SECOND YEAR



Is the Official Paper of these Central Unions

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION OF VIGO COUNTY

WIERRE HAUTE. INDIANA

Affiliated with— American Federation of Labor. Indiana Federation of Labor.

APPILAITED OBGANIZATIONS

A. O. OS treet Hailway Employes

A. O. OS treet Hailway Employes

A. O. OS treet Hailway Employes

Outling House Employes' Union

rewers union

rewers union

rewery Teamsters

ricklayers

uliding Laborers

rickmakers' Alliance, No. 42.

rickmakers' Alliance, 43, West Terre Haute

arrenters

arpenters igarmakers lectrical Workers.

Theatrical Stage Employes
Theatrical Stage Employes
Typographical Union
United Garment Workers
Green Glass Bottle Blowers Association
Bakers' Union

MEETINGS nd and fourth Thursday evenings month at 8 o'clock.

ach mooth at 8 o'clock.
OFFICERS
President—C. E. Blood.
Vice President—Carl Ekmark.
Secretary—E. W. Whitlock.
Treasurer—J. E. Hegary.
Custodian of Rooms—Frank Hoffman. HALL, LIBRARY

FREE READING ROOM,

626 Main Street
The Reading Room isopen to the public from
9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. on week days, and from
9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Sundays. All are welcome, whether members of unions or not. Workingmen of any craft desiring to organize will be furnished information, ad-vice and a meeting place free of charge by applying to the custodian of the rooms.

CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR COUNCIL OF CLAY COUNTY

BRAZIL, INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS
nited Mine Workers—Local 244
. A. of Iron and Steel Workers—Lodge 3
rickmakers' Alliance—Montezuma
ederal Labor Union 745
etail Clerks' Union
1ay Workers' Union 7461
lay Workers' Union—Mecca
lacksmiths' Union
ricklayers' Union
atlonary Firemen

officers

President—Edward Outry,
Vice President—Lewit Robrig,
Vice President—Lewit Robrig,
Secretary—Clarence W. Eldridge,
Assistant Secretary—Nathan Easter,
Treasurer—O. D. Bowles,
Sergeant-at-arms—Wm, Greono,
Trustees—Wm, Marshall, Samuel Jones and
Lankford

MEETINGS First and third Thursday, evenings of each month in Miners' Hall.

CLINTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION

CLINTON, INDIANA

A filliated with
American Federation of Labor.
Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATEL JEGANIZATIONS Brickmakers' Alliance Cigarmakers' Union—Terre Haute Hoisting Engineers' Union Blacksmiths' Union Darpenters' Union rpenters' Union neuali Clerks' Union
Stationary Firemen's Union.
Federal Labor Union.
United Mine Workers—
Local 22
Local 34
Local 34
Local 38

OFFICERS

resident—Redmon Keenaa.
ice President—Ike Huk.
ceretary—Herman Klusmetr.
reasurer—Harry Moore.
rustees—Gus Dow, Thos. Sims and Patrick Organizer O. P. Smith.

Every Sunday morning at 9:80 o'clock in Miners' Hall.

CAYUGA CENTRAL LABOR UNION

CAYUGA, INDIANA

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATION Brickmakers' Alliance—Local St Team Drivers' Union No. 25 United Mine Workers—Local 141

President—Thomas Critchfield.
Vice President—Geo. Herring.
Secretary—L. Miller.
Trustees—Elisha Wan, Samuel McClellan and Wm. VanSickle.
Grganizer—Lewis Miller.

GREEN COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION

LINTON. INDIANA

American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

ent-Wm. Sheffler. resident-Wm. Cop ary-Wm. Blakely. arer-Orval Ham. PPILIATED ORGANIZATE

The Christmas number of The Toiler will be issued on Thursday, December 20, and will consist of sixteen pages and a handsomely illustrated cover. The edition will be printed on book paper and will be illustrated throughout with a number of half-tone and other engravings appropriate for the holiday season. Among the special features will be the following:

CHRISTMAS TOILER.

CHRISTMAS IN OTHER LANDS-Illustrated with five half-tone engravings, descriptive of the customs of the people of various countries in observing the Christmas holiday.

A CHRISTMAS TRUCE-The story of an American boy in Paris, by Zoe Anderson Norris, illustrated and copyrighted. PRINCE GIGAN-A Christmas fairy story for the children, by Jane Ellis Joy, illustrated and copyrighted.

Saved by a Christmas Dream, Hulda's Christmas Surprise, and other Christmas stories, poems and miscellany. Besides these special features all the regular features of the paper will be used, and James Oneal, the well-known Socialist writer. will furnish an approprite article.

The price of the edition will be 5 cents. and the papers will be sold to newsboys at half that price. We want boys in Terre Haute and every other town or city where the paper circulates to sell this edition. One boy less than 10 years old has already sold 25 copies. Sample of the cover pages will be furnished boys on application,

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Haute Literary club by its "learned which represents but a small fraction of and august" members? About every the values which the capitalist has absecond week one of these "learned"; gentlemen annihilates the Socialists. And their argument for the capitalistic system is always about this: "It always has been this way and it always will be this way." The paper of Mr. Alden two weeks ago stated that society rest on the exertion of others are necessaas well as everything else was constantly rily two different forms of private propundergoing changes, and then he devot- erty. Those who love justice desire the the capitalist system was always to last. lar desire the latter. O, yes, private His paper was really amusing to anyone property should be the basis of society, who understands the first principles of Socialism.

OUR despised "rat" contemporary, the Gazette, goes into spasms on an average of twice a week about the impracticability of Socialism. Its last fit was caused by the failure of the Muscogee colony in Georgia. It reprints a long screed from the Kansas City Star which holds up this failure as a sure sign of the "impracticability" of Socialism, which is prefaced by the following introduction, written no doubt by the "golder rule" editor, who believes in the golden rnle so long as it does not interfere with his relations with the printers whom he "does as he would not have others do unto him:

"The experience of the "Christian county, Georgia, as related below, emphases several points Mr. L. P. Alden made in his paper on Socialism read be fore the Literary Club, which were that a change of system could not change hu man nature—that selfishness would continue under a socialistic system and destroy it, that all former experiments had proven failures, most of them on account of dissatisfaction or out and out dissensions. and, that levelling all men down in their rewards, would sever the nerve of exertion and stop all progress as man must have some incentive to labor.

"If a little Christian community of selit be when the socialistic system is adop- ty did that silent file of "sovereigns" people to hesitate before committing themselves to such a Quixotic and impracticable scheme that runs counter to all the laws bf evolution,"

it. If he will do this he will find that modern Socialism has nothing in com- these people is not thought of. There is mon with colony schemes and years ago in the entire movement not a single discovered that there was no hopes for thing promised that will lead to the rerelief from existing conditions through moval of the cause of the vice complained such colonies. He says that the article of or to the reformation of the victims of the writer is, and it is one of the most from the Star supports several points made by Mr. Alden before the literary of virtue occur periodically in all the Mr. Debs. It is, to say the least, a frank club. I am willing to admit this, but large cities of the country, and die out as expression of the way professional polideny that Mr. Alden made a single point rapidly as they come to life, and the old ticians size up the "free voting soveragainst Socialism. I was fortunate enough to be permitted to hear this celebrated paper of Mr. A.'s read. He set up two straw men, Communism and Colonies, and called them both Socialism and then utterly "lambasted" the life out of them. All these people say that there is nothing in Socialism, but it seems to worry them mightily neverthe-

N excellent paper was read before the Literary Club Monday evening and as usual the subject was Socialism. The "red specter" has become so prominent that it is no longer possible to deny its strength. The whole paper was devoted to a defense of private property but it was evident that the author had no conception of any other form of private property than that which rests on the labor of others. Socialists insist that private property should be made possible for all and that it should be the result of the exertion of the owner and not the result of the labor of a non-owning laborer. The working man who today produces commodities for a capitalist who owns the resources and machinery by which they are produced, do not come in posses sion of those commodities. Oh, no. Those products belong to the fellow who owns AVE you noticed the papers that the mills and machinery and the laborer are being read before the Terre is handed back a small money wage sorbed by virtue of his ownership of the means by which said v. lues are produced. Private property does not go to the man who produces it today, it goes to those who do not produce it. Private property in one's own exertion and property which ed an hour to telling his hearers that first, while those who are not so particubut the question still to be answered is WHAT FORM of private property?

