CHRIST'S POVERTY.

THE REV. TALMAGE GRAPHICALLY POR-TRAYS THE POVERTY

Of the Lowly Nazarine to a Housefull of illionaires, Including Grover Cleve-land, who Ammassed Wealth by Polities.

preacher tries his hand in describing the Poor in the estimation of nearly all the extreme poverty of Jesus of Nazareth. It is a fruitful theme, and it is doubtless true that the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, who has charge of Grover Cleveland's ransacked the dictionary of opprobrium church in Washington, is entitled to the from cover to cover to express their demedal for the most ornate treatment of testation. I can think now of only two the subject that has appeared in print well-to-do men who espoused his cause for a decade. When it is intimated, as Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea is sometimes the case, that the "Carpen- His friends for the most part were peoter's Son" was a socialist, the religious ple who, in that climate where ophthalworld professes to be startled but if mia, or inflammation of the eye ball, poverty could make him a socialist, ac- sweeps ever and anon as a scourge, had was eminently well calculated to bring anxious to get well and troubled people about that result.

writings of St. Paul, as follows; "Ye it was empty or we would have heard know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, what the soldiers did with tie contents. that, though he was rich, yet for your Poor? The pigeon in the dovecot, the sakes he became poor." Mr. Talmage rabbit in its burrow, the silk worm in makes reference to earthly princes and its cocoon, the bee in its hive is better potentates, their wealth and the splen- provided for, better off, better sheltered. dor that surrounds them and then refers Aye, the brute creation has a home on

A HOMELESS PRINCE.

and says: "But the crown prince of all the heavenly dominion has less than the raven, less than the chamois, for he Trix, are water spaniels, brother and was homeless. Aye, in the history of sister, belonging to Mrs. J. Dunn Walthe universe there is no other instance ton, one of New York's upper crust, and of such coming down. Who can count that on Christmas they gave a Christthe miles from the top of the throne to the | mas dinner dinner to Miss Meyer's skye bottom of the cross? Cleopatra, giving terrier, as also, to the skye terriers of a banquet to Antony, took a pearl worth \$100,000 and dissolved it in vinegar and drich and Mrs. Gilbert. Pet and Trix swallowed it. But when our prince, ac- are celebrated for docility, which is cording to the evangelist, in his last dove-like and engaging—their manners hours, took the vinegar, in it had been are affectionate and their education poldissolved all the pearls of his heavenly ished and refined. They received their international in scope, and which, as its royalty. Down until there was no other skye terrier guests with courtly bows harassment to suffer, poor until there and escorted them to chairs around the was no other pauperism to torture. Billions of dollars spent in wars to destroy furnished a Christmas tree with an archmen, who will furnish the statistics of angelic dog on top and sausages hangthe value of that precious blood that ing from its branches and the menu inwas shed to save us.

THE CONTRAST.

Was there ever a contrast so overpow ering as that between the noonday of Christ's celestial departure and the midnight of his earthly arrival? Sure enough, the angels were out that night in the sky, and an especial meteor acted as escort, but all that was from other worlds and not from this world. The earth made no demonstration of welcome. If one of the great princes of this world steps out at a depot, cheers resound and the bands play and the flags wave. But for the arrival of this missionary Prince of the skies not a torch flared, not a trumpet blew, not a plume fluttered. All the music and the pomp THE WAY IT WORKS IN MERRIE ENGwere overhead. Our world opened for him nothing better than a barn door.

THE RAJAH OF CASHMERE. Sent to Queen Victoria a bedstead of carved gold and a canopy that cost \$750-000, but the world had for the Prince of heaven and earth only a litter of straw. The crown jewels in the Tower of London amount to \$15,000,000, but this July last. One man was killed outright member of eternal royalty had nowhere and several others were injured, to lay his head. To know how poor he was, ask the camel drivers, ask the shepherds, ask Mary, ask the three wise men of the east who afterward came to Bethlehem. To know how poor he was,

examine all the RECORDS OF REAL ESTATE

all that oriental country and see wha one. Of what mortgage was he the the landlord? Of what lease was he the lessee? Who ever paid him rent? Not owning the boat on which he sailed, or the beast on which he rode, or the pillow on which he slept-he had so little estate that in order to pay his tax, he had to perform a miracle, putting the amount of the assessment in a fish's mouth and having it hauled ashore. And after his death the world rushed in to take an inventory of his goods, and the entire aggregate was the garments he had worn, sleeping in them by night and traveling in them by day, bearing on them the dust of the highway and the saturation of the sea. St. Paul in my text hit the mark when he said of the missionary Prince, " For your sakes

A SUCCINT BIOGRAPHY.

The world could have treated him better if it had chosen. It had all the means for making his earthly condition comfortable. Only a few years before, when Pompey, the general, arrived in Brindisi, he was greeted with arches and a costly column which celebrated the 12,000,000 people whom he had killed or conquered, and he was allowed to wear his triumphal robe in the sen-ate. The world had applauses for

IMPERIAL BUTCHERS.

but buffeting for the Prince of Peace. Plenty of golden chalices for the favored

the roadside after he had begged for a EUROPEAN NOBILITY scheme was broached in its incipiency drink. Poor? Born in another man's barn and eating at another man's table and cruising the lake in another man's fishing smack and buried in another man's tomb. Four inspired authors wrote his biography, and innumerable lives of Christ have been published, but he composed his autobiography in a most compressed way. He said, "I Every once in a while some fat salaried have trodden the wine press alone."

PROSPEROUS CLASSES. They called him Sabbath breaker wine bibber, traitor, blasphemer and cording to Mr. Talmage his condition become blind, sick people who were in whose family there was some one Mr. Talmage's text was taken from the dead or dying. If he had a purse at all, earth which Christ had not.

PET AND TRIX.

Let it be understood that Pet and Mrs. Dunsmore, Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs Albanqueting table. Pet and Trix had cluded, candy, cakes and cream, served to them by beautiful women in superb costumes. Besides, the banqueting room was decorated lavishly with flowers. When the skye terriers were ready to adjourn and go home, they were decorated with ribbons and bouguets of violets and were escorted to their carriages by pet and Trix. They were all millionaire dogs, educated to carry high head and tail when they ride along Broadway or in the Park. Chauncey M. Depew, Chas. A. Dana and Bourke Cochran, it is intimated, responded to toasts and gave rich eclat to the occasion. New York civilization is coming on all fours, and don't you forget it.

LAND. At Bloomsbury County Court recently Mr. Denis McCarthy claimed £210 from Messrs. Scrivener & Co., builders, under the Employers' Liability Act. Plaintiff a bricklayer's laborer, aged 38, was seriously injured by the falling of a girder kind, and to undertake the whole or any at Maple's, Tottenham Court Road, in some seriously. Medical evidence was given to the effect that the plaintiff was permanently disfigured and disabled, and that he might never recover the proper ments," etc. The club was chartered use of his jaw. The jury inquired as to the number of children the plaintiff had. Harold, count d' Auxy; Dennis B. Ryan Judge Bacon: That does not concern and Rene Wohlfartn. The last two are the you. If he has 50,000 children you vinyard or what field he owned. Not mustn't give him any more money. The farth is the president, but as soon as the jury then returned a verdict for the mortgagee? Of what tenement was he plaintiff, assessing the damages at £200. The defendant had paid £100 into court His honor, in granting a new trial, said the damages were monstrously wrong, and such a verdict could not be allowed

I don't intend to say anything. I don't wish to say anything, or I might say something that would be considered vulgar, or coarse, and would give pain to some of my readers. If I did say any thing it would merely be to hint that there is something in a name after all, and consequently when you hear the word Bacon, you naturally think of Pig!

NATIONAL WEALTH.

The value of the jails and workhous in the United States far exceeds that of the homes of the workingmen. The value of the jails are reckoned in to swell the sum of national wealth, and then goldbug papers and orators spout about our "glorious country, the richest on earth." When it comes to that pass the best thing that such a country and civilization can do would be to de the whole thing a failure, go back to the age of the cave dweller and begin all

A gentleman of the Republican pursues of the Republican pursues and it strikes two, then I know from the clubhouse of the Cercle de la continue the courtain. The A gentleman of the Republican purto drink out of, but our Prince must twelve and it strikes two, then I know put his lips to the bucket of the well by it is twenty minutes to seven.

HAVE ORGANIZED AN AMERICAN MATRI-MONIAL TRUST

To Deal in American Girls Worth a Million and More Whose Parents Dispose of Them For a Title.

During the past quarter of a century the United States has offered exceptional facilities for securing mammoth fortunes by processes which freebooters practice on the high seas under a black flag. As a result, the United States has become infamously famous for the great number of its millionaires, and equally notorious for the vulgar display of their ill-gotten wealth, one of the peculiarities of which is seen in the eagerness of these money bag families for titles, and their willingness to tag their daughters with the amount of money that goes with them, and then offer them in the market for a European title-European countries are as full of titled tarantulas as the gulf stream is full of man-eating sharks and they are forever on the alert for the

AMERICAN GIRL

worth a million or more, and have found the business as profitable and far more agreeable than diamond or gold hunting, as from time to time tabulated statistics have shown. Every year a number of American girls are sold in the American and European markets, the titled shark getting the girl, for which he cares nothing, only her money upon which his beastly greed centers, and this secured the titled animal, leads his American wife a merry dance to the devil, while he riots upon the fortune the lustful alliance secured. But this American matrimonial mine of wealth is now to be worked more systematically under a trust known as the

CERCLE DE LA NOBLESSE,

which the St. Lous Republic describes as name implies, is a "a sort of exclusive club, with a membership made up from the ranks of the 'nobility.' A foreigner named Wohlfarth is the originator of the enterprise, and he believes that if the American people do not ride him out of the country on a fencerail or give him an introduction to tar and feathers he will go down to posterity as a philanthropist. The Cercle de la Noblesse is a chartered company and has established a club room near the Waldorf hotel. The ostensible purpose of the club or company is "to offer a pleasant and recreative place of meeting to the elite of Europe's society visiting in this country, and to render their stay on American ground as pleasant as possible and to facilitate their movements, social and other." There are 200 charter members of the Cercle de la Noblesse, of whom

