway officials and grand officers of labor organizations. I want to ask if the Gen-Organized labor may he assured that

#### A. R. U. ISMS.

The spirit grows stronger every day.

Unification vs. classification is our

Atlanta starts off with a large charter nembership. Our Ohio unions are wide awake and

doing good work. Read the RAILWAY TIMES and keep up

with the procession. Two good unions have been put in at

Boston in the past few days.

The A. R. U. sentiment is spreading rapidly through the southern states.

C. O. Sherman has left for the south to institute unions at various points in that section.

There is a wonderful revival in Texas. We will soon have the Lone Star State well organized.

Director Elliott recently obligated 74 members in one night, at Boston. A pretty good night's work.

"Get together" is the order of the day Classification of employes has kept them in subjection long enough.

There are 36 local unions, all active. wide awake and in good working order on the Great Northern system.

A union of 74 switchmen in the employ of various roads cent-r ng at Chicag, was recently instituted there.

"We are coming," says a voice from Boston, "several thousand strong." The sweep of the order is as resistless as the

The switchmen are coming to us in increased numbers. They are the men of nerve, and naturally belong to the A.

The general managers are not eligible to membership in our order, nor do they occupy seats on the stage at our meet-

The insurance problem will be taken up by the next meeting of the Board of D. rectors and a safe and satisfactory plan will be provided.

Director Roy Goodwin, who has been given the soubriquet "Dusty Roads," when last heard from, was "cuttin' 'er' through Montana.

There will be something of a meeting at Battery D., Chicago, on Friday even ing, November 22d. The case of the supreme court of the United States vs. constitutional liberty is to be argued.

The meeting of the Board of Moderation of the Great Northern, at Devils' Lake, N. D., was a great success. Chairman B gart will give his whole time to the interests of the order on that system.

From Chicago comes the news that there is unusual activity among our unions and some of them are holding meetings every night to admit new mem. bers. Director Burns and his staff are doing business there.

Organizer J. N. Conshafter, of Buffalo, has had a dangerous operation performed on himself, but is now convalescent. He is greatly missed but his many friends ployes. It makes my blood boil with will be glad to know that he will soon

A letter from Secretary Keliher inare so numerous in the northwest that he finds himself unable to respond to them. A little patience, boys, and we will get around to you all.

### "MERRIE ENGLAND."

Our Nation's Crisis, the progressive 50 cent reform weekly publi-hed at Denver. Colorado, has printed that greatest of all reform works, "Merrie England", complete in one double number. The price

reform works, Merie England complete in one double number. The price of this issue is 5 cents or 2 cents each in quantities of fifty or more. Of this remarkable work, The Coming Nation speaks as follows:

"It is the most startling work ever printed. Its sale in England has been over 100,000 a month for nearly a vear. It is creating a new era in politics. Where it has had a large sale the working people have "seen the cat" and defeated the tories and lib-rale (same as republicans and democrats here), and elected officials of the new school of politics. It is as large as the average 50 cent hook. Don't delay a day in get ting it. It will arm you to me-t and overcome any argument of plutocracy or its hirelings." Adress all orders to

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"CIVILIZATION CIVILIZED."

"CIVILIZATION CIVILIZED."

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Paris has a horseless delivery wagon costing one cent an hour to run it. That means cheaper porterhouse steaks.

A CHILD OF STATE. As the sun's bright glories faded,

Stole away to another zone, Uncle Samuel, in his chamber Struggled with his thoughts alone On that eve his brow was cloudy, Sad forebodings thronged his mind Of his many suffering subjects, Jailed, ill-kept and some undined.

Food there was without a limit For the people of each state, Clothing, shelt r. in abundance Wealth beyond approximate.

Yet was something sadly lacking Uncle Sam began to think, Between wealth and civilization Was there yet a mi-sing link Is the work of ages fruitless, Shall this vineyard be a tomb Must the sun of our republic

Set in universal gloom? Then he thought of coming hono Wondered if 'twould be a boy; Would it bring the people comfort, Happiness without alloy?

Cooling breezes soothed his sen As the stars began to peep;
With a heart bowed down with trouble
Uncle Sam fell fast asleep. Soon his mind ran riot with fancies

Delegations of his subjects Quickly came and quickly went. All were full of anxious queries And of questions quite a store, Which they plied in quick succession

'As they flocked around the floor. Will his name be Organization, Will the toilers then unite-Fight their foes, not one another, Stand a phalanx for the right?

Will he be the people's champion Like the gentle Nazarene, Crown fair woman with the franchise Evermore to reign a queen

"Will he love the meek and lowly Will the Pharisees denounce him Will he, too, be crucified?

"Will the man in Woodstock prison To the labor vote fall heir Will he be the coming Moses In the Presidential chair? Will the record of his exile

Prove an inspiration grand? Will he be our chosen leader Marching to the promised land Will the playform of a party Like a light-house by the sea Bring a year of Jubilee? Will a cheery light-house keeper

Signal back our ship shoy! Will the gallant People's party Stand as sponser for the boy? Will a message from the heavens Call an intellectual feast. star o'er Bethl'em's mange Called the wise men of the East?