> AMES ONEAL, who has edited the first page of The Toiler for seve al months, has been struck by the wave of 'unprecedented prosperity" which started the south rolling mill, and is again making iron. Our readers will either have to stand for the work of the former editor or pay their subscription and stop the paper-at least as long as the iron mill deals out "full dinner pails" to Comrade

ON Monday morning of this week the southern rolling mill began operations after a shut down of six months and the prosperity shouter rev elled in his glory. However had some Commonwealth Colony" in Muscogee of these been at the mill early in the ance. morning when the whistle announced that work had been resumed, what a com mentary on the boasted "prosperity" would have been presented to them for their consideration. Hundreds of men knowing that the mill was to resume, crowded the mill seeking for employment and the crowd became so large that the had to be continually warned against the molten metal that was constantly being hauled to the rolls. Throughout the entire day men were seen coming and going in an effort to catch some of that mysterious substance, by common consent has become known as "prosperity." ected members could not hang together How many blasted hopes and shattered two years without quarreling, how will dreams of the promised land of prosperited by a whole nation, and includes not represent? What a contrast the actual only the good and ambitious but also the conditions present to that which we lazy, profligate, drunkards, thieves and are told exists. Plenty of men but murderers? Such facts should furnish scarcity of jobs. Is this prosperity? If food for reflection and cause intelligent so, than what does adversity consist of?

> PHE so-called "crusades against vice" in New York, Chicago and other cities are about the most gigantic farces

ism before he writes another attack upon of the cities all the thieves, gamblers and prostitutes. What is to become of this pernicious system. These spasms curtous of the many letters received by greedy capitalist system goes on doing business at the old stand, turning out more thieves and prostitutes.

GLEANINGS.

Swift & Co., the great packers, state year, paid \$8,000,000 in wages and emmillions in wages to 25,000 employes it means \$320 a year to each! Great wages for the real workers?

Now, then, sing all together:

oail!-Carriage and Wagon Makers' ournal.

The American Federation of Labor is n session in Louisville, Ky.

The great mail order house of Montcomery Ward & Co., have, according to the daily press, just purchased land in Chicago Heights for the purpose of buildng factories thereon. It may be remembered that this firm owes its existence to was supposed to do away with the profit of the 'middleman." It did. Montgomery Ward has now about thirty millions middleman. And now he is to enter the manufacturing field, which will mean a still further elimination of the "midlleman," and all the profits to Montgomery Ward. But he is lopposed to trusts fittest. and monopolies just the same.-Workers'

springs to the extent of \$800.

According to recently issued reports he trades unions in Germany had a nembership of 864,850 at the close of last-

mionists in St. Louis.

The Boston school board has resolved hat all its printing shall hereafter bear he printers' union label.

Plumbers' Gas and Steam Fitters' mions won 40 strikes during the past year and lost 13. The organization is in flourishing condition.

The Shoe Makers Union Label is now

The call is out for the next annual con-America, to be held at Indianapolis on about 250,000 miners will be in attend-

peaker, and former field-secretary of the People's University, has severed his convote his whole time to the general Social- your interest, or give it away, and take st propaganda.

Another union label has been placed pon the market, known as the Custom Clothing Makers' union label. It is ligible to the Journeymen Tailors' Union trol? or the United Garment Workers.

Two thousand workers have been laid off at the Cramps ship yard. The firm refuses to enforce the national eighthour law and the trouble is in the nature of a lockout.

Carnegie's company, according to recent stock quotations, is valued at \$408,-

Illinois Steel Co. has presented its employes with a chunk of prosperity in the shape of a 5 cent cut in wages.

I would advise the "golden rule" editat ever happened. The only thing A tomato canning trust organized in tor to devote his massive brain for about promised by the leaders of the Cincinnati, is controlling business in inteen minutes to the study of Social-movement is that they intend to run out Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

HERE'S A CORKER.

The letter below was received this week by Eugene V. Debs, and apparently was written by some capitalist politician. There was nothing to show who eigns." We would advise workers to keep a copy of this letter next their heart as an evidence of the love of the politicians for them: Mr. Eugene V. Debs:

SIR: Sitting here today thinking of my friends and acquaintances, you came that they did a \$160,000,000 business last in my mind for a share of my thoughts. I wish to beg you to leave off trying to ployed 25,000 men. If they paid eight do anything more with the cattle, for your own good. You surely have learned by this time that you can't control them that! If out of this be deducted the in a strike or at the polls, so I beg you to large salaries, what must have been left sell or abandon them, as did Tom Watson and Jones of Toledo. We can control them by means which you have seen. Oh, a dollar a day fills the full dinner That is, at the polls by promises. A little whisky, cigars and a few dollars are greater persuaders than all your talk and reason. On a strike a few clubs and lead soon subdues them to our will. My advice is to leave the herd or sell them, for you cannot make anything but cattle

I don't hesitate to tell you that the method that you leaders take to better the conditions of the herd is impracticable. You must see that it is a failure, so the "Grange" movement of 1870, which I beg you to quit. You can't handle the cattle, for we can stampede them every time you get them rounded up. We control them. Now it you could put the adhewhich would otherwise have fallen to the siveness into them you could accomplish something, but you cannot. You could elect whom you please and make laws for their relief, but you see they have not sense to act, so it is the survival of the

Now if you and the other cowboys could handle the cattle on a strike you could frame your laws, send them to congress The recent storm in Colorado damaged and demand their passage without de he Urion Printers Home at Colorado bate or action of committee in five day If refused let every railroad steer qu work, every telegraph operator refuse touch a key until the bills were pass and you would get things. But, no, y have not the unity of action among you selves. You demonstrated that in There are said to be 65,000 trade Chicago strike. Therefore I have t fear to suggest this to you, so I say again dispose of your interest in the herd and get out. You have the ability of being something if you will use your energy in the right direction. See how, since the election, we have reduced wages, and they have to stand it. Cold weather is upon the calves; they must provide fuel. But in the spring we expect them to paw up the dirt, and gore one another for a while but a little lead salt will quiet used in 49 factories in fhe United States. them. We will have the army increased by that time ready for them, and a great ny of the steers will quit this winter vention of the United Mine Workers of and join the army, especially the healthy. restless ones. By that means we will be January 21. Delegates representing rid of them. Negroes and foreign imported cattle will take their place and we may evade a strike, if not a few shots Walter Thomas Mills, well known from the American steers will quiet them. By this time you certainly see you can

only control them in the lodge room, but nection with that institution and will de- not in a trike or at the polls. So sell your station among men. If there was a Cromwell amongst them, in 24 hours there would be 150,000 of these steers landed in Washington demanding laws. and who could resist them with transporplaced on the product of the tailors not el- tation and communication in their con-

But we don't fear that, for the have not the unity nor the sense to know what to do. And don't you know we control the leaders, so you can't act in nnison Look at the four presidential theirant Suppose they had united on you and put their funds together and presses. You would have compelled us to throw aside the mask and united the democratic and republican parties to held you in check. But you can't unite, so I beg you to quit stirring up the herd; it will be better all around. Friend Debs, I would give you my name, but I don't wish to become noted.

Be sure and call for the Union Label when making your purchases.

NELSON'S DECLAIRE.

A GOOD MAN AND THE INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENT HE FOUNDED.

Where Men Who Work Are Held In the Highest Esteem, Receive the Value of Their Labor and Live Like Human Beings.

Probably the first and best known attempt in this country to establish a closer relation between labor and capital through generous concessions on the part of the latter is that which is symbolized in the village of Leclaire. Ills. It was so named for the French socialist, whose bust in bronze adorns the village schoolhouse. The founder of this settlement is a Norseman, Nelson O. Nelson, and here he has set up some acres of shops for the making of plumbers' supplies and mantels. The company which bears his name has its offices in St. Louis, in a large, commouplace building, and Leclaire is 18

or 20 miles away.

Mr. Nelson, who is still in the prime of life, yet bears the distinction of being "the father of profit sharing in America." He is an out and out so-cialist. Probably more than any other man he is responsible for the devices that progressive and liberal employers have adopted to gain the better will of their working forces.

Leclaire is not a commune, though it is an industrial settlement. It is in a green, pleasant, rolling country, where they say the nights are always cool, they have no mosquitoes, no malaria, no- For the rest read the card of any real estate dealer, whether in Cape Nome or Havana. You leave the at a station called Edwardsville. The town of that name lies on the left of the track and has 5,000 people and 22 saloons, while Leclaire, on the right of the track, hasn't a saloon. Edwardsville is accounted a right smart little place, with so much culture that neighbors drive in to see it, yet Leclaire easily outdoes it. There is more wealth in one block of Edwardsville than in nearly all Leclaire, yet in the latter village you see not a single rickety shed, not an unpainted house weed filled yard, not a rutted road, not a board fence plastered with aged circus posters and medicine signs. It is all unpretentions, but charmingly neat. Excepting a couple of miners, who dig coal in a hole across the way, the people of Leclaire are all in the employ of the Nelson company. It is not to be imagined from this that coercion is used to make the brass molders, carpenters, machinists, marble sawers and the others live there. Quite the contrary.