DUC DE CHARTRES, OF PARIS,

is the most conspicuous. The club is incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey, and the charter, regularly signed and sealed, has been filed in the office of the secretary of state in Trenton. The charter is a very elastic one, and permits the society "to acquire the good will, right and property of any part of the assets and liabilities of any person, firm, association or incorporation to draw, make, accept, indorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants, bonds debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruamong others, by Arthur, duke d' Auxy; fairly launched, he will resign infavor of some duke or count. The members of the club will have an opportunity to meet eligible

AMERICAN GIRLS OF WEALTH

if the scheme is successful, and after the first meeting detectives and agents will be put upon the trail of the girls and appraise their fortunes. Matchmaking is the object aimed at, and wherever a girl is found who is willing to pool her wealth and womanhood witi the title of a foreign "noble" the details will be arranged by the club members for the small consideration of 6 per cent, of the dowry. It is anticipated that the commissions will pay the cost of maintaining the club and leaves be sides a handsome profit on the invest ment. The expenses of the Cercle de la Noblessee are estimated at \$17,000 per annum. New York will be the start ing point, but it is the purpose of the incorporators eventually to reach out

SECURE GIRLS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY who are worth \$1,000,000 or more. may be opened in Chicago in the fall o 1897, and San Francisco is another poin

founder general of the Daughters of the Revolution, who, fancying that it would afford a pleasant and harmless social di version, indorsed the project. Mrs. Darling knows nothing about the business end of the enterprise, and those who enjoy her friendship say that when she learns of the full scope of the Cercle de la Nobless she will withdraw her ap-

the nominal president and future man ager of the club is a good looking German, about 30 years old. He was reared in Paris and is said to have been recommended by Collis P. Huntington, through the good offices of his daughter, the Princess Hatzfelt. Wohlfarth has been identified with several enterprises, notably a scheme to establish in this country barber shops with the glit and glitter of ever came of this scheme, nor of a similar one having for its object the opening of "royal" stores, or stores indorsed by the "nobility."

chance for success in any court, because \$1,000 lawyer in a case where he is opposed by a \$50,000 lawyer can't find half as much law, nor half as many precedents in favor of his client, as a \$50,000 lawyer can find to support his side of the case, and even if the \$1,000 attorney does find the law and the precedent, he can't force them into the head of the court to an extent that will give him a verdict. The \$50,000 lawyer gets there every time. The trust, the corporation. millions behind him, besides social po- like our own that there can be no doubt sition and influence. He thinks of these things, becomes dazzled and entangled, they seem to be utterly without the race and everything said by the \$1,000 lawyer impulses which force the European into is forgotten, and the decision is on a parity with that of the old Teutonic hut with a little rice or grain enough to bem, said, "all dings are possible mit hearth and they do not care for the Got, und dis gourt is of the opinion dat future. dot man did bite his own nose off.'

The \$1,000 lawyer, however, has his innings when he is opposed by a \$500 lawyer, and thus things proceed down wards until, in the police court the poor devil who can fee his lawyer with a jack knife as against the other attorney, who gets \$2.50, might as well save his jack knife, since his case is hopeless. "But," says the New York Journal, "it is the fashion also to insist that in this free and equal democracy the courts know no difference between rich and poor, and that justice is equitably meted out without reference to the wealth of the suitors. Clearly the complaint and the boast are incompatible if the man who can pay his lawer the biggest fee stands the better chance of success

IN POLITICS.

In a government of the people, by the people and for the people, there will always be free speech, and where there is free speech there will be political parties. The White Slave remarks that "If labor must fight capital on the economic field, what valid reason can be given why it should not enter the political arens battling for its own interests?"

Well, a reason is given about as follows: "If partisan politics is permitted to enter labor organizations it will disrupt them."

The capitalistic class is not afraid of real promoters of the enterprise. Wohl-partisan politics. It takes advantage of parties and bends them to its will, and club, which is capitalized at \$100,000, is so far, has been equally potential in controlling labor organizations, as facts. conclusively demonstrate. It is this contention, that "partisan politics" in labor organizations would disrupt them, that has rendered them utterly impo tent in shaping a political policy in the interest of labor, or of creating a national political Labor party. In politics, as in everything else, the capitalistic class has dominated labor, made it their football, and kicked it or cajoled it as best suited their purpose to secure its degradation.

CLEVELAND AND THE UNION VETERANS.

A writer to the Washington Post refers to Cleveland's hostility to the pension laws and his unfriendly attitude towards the ex-union soldier, and the "unseemly haste with which the files of the Bureau of Pensions were overhauled upon his second advent to power, in a frantic effort to detect fraud, is still fresh in the minds of the people. That raid upon the veterans made certain the fate of the Democratic party in the election of 1896. The springing of the silver ques tion was all that saved it from the worst efeat in its history."

Certainly, Cleveland wrecked the Dem

atic party, and about everything ele he has touched. He goes out of office universally losthed, and, except that his name stands in history as having been president, he will be consigned to de-

FAMINE IN INDIA

INDIA POSSESSIONS.

240,000,000, Fabulously Fertile, in the Grasp of Famin

The famine scourge, is manifestly the most horrifying that an inscrutable God permits to visit the world-and yet, these calamities come not alone to India, Ireland and Russia but have been known to exist in the United States of America. as was recently the case in Pullman. when Geo. M. Pullman, with the greed of a hungry wolf doomed his employes to starvation. "There is," says the New York World, "No longer room for doubt that

INDIA

is entering what may prove one of the worst famines of her history. With a royalty about them and the royal arms million and a quarter of people on the of Germany over the doorway. Nothing verge of starvation in the Deccan alone, and the gloomiest prospects in other great agricultural provinces, the civilized world may be shocked by a recurrence of the unspeakable horror of such this accumulating horror, the famines as those of 1769 and 1876, when FINDING THE LAW AND THE PRECEDENT. people died not by the thousand or the No poor man stands the ghost of a ten thousand but by the million.

THE POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA he cannot employ a \$50,000 lawyer. A is now estimated at 240,000,000 of people-twice as many as the Roman empire, according to Gibbon's estimate had at its period of greatest strength. Nearly all these millions are laborers living from band to mouth, and giving such surplus as they produce to support the British imperial establishment and their own priests and hereditary rulers. At the best their condition is utterly miserable from any standpoint an Amer ican can occupy in looking at them. the monopoly, the syndicate, always These strange people, living in the hothas the \$50,000 lawyer and when he bed of nations, speak a language which rises in court the judge knows there are in some of its dialects is so strikingly of their blood relationship to us. Yet ceaseless activity. Given a thatched squire, who, in deciding a case of may- bake a cake on the heated stones of the

THE JUNGLES

near which they make their villages are full of fierce quadrupeds and yet more deadly reptiles. Tigers kill and devour them, cobras sting them to such an extent that the deaths from this cause alone run into the thousands every year. The deadly miasma of the marsh and the jungle saps their vitality until they are never more than half alive at best Yet they live, if not happily, still with an apsthetic content unknown to the Caucasian. In the best years they drag their emaciated bodies back and forth from their work, seemingly having no other use in the world than to figure in statistics as illustrating the greatness of the British impire, to whose far distant seat of power their surplus grain is shipped, while they live on as they have always lived-from hand to mouth in the most literal sense of the word.

WITH LITTLE OR NO CLOTHING

except a cotton rag, with hardly enough to eat in a week to keep an American laberer alive for a day, they are still peaceful, uncomplaining, and seemingly contented as long as they can manage to barely exist. From year to year they barely do exist, until the mon which they depend for rain fails them Then comes famine with pestilence in its train. The streets of the cities are filled with the cries of women begg sel of food for their starving children. High-bred gentlemen and ladies of the Brahman caste, who dread the breaking of caste laws worse than any ordinary death, mingle in the streets with par iahs and outcasts. Famine,

THE GREAT

leveler, brushes away distinctions like cobwebs. In the agonies of hunger they forget the religion which made them apathetic and meek, and in great crowds they throng around the headquarters of the local government demanding bread with a fierceness which gnawing hunger only can inspire in a hindoo-the mild est of all slaves. The usual answer is the crack of

BRITISH RIFLES.

steadily rising above the cries of the mob with a regularity and pred which show the superiority of the Cau casian race—a race which can take dis cipline and act with a method, of which the Hindoo knows nothing. But in such cases massacre may be mercy. In the famine of 1877-'78 the British govern ment spent forty million dollars in at tempts at relief, but in spite of all it did there were a million five hundred and fifty-six thousand deaths in a single year fifty-six thousand deaths in a single year in the single province of Madras. But famine is not the worst—or perhaps it is truer to say the most formidable to the spectator, for with it comes pestilence.

HINDOO IS REALLY HALF STARVED.

and in a famine year he is inevitably a victim of the horrible diseases of his condition and climate. The ground parches under a sun which bakes it until

it is dust, with no drop of moisture anywhere to make even a cooling dew. The brooks vanish. The rivers become mere TALE OF HORROR IN ENGLAND'S threads or dry up altogether. The pools of water on which the villages chiefly rely are foul at best, but in a prolonged drouth the water in them evaporates until it is of the consistency of slime. And this slime, foul with animal and vegetable putrefaction, the people must drink, as the horrors of thirst are added to those of hunger. Up from the dry jungles and the parched fields come dust clouds laden with the seeds of death in many forms-and among them that swiftest and most dreaded of all forms of death in Asia-

CHOLERA.

Whole villages, weakened by hunger, are swept away by it; father, mother and children die together. There is no one to bury the dead. Houses in the outlying villages are filled with corpses, and the gaunt wolves and jackals from the jungles are emboldened to enter the deserted streets in search of the food which famine, though it has made them lean in the beginning, supplies them in superabundance in the end. During all

"CONQUERING SAXON."

manages to keep not only alive but comfortable. Drinking distilled or mineral water, refreshing himself with imported ales and taking his regular allowance of food, he defies not only famine but the accompanying pestilence, which is, after all, but the merciful solution of a problem which English statesmanship could not solve. For the Hindoo dies easily, and fortunately he does not mind it much. In the West people of our superior races take a grim and desperate hold on life. No matter what their religion or condition, they rarely die if it is possible to avoid it. But the

"MILD HINDOO,"

after a volley or two of British lead has convinced him that he must starve without making too much noise about it, dies with great facility. A starving Hindoo dies in famine time with no more ado than he makes in eating his scant meals in years of plenty when his "surplus" is being shipped to England. In his hut, in the village street, in the courts of his temple, or before the palace of the British governor, he drops down, writhes a little, gasps a few times, and it is all over with him. If it is in the country the jackals do the rest. If it is in the city the government dead wagon removes him and throws him into a trench, where his wife and children soon join him. Then a little quicklime settles all there is left of the famine problem.