To prepare the nation's household For the coming accouchment That's been lacking, oh, so long?" Then they nominated titles Work at which they were not lax, Name it! name it!" cried a dozen,

'Name the baby 'Single Tax.' It would prove the open sesame To the treasures of the earth, Multiply our country's blessings From the moment of its birth.

Came a youth then, rich with pro Sturdy limbed and pink of health, "Single Tax is not sufficient. Call it 'Little Commonwealth.'"

"Do not heed such footish fancies, Name it for the nations good, Call this youngster ' Revolution And baptize his name in blood." Then a dimpled little Cupid With the manners of a dove

Put his arms around your uncle. "Call the baby 'Gentie Love." "Years ago you had a daughter. With respect you did her treat Till from wilv machinations

She was cast out in the street. "Why not call the little treasure 'Silver,' after her that's gone, And insure her social standing With the term 'sixteen to one.

While that evil needs correcting Your attention's in demand By a still more awful horror Which has lately thrilled our land. "How the favorite of the nation, Liberty, to death was hurled:

Dr. Cronined in the darkness. Bringing to an end our world. "By that august 'learned tribunal.

Once the dwelling place of justice, Now the grave yard of our hopes Call the new born baby by him If he lives to draw a breath, In the name of outraged justice ( all him 'Liberty or Death.'

"Do not let the little stranger

Then the oldest boy, called Money, Idol of his father's heart; Came with artful smiles and cunning Thus his views he did impart:

Change your will so wise and pure, Which bequeaths to me your fortune Granted by primogeniture." "All these questions prove a weakness That is past my strength to fix, You, yourse f, must name the baby

In the fall of ninety-six. Then be prudent, oh, my people. Do not run this land by rote, If you would enjoy its blessings You must first learn how to vote. 'To vourselves you have been traitors.

And too cowardly by far; Resurrect your dying manho Act the sovereign that you are. Check your most besetting habit nning that ' which is not mine, All your acts must be in cor

All your forces must combine. Cease your Rip Van Vinkle slumbers. Learn iconoclasts to be; Banish gold from out your temples, If you will you can be free."

As the Eastern skies grew brighter Earthly sounds did interpose, And strange echoes floated to him From the rustle o'swadding cloths All the world is eager, anxious, In this modern Gethseman.

As they seculate and winder What the baby's name will be.

A CALL MEETING.

The Populist committeemen of each township in Vigo county, Ind., and all others interested in the welfare of our American government are requested to meet in room No. 10, court house, on Saturday, November 9 h, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M. Important business to transact. By order of Groece T. Elder, Chairman. C. N. Demorrer, Secretary.

# About Railroad Watches

The AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY was the first and for many years the only watch manufacturing concern in the world that constructed a movement specially adapted to railroad service. All railroad watch movements of other makes are

camparatively recent efforts in this direction. The inception and de-

velopment are due alone to the American Waltham Watch Company. Foremost among railroad watches is the 21-Jeweled Vanguard, placed on the market in April, 1894. This watch has become the synonym for accuracy and strength. In model and finish the Vanguard possesses a combination of advantages over all 18 size railroad movements of any other make. It has Double Roller; Safety Barrel; Compensation Balance in Recess; Raised Gold Settings; Embossed Gold Micrometric Regulator, and is Adjusted to Temperature, Iso-

chronism and position. The Vanguard expresses the best results in

modern watch making.

The first Crescent Street, a Gilt 15-Jeweled Key-Winding, was made more than a quarter of a century ago, being then the highest grade of Waltham 18 size. As the announcements of that time stated, the Crescent Street was "For Engineers, Conductors and Travelers; with Micrometrical Regulator: a Great Improvement. The only full plate watch made in this country with hand setting on the back." Automatic machinery and mechanical experience have since responded to each additional requirement by those for whose purposes this movement was first constructed. The present Crescent Street is Nickel, Stem-Winding, 17-Jeweled; is officially adopted by railroad watch inspectors throughout the United States, and until the advent of the Vanguard, stood pre-eminent among railroad watches.

No other trademark is better known in any part of the world than that of Appleton, Tracy & Co. 500 000 of these watches are in daily use. This grade, which is also officially adopted as a railroad watch, contains every requisite for the most exacting service. Appleton, Tracy & Co. movements are made in both Nickel and Gilt, 17-Jeweled. At the Sydney, N. S. W, Exhibition in 1879, the Appleton, Tracy & Co. Watch received the highest awards on all points, over all competitors.

No. 35 and No. 25, first issued in 1886, are the highest grades of Waltham 18 size Nameless movements. They are 17-Jeweled and embody the features that have won for Waltham watches their distinctive leadership. The No. 35 and No 25 movements sell upon their merits, which are more evident and acceptable to watchmakers than the fictitious value often claimed for goods of less established repute.

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