There is not room for half of them. and the others have to live in more ordinary quarters, that they find in Edwardsville. Rents are low. From \$6 to \$9 a month is asked for a neat cottage that is kept in excellent repair and supplied with running water and electric light free of charge. The lawn, before it is trimmed every week by the company, and the streets are sprinkled every day. Furthermore, through the good offices of Mr. Nelson, the dwellers in Leclaire enjoy especially easy terms in the matter of railroad fares. The round trip to St. Louis costs a stranger \$1.50, but any worker in the Nelson shops may go to the city and back for 50 cents. Were it not that the founder of the colony is everywhere esteemed, a concession like this would never have been secured. But one hears nothing except praise for him, no matter how beartily the man who admires him may disagree with his economic theories. The brakemen on the trains exclaim, "There's a man for you" and washer-women_say, "Sure, he's the poor peo-ple's friend."

There is no self-seeking on the found-er's part in this experiment in altru-He believes thoroughly in his people; believes thoroughly in men. He wants to do good and takes the same satisfaction in it that so many folks take in being bad. When objection was made to a family that had just come into the village, he said, "If these people are good, we want them.

better." Though his own house is the largest in the place, it is hardly distinguished from the others. It is plain, but comfortable. It has flowers and shade, and of every other dwelling in Leclaire one may say the same. In rose time the air is heavy with the scent of thousands of blossoms. In laying out Leclaire a departure was made from the conventional in that the roads curve like those in parks instead of bolting into the distance by the straight way. The effect of a walk, as resh vistas open before the stranger, a charming. Partly surrounding the village is a farm which has been operat d as a department of the Nelson company's industries, like the brass foundry and the planing mill, the farners receiving wages and sharing protts also and the produce being sold in part at especially low prices to the These acres are in splendid ield but this season the experiment s ben made of renting them to outders the company profiting by the pany will resume the management of the farm next season, but its discontinuance, even for a single year, sugtinuance, even for a single year, suggests inquiry whether the socialistic phase of Leclaire's infastries is so thoroughly indorsed by those who profit by it as the founder hopes it is.

There has never been a strike in the Nelson shops. But here is a remark ble ming. Nearly all the workers are members of labor unions and have joined them by advice of their employer.

The wages are the same as are paid in the city for the same class of work, the union soals being adhered to the case of living in Leclaire is considerably less than a

och on Saturday, when work stops at 4.

In appearance and character there is no marked difference between the employees of the Nelson company and any other. The usual mixture of American and Europeans is found. One sees the usual proportion of dirty faces, and the thought that he shares in the profits of his employers seldom prevents a man whose hammer is raised when the noon whistle blows from dropping it instead of hitting the nail. This matter of profit sharing affects different and different classes of workingmen in different ways. It has cer tainly worked good here; it has revolutionized Ivorydale for the better; it has brought content into dozens of places.

The attitude of the workers in Le claire is not that of loyalty, but of equanimity. Not all of them are socialists by any means. Probably only a small minority indorse the Socialistic Labor platform in its entirety. The holding of their places has no more to do with their political doctrines than has their religious creed. Profit shar ing, when it is justified by earnings, oc curs in the form of an added percentage on wages. If the dividend is 2 percent, a \$1,000 man receives \$20 and a \$200 office boy has \$4. Certain expenses are first deducted from the gross earnings, allowance is made for wear and tear of machinery, insurance and the like, and the net profit is divided. Piece workers have their shares no less than the men on wage, and in their case the yearly sum of the earnings is the basis of the percentage of extra profit. Everybody, from high to low, is included unless it might be the man who came in yesterday, and it would hardly be right to the others to give the same share to him as to the men who had been in the shop for a year, yet full dividends have been paid to men who have worked for only two months. Some of the men own stock, and possibly if all could be persuaded to do the same the alacrity and interest would increase.

The spirits of the men are pleasantly exhilarated after these divisions money. They whistle at their tasks and wear cheerfulness in their faces. Doubtless they work a little better for And it is a part of Mr. Nelson's plan to keep them content in their bomes, as it is to add to the pleasure of humanity at large. He has several times taken trainloads of children from the St. Louis slums and filled their lungs with the air and, their eyes with the green of the Illinois fields, and it is said that he is arranging to have some of the children of the city poor cared for in country homes in hot weather. And he has likewise tak-en the children of his working people to St. Louis that they might see its wonderful smoke and its pet bridge and the steamboats and its river that looks like chocolate, but isn't, and its queer substitutes for street cars and soldiers in strike times.

Then there is an annual picnic, with cake, ice cream, cigars, music, dancing and a good time for all the people in the shops and offices, and the joy of the occasion is not diminished by reason of the eloquence which is imported. A photograph that is admired shows crowd, as well dressed as any church or literary society would be, listening to the optimism of Golden Rule Jones and, it is hoped, indorsing it.

During the winter free lectures are given at the schoolhouse. Professor Herron, the disturber from Chicago, was one of the stars last season, though the speakers were not socialists of necessity, for some of them talked about science and some of travel, and some had magic lautern pictures to illustrate their remarks. No charge is made for any lectures or entertaloments that are given in Leclaire. Mr. Nelson will not allow it. Either the speakers are well pleased with the sound of their own voices that they get their pay from the privilege of speaking or they confer with Mr. Nelson privately after the performance. A debating club is maintained by the members, and the A debating club is virtues and vices of hard and soft money, sumptuary laws, handmade goods and territorial expansion are duly considered by this body. Some of the men have accounts in

the Edwardsville banks, however, and the Nelson company acts as banker for its people when so requested. A com-moner form of thrift than the saving money is the buying of a house, and in this the workman is always couraged. Nearly all of the building has been done by the company, and one of its neat cottages, with water and bring in a washtub containing a few light gratis, can be bought by an eminches of water and several bricks. ployee on almost any terms he wants to make, the deed being transferred to him when he has paid about \$600. He of alcohol over the sulphur and set it has a plank or concrete walk and on fire. Every crevice about the win maple trees before his doors, and so long as he lives there his road will be watered daily, Sunday included, and his lawn and borders trimmed without of sulphur should be used for every charge. Occasionally, as the village grows, there is an auction of house lots, and they are sold absolutely with-out reserve. If the bidders happen to feel poor and the rivalry is not sharp, the land is sold very cheap.

Among the oddities of Leclaire are its free farms. Any worker for the Nelson company may help himself to all the land he wishes and work it for his own profit. The object of this is less to afford a means of wealth than to give wholesome out of door occupation of men who are much indoors, some of them breathing tumes in the brass foundry, and to enable them to have a variety of fresh and healthful vegetables and fruit on their tables. The worker keeps his garden as long as he wants it and the company plows and harrows the ground for him without charge. He is to take no more less to afford a means of wealth than

Similar destruction of the state of the stat THE TOILER Terre Haute Central Labor Union Brazil Central Labor Union Clinton Central Labor Union Cayaga Central Labor Union Linton Central Labor Union And reaches all the TWO HUNDRED UNIONS in the Indiana Coal Fields. ひいかいいいんりんりゅう かんしん

Printers' Ink, the standard authority on advertising, says: "A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than a secular daily, relatively to the number of subscribers. A labor paper, for instance, with 5,000 subscribers, will bring better returns to the merchants advertising therein than would a daily of 10,000 subscribers."

YOUR OWN VOICE.

You Would Be Surprised if You

Heard Its Exact Imitation "One of the strangest things in life," street. "is the fact that we never really become acquainted with our physi selves. Here I have been living in this body of mine for nearly 50 years, yet I have no idea how I look, how I bear myself, what sort of an impression I make on the minds of others when they meet me in daily intercourse. I don't even know how my own voice sounds, although I've been listening to it ever since I can remember. Did you ever hear yourself talk in a phonograph? No? Well, try it the next time you have a chance, and you will not only be astonished, but, what is still stranger, you will be disappointed, probably a little shocked. Everybody has that experience.

"I supposed that I was perfectly famillar with my own voice and thought privately that it was rather agreeable." had been told so plenty of times by other people and never knew that they were only 'jollying' me until I made a phonographic 'record' and set it grind-At the first word I jumped back in dismay and nearly pulled my ears off in the listening tubes. "Merciful beavens! I said to myself.