A NEW NAME WANTED.

A new question is up for debate. Nothing less than to find a substitute for the name of the great American Republic, the "United States of America" being too unwieldly. This is the view taken of the subject by Prof. Moses Coit Taylor. He says, "we want utterance for our nationality. We want a watchword more national than that of States, more powerful than that of party- We want the means of proclaiming by one word our union into one Nation. We desire to see written on the pages of the world's history one name, in which no other people shall have part or lot; that shall signify to the Old World the great Republic beyond the seas; a word that shall represent the idea of a united and homogeneous people; that shall be associated with our history and progress; that shall'rest upon our flag, and go with our advancing eagles. There never before has been a nation of any consequence in the world without its own ap propriate, distinctive name. The great nations that have hitherto arisen have made their names a spell in story."

A great many names have be rested, as for instance, "Columbia," "Fredonia," "Freeland," "Washington," "Vesperia," "Cabotia" and "Vineland." But so far "America" appears to be in the lead, and that is enough, and ought to be adopted at once, because if delayed, the danger is that our country will be known as "Boodledom" or "Trampland" or something in that line.

AN IMPENDING INDUSTRIAL WAR.

An Englishman, Mr. W. G. Stevens, writing of American affairs in Blackwood's Magazine, says that "if the States cannot purify themselves of the corrupt influences now rampant in them, th will yet be the scene of an industrial var such as the world has not yet beheld-a war that will be all the more sanguinary because the fighters will age." Without croaking or indulging in crimson literature, as to coming events, it is well enough to remark that there are multifiled thousands of Amer-icans who take Mr. Steven's view of conlitions in this land of the trust and

NO MIND TO CHANGE.

"Hit am better," said Uncle Eben,
"ter be er man dat changes "is mind
dan ter be one dat didn't hab no mind

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BRITISH INDIA.

It is stated that since 1802-ninetyfive years, there have occurred in British India, thirty one famines which destroyed 27,000,000 of the wretched Hindoos, and now another famine is devastating that far away land, and 50,000,000 wage system, he, by the exercise of his those oppose socialism, who desire to of people are facing the scourge. In addition about 40,000,000 of the people are threatened with death by the plague and thousands have already succumbed to its ravages.

The horrors of the situation have mic conditions which are of special interest-as for instance, it is authoritatively stated that the wages paid the natives of British India, average \$10.00 a year or 33 cents a day for 300 days. But there are thousands who work for famine mark.

It is furthermore stated that rice is of rice a day.

The average native has a large family and whether large or small he is required timation of them over whom he rules. to subsist on \$10 a year-and multiplied thousands of them on \$5 a year-as a result. It is authoratively stated that 90 per cent, of the people of British India are always hungry-in a condition of semi starvation-and when the rice crop fails, or wages decline, then famine is inevitable.

to one-half of Europe. It has been the systems. Regardless of thrones, crowns, policy of England to force the production of wheat and cotton in her India possessions and for these great staples make herself independent of other countries, or compel other countries, for intance the United States, to sell their wheat and cotton at prices approximating those prevailing in India where labor can be had at 31 cents a day, or half that sum.

But greed sometimes overleaps itself and is productive of deplorable results and this is so horribly true in India that the civilized world is now aghast over with famine, and 40,000,000 with famine and plague combined and all Europe is now alarmed and extraordinary efforts are to be made to keep out the plague, and even the United States is not indifferent to the impending danger.

The great city of Bombay, with a population approximating 1,000,000, and the who disliked Dr. Fell, and frankly told commercial metropolis of India, is in the doctorthe grasp of the plague, said to be a "filth disease," and the city is practically deserted and as silent, almost, as buried Pompeii. Not only the filth environs natives as victims of the plague, but the rats, companions of the pariahs, fall a liked Dr. Fell became, finally, the docprey to the scourge. Then the ants and tor's warmest friend. When a man opvermin eat the dead rats and spread the poses anything and can't give the reason remarked "they are the zebras of our the homes of the rich, and thus it hap- believing that ultimately he may come pens, in God's inscrutable providence, that those who scourge the poor unthinkingly invite their own destruction.

There are those in the United States who would be glad to see the pariah wages prevailing here and they are forever antagonizing the efforts of labor organizations to obtain and maintain wages sufficient for workingmen to live wedded to his idols, which, if battered respectably, and they have succeeded in multiplied thousands of instances in securing reductions to a starvation level. This is seen in mining districts and in the sweat shops of our great cities and many of the manufacturing centers of the country, and in spite of all opposition, the degrading work goes bravely

The American scab is the India pariah. He invites degradation, and is the weapon of the arrogant employer to create conditions to invite plague and

THE EMPLOYER AND THE EMPLOYE.

The wage system is simply a system of wage slavery—necessarily so, and any fair investigation of the subject demonstrates the impregnability of the proposition. In saying this, it is not require that maledictions shall be heap discriminately upon employers any more than it was just in discussing chattel slavery as it existed in the south for centuries, to denounce every slave owner, some of whom did the best they could for their human chattels. Nor would it have changed the verdict, that "human slavery is the sum of all wicked-

system was the curse, the colossal inmy of the centuries.

True it is, that the wage system which breeds wage slaves, does not make its victims chattel slaves, but instances are too numerous to catalogue and classify, in which wage slaves, in poverty, triumphant must result in untold blesssqualor, degradation and despair, as ings to the world. Socialism works

25 compared with chattel slavery is decompared with chattel slavery, is deplorable beyond expression.

The wage system is responsible for the iniquities of which it is the prolific parent, and it would be as practicable for a leopard to change its spots, an ethiopian his skip, or for a tiger to abate its thirst for blood as to eliminate from the wage system its inherent qualities of subjugation and degradation.

despotism; indeed, it is a distinguishwill is law, from which, within his realm, there is no appeal, and an employer may, if he so determines, exercise the same power over his employes. A workreduced to a pauper. He must work, beg or steal, and as his fate is in the hands of the employer, by virtue of the the fate of the applicant for work. Nor does the inherent wrong of this abso- right to the wealth they create. luteism end when the autocrat deigns to permit the wage man to work and live. He also determines what the wages brought into prominence certain econo- shall be, and in this decision controls the destiny of the workingman. In this we have what is justly denominated wage slavery.

True it may be, and true it is, that by organization and the unification of wage earners, employers are occasionally re-\$5.00 a year, which it is said is the quired to pay wages demanded by employes, a mere incident of occasional occurrence, which in no sense disturbs the the principle food of the Hindoos, and foundations upon which the wage system infant children is lifted from the icy that under favorable conditions, rice rests, any more than a concession, by may be had at 6 mills, or 10 of a cent a imperial ukase, mitigating the woes of pound, and that a native Hindoo, of the seris, detracts from the autocratic power working class, can live on a half pound of a czar. On the contrary, such edicts of pacification on the part of the autocrat only serves to exalt him in the es-

As the discussion proceeds, the ques tion is propounded with ever increasing emphasis: What can be done? Are em ployes powerless? Much can be done. Employes are not powerless. They can devise ways and means for self-employment. They may be their own masters been every other! Custom renders all if they will. They can banish the wage British India has an area about equal system by introducing the co-operative that a charity half kind, half repugroyalty, aristocracy, standing armies and corrupt judicial tribunals, they can inaugurate the co-operate commonwealth They may, by association, own laborsaving machinery and make it do their bidding. They can create circumstances and grasp opportunities. This is what socialism proposes. It is a new departure. It challenges criticism. It invites debate. It presages a period, not distant, when employer and employe shall be one and the same man-when strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., shall be forgotten, and is to be likened, in its wisdom impending calamities in British India to the "man who built his house upon a where 50,000,000 of people are confronted rock, and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock."

WHO OPPOSE SOCIALISM, AND WHY. There are a great many persons who oppose socialism, but who do not know the reason why. They are like the man

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell; The reason why I cannot tell.

But this I know, and that right well,— I do not like thee, Dr. Fell. If the facts could be obtained, it is quite probable that the man who disn to den, and invade why he opposes it, there are reasons for to admire and advocate what he had formerly opposed. All that such men require is to study the subject. The more they study the more their minds are illuminated. Error gives place to truth. Truth banishes prejudice, provided it has not become bigotry. There is no redemption for the bigot. He is down, he immediately replaces them and will continue to worship them though the heavens fall.

It is told of an eminent M. D. of the city of New York, of the orthodox allopathy school, who, opposing homeopathy as a heresy, concluded to study it thoroughly that he might the more effects. ally overthrow it; but it transpired that investigation convinced him that homeopathy was the right system, and he adopted it and became eminent in its

Those who may entertain the idea that socialism is an error, if they bring to the investigation an honest purpose, no fears are to be entertained as to re-

sults. What will they learn? Beginning with that class of men who work for a living, a class neglected, robbed, trodden down, a class neglected, robbed, trodden down, enslaved and degraded in all lands and ages, it will be found that socialism, regardful of law and order, seeks by the rational process of co-operation to place them on a higher plane than they have hitherto occupied. It proposes that men shall be their own employers and have

what they earn. Socialism, bei

which, as the years go by, shall enable the new departure in human endeavor will fail to discover the vagaries, of which the enemies of socialism prate.