'Is it possible I talk like that?' thought there must be something the matter with the eylinder and called in a friend to hear it. He grinned with delight. 'That's one of the most naturai records I ever heard in my life,' he declared heartlly, and I yearned for his

"But, as I just remarked, everybody who tries the experiment has the same experience. The voice is always absolutely unfamiliar and positively unpleasant. Yet there is a certain something about it that differentiates it from any other voice you ever beard in your life - something indescribable that gives you a little secret thrill clear down to the soies of your feet. It is the voice of the mysterious body which you inhabit and don't know."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Mistake of the New Riveter. A party of six brawny men were en-

gaged in an animated discussion at Mc-Kees Rocks. It was noticed that five index fingers were missing from the gesticulating hands. Only one man had all of the fingers he was born with. "They're riveters from Schoenville."

said a man who was asked. "They say most of the male children born down there now have the foreinger missing from their right hand. The riveters at the Pressed Steel Car shop work one inside of the car and one outside. The man inside shoves the rivets through, and the man outside swings the hammer. They are paid by 'the piece,' and they work fast. Often the rivet won't fit, and if the man inside of the car happens to be new at the work be sticks his finger through the hole to learn what is wrong. The man outside promptly smashes the finger with his sledge. He doesn't do it purposely, but he works so rapidly that he can't tell a blacken-ed finger from a rivet. He never spurting from the stump of the finger. None of the riveters has lost more than one finger in that way."-Pittsburg

Sulphur Distnfeetic

To disinfect a room with sulphur aftor washing all the surfaces in the room, the floors, walls and ceilings, Put the sulphur in an fron kettle and place it on the bricks. Pour one pint dows and doors should be stuffed with rags, the room tightly closed and left for a day and night. About five ounces hundred cubic feet. After the 24 hours have elapsed the floors and woodwork should be washed with a solution of carbolic acid and then with soap and

Wanted a Big Collar

It was told of Daniel Webster that when he asked at a Boston haberdasher's one day for a collar or "dickey" the clerk took a critical look at his cur tomer's neck and then said: "We haven't got your size. You'll have to go to the next store around the corner That was a harness maker's who made a specialty of borse collars.

The Other Man's View of It.
Little Willie—Pa, what's a financier?
Pa—A financier, my son, is a man
the is capable of inducing other men
o pile up a fortune for him.—Chicago

THE AFTER DINNER NAP.

A Custom Based on Sound Hygienic Principles.

One of the institutions-institutions a good, all purpose word-that should be revived, maintained and, where ssary, established in the world is the after dinner nap. In a savage or noncivilized state of society man sleep when he is sleepy and eats when he is and artificial he limits and defines himself in such matters. He divides the days into mealtime and defers sleep are closed up. His health is supposed to be preserved by his eating at this hour and that and his sleeping at the It is worthy of remark that, with all this regulation, insomnia and indigestion are diseases of civilization.

Since the era of regulation began the most natural and sensible rule, and at one time almost universal in this country, is that dividing the hours of day three meals, called respectively breakfast, dinner and supper, the first soon after rising in the morning, the econd at noon and the third in the evening. Breakfast naturally follows sleep, dinner is the heaviest meal and comes after a half day's toll to repair damages and fortify for another half day, and supper comes when, in the evening, in more ways than one, the swallows homeward fly and is the so-cial meal of the day. This is the old and proper order, which has been devi-ated from of late years by placing luncheon at midday and postponing dinner till dark or even later, a system for which no such philosophical rea sons can be given as for the old plan.

When the world was older than it is now and more leisurely and less bent on driving itself into paralysis, loco-motor ataxia, paresis, hypochondria dyspepsia, softening of the brain and insanity, in the original plan of life the dinner, the midday meal, was followed by a sleep, commonly called a nap. Nature's gentle hint to sleep was fol-lowed, and from this the sleeper arose strengthened and refreshed to complete the labors of the day. The custom was found among the larger and important quadrupeds, and there are traces of it in the oldest historical records.

In warm countries and among Latin people the midday sleep has never been broken in upon. All the Spanish people and their derivations call it the slesta. It is observed in all their countries with more faithfulness than any of the articles of religon. After the family dinner, at which all eat, all The merchant shuts up his store, the lawyer his office, the gambler lays down his hand, whatever it is, and all lay them down to sleep. This is generally regarded, even by the northern people, as a good thing in a hot country and for the dark people. It may be added further that the slesta in any country where the sun shines and for any people is a good thing.

The sleep allowance which the most

highly enlightened people crowd into the night alone is frequently a few hours, and that is not enough. It is not the allowance suggested by nature and must be increased. It is full of devils of blue and other tints and nightmares. and tires rather than refreshes. The sleep proposed by old fashloned nature after a good dinner was the real unity of the labor movement, thereby rec cipation. thing and should never have been abandoned. It helped tired nature in a good time and pieced out, as it were, the night.

As men and women grow old and are excused from active toll and are remanded to the summer perch or win-ter fireside. It is noticed that they dumber in their chairs even in broad day. It is the voice of Mother Na-ture saying to them. "Sleep, old ture saying to them. "Sleep, old friends, sleep on, and take the rest you should have taken long ago." When the world has wiser grown, less furiously energetic, less morbidly avaricious, less painfully and fantaslessly industrious less patent on ancetically industrious, less intent on success or the madhouse, it may be that it will return to the older and simpler ways and the noonday sleep. Americans may learn its value and necessity in their wide tropical possessions, and sunstroke, now a great American specialty, will be known no more.— Kansas City Star.

Poems of Justice Inscribed to

EUGENE V. DEBS

and THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OF THE WORLD,

By REV. H. S. GENEVRA LAKE

Price 10c; 15 for \$1. HE TOILER, 16 Sou

NATIONAL PLATFORM

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

The Social Democratic Party of America leclares that life. liberty and happiness depend upon equal political and economic

In our economic development an indus trial revolution has taken place, the individual tool of former years having become he social tool of the present. The indi vidual tool was owned by the worker who employed himself and was master of his ,roduct. The social tool, the machine, is wned by the capitalist and the worker is sependent upon him for employment. The apitalist thus becomes the master of the vorker and is able to appropriate to him elf a large share of the product of his la

Capitalism, the private ownership of he means of production, is responsible for he insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, nisery and degradation of the ever growng majority of our people; but the same conomic forces which have produced and ow intensify the capitalist system will ecessitate the adoption of Socialism, the ollective ownership of the means of pro-uction for the common good and welfare

The present system of social production and private ownership is rapidly convert-ng society into two antagonistic classes— . e., the capitalist class and the property-The middle class, once post powerful of this great nation, is dis-ppearing in the mill of competition. The sue is now between the two classes first named. Our political liberty is now of ittle value to the masses unless used to

acquire economic liberty.

Independent political action and the trades union movement are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, theone representing the political, the other the economic wing, and both must cooperate to abolish the capitalist system. Therefore the Social Democratic Party of America declares its objects to be:

1. The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the multiplical power now controlled by the captalists.

The abolition of wage-slavery by the establishment of a national system of co-operative industry, based upon the social common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be admin-istered by society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete eman-

ipation of the socially useful classes from

he domination of capitalism.

The working class and all those in sympathy with their historic mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connec-tion with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party of America.

The control of the political power by the Social Democratic Party will be tanta-mount to the abolition of all class rule. The solidarity of labor connecting the millions of class-conscious fellow-workers

throughout the civilized world will lead to international Socialism, the brotherhood

As steps in that direction we make the following demands: 1. Revision of our federal constitution

in order to remove the obstacles to com-plete control of government by the people irrespective of sex. 2. The public ownership of all indus-tries controlled by monopolies, trusts and

combines. 3. The public ownership of all railroads,

telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation and communication; all

waterworks, gas and electric plants, and other public utitities.

4. The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and other mines, and all oil and gas wells.

5. The reduction of the hours of labor in proportions to the increasing facilities of

proportion to the increasing facilities of 6. The inauguration of a system of pub-

ic works and improvements for the ployment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

7. Useful inventions to be free, the in-

sentor to be remunerated by the public.

8. Labor legislation to be be national, stead of local, and international where

9. National insurance of working pe ple against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age.

10. Equal civil and political rights for and women, and the abolition of all aws discriminating against women.

11. The adoption of the initiative and -ferendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives

by the voters.

12 'bolition of war and the introducor of international arbites tion

ATTITUDE TOWARD TRADES UNIONS

In accordance with our decirration of ognizing the fact that the emancipation principles we declare that the trade union the working class can only be achieved by movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the united efforts of this class.

6. Educate the members of the principation of the working class. We recommend to the members of the Social Democratic Party the following general rules:

1. Join the union of your respective

2. Assist in building up and strengthening the trade union movement.

ment on economic and political lines.

6. Educate the members of the princi-ples of Socialism, and induce them to af-filiate with the Social Democratic Party. 7. Trades unions are by historical ne-cessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

The trades union is the arena where all 2. Assist in ouiging up and strength wage workers may be brought together for joint action to resist the encroachment of capitalism on the economic field and to Educate your fellow unionists on the tion of Socialism and the labor movenestion of Socialism and the labor move-nent on economic and nolitical lines. the political alignment of the forces of by It shall be your duty to work for the labor in the struggle for proletarian eman-



J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Obleago, IV. ~************************

SPORTING HEADQUARTERS

ACE STEWART | Proprietors

Schilitz Famons Milwaukee Beer 625 MAIN STREET

INDIANA STATE NEWS

WHAT IS GOING ON UP AND DOWN HOOSTER DOM.