If the student invades the domain of municipal politics, he finds socialists demanding the municipal control of water, light, and transportation, and they come forward with numerous instances when the socialistic demand prevails, in which The wage system is coexistent with in every case only good results have espotism; indeed, it is a distinguish-followed. The people's ownership and ing attribute of despotism. A despot's operation, gives to the people, not only less taxation but lower rates for the es sentials which contribute so immensely to the sum total of human happiness. And thus one by one the prejudices of ingman must have employment or be the uninformed are displaced by the light of truth, so convincing and overwhelming, that even the clamorous tongue of bigotry is silenced, and only autocratic prerogative, may determine maintain conditions which adds to their wealth by denying the masses of their

WHERE DOES THE FAULT LIE? When famine, the plague or the cholera seizes vast numbers of human beings in their deadly grasp, and the world is horrified by the exploits of the grim messenger, men and nations cry out, "where does the fault lie?" and this cry is reiterated by the New York Journal in referring to conditions existing in that opulent metropolis. "When," says the Journal, "a man starves himself and dies that his wife may eat and live; when a homeless woman with two striking miners. destitution pushes forever its gaunt victims before the public in a great, opulent city, the metropolis of a new and rich continent, the question of where fering so awful and so often wholly unmerited-is the master question that confronts mankind. One death from starvation in the city of New York is an Yet how many deaths from starvation there will be this winter, as there have

given to the question, "Where does the THE WHIPPING POST.

save a few of us callous or so hopeless

nant, is the only answer commonly

The little state of Delaware clings with unyielding tenacity to the whipping post. The institution has been in vogue for more than a hundred years. Delaware has only three counties, and in each county public whippings are held four times a year. These public whippings take the place of county fairs, and are as popular as bull fights in Spain: Not only do all the people of the counties go to the whippings, but people from neighboring states attend these festivals of horrors, when men and women stripped to the waist and securely handcuffed to the posts receive their floggings by the public whipper who wields the cat-o'-nine-tails. It is not surpris ing that in such a state with such civilization, men should be sentenced to the chain gang for advocating the single tax, or that churches should openly, accept bribes from political corruptionists. to support ministers engaged in preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ.

It is reported that on one occasion Bayard, Cleveland's Ambassador to the the Court of St. James, who is a native of Delaware, referring to the victims of the whipping post in his state facetiously population.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Queen Victoria, in her speech upon the occasion of the recent opening of Parliament, said: "My relations with all the other powers continue of a friendly character." She says the Khedive of Egypt, in his effort to subdue the Khallfa had my approval and my officers and troops have re-won the province of of Dongola." She says, my government has discussed with the United States," etc. She refers to British Guiana as "my colony"—and de-plores conditions "in a large portion of my dominions in India." With the ownership of such vast properties and franchises, together with so many subjects, it is difficult to imagine how the good old Queen finds time to either eat or sleep-and her masterful management, is proof conclusive that woman sphere and mission in human affairs ought to be enlarged.

A SNOW STORM IN NEW YORK.

The great and opulent city of New York, was recently visited by a snow The occasion was one of glee for the rich and the well-to-do, and "the town is alive, and its heart in a glow to welcome the coming of the beautiful snow." But to thousands in the great city the beautiful snow, "chasing, laughcity the beautiful snow, "chasing, laughing, hurying by," meant hunger and untold suffering, and in many cases death and a winding sheet. The New York Journal tells a story of destitution well calculated to abook the sensibilities of the heartless. The Journal received the names of a hundred heads of families, whose needs was attack to be the needs. ness," if all the masters had done the Socialism, being practical, makes no names of a hundred heads of families, pest they could for their slaves. The war upon labor-saving machinery. It whose needs was stated to be the most

fights neither wheel, shaft, loom, shuttle immediate, and the agents sent out to nor spindle, but simply proposes to lay give relief, found "the pictures of want the foundation of an economic system and cowering wretchedness offered by these homes into which death was reach workingmen to own and operate the ing with both hands were so frightful as machines, a system which perfected and to grip the heart. Women, children, babies, weak from hunger, blue and stiff with cold, and only saved from the grave by the charity of the stranger."

And the question is asked-"Why in the midst of superabundant wealth, do men and women and children, blame-less of wrongdoing, suffer for lack of the necessaries of life? Why does our civilization present this ghastly indictment of itself?"

Echo answers why! And if any one dare to arraign, at the bar of public opinion "our civilization," it is found that public opinion indorses our civiliza tion and hunger, starvation, degrada tion, despair and death, are licensed to proceed along the lines our civilization has mapped out.

THE MACON, GA. TELEGRAPH ATTACKS E. V. DEBS.

An editorial writer in the columns of the Macon Telegraph, of January 23d ult., under the caption of "A Passing Thought," assails, with the venom of a cobra, Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union.

The vituperative writer refers to "a recent dispatch reciting how Eugene V. Debs failed to secure the settlement of a miners strike in Colorado; an incident, which in no regard reflects discredit upon Mr. Debs, since Governor Adams of Colorado and Mr. Boyce, President of the Miner's Federation, also failed to "secure a settlement" of the strike. Mr. Debs favored arbitration-but the mine owners were adverse to that or any other form of settlement except an inglorious surrender of the

Mr. Debs throughout the negotiations sidewalk perishing of hunger; when for a settlement, was consistent, placable and courageous. If at any time he favored a concession or a compromisehe atino time advised the abandonment of the right of the miners to strike, and the fault lies-what the cause is of suf- to maintain their defiant attitude until the mine owners acknowledged the supreme justice of arbitration, and Mr. Debs left Leadville with his reputation as a champion of labor unsullied. That indictment of every well fed man in it. the capitalistic press has sought to disparage his work, by throwing mud, only elevates Mr Debs in the minds of workingmen, widens the sphere of his usefulness, and adds indefinitely to his national renown which the venomous tarantula editor of the Macon Telegraph, however anxious he may be, cannot abate. The venomous creature, the author of the article in question, is reminded "of the strange forbearance" shown Mr. Debs "by the American courts in the matter of the crimes committed by him in the summer of 1894,"

> Having said this much, the venomsaturated editor, proceeds to enumerate the crimes perpetrated by Mr. Debs in the "summer of 1894" as follows:

"He stopped the wheels of commerce."

That's a lie.

"He assumed the functions of a mayor of a great city."

That's a lie.

"He prevented the transmission of the mails."

That's a lie

"He caused millions of dollars worth of property to be burned." That's a lie.

many people in riots."

That's a lie. "He incited mobs."

That's a lie.

"He held a whole nation in distress came to the rescue."

That's a lie.

Here are seven clean-cut lies uttered goes, is the recipient of ovations, such with malice prepense, by the reptilian as have seldom fallen to the lot of a editor of the Telegraph-known to be champion of labor. Working with a will lies by the United States courts-lies that never surrenders and with an enthat have been stamped to death-lies that were thrown out of court as if they were so many dead snakes—lies that no gentleman believes-lies that no decent dog would smell of, and yet the Christ- of his usefulness ever broadening, conless whelp of an editor, who controls fident that ultimate results will amply the columns of the Macon Telegraph, compensate for all the labor performed, gathers up the putrefying mass and dumps it into his paper.

He glories in the fact, that a fellow by the name of Woods, a thing called a judge, whose ermined robes bear more stains than the breech-clout of a Hottentot, sent Mr. Debs to jail without a trial-but he makes no reference t a trial to which Mr. Debs was subjected. upon charges embodying more or less of the lies he published-in which the signal failure to make so much as one lie pass muster as the truth, notwithstanding money flowed like water to suborn liars and bribe jurors to maintain the charge against Mr. Debs, which the suborned liar of the *Telegraph* publishes, and which were so indelibly stamped on the production of hell's employes, and equally loyal cut-throats of Pullman et al—that the trial broke down under its own weight of infamy, and the ca was finally kicked out of court, and this is the case, and these are the lies, the venom and vileners of which defy exag-geration, the cur of the *Telegraph*, a chivalric southern hybrid, ass and alligator, attempts to vitalize for the in-

ule, is in the employ of a corpora or a trust, or some other robber or

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Rubber Hands and Feet. New Patents of 1895.

r. Ww. HARRER is station agent and baggage master at Parkan. N. Y. In 1984 Mr. Harmen became the victim of a railroad
dont which necessitated the amputation of both of his legs,
e months after he provided binnelf with a pair of Marker
to Artificial Legs. In a few days he was enabled to walk
ut without the aid of a cana.
I. Harriss says: "With Marke' Rubber Peet and Patent
a I am able to handle bosse, barrels and troubs weighting
pounds. I can carry free all on lines them on a car through
pounds. I can carry the subfile of the provided of the state of the state
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Over 17,000 in use, scattered in all parts of the world. Received 26 Highest Awards.

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No Han Exposed to Wind or Weather Like the Railroad "Boys" and Subject to CATARRH Should be Without

ELY'S CREAM BALM Gives Relief at once for Cold in the Head Apply into the Druggists or by mail. -It is Quickly Absorbed ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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ization, which is ambitious of filling the South with white wage slaves whose conditions from bad shall grow worse until "His decrees resulted in the deaths of any one who dares champion the cause of the poor will be promptly sentenced to prison and chains.

But this Macon hybrid, whether ass and alligator, or something else in the family of monstrosities, cannot reach and terror until the United States army Eugene V. Debs by his heels or his teeth. While he is throwing filth and spitting venom, Eugene V. Debs, wherever he ergy that never tires, to promote the welfare of the industrial classes of his country, he goes straight forward with his work and his mission, the sphere all the time expended and all the sac rifices he may be required to make.

LO. THE POOR INDIAN.

For a hundred years or more the state of New York has been civilizing and Christianizing the Indians within her borders. "There are," says a New York paper, "five Indian reservations in the state of New York, and at the last census there were resident upon these tracts 5,144 persons, among whom are 1,388 children of school age. There are 80,000 acres of land, but only 25,000 acres are tilled. There are 1,388 children of school age, but only 229 in attendance. There are 14 churches, but only 800 members. And it is further said that there is not a single pure blooded Indian in New York.

THE WAY IT LOOKS IN MICHIGAN. Commissioner Billings, of Michigan, in a recent interview, declared that unless business shows considerable im-provement at least 1,000 miles of rail-road track in this state will be abanoned in 1897.

Never in the history of the state has outsiness been so demoralized. The peo-ole are so poor that they are unable to ravel, and there is no money with which to purchase supplies. This, of ourse, is a big blow to the railroads.

A FIREMAN SENT TO THE REPAIR SHOP.



Sounds queer, doesn'tit?
But many a fireman
comes in from the
road tired out, "all run
down," and saddy in
need of a true tonic.
As a nerve builder and strength reviver, En-gineers, Firemen, and Conductors will find nothing that equals

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Hon. W. J. Bryan's Book



WEY CO

PAPERS.

THE NINCOMPOOP.

mental eyesight is so exceedingly That he can't tell a tiger from a weasel in

coop,

There's nothing to be gained in trying to make Since he never can be chang'd from a stoll

He'll swear that a mole-hill is forty miles high, That the barking of one wolf, is a hu

in a group. And quite as indifferent to truth or a lie is always and everywhere Nincompoop.

This abnormal production, this sui generis foo ffs his hat to his master and with a crayar stoop, Confirms the verdict, that he's a plutocratic tool

A mental malformation, a degenerate Nin compoop. He will wear a tag and collar, and a convict

And he'll vote against his freedom, and do it

with a whoop,

And in a battle for the right, he's too deaf to hear the thunder.

And glories in the cowardice of a dastard

I. B. Trackman.

TORONTO, ONT., Jan. 10, 1897.

Thoughts from the Workshop.

BY J. R. ARMSTRONG

I notice that Lizzie Holmes, that bril-I notice that Lizzie Holmes, that brilliant and sympathetic writer in labor's wrongs, has been been taken considerably to task for her views on industrial problems by several "single-tax" advocates. She, if I remember correctly, advocated organization of all the labor units in the country for the purpose of eradicating the numerous evils that at proper the proposed in the procedure that can effect at a remedy of any kind. Organized capital teaches the workingman

ganized capital teaches the workingman this awful lesson. Without combined effort the system of exploitation that at present prevails, cannot possibly be chang d. Individual effort may be a good step toward reform but no one man can reform nor abolish a mass of seething and stinking corruptions where hundreds and thousands of human be-ings are involved. The solid and un-swerving ranks of "capitalism" invested with all the paraphernalia of society religion, politics and government can-not be swung out of line by individual probity, moral courage, elective fran-chise, and military force! No never in the most auspicious times can one man successfully combat this huge om-niverous thing that has so absolutely niverous thing that has so absolutely wound itself around the earth and it is folly, madness and worse than murder to attemitie even by "single-tax." They speak in trumpet tones of the "single-tax"—that inglorious delusion that is consuming so many people's nervous energy—that might be put to a better All wealth comes from the appli cation of labor to nature's raw ma-terials and all taxes come from this wealth. By shifting the tax from one portion of wealth to another will not assist the toiler one iota. By driving the dis-ease of a patient from the feet to the head or vice versa will not remove the disease, will it? Suppose this vast and complicated octupus we call "government" was to tax "land values" for a change would that lower the rentals of the tenements in our great cities and raise the wages of the sweating hell slaves? Were the government to enact slaves? Were the government to enact such a preposterous lunacy the capitalists, if they took the notion, could construct great ships and manufacture everything under the sun, in these floating hives. It is not a mere matter of a readjustment of the taxes that confronts the people, it is whether the people will own and control the means of production and distribution or not. Billion dellar congresses can be done without dollar congresses can be done without, and even if government were to "shut and even if government were to "shut up shop" to morrow and qui' taxing the people we would not be one inch nearer prosperity than we are now. We as a nation must own the laboratory out of which comes our food, clothing, shelter and other necessaries, not merely shift the tax from one portion of it upon another. How this can be done has been demonstrated times without number! demonstrated times without number demonstrated times without number!
The municipalization of utilities is the first step in this direction. Glasgow, Scotland, presents to view the magnificent possibility of economic freedom and co-operative effort. Ownership of railroads, electric utilities, water, gas, etc., etc. by a community is better than private ownership, exploitation, bad services and total deprayity. The pert step. etc., in other words the acquisition of enough land on which to raise sufficient food products, etc. by scientific farming to supply the wants of the people. Undoubtedly there is a certain tax exacted new from the people but it is only a mere skimming of the pan, if that metaphor is admissible. By that, I do not aphor is admissible. By that, I do not mean the cream, but the slight absorpmean the cream, but the slight absorption of a few shillings per capita per annum for the cost of handling these utilities. Absolute common ownership of the earth by all mankind is the tocsin of progressive democracy. Single tax is nothing but a nauseating humbug, bandied about by a lot of half developed socialists who no doubt mean well, but have not proceeded far enough in economics to discover their outlandish error.

Shifting the pain from the left leg to the right one will not reliave the patient. If you take the tax off a surgeon's effice and put it on the land on which his office is built that will not lower his fees will it? Supposing we try it, would it not be the same old burden shifted only from part of our social and political anatomy to another? Certainly it would and the tramps would continue their miscrable fare just as absolutely under the "single-tax" as under the present murderous system of "let alone." What human beings want is a system by which nothing useful will be "exchanged" unless its equivalent in useful human labor be forthcoming. Service for service will preclude the necessity of "tax" and that is the only equitable system that can be devised. One human being's life-hood expended in a useful art is just as valuable as any other and ought to be so reckoned. Co-operation of human kind on these lines will save us from all the social, industrial and political ills that at present tear and accrete the human family and make this earth a howling wilderness—age a servicable hell, and no tax whatever will be needed to run a great useless ma-Shifting the pain from the left leg to

chine that we designate Government, because this vast policization of the na-tion would not be needed.

Young Men In Politics.

BY FRANK A. MYERS.

Every young man should give to his first vote the loyalty of his best thought and conscience. He should not forget that it represents an opinion, and that that it represents an opinion, and that it represents his own opinion, not his father's or his employer's. It distinguishes both the principles and the associations he prefers; it embodies his judgment upon the never-ending struggle between right and wrong; it declares his views upon the history of his country; it shows his decisions upon the party issues before the public; it announces his conclusions upon the social and economic questions affecting the people; it is his protest against lawlessness and fads in the management of the government; it is his appeal for retrenchment, good government and good citizenship; it is his logic against a party not suitable to administer the affairs of the nation.

the nation.

It is his duty to study and know what party appeals to all the un-American elements in our citizenship and sets elements in our citizenship and sets class against class, race against race, and arouses religious prejudices. That party which is least in line with the under lying principles of the nation, which panders to the bar-room and the mob-which is farthest from good morals and which is farthest from good morals and the best elements of national life, whose the best elements of national life, whose success would endanger the perpetuity of the republic, is not the one the honorable and patriotic young man would ally himself with. That party which most influences his home for good and himself for higher manhood is the one he will choose. He must therefore one he will choose. He must therefore one he will choose. He must therefore study the history of parties and their character as well as obtain the best in formation he can upon public issues af-fecting the welfare of the country. He should also know something of the legis-lation effected by the parties when in power. Having a knowledge of these things there is no feer for that young things, there is no fear for that young

a million young men cast their ballots for the first time for president. The student of American politics finds many instances in which young men were the controlling element in Presidential canvasses. It was undoubtedly the vote of men under twenty five years of age which elected Jackson, Harrison, Polk, Jackson's bravery in battling against his country's fees won him hosts of suphave voted for Adams, if the Democrats had selected any other man than the victor at New Orleans. War is always popular with young men. When Jackson was a candidate in 1824, though unsuccessful, he received more of the country is due to the too great prevalence of education. son was a candidate in 18.24, though un-successful, he received more of the pop-ular vote than Adams and Clay com bined. There were four candidates at bined. There were four candidates at that time—Jackson, Adams, Clay and clawford—and none of them received a laborers in despair—in hell—by your majority of the electoral votes, which circumstance threw the election into Millitary one Jackson was successful. one Jackson was successful. Military service elected Harrison as a Whig in 1840, and Taylor—Whig—in 1848. In the canvass of 1836. Harrison was defeated because the Whig strength was divided between him, Webster and Mangum. Notwithstanding the admission of Texas into the Union would extend gum. Notwithstanding the admission of Texas into the Union would extend slavery, its annexation was popularly urged, and Polk, a Democrat, favoring this measure, was elected in 1844, many young men voting for him.

The campaign of 1860 furnishes the nost conspicuous illustration of the potency of young men in American politics. Older men, in the nature of things bound by party prejudices, traditions, and friendships, remained, for the most part, in the organizations with which they had been previously identified. Young men, however, untrammeled by such age-infixing influences and con-sequently more readily brought into touch with new movements which asked for support, quickly apprehended the moral grandeur of the cause which elected Abraham Lincoln. Grant, regarded by young men with affection for his war record, was made President in 1888. There is no doubt but Grant, because of his general popularity and high cause of his general popularity and high esteem, would have been chosen, even if half the young men had voted for his opponents. The young men were against Greely in 1872, and again elected Grant.
Military prestige favored Hayes in 1876
and opposed Tilden. Garfield defeated private ownership, exploitation, bad service and total depravity. The next step in the right direction will be the gradual expropriation of the land adjacent to that city for farming, gardening, etc., etc., in other words the acquisition of enough land on which to raise sufficient

> and elected McKinley. The silver issue had some effect in weakening the sup-port that would otherwise have gone to port that would otherwise have McKinley and gave it to Bryan.

"Ye be Found Even to Fight

Against God."

BY J. ALFRED KINGHORN-JONES Man is not competent to make any law. All laws were made by the Creator before man was called into existence man's mission with regard to the laws of nature is to provide or arrange that the natural laws shall have a free course. A certain class of the human race have

change, because by this they (priests) have their wealth, and to this end they exert their powers to damn the aspirations of the holy spirit of freedom in each human breast, and dam the stream of life from those who labor.

It may help the matter in hand to consider a few incidents in the way of acts and sayings of those who draw their living from the toil of others and spend their lives in upholding the present upside-down-state-of-society (those who produce all wealth under the heels of those who never produced anything better than slavery); the following are facts known to the youngest news reader. s better than slavery); the following are good facts known to the youngest news reader. Rev. Dr. Brown's case can be passed sover as too revolting in every respect; his conduct after an inquiry had begun as to the state of his morals, showed a far lower depth of degradation than the acts which called forth the enquiry.

Reverend J. Cumming Smith leaves Presbyterian Church, Capp and Twentysecond street and \$2,000 a year for Indianapolis and \$4,000 a year?

Reverend William G. Show of St. Luke's Episcopal Church handed H. C. Clark over to the police for the blood money of \$50—the erring clerk had obtained money in just as honest a way as the monopolists of land obtain theirs, but the landlords make the laws and there is a law against embe zzling money but not against obtaining land by usury laws: the clerk's Helloweder way and the control of the landlords make the laws and there is a law against embe zzling money but not against obtaining land by usury

but not against obtaining land by usury laws; the clerks in Holy orders maintaining the incongruity.