Here Are Pound Accurately Detailed the Doings of the Largest Import Which Are Attracting Current At tention Throughout Indiana.

Indianapolis, Dec. 6.-The four bills which the state fee and salary com-mission will recommend to the legislature for passage have been made public. They represent two years' work of the commission, which was created by the legislature of 1899, with the purpose of investigating and reorganizing the fee and salary systems of the state. The members of the commission are Timothy E. Howard of South Bend, ex-judge of the supreme court; Americus C. Daily, of Leban-on, ex-auditor of state, and William A. Wilkins, of this city, who is secretary diana, with over \$2,000,000 capital. of the commission.

The first bill, and the one regarded as most important, fixes the salaries of the state and county officers. This is the bill which demanded the greater part of the work of the commission. It increases the salary of the governor from \$5,000 to \$8,000 a year; that when the men met on the common of his private secretary from \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year; that of the adjutant's clerk from \$900 to \$1,200; that of the settlement clerk in the auditor's of-fifice from \$1,200 to \$1,500; that of the clerk in the treasurer's office from \$720 to \$1,200; that of the judges of the supreme court from \$4,500 to \$6,000; that of the judges of the appellate court from \$3,750 to \$5,000; that of the deputy reporter from \$1,500 to \$1,800; that of the superintendent of public instruction from \$2,500 to \$3,500 and that of his deputy from \$1,200 to

LIGHT ALONG THE WAY

Traction Company Will Illuminate Marion, Ind., Dec. 6—The Union

Traction company is preparing to fur- clation investigated one of the most nish illumination by electricity to the interurban electric line from its cen- issued an edict of expulsion against tral power station at Anderson. The method is to conduct the power from the trolley and storage wires to special wires, to which lights will be attached for Illuminating business houses, residences and the public streets. The company will furnish power to all towns between Anderson and Marion, Anderson and Muncle, Anderson and turfdom—the sentence being effective Elwood, and Anderson and Indiana-

Indiana Christian Endeavorers. Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 3.—The 13th annual convention of the Christian En-deavor society of Indiana closed its session last evening. The following of-ficers were elected: President, Rev. R. V. Hunter, Indianapolis; vice presidents, Oliver P. Nusbaum, Richmond; Rev. Charles S. Medbury, Angola; Rev. W. D. Landis, Princeton; Rev. Sylvester Newlen, Kokomo; Rev. J. L. Marquis, Evansville; Mrs. M. S. McElfresh, Muncie; Rev. A. Powell, Port-land; secretary, Miss cilla Applegate; Knightstown: treasurer, Will De Devol Lebanon; junior superintendent, Miss Anna L. Minch, Indianapolis; missionary, Mrs. O. J. Buchanan, Indianapolis: citizenship, Rev. J. O. Rose, Lebanon: transportation, Woodburn Masson. Indianapolis; intermediate, Mrs. L. E. Sellers, Terre Haute.

Whitecap Case.

Nashville, Ind., Dec. 6.—George Blackwell, James E. Bradley and John Rose have been placed under bonds on a grand jury indictment, alleging on the Mexican Central railway on that in company with "Hucker" Rob- Thursday afternoon between Tama-ertson, who eluded the sheriff, they cha and Symon, 50 miles south of Johnson township in October last, and ter reached here Sunday. Edward whipped both Helms and his wife. No Rische, a citizen of San Antonio, was accused deny all knowledge of the af-gines crashed together. The place fair. where the wreck occurred is in a val-

Higgins Sentenced.

ward, recently convicted of soliciting a bribe, was yesterday sentenced for from two to 14 years in the Indiana state prison by Judge Alford of the criminal court. The action of the court includes a fine of \$1 and on board a construction crew numbering 150 men. The other was a freight train of 55 empty cars. Three engines and about 40 cars were piled train employes, were forced to fice to avoid being lynched. The names of the killed and injured are not about 10 and 1 court includes a fine of \$1 and costs any office of trust in two years. The prisoner was taken to Michigan City today. Judge Alford overruled the motion for a new trial.

State Y. M. C. A.

New Albany, Ind., Dec. 6.—The state convention of the Y. M. C. A. met here today with about 200 delegates in attendance. The sessions are being held in the Centenary M. E. church. Governor Mount and Governor-elect Durbin are expected to be present ome time during the meeting and there will be prominent workers from various parts of the country.

The Shock Killed Her.

Union City, Ind., Dec. 6.-Mrs. John Dillon, near this city, was called to Richmond by a telegram saying that her son-in-law had been injured by a fall from a scaffold. On arrival at his bedside she became prostrated, and died a few hours afterward. She was 70 years old, and a pioneer resident of this county.

Indiana Gets a Banner.

Washington, Dec. 5.-Reports from superintendents of the W. C. T. U. were received yesterday afternoon and a white satin banner was presented to men held up the office of the Western Mrs. A. B. Leck of Indianapolis for securing a larger number of members than any other state.

Six Masked Men. pute shall be left to arbitration without cessation of work. Wages, hours of indor and estable out cessation of work. Wages, hours of indor and details of employment are discussed in this way and all matters.

BIG OIL DEAL

Talk of Gigantic Scheme to Develop the Kankakee Field. Laporte, Ind., Dec. 4.—There is much speculation here over the rumor that Indiana of operators will erect a big refinery somewhere in the Kankakee marsh to compete with the Standard Oil company. It is said the new company will be known as the Kankakee Independent Oil company. As oil has been found in the Kankakee territory, prospectors believe this great tract of land will prove to be one of the most productive in the country. It is pre-dicted that a number of wells will be sunk in a short time, and if they prove to be paying investments, a amount of capital will be expended in developing the field. The crude oil is used extensively for the manufacture of asphalt. The results are said to be satisfactory and profitable. During the present year over 60 gas and oil companies have been organized in In-

Fatal Termination of Fend.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 4.--A longstanding grudge between Max White and J. Draullinger, farmers and neighbors in Center township, this (Vanderburg) county, had a serious ending when the men met on the common another. The duel continued until Draullinger was shot in the mouth, the bullet lodging in the back of his neck. He fell from his horse and was carried to his home in a dying condi-tion: White avoided arrest.

Corn Shredder Still at It.

Versailles, Ind., Dec. 5.-While operating a corn-shredder, Arthur Palmer, 17 years old, had four fingers of his left hand torn off and the thumb badly injured.

RECORD-BREAKING FAKE

Extraordinary Turi Fraud Exposed

By ational Association. Chicago, Dec. 6.—The board of review of the American Trotting assoextraordinary turf frauds ever perpevarious towns along the lines of its trated, and at the close of the inquiry the following persons, all residents of Rushville, Ind.: ,W. A. Jones, James Williams, W. J. Wilson, Harrie Jones, John Sail, W. W. Wilson, J. S. Vance, J. D. Hiner, C. F. Vance, C. B. Lore, H. F. Scudder.

The offense for which these people were put outside the pale of reputable on tracks of the National association as well as the American—is the "faking" of an entire day of alleged trotting and pacing over the Rushville track on Sept. 16, 1899, procuring the admission of summaries of the same in the official records of the American association as well as the year book of the American Trotting Register Association, and then selling and otherwise making use for gain of the horses alleged to have made fast records on the day in question.

In the matter of the claim on behalf of the pacer Searchlight for the bal-ance, \$800, of a \$2,000 purse offered by the Indiana state board of agriculture for a race between Searchlight and Anaconda at Indianapolis last September, the board decided that Searchlight was not entitled to any

DISASTROUS WRECK

A Score of Persons Killed and Sixty Injured in Mexico.

San Antonio, Dec. 3. — A terrible wreck in which a score of persons were killed and about 60 hurt occurred went to the home of James Helms in Jumlico. The first news of the disas cause for the assault is known. The at the scene 20 minutes after the enley at the foot of two immense hills. At the time both trains were running apolls. Dec. 5.—Councilman 30 miles an hour. One of the trains John M. Higgins of the Fifteenth had on board a construction crew numdistranchisement from holding ble. This is said to be the most sert-distranchisement from holding ous wreck that has ever occurred in Mexico.

Pingree Issues Pardons.

Detroit, Dec. 5.-Governor Pingre at 10 o'clock last night announced that he had pardoned both General W. L. White, ex-quartermaster-general, and General A. F. Marsh, ex-inspector-general of the Michigan national guard, who were convicted of complicity in the state military clothing frauds, upon the payment of \$5,000 fine by One thousand dollars of the fine is to be paid Jan. 1, 1901, and a like day and advocated a national board of sum on the first day of January, 1902, arbitration of difference between capi-1903, 1904 and 1905.

Indictments Against Brown.

States grand jury, which has been in labor and the other capital. He repre session in Covington, Ky., since Monday, has been discharged. The formal statement was made by United States District Attorney Hill that Frank M. Brown, assistant cashier of the German National bank of Newport, Ky., had been indicted on four counts and that Robert Winstel, the individual bookkeeper of the same bank, had been indicted on one count.