Reverend Frank de Witt Talmage of Pittsburg, Pa. said, "whether we like to hear the blunt facts or not, conditions are going to grow worse and worse and the chief fault is that our Laborers (pray note out)—(you income in the property ways. the chief fault is that our Laborers (pray note our)—(you image of hypocrisy, you disgrace to God's love) are trying to live upon a false standard and receive more than they are worth, ignoring the law that the cest of production must be less than the amount of the sale. Wages will and shall come down" if de Witt received what he was worth it would he received what he was worth, it would be

no wages and the death of a dog.

The Reverend Doctor of Divinity John P.

Newman, Bishop in charge of the Pacific Coast Methodists thus delivered himself at the Y. M. C. A. "I am an Amalgaan voting right.

Perhaps at every presidential election mationist, I believe the evil of drunken-Jesus Christ was a Prohibitionist", there is a certain amount of honesty here, perhaps unintentional, it might be construed into an admission that the mission of the Reverend Doctors Divinity is to amalgamate God mammon-we know God has declared Taylor, Lincoln and Grant. No doubt this impossible but we also know God said "the land shall not be sold forever" and we also know that the present deplorable state of society is due to the justice.

to the too great prevalence of education among them "—thou fool! it is the farm-ers of the country who produce the food

There are 140 parsons in the Southern California Methodist conference, and it is said that only one of them voted for the House of Representatives. There California Methodist conference, and it Adams was chosen. But in the two is said that only one of them voted for campaigns immediately succeeding this Bryan; the 139 upheld the existing state of things—in connection with this Prof. Herron's word may be quoted with good effect, "The worst charge that can be made against a Christian is that he at tempts to justify the existing social order."

The single tax is not desired as the means by which to injure any class or any individual, it is promulgated as an effectual but peaceful way of correcting the present injustice which is draining the life out of all who labor; the millions toiling in misery to keep the few thous-and land owners in lazy and therefore wicked extravagance. The single tax wicked extravagance. The single tax would soon enable everyone to use as much land (his birthright) as he was able with benefit to his family-

"We unto you, ye blind guides"
"Ye be found even to fight against
God"—if the churches have even horse sense, they would at once take up the real teaching of God's word—confine their attention solely to two funda-mental commands—"The land shall not mental commands—"The land shall not be sold forever," and, "if any would not work, neither should he eat." As soon as these laws are observed, the need of all other human laws will disappear as the fog of ignorance before the light of Truth.

If the present occupants of the pulpits will not carry out these commandments of God let them be dismissed and the Single Tax Society or "The Labor Ex-change" will immediately fill every va-cant rostrum with men who will preach

BY WM. SAUL.

For every man whose labor is displaced by machinery, there is one less consumer, there is one more to support by charity. Granted the cheapened cost of production enables many more to buy the product, but as inasmuch as the same thing applies to all methods of production, the aggregate of non-consumer must be aggregate of non-consumers must, by their state of dependency, not only their state of dependency, not only lessen the wages of those already em-ployed, but the consumption of all products. Hence, it follows that the rapidity and quantity by which production outstrips consumption causes over production and still lessened demands for labor, again reducing wages, by the law of competition. The reason is obvi-ous, the element of time enters into the proposition, since the multiple of the product fails to keep pace, by perpetually overtaking the demand. If, therefore, seventeen is produced in the time of one, and the one formerly met the natural laws shall have a free course. A certain class of the human race have been cunning enough to perseive that a position of importance and a life of ease, and even luxury, might be obtained and maintained, if the "common people" could be kept in such a state of ignorance as to allow themselves to be robbed of the greater part of the result of their labor. This has been made such a success that labor is now in a worse condition than ever before known. Of course this fact must be looked at fairly, and not in the way some reverend would adopt, comparing the laborer of A. D. 30, as to actual quality of food and clothing and shelter enjoyed by each, but withholding with evil intent, a like comparison of the surroundings of Pontius Pilate and Grover Cleveland, the Roman rush light with the electric light, or the Jerusalem jackass with the motor car. This class, who uphold themselves as the preachers of God's laws and as keeping His course clear, are the most influential in maintaining the monopolies of land, means of production and ex-

needs of the community and compatible with the law of supply and demand.

The army of the thoughtless and ignorant who have failed to grasp or realize the foregoing conclusions are at a loss to understand our present chaotic social conditions. While they are keen sufferers themselves, blindly looking for some miraculous interposition to affect the needed change for their benefit, at the same time they are traveling on a downsame time they are traveling on a downward course whose momentum is ever increasing and it will only be when too late that they realize the beneficent purposes of the much deprecated Social-

Dynamics of the Golden Rule.

BY JAMES T. R. GREEN.

Mr. Emory Boyd has an article in your issue of the 1st inst., advocating violence, as a solvent of our industrial troubles.

r troubles.

For as clear-headed a man as Mr. Boyd this is surprising. Most close observers will agree with every word he writes unit they come to the remedy. Can we change human nature by substituting one government for another? He charges the enemy with coercion yet advocates coercion as a cure. With two lies he would establish truth?

Labor can organize and spend millions to vote and strike,—much the same thing,—but after more than a quarter of a century of such trifling finds the opposition able to strike and vote still more effectively.

There is a feature of our industrial life to which I would like to c.i. Mr. Boyd's attention. We all go into business, laborers, mechanics, merchants, farmers, lawyers, doctors and preachers alike, "for all there is in it." Now let us use some of our surplus organizing capacity for the express purpose of ren dering equivalents, industrially, paying special and immediate attention to special and immediate attention to those industries which support bonds, stocks, interest and dividends, and possession or monopoly, which is a mere static force, will disappear "as in the twinkling of an eye" before the activi-ties of justice—as I believe Mr. Boyd has wit enough to perceive if he will regard the matter carefully

We have not yet learned the dynamics of the Golden Rule, which is commonly regarded as a sweet sentiment only, unfortunately. But there is a business end to the Golden Rule, as to a

mule.
"The end of man is not a thoughtcreed, law, dogma, or form of force, but an action," and neccessarily, an act of such time as he can find hands ready to

H. P. BLOUNT.

The question of voting for measures as well as men, in other words, the initiative and referendum theory of government is rapidly gaining advocates throughout the country, among whom

H. P. BLOUNT

of Atlanta, Ga., comes to the front with clear-cut views and cogent arguments. Mr. Blount is an ex-president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, and was one of Georgia's representatives at the National Direct Legislation League convention held at St. Louis, and was elected vice-president of the League for his state.

In the issue of the Evening Atlanta Constitution of January 25th, Mr. Blount has a letter to the editor clearly setting forth his views upon the subject of

DIRECT LEGISLATION

which the RAILWAY TIMES takes pleasure in laying before its readers. Mr. Blount says: 'One of the reasons why politics, business and society are in a large degree in a state of chaos is that our system of government has made it largely unnecessary for the people to devote much thought to economic problems, by robbing them of the incentive to thought and study. Under a representative form of government our so-called representatives make laws for or against the general welfare, and the people have no power of redress save through petition and remonstrance, or a change of masters at stated intervals, which act carries with it no guarantee of attaining better results. The lack of power in the hands of the voters to correct legislative evils incites to carelessness and thoughtlessness, while our form of government wrong at all, and that arrogance and Eyes that are sunken, gives to individuals and political parties disrespect may be practiced by churches Lips that were never o'er bold, that prominence in the public's thought towards the poor who desire to worship that a truly democratic form of govern- God, with impunity, and the Sun devotes ment would give to messures instead.

breeds mental sluggards, politicians and partisanship.

"A democratic form of government would produce mental industrialists, statesmen and patriots.

"Reliance on our representatives to study in our stead, coupled with the questions, renders the people ignorant. and the spectacle of a few men acting contrary to the wishes and interests of 60,000,000 of citizens has become so frequent an occurrence as no longer to excite serious comment or objection.

"Had the people the power to vote yes or no on laws, as they now have on men who make them, the incentive to study economic questions would be supplied and a democratic form of govern ment, would thus be established.

"The right to act and responsibility for the results of that act incite to mental activity and study, as has been dem onstrated in the elections held in Fulton county on the jail bond question, which is settled on the referendum principle

"Were the people to assert their right to vote on all laws as they vote on this one, they could, and doubtless would, in an incredibly short time, free themselves from the onerous burdens that are the results of our present represent-ative system; and on election day could correct evils in government which their representatives consume two years,

in mitigating.

"It is a queer argument that the pec vote on men, but should not be permited to initiate and vote on measures.

"I trust the Evening Constitution will be so broad and patriotic as will lead it if it had never heard of the Christless to lose sight of political parties in the whelps who evict men, women and chilgrander work for human emancipation by the advocacy of a change from our they were beasts, to perish on the sidepresent to a truly democratic form of walk-and the Sun reaches the climax government through the medium of direct legislation.

THE WAGE SLAVERY SYSTEM.

The American, in a recent issue, points out clearly the condition of the wage earner in the United States, a condition that labor unions are powerless to control. It says: "The labor unions have fallen on troublesome times. In striving to better the condition of their members they find themselves beset with diffi culties that threaten to bring to naught their most strenuous efforts to uplift the lot of the wage earner. Organized population in two groups of states: to contend with employers for a just division of the fruits of toil, they find themselves forced to contend with idleness."

The American shows conclusively that the wage earner is absolutely at the mercy of his employer, and must, under present conditions, accept lower wages or enforced idleness. "When the employer," says the American, "finds that as the result of falling prices he cannot get any return out of his enterprise, fifth of the country's representation in finds that he is carrying on production at a loss, and resolves to close his mill or the nine states admitted since the war, factory unless he can, by cutting wages, and their population is shown by the so reduce the cost of production as to leave him a margin of profit, the wage earner can gain nothing by a refusal colorado to accept such reduction. To the employer thus placed the refusal of his employes to work has no terrors. He Washington has no inducement to continue produc- Idaho tion unless he can reduce the cost of Wyoming . . production, and so, if his workmen re- Utah fuse to go work for reduced wages he work at the reduced rate. So it is that in all such cases, any effort of wage taining 38,225,000. It is ludicrously sigearners to keep up their pay by an or- nificant that this disparity exists in the ganized refusal to work save at old wages ratio of 16 to 1. There is nothing in the

American shows, the employer has things existed from the time that the constituhis own way. He creates idleness at his tion created a "more perfect union." pleasure. He pleads over-production, low prices, etc., closes his works, sets the acceptance of lower wages and en- states, as follows: forced idleness. His choice is narrowed down to these hard alternatives.'