A PEOPLE'S TRUST.

PROPOSED TO SOLVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

Bradford Peck of Maine Says, "In Twenty-five Years the United States Will Be a Grand Co-operative Concern, the People All Shareholders."

A mild mannered man whose aim in test the validity of the "tyrannous," as life is to make of the world one grand they call it, preference of trade union-"department store" is Bradford Peck. ists to nonunionists in the labor mar-He is wealthy and an enthusiast on ket. An important decision was given the subject of solving all social and at Wellington on May 10 last by the communic questions by the formation of court of appeals regarding the award economic questions by the formation of "The People's Trust."

Mr. Peck lives in Lewiston, Me., where he is at the head of one of the largest dry goods houses in New England and president of the largest real estate company. He is also president of the Joliet (Ills.) Dry Goods company.

life outlined in "Looking Backward" can be put into operation. Indeed he is damus to prevent the arbitration court confident that before the first quarter from giving preference for employment of the twentieth century shall have to members of the trades union in the ended the entire United States shall dispute then under review. Judge Denhave become one grand co-operative niston held that the court had a perconcern, with every man, woman and the child a shareholder; all enterprises thought fit and dismissed the motion. shall be under national ownership, all middlemen, stock jobbers, agents and drummers shall have been done away with; every commodity shall be made and sold at the lowest cost and the lowest price, and every citizen shall enjoy

to the fullest the result of his labors.

According to Mr. Peck's great scheme, no person who is willing to work shall be in fear of want through

illness or lack of employment.
"In Maine," said Mr. Peck to a New York reporter, "the apples rot on the ground, yet here people starve. Throughout the country there is more food produced than could ever be consumed, yet men and women go hungry. The bargain counter is the result of underconsumption due to lack of proper system of distribution.

"You may buy clothes at less than the cost of manufacture, yet many men have to go about with ragged clothes. Why? Because of lack of system. "I believe that by the conservation of

energy-by the elimination of the middlemen and of the idea of competition -every man, woman and child could live well without money or overwork." This new movement has been started in Maine by the organization of "The Co-operative Association of America." a "protest against competitive waste and monopolistic greed." Under a charter a primary organization has been started in Lewiston, where the 250 members dine at cost price in a

building donated for the purpose.
"The movement so far," said Mr. Peck, "has proved successful and profitable, the profits going entirely to the cause. The next move will be to build apartment houses, where the fullest degree of comfort and health may be enjoyed at the lowest cost. After that a co-operative store will be established."

Mr. Peck's dry goods store is co-operative in the sense that the employees share in the profits, but he wants to go

"All the members of the association should profit by every enterprise. All department stores begin small. The shoemaker and the dry goods man pool their interests, and then the milliner joins them and the clothler and the furniture man, and finally you have a

store where everything can be bought. "Now, that is just how we expect our movement to grow. When, as we hope in the near future, an organization shall control not only restaurants, but model dwellings and stores, and the people of Lewiston see how one-quarter of the city has developed, it is safe to say that they will soon fall into line.

"From the city of Lewiston we hope the movement will soon grow over the entire state, and within 25 years 1 predict the entire people of the country will be in one grand co-operative or

"There will be no trust but the people's trust. Everything will be under national control, just as the postoffice

"Every man will do his share of elve for life enough to s nort him. self well.

"The movement will tend to depopu-late great cities like New York, for will not have to herd in tene The farmer, like the doctor, ments. can live in a comfortable apartment and go to and from his work as easily as do the merchants of New York who live far up on the Hudson's banks."

Mr. Peck is in communication with prominent ministers, teachers, leaders and capitalists and expects soon to in terest them in the movement. He be gan life as a cash boy for Jordan, Marsh & Co. of Boston.

Voluntary Arbitration. Labor Cemmissioner L. P. McCormack of Indiana, who is also a member of the board of arbitration of that state, appeared before the industrial commission in Washington tal and labor. Mr. McCormack told of he said, the board of arbitration con-Cincinnati, Dec. 6.-The United sists of two members, one representing sents labor, being a printer by ti The two members then choose a third arbitrator, usually a judge of the cour in which the arbitration is held.

He said that arbitration between capital and labor is rapidly gaining favor in Indiana and in some most taken the place of strikes. In some branches of industry the con-tracts between labor and employer prescribe that in case of difficulty the dis-pute shall be left to arbitration with-

FAVOR TRADE UNIONISTS. A New Zealand Labor Law That

an effort to resort to the court of ap-

peals and finally to the privy council to

the High Courts Uphold. For some time past the employers associations and the industrial associations in the south of New Zealand have united and tried to get the Auckland Employers' association to join them in

of the arbitration court in labor disputes under the industrial conciliation and arbitration act. It has been the custom for the arbitration court to place a clause in the award compelling employers to give trade unionists preference for employment in a particular industry. Recently the master plumb He believes that Bellamy's scheme of ers and gas fitters at Christchurch life outlined in "Looking Backward" applied to the supreme court for a manthought fit and dismissed the motion. This decision was appealed against with the result that the full court has unanimously decided in favor of the judgment. The following selections from the opinions expressed by the sev-

eral judges are instructive as illustrat-ing official opinion in the interpreta-

tion of the law: In the course of his judgment the chief justice (Sir Robert Stout) stated that nonunionists were altogether outside the act. They had been excluded. A nonassociated workman had no status under the statute. The statute must be obeyed, however contrary it might be to what was deemed natural justice. The status of individuals might be changed and the rights of persons affected, and there was no apeal to any other court in New Zea land. Then the disputes must be in reference to "industrial matters," which were duly defined in the statutes. The definition of "industrial matters" seemed to his hopor to include every kind of possible dispute that could arise be tween an employer and his workman. The act in effect abolished "contract" and restored "status." The only way the act could be rendered inoperative was by workmen not associating or said, the statute could not deal with unassociated workmen. No doubt the statute, by abolishing "contract" and restoring "status." might be a reversal to a state of things that existed before our industrial era, as Maine and other jurists had pointed out. The power of the legislature was sufficient to revert to this prior state. The only question the appeal court had to determine was whether the words of the act were clear enough to show that the court of arbitration had the power claimed for it. In subclause 6 power was given to the court to deal with the status of He was of opinion that, having this power, the court had power to declare that trade unionists should have a preference over workmen not belonging to a trade union., case of an associated workman the arbitration court could give the prefer-

Strikes In Germany.

Certain startling figures have been made public to show the increasing frequency with which strikes occur in Germany. Incidentally they destroy the prestige of the United States as a strike center.

ence if it chose .- Report of Frank Dil-

lingham, United States Consul at Auck-

During one year, for instance-the year 1899-1,297 strikes took place in Germany. The year before there had been only 985, which indicates the rapidly growing strength of organized la-bor and perhaps also the multiplication of causes of discontent.

At all events, it was a hard year for employers as well as for strikers, as 1,920 establishments were obliged to shut down completely at different times during this one year. It is plain work according to his ability and shall from this that the German workman as not only acquired weapons of self protection, but uses them. As for the number of workmen concerned in the strikes of 1899, the same interesting statistics fix it at 100,779, while the entire number of establishments affected was 7,113. Of these, all not obliged to shut down altogether were seriously disabled.

Further indications of the serious charcater of the labor-capital war in Germany lie in the fact that the total number of strikes extended over 3,976 reeks and cost \$623,254. Of the total number, 542 had an offensive and 420 a defensive character.

The least gratifying feature to the friends of organized labor is that only 520 strikes were completely successful; 205, however, were partially successful, and only 213 failed altogether.

Bootblacks' Union.

The Bootblacks' league of the Great-er New York, which was killed through politics, will be reorganized on strictly union lines. A preliminary meeting was held in a hall on Grand street, near East Broadway. Dominico Cassano,

one of its organizers, read two advertisements in a newspaper. One was for week: the other was for a bootblack se wages would start at \$6 a week "Dat's because we're skilled work-ers," said Cassano. "Dem mugs as works at bookkeeping ain't skilled workers. See? It takes skill ter give an oil shine. Tink of a blookkeepin guy

givin an oil shine!"
"Oil shina maka muscle," said an Italian, feeling his bleeps. "Shorty"
McGinnia remarked that bootbineks
had to be born, not made. A meeting
for formal organization will be called
shortly.—New York Times.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Goes forth in haste, With bills and paste, And proclaims to all creation That men are wise Who advertise

In the present generation.

Printers' Ink, the standard authority on advertising, says: "A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than a secular daily, relatively to the number of subscribers. A labor paper, for instance, with 5,000 subscribers, will bring better returns to the merchants advertising therein than would a daily of 10,000 subscribers."

THE TOILER is that kind of a paper only more so-16 South Fifth Stree Phone 2501.

WANTED.

W ANTED—Active Man, of Good Character to deliver and collect in Indhan for old established manufacturing wholesal house. \$500 a year, sure pay. Honesty morthan experience required. Our reference any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers Third Floor, 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS House of five rooms at 1350 South 12th street louse of three rooms at 20 South 18th street

House of three rooms, 1350 5th ave., \$1.200. House of five rooms, 1900 North 12th street \$1,200. House of five rooms, 1514 and Debaware street, \$1,200. MARSHALL G. LEE, street, \$1,200. Dispensary Building.

FOR SALE-Space in this column at on-cent per word, but nothing less than te-cents taken.

Professional Directory.

FRED W. BEAL

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Room 33, Court Hou-Prosecuting Attorney, 43d Judicial Circuit

BARCUS & TICHENOR ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Wabash Ave., cor. Fifth St. Erwin Block, Telephone 841.

ADRIAN BEECHER LAWYER 5111/ Ohio Street Notary and Stenographer in Office

RAMSEY'S VETERINARY HOSPITAL Sick and Lame Horses and Dogs treates by the day or week at reasonable price-Telephone calls promptly attended to at all bours—city or country.

Telephone 268

FRIENDS OF LABOR.

The Following Business Men Hay Subscribed For the Labor Organ PETER MILLER, Fine Harness, Hors Blankets, Plush and Fur Carriage Robe Trunks and Traveling Outlits, 22 Sou-Sixth, sign of Dapple Gray Horse



LEVI DRY GOODS CO., 504 and

Main. W. H. ALBECHT & CO., Dry Goods an Votions, 518 and 520 Wabash Ave.

FORD & OVERSTREET, Clothing, 5: Main st SWOPE & NEHF, Jewelry, 524 May

treet. A. G. AUSTIN & CO., Wholesale and I

ail Hardware, 608 Main street. FOSTER'S Carpet and Furniture House Largest in the state, 610 to 618 Main st.

JESSE LEVERING & SON, Dry Good ind Notions. 628 Main st. D. H. BALDWIN & CO., Manufactus ers Pianos and Organs, 640 Main street. FREITAG, WEINHARDT & CO., 640-

Main, Hardware, Plumbing, etc. HARDING & MILLER, Pianos and O gans, S. O. Potter, Agt., 650 Main st.

W. W. KAUFMAN, Seventh and Main rocer, successor to P. J. Kaufman. NICK'S PLACE, Wines and Liquors, 65

DUENWEG HARDWARE CO. Hard vare and Mantels, Terre Haute, Ind. JOHN G. BOBBS, House Furnishings c., 635-7 Wabash Ave.

fain st.

T. H. STOVE & FURNACECO., Stove and Repairs, 658 Wabash ave UNION PACIFIC TEA CO., 527 Maiu Pure Teas and Coffees

J. BERNHEIMER & CO., Shoes, 500 Wabash Ave. GEO. F. HAMMERSTEIN, Queenswar

307 Wabash ave.—Jobbers C. W. KERN, Groceries and Meats, 905 EASTSIDE VARIETY STORE, Queen

vare, etc., 1131 Wabash ave. WM. P. PEYTON, Shoes, all grades and prices, 1123 Main st. DAN DAVIS, wholesale and retail Con Tenth and Chestnut; phone 18.

W. H. CHURCH, Horseshoer, Carriag and Wagon Remairer, 22 north Ninth. It Peys to Trade at the

Newmarket) Union made Clothing, Shoes and Hat Fourth and Main.

Patrenize Your Patrons . . . COLUMBIAN

LAUNDRY

Fleventh and Main

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Trains marked thus (*) run daily. Trains marked thus (*) run Sundays only. All other rains run daily. Sundays excepted.

All trains except Big Four leave from Union station. Minth and Spruce. Big Four Station, Seventh and Thurecano.

VANDALIA LINE.

Arrive from the East. Leave for the West. 19 West, Ex*, 1.45 am 5 St. L. Lim*, 8.30 am 15 St. L. Local 9.50 am 21 Pen. spec 1* 2.00 pm 7 West, 201 1 5 5 am 19 West, Ex*, 1.50 am - St. L. Lim*, 8.35 am 15 St. L. Local, 9.75 am 21 Pean spec P2.05 pm 73 Effig'm Ac. 6.50 pm 11 Fast agait*. 8.55 pm Arrive from the West. Leave for the East.

10 N. Y. Ex*. 1.00 am 14 St. L. n't ex* 5.55 am 14 N.Y. f'st M' 16.23 am 14 N.Y. f'st M' 16.23 am 15 N.Y. f'st M' 16.23 am 14 Ind. Local 7.20 am 15 Heart spi*. 1.00 pm 28 Fast Line* 1.42 pm 18 H. r'oy Ac. 3.04 an 2 N. Y. Lim* 5.06 pm 2 N. Y. Lim* 5.16 pm

MICHIGAN DIVISION.

Leave for the North. | Ar. from the North 14 S B'nd Mail. 6.43 a m 21 T. H. Ex. . 1) 5 · a m 8 S. Bend Ex. 4.12 p m 3 T. H. Mail. 6.50 p m PEORIA DIVISION.

.cave for Northwest. | Ar. from Northwest. 5 N-W Ex 8.45 a m | 4 Atlte Ex . 11.00 a m 11 Decatur Ex 8.00 p m | 10 East'n Ex . 7.25 p : 4

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE. NASHVILLE LINE. Leave for the South. Arrive from South 3 C & Ev Ex*. 5.38 a m 1 Ev & I Mail: 2.55 p m 2 T H&E Ex*11.00 a m 5 C & N Lim* 3.15 a m 8 N O&FSpl* 4.30 p m 4 C & Ev Ex*11.25 p m

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS.

Leave for South. Arrive from South. 33 Mail & Ex. 8.50 a m | 48 T H Mixed 10.20 a m 45 Worth. Mix 4.00 p m | 32 Mail & Ex. 3.20 p m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS. Leave for North. Arrive from North.

4 E & C Ex*, 12.30 a m 6 C & N Lim* 3.20 a m 10 I.M.S.&TH. 6.30 a m 2 T H & C Fx III.30 a m 3 NO&FSpi* 4.23 p m 5 C & N Lim* 11.66 p m

C. C. C. & I.-BIG FOUR. Going East. Going West

SOUTHERN INDIANA

Leave for South | Arrive from South

Your Patronage...

is solicited upon the broad grounds that we do superior work, in a large, thoroughly sanitary room, that we em-ploy he met skilled help liberal wages and proper treatment can secure. Our prices are as low as cons sta ent with the above statements. We want your business, and leave nothing undone to merit t.

Hunter

Laundering & Dyeing Co. SIXTH AND CHERRY

You'll Make No Mistake

by having your Clothes Cleaned. colored and Repaired at the

EXCELSIOR STEAM DYE WORKS

it is all done in a scientific manner. No new process dyes are Ladies' Jackets and

Capes, a specialty. H. F. REINERS

Dyer and Chemist. 655 MAIN STREET



Scientific American.

MUNN & CO. 36 1 Broadway, New York Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

John Jakle

Choice Wines and Liquors . . .

UNION CIGARS AND TOBACCO The Beer that made Milwauke famous always on tap.

416 Ohio Street

JOSEPH GFROERER Prin

22 South 5th St.

CLINTON.

As our untional excitement is all over and we are assured of four years more of "prosperity," we can set down at our tables and in the parlors by the bright fire, with happy hearts and unburdened minds for a "full dinner pail" is assured. you know: I hope thier promises made will not vanish, but remain with us, for all we care for you know, is just plenty to eat. we don't want any of the luxuries of life-nice homes, and be able to take a little trip to the different resorts. Such instincts are dead, and they might as well be, for it would make us feel bad-when we would take a peep in our pocketbooks

Everything seems to be running smooth ly in all lines of trade, the Central and all other unions are doing business at the same old stand, and the demand for labeled goods is growing right along. Last Thursday night the union people of this place enjoyed the night by appropriate exercises at the Opera House, and be low you will find an article as it appeared in the Clinton Argus which gives it the consideration it deserves:

The entertainment given at the opera bouse Thanksgiving bight by the Clinton Central Labor Union and the Woman's Label League drew the largest audience that the building has held in many a year. Fully one thousand people tried to gain admittance, but many were turned away and the gallery and auditorium were packed even to the limit of standing room. It was labor's night out and the crowd appeared to be in the very best of humor. The programme was an innovation on Thanksgiving customs and was a rich feast of instrumental and vocal music, recitation and oratory. The exercises were well selected and so well rendered that the most hearty applause followed each speaker. The programme began with a brief address of welcome by Mr. Herman Klusmier who in a very gracious and easy manner acted as president and introduced each performer. Then the Majestic Band . are the r choicest overtures, which were followed by Mrs. A. P. Hanson with a beautiful interpretation of the Lord's prayer. The opining ode was sung by the members of the Women's Label League. Addresses brimming with good humor, flashing wit and containing a little sober thought were delivered by Editor Scott of the Mine Workers Journal and Rev. O. Eelley of the local Christian church. Many of the children also participated in the exersises with their pretty songs and recitations. Miss Myrtle Davis presided at the piano and favored the audience some of her best recitals. Among the enjoyable musical features was a bass

Sclo by Mr. Frank Wells. _______ The joyous evening concluded with an oyster supper which added still more to the merriment of the occasion. The Clinton Central Labor Union seems to have caught the social spirit of the dawning twentieth century now so near at hand."