That is exactly the size of it, and that s wage slavery when a wage earner is driven to choose between low wages and Georgia . . starvation. What remedy does the American propose? None whatever. Who does propose a remedy for the wage slave system? Only socialists. All of the six states named being 26,829. others advocate the wage slave system.

WHAT ARE THE WRONGS OF THE POOR?

poor, about which we hear so much?"

poor people in the city of New York. A "Poor Man," writing to the Sun, charges it with "heartlessness"-an exceedingly mild expletive under the circumstances.

The "Poor Man" charges that in churches the poor are "unwelcome except in Roman Catholic churches,' which the Sun says is not a wrong, but simply an "incivility," as if an incisimply an "incivility," as if an inci-vility, discourtesy, rudeness, were not Cheeks that are shrunken, a column of its space to prove that "A representative form of government churches which do not want the poor to worship within their walls are exercising an acknowledged right, and that the poor ought not to complain.

The Sun is the recognized champion of New York's aristocracy, of costly banquets given to lap dogs by women who belong to New York's "400." Old man power to act in our stead on public Dana, having reached the years of senility, sits in his arm chair and extols the march of civilization evinced in the jewel decorations of dogs in the homes of the rich, and asks with idiotic emphasis, "Who are the poor?"-and answers, "All men who have to work for their living are poor," and "only those who have accumulated fortunes whose incomes make them independent of labor are rich."

The "Poor man" writing to the Sun says that "one half of the people in the larger towns get their living and their wealth by preying on the other half." This the Sun denies, and asserts that the rich are not "one tenth," and "hardly a hundredth part" of the people. The "poor man" may have overestimated the number who prey upon the poor, and in New York's 3,000,000 there may not be more than the hundredth part who prey upon the poor, but whether more or less, they have the power to do so much preying as to make New York an American Bombay, a tenement house horror, a sweat shop hell, a modern Sodom

The Sun, which shines only for New education having been neglected.

frequently, in making worse rather than York's millionaires, queries, "Who wrongs the poor, who wrongs those who are born amid surroundings of hardple should have the right to select and ships?" As if it had never heard of Trinity Church tenement houses, as if it had never heard of the abnormal monsters who control sweat-shops. As dren from these loathsome abodes, as if of the hell born theory of the capitalistic class, when it tells the "poor man." "Our correspondent's cry is an impotent cry against nature and the laws of the universe-It is God against Whom he brings his bitter accusation."

INEQUALITY OF REPRESENTATION.

A contemporary calls attention to the fact of the tremendous power wielded in the national senate by states admitted since the war, and to show this inequality of representation, publishes the following tabulated estimates of

ATOLK						*					6,750,000
nnsylva	ni	a	,								5,900,000
linois .						٠.					. 5,400,000
hio					٠						. 5,065,000
issouri .				×							3,870,000
exas										,	. 3,240,000
diana		٠,									. 8,135,000
ichigan											. 2,740,000
wa				٠							. 2,625,000
Tota	ıl										. 38,225,000
****											201, 201, 201, 001, 001, 001

These nine states contain over onehalf the population of theentire country, and have just eighteen senators, or onethe senate. Take Nevada and eight of most reliable estimates to be as follows: Nevada . . . 210,000 South Dakota . 415,000

Montana 145,000 102,000 260,000 Total . . 2,342,000 And these nine states, with a total

population of 2,342,000, have equal representation in the senate with nine configures presented particularly startling In this wage slavery system, as the or deplorable. Similar conditions have

The first census of the United States was taken in 1790, and taking the old hundreds and thousands adrift, and thirteen colonies that constituted the when they are sufficiently starved, opens union when the constitution was ratified, up at lower wages and gets all the men we find that when the census was taken, he wants; for, says the American, "the that one state, that of Virginia, was equal wage earner has only to choose between in population that of six of her sister

Virginia 747,610 Connecticut . 237,946 New Hampshire . . 68,825 82,548

. . 774,439 747,610 The difference in population in fayor

It will be observed that in admitting Western states of sparse population the original order has been maintained. The New York Sun, on one occasion, The trouble does not originate in the adasked, "What are the wrongs of the mission of states and giving them equal representation in the senate—but rather The question indicates a brutal indif- in having a senate made up largely of ference to the condition of thousands of millionaires who do not represent the people. For this there are two remedies one is to abolish this American house of lords, and the other, which is likely to be applied at no distant day, is to elect senators in the same way that members of the lower house are elected.

ONLY A WOMAN.

CLARION

Only a woman shivering and old.

Hark to the organ-roll upon roll The waves of its music go over the soul. Silks rustle past her, The great bell ceases its toll. Fain would she enter, but not for the poor

Only a woman waiting alone,

Icily cold on an ice-cold stone

What do they care for her, Mumbling a prayer for her-Giving not bread, but a stone? Under rich laces their haughty hearts beat, Mocking the woes of their kind in the street. Only a woman! In the old days carrolled to her the happiest lays

Somebody crowned her with prais Somebody faced out the battle of life Strong for her sake who was mother and wife nebody lies with a tress of her hair Light on his heart where the death shadows are:

Somebody waits for her, Opening the gates for her Giving delight for despair She is dead in snow at the bronze church door.

—Unknows Author.

THE WAY IT GOES

Look out over the nation. What do you see? I see the great mass of twenty million people tolling every day and producing wealth which does not stay with them when produced. They produce it, but they do not keep it. That wealth turns up elsewhere and in other hands than those which produced it. See?—Telegrapher's Advocate.

It is eaid that a great many burglars fail in acquiring wealth by not knowing the best way to attack a safe, their early

9

GOD IS MARCHING ON

I have seen the guity prowin renown.

I have seen the rich oppressor crush the poor
man deeply down.

I have seen the widow tremble at a heartles
landlord's frown—
But our God is marching on.

I have seen the healthy fading for the lack of food and care,
And the city toller sicken for the want of res

and air: I have seen the gorgeous follies of the pampered

millionaire—
But our God is marching on. I have heard the sound of weeping where the children cry for bread,

And seen the parents creeping, cold and supper less, to bed,

But a time is coming, brothers, when the poores shall be fed-

For our God is marching on.

Oh, luxury is pleasent for the few who feel its

spell. But sloth and wanton wastefulness are paths that

And the reign of right is coming which shall these ills dispel-

For our God is marching on. Yes, the time is surely coming for all things

chaste and choice,
When the fields shall bloom like gardens and the

toiler's heart rejoice, And women, men and children shall sing with heart and voice.

and voice,
"Our God is marching on."

—J. W. Nichol.

DEBS A SOCIALIST.

A great many people, like oysters glued to rocks, have no more ability to change their opinions than the aforesaid oysters have to change their positions. The aforesaid oysters in their youth ex uded a glutinous substance which attached them to rocks and there they the tides ebb and flow around them.

Some men emulate the oyster and are equally unfortunate. They attach themselves to a party and glory, as Sam Jones says, in the "stickability" of what they its members by Divine Providence. call their

CONVICTIONS

oblivious of the fact that circumstance and conditions, changes, demanding new departures to meet exigencies, and new remedies for the alleviation of those who suffer. There was never a time in the history of the United States when the thought forces of the people regarding remedies for established wrongs, were as active as at present. The Western Laborer captions an article

DEBS A SOCIALIST.

A local goldbug sheet tells us in high glee that Debs "has become a socialist" and intimates that he had left the People's party. Of course Debs is a socialist; he always has been; so is the writer in a sense; so are we all. But the fight for free silver. The goldbugs will be terribly deceived if they lay the flattering unction to their breast that the masses are either discouraged or disheartened; and at the head of the list that the people can depend on will be found the name of Eugene V. Debs. Mr. Debs knows that in this country of Sodom there are

SIX MILLIONS OF VOTERS.

who have not bowed their knee to Baal. This in itself is a very great victory of mind over matter. Mr. Debs is confident that 80 per cent. of organized labor voted for Bryan, and he says in his personal address that "the unorganized wage workers, cowering before the despotism of the money power, its injunctions, prisons and standing army, were driven to the polls to vote for a system of wage piracy that they might hold their jobs while sitting on the ragged edge of starvation, fearful that at any moment their famine wages might be withheld, and they and their wives and children forced into an abyss of despair or death. It is, therefore, not surprising that they should ask: What shall we do to be saved?" Now in all this we see nothing to be sorry for. It rather gladdens our heart that the

who accepted the promises of prosperity from their enslavers rather than listen to the arguments of their intelligent coworkers shall now suffer for their selfish ignorance. When one sees the cost of the victory to the money power it is safe to say that in 1900 thrice sixteen million dollars will not accomplish the same result; and even if it did, it is necessary to do like the Irish, "have one struggle more" before we can convince the people that they have lost their control of the government; that there is no longer any use in using constitutional methods, and that the time to rise in revolution has come. All

OVER THE COUNTRY

the men who were workers in the lat campaign have not taken off the harness, and are more ready for the fray now than before the struggle. They demand that they be again led to the attack and we have not the slightest doubt but that Debs and others will be found at the head of their battalions in the next onset upon the citadel of corraption and wage slavery. We don't care what Mr. Debs calls himself,

SOCIALIST OR ANY OTHER THING; a name is nothing; it is the thing we want, and that we mean to have; therefore, let us have no faltering or doub of the ultimate result. Neither Mr Debs nor the writer supported free silver because we believed all our ills would be cured thereby, but because the single gold standard was the point upon which the batteries of the greatest number could be concentrated. It will be the best point of attack in 1900, though

the indications are that the republicans will steal our thunder by adopting free coinage of silver before that time.

It is the duty of every leader in the labor-ranks to stand fast until the next fight which is already commenced, and

> Better early graves, boys,
> Dark locks gory,
> Than bow the head as slaves, boys, When they're hoary. Fight it out we must, boys, Hit or miss it; Better bite the dust, boys,

SUPERSTITION.

Than to kiss it.

It is doubtless true that in the United States of America there are more cranks than can be found in any other land under heaven; a condition all the more strange when it is remembered that ours the seat of his pants. is a land of books and schools, scientific investigation, and a robust desire to know the reason why for everything within the domain of healthy human thought. But it turns out that from time to time, it is shown that the most pronounced vagaries the world has known are spawned in the very centers where intelligence was supposed to hold sway, and keep in check superstitions as offensive as can be-found in heathen and savage lands. The latest exhibition of insanity is found in an organization of fanatics having its headquarters in Kansas City, who

TRUST IN GOD FOR FOOD

without performing any sort of useful work, relying simply upon prayer for subsistence. "Young men and women," says the Kansas City Star, "are giving remain entombed in their shells, while up positions in stores and offices to join a remarkable institution, which does nothing except praise God and preach the gospel, which relies on the literal sending of food and clothing for Although this institution is new, it has already sent out numbers o! missionaries to foreign countries, who start out penniless and rely on the interposition of God for subsistence. The idea was propagated in Kansas, and recently grew to wonderful proportions in Kansas City. Now at the northwest corner of Troost avenue and Eleventh street a commonwealth of fifty men and women-most of them women-receive their daily bread even as Elijah the prophet was fed by the ravens at the brook of Chedrith. They have no work, and do nothing except study the Bible and pray.

They do not know where the next meal is to come from, but trust that God will send it. When the provisions run low and the rent is due, they spend the this is no proof that we have given up night praying, and the next day the money always comes. They believe they are commanded by God to go forth into the world to preach the Gospel without money, except what He sends them. Therefore they never ask for aid or contributions, receive no salaries, and have reduced their needs to bare food, shelter, and clothing. Yesterday was washday, and all the men joined in the work of washing the linen of the institution.

THE CHIEF ITEM OF FOOD IS BREAD. Butter is seldom on the table and tea and coffee are not permitted in the house. Breakfasts of bread, water, and apples are not infrequent. At various times the members of the "Gospel Union," as it is called, start out for South America or Africa penniless and without knowing the language, to preach the Gospel. The "Gospel Union" was started in Topeka on a small scale by George S. Fisher in 1892; was moved to Abilene,, and a few months ago it came to Kansas City. Since 1892 the officers of this institution have existed without salaries and with out asking any one for anything. They came to Kansas City, rented the empty Y. W. C. A. building, which is now comfortably provided with furniture and

kitchen appliances that "God sent us." These religious enthusiasts have for their superintendent a man by the name of Perry, formerly a cashier of a bank in Kansas, and already they have sent out missionaries to South America and to Africa, but so far as heard from not a convert has been made.

These fanatics, whose organization is known as the "Gospel Union," believe that their mission is to preach the gospel in all lands, and when this has been done the end of the present world will come. First, the Christians will be snatched up to meet Christ in the skies. The secular world remaining will be devastated by anti-Christ, and after the 'years of tribulation" the millennium will come and Christ will rule the earth 1,000 years in person. Therefore the work of the union is hastening the end.

It is barely possible that divine providence will feed and clothe such an aggregation of idlers, and that by prayer they can levy tribute upon those who work for their daily bread, but it is not probable. As it stands it simply shows that in spite of education and common sense, society is permeated with superstition, and that its victims are found among class of men and women of average enlightenment.

THE OTHER FELLOW.

"Doctor," feebly returned the dying editor, "I have one favor to ask of you before I depart. "What is it?" replied the doctor, cau-

iously.
"I should like to have you attend the editor of the other paper.

BREVITIES

In the way of murders, Italy leads all other European nations by several laps.

The net proceeds of the bicycle contest at Madison Square Garden amounted to \$35,000.

Italy believes in theaters, and subsidizes seven of the largest establishments in the kingdom.

The coffee trust and the sugar trust will be on hand to help McKinley and Hanna restore confidence

Egypt is doing a big business in onions, requiring a line of steamships to transport them to England.

And now comes the Thread trust with a capital of \$37,000,000, making dear for a workingman to have a patch sewed on

At the recent entertainment of the Price of Wales, by the Duke of Marlborough, Vanderbilt money supplied the Prince with cigars, costing \$3.00

Old Lyman Beecher, father of Henry Ward, once prayed: "Teach us, O Lord, not to despise our rulers, and prevent them from acting so that we cannot help it."

Here and there, now and then, the announcement is made that "trusts must go," and they will go right, along, as usual. Who'll stop em? The Supreme Court?

It is becoming fashionable, now-adays, for bank wreckers to choose the Judas Iscariot method of "moving on" beyond the annoyance of trials and adverse criticism.

"Pretty good haul we made yesterday," said one, as they were dividing spoils. "I should say so; one more such as that, and we could buy a controlling interest in the road and wreck the whole thing at once."

The Argentine republic has passed a law taxing bachelors between the ages of 30 and 80 years, and while the law is designed primarily to make men do their duty, women are not entirely exempt. When they have an offer they must accept or go into court and explain.

The little state of Delaware, in the late election, raked in considerable money by what is called political corruption. Respectable people and the churches with their pastors secured a fair share of the republican corruption fund, one church in the dicker, held out for \$1,000 and got it.

An American who was born in Paris, where his parents were temporarily staying, claimed to be a Frenchman. "What claim have you to be a Frenchman?" he was asked. "You are an American." "Because I was born there," he replied. "Nonsense," said his friend. "If a cat should have kittens in the oven would you call them biscuits?

A movement has been started in Kansas, having for its object the granting of pensions to all of the old slaves who obtained their freedom by Lincoln's proclamation. Congress is to be petitioned, and bills introduced for the purpose named, and the ex-slaves through out the south are organizing to secure favorable action, and if the old slaves can raise enough money, the result may be to their liking.

Eighty thousand citizens have already contributed \$600,000 for Genl. Grant's New York tomb and monuments and \$50,000 is the sum to be expended in dedicating the princely pile. This is thought to be cheap as compared with the crypt the French built for Napoleon, costing \$2,000,000, with \$500,000 more attending the removal of his body from St. Helens, and the pagan ceremonies attending the event.

Shaking Quakers are a peculiar people. They raise broomcorn, make brooms, raise garden seeds, and can a deal of dance. Their religion consists of 60 per cent work, 10 per cent shake and 30 per cent sleep. Honest, industrious and a homemade blanket and await the time when they will bloom out as gaudy as butterflies.

An American syndicate has secured authority from the Chinese government to build 700 miles of railroad, reaching from Hon Kew to Pekin, which will cost, if completed according to program ten times more than it is worth, by methods which prevailed in building our Pacific railroads. But if the American syndicate adopts such methods in China after they have completed the job the head men in the deal will wake up some fine morning minus their heads. The Supreme Court of China deals with rascals in a way that renders them harmless. They catch it where the chicken

got the axe The great government of the United States of America exacts a fee for a license from every manufacturer and dealsale and retail, in liquor, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and oleomar-garine—and during the last fiscal year issued 235,051 licenses. The largest num-ber of saloon licenses granted was in the First district of Illinois, which includes the city of Chicago, where the total was 13,719; the second number was the First district of California, 9,630, and the third the Fourteenth district of New York, 052. New York has more liquor deal as than any other of the states, the to

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English speaking nations boast of a the election corruption fund, will make Spanish speaking nations. For this superiority, it is held that bull fighting is indicative of a low order of civilization, which may be true, but it is not as debasing nor as brutalizing as prize fighting which is practiced by all English speaking nations. It may be true, that in the United States prize fighting is sought to be prevented by law-but athply prize fighting-and the disgusting details of the "rounds" are eagerly sought by all classes of our citizens. To enrage bulls and then stab them to death for amusement is bad enough, but for two men to train for a fight and then batter each other's faces beyond recognition, for money, is surpassingly more

brutal. Rev. F. I. Brabot, a Chicago not entirely satisfied with the record it port their parents at the cost of educa their task and then wrap themselves in had been possible, to "bestow a benediction and confer a favor so large, so precious and so permanent" that the world would remember it, and possibly levy a that thanksgiving proclamations issue tax of two mills on the hundred dollars, to build it a monument. But the edict of Old Time was, "go on, keep moving," over Cuba's wrongs." If so, the old year had a heart more tender than Grover Cleveland. But if the old year, in his journey from January to December, saw nothing in human affairs worthy of a lead as a prehistoric nit.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, as a pointer or McKinley, recalls a Washington tradition, "that when Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated President, he rode down Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol on horseback, unattended; that he Botanical Garden now is, and toled up the hill on foot; that after taking the oath and delivering his address he went to the White House in the same simple had been provided for under the admin-istration of the Federalist Adams." Nothing of that sort goes in these de-generate days. The surplus millions in Sold by Druggiss. 76.
Mark Hanna's hands, saved out of the Hall's Family Fills are the best.

ivilization superior to that attained by McKinley's linauguration as spectacular as the coronation of a czar.

Old Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, introduced in the senate a bill to preserve the old ship "Constitution," and place her in the Washington navy yard. Well enough, and now he should present a petition to preserve from decay and the gnawing of judicial rodents and the stealthy "sapping and mining" of letic contests with gloves, which is sim- the supreme court the constitution of the republic, which is going to decay and destruction.

The Coast Seaman's Journal would abolish "Thanksgiving proclamations."
Thanksgiving, like a "motion to adjourn," is always in order if one has anything to be thankful for. But, says the C. S. J., when "we see women, haggard and weary, wrestling against temptation, or fleeing to it in desperation recently preached a sermon on the old when "we see children consigned to the year, 1896. He thought the old year was factory hell and actually made to supfrugal. Like the silkworm, they finish had made and would have longed if it tion, health and and morality," when we see " the power of the people sinking beneath the hand of concentrated wealth," the C. S. J. is of the opinion by "president or governor," should be discontinued, since they "are an insult to the intelligence of God and man.' and the Rev. gentleman said it "passed A combination of hypocrisy and idiocy, away with its cheeks bedewed with tears flambeau and flapdoodle exhibitions of reverence, which brings religion and all things sacred into ridicule and contempt For Grover Cleveland to issue a procla mation for a national thanksgiving day, nothing in human affairs worthy of a when distress, woe and lamentation fill tear, except Cuba's pangs, it will be the land; when trusts are in the saddle enough, that the blind old year is as going up and down in the earth like so many devils, seeking whom they may devour; when the army of tramps is increasing, is enough to throw the nation into epileptic fits or the dance of death. Under such conditions, why talk of

There is more Catarrh in this sectionary than all other diseases put to



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