LINTON.

Our delegates to the national conven-tion will soon be chosen and they will be wanting information. How many of our check weighmen are prepared to answer such questions as how many days did your mine work since April 1st; how many days for the same period in '99; what was the average day's wage of mimers employed in your mine for the number of days they worked and for the full number of working days in that period; what is the average value of a mine car of coal when dumped as mine run and when dumped as screened coal? Delegates will nest such information especially as to the relative value of screened coal and mine run coal, and now that we are ge ting coal weighed, both ways, our check weighmen should be prepared to give fig-

Chas. Berlan was slightly injured at the Bon Ton on the 3d by falling draw slate. Work continues about the same as at last report. Old No. 2 just worked about three hours to-day the 3d.

The New Summit fell into line on the bospital agreement at their meeting on the lat. This makes five of the largest mines in this field parties to the agree

Our poet, John Daniels, is out with another of his sweet songs (Dear Old Swanse far away.) The title page is adorn d with a splendid portrait of one of America's favorite prima donnas, May A. Bell, who has scored several hits singing his songs Your types made sad work of two of

tems last week-jamined them into one another. Oh, that typo of yours, Ed.

A Victory Scored.

Agent-Madam, can't I sell you this able, book? Madam-My eyes are bad; I can't

Agent-Your children can read it to

Madam-I'm a spinster_sir; my af tions are set on a parrot. gent-Oh, madam, kind fate has

ought us together; this is a work
"The Care of Parrots."—Indianap-

enderfoot "And do you say the n they are burying yonder was no k long?" Lariat Luke—"None." -"What caused his death? iat Luke-"Waal, y' see, stranger fore he wuz a corpse he borry'd anman's hoss, 'ithout astin' fer it. e fellers overtuk 'im, an'foot-"Was he frightened?" Lariat uke—"Skeerdest man I uver seen— suspense killed him."—Ohio State

Adulterate It Themselves. process has been invented and patented in Brazil for preparing coffee in tabloids by a system of compresion. It is argued that not only will there be less expense in exporting coffee in this form, but that the customer ill be more certain of thus receiving for his use the pure, unadultersted ar-

SELF EXAMINATION.

ONLY WAY THAT SOCIAL RECON STRUCTION CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Gros Writes on an Idea In spired by the Election—A High Toned Community Where There Are Vote Sellers and Vote Buyers.

[Special Correspondence.]

It can hardly be presupposed that the moral status of a nation can be higher than that of a small country town possessing the following features: It is situated in the midst of a healthy, rich farming belt. Its railroad communications with large centers of population are within 30 and 90 miles right and left, with an abundance of daily trains. The per capita wealth of that town is double that of the nation and its pov-erty but 20 per cent of that in large cities or sparsely settled regions where people have to live almost like wild beasts in the jungle. About 10 per cent of the madams of that town and some of the gentlemen have hardly anything to do but see how to minimize poverty by the old, old process of patching an old coat with old rags. The town is blessed with the most admirable schools, public and private, with an abundance of good churches and first class clergymen, active and on the re tired list. All the forces of a rotten progress are bent upon normalizing the town, and the town is glorious to look at. The inhabitants are cordial and smiling, when not sick or preoccupied; bright, intelligent, etc. But what happens there when elections come, local

or national? Ah, there is the point!

The whole political status is thoroughly well known to the writer because of his constant, direct and friendly contact with all classes from rowdy to potentate, from the humble domestic and sewing girl to the most magnetic and wealthy ladies, young or not; friendly also with both sets of political leaders, neither of the two sets being sure of the writer's political views, but sure enough of his being down on all compromises between right and wrong,

Well, our political status is as follows: About 40 per cent of the voters are ironclad Democrats and another 40 per cent are ironciad Republicans. Perhaps 1 per cent on both sides can be swayed to and fro on special occasions on purely materialistic views of how the issues of the day may affect their business or wages. Perhaps a small fragment of the combined 2 per cent from the 80 per cent may be able to rise a little higher from the materialistic view. But what about the 20 per cent that has not yet been mentioned? They are only in politics for the \$2. \$3. \$5. \$10 or \$20 they may obtain for their vote. Our politicians know them all. They are white natives, black natives and foreigners, 20 per cent of the latter, the rest-about equally divided, white and black natives.

In corroboration of the above let us mention that a few years ago an article was published in one of our most conservative monthlies from the pen of a conservative, writer, giving full data, never controverted, to the effect that in our northeastern states the purchasable vote was not less than 8 per cent and often close to 20 per cent, in farming regions if anything a little higher than in the large cities of the same states.

Let us be moderate, call the purchasable vote for the nation but 10 per cent or 1,500,000 voters; make sure of 500,-000 of them in the strategical points of the principal states, and there you have the situation we are in. Who is responsible for that? Our 12,000,000 petrified voters, with no more conception of ethics in national life than the worms that grovel on the ground or live far ther down sunk in the mud.

Take, now, the reformers in this na-tion of ours. Some of them are the bravest fellows that ever lived. But to be brave in the moral order is not enough. We must have sense to agree on fundamentals and abide by them. The incidentais or details shall then take care of themselves. They shall follow the fundamental, as the tail of the dog follows the head of the dog, as effect follows cause.

But what is fundamental in social reconstruction? There must be a grand preliminary step in every process, fron which all others shall follow by logical sequence. That is so in morals as as in physics, in individual as well as collective morality. Divine law is one and indivisible through the whole network of phenomena, from blade of grass to star. from insect to man and archangel. That divine law we could call "the freedom of God's universe."
"Seek, and ye shall find." Truth be 'Seek, and ye shall find." longs, then, to the close, impartial student. All brave reformers can know the truth if they bend the energies of their minds in the impartial study the fundamental causes from which all past and present social evils come. The fundamental step once agreed upon by, say, 500,000 men in our nation, 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 would follow very soon, instinctively at least, or even if the step was but partially under-stood, as they now do with what is wrong because not taught how to discriminate between truth fundamental and incidental. The first step once established, the rest would follow with the same ease with which we walk into the parlor after a good meal in the dining room. Light follows light as darkness and error follow each other.

Jose Gros.

Carpenters Start a Tool Insurance

Agency.
Carpenters' union, No. 32, of New York has established a tool insurance agency for carpenters who have been out of work and have had to sell their out or work and nave had to sell their tools. By paying a certain amount of dues as subscriptions the beneficiaries are to be supplied with tools by the union, to be paid for on the installment plan, the payments being very small This will not apply to consubscribers.

NATION'S WORST DANGER.

Ernest Crosby Says the Dangerous Classes Are Among the Wealthy. In an address delivered by Ernest H. Crosby before the recent conference on religion in All Souls' church, New

York, he said, among other things: "If you want to find the dangerous classes in this city, do not go into the east side among the ignorant, the crimtnal and the poor; do not go into the Tenderloin to find them or any other like locality. You would not find them by going to Tammany Hall or to the chief of police. But if you had stood at the doors of Delmonico's last night as the members of the chamber of com-merce filed in to sit down to the an-nual dinner of that organization, or had you stood on the streets of this city you stood on the streets of this city is when the sound money paraders passed I

by, you would have found them.
"Seven or eight families in this country own one-eighth of its entire wealth," he said. "This was not so 20 years ago. The larger the wealth of this country grows to be the fewer the hands it gets into. The cry is, 'Let us have prosperity, no matter where it comes from.'

"They forget that true men would rather earn \$1 a day as free men than

\$5 a day as henchmen." Mr. Crosby declared that the rights of the people were being yielded up to the favored few. Supreme selfishness underlay the passion for wealth and deadly injustice was done to individuals This was contrary to the spirit and traditions of the Anglo-Sax-

on race. "That race never takes away the rights of any people for its own fit." he said. "It has always battled and stood up for its own rights.

"The remedy for plutocracy is to re-move the condition which makes the undue accumulation of money possible It would be a good beginning to tax the water out of stock and the unearned increment out of land. But the most important thing of all is to substitute a new ideal in the popular mind.

"The ideal set by Wall street and adopted by the country at large is to get as much as you can for as little as you can.

"The new ideal should be that each man should have his just earnings and nothing else. If he is worth \$50,000 to a community, let him have it, but not millions of dollars besides

"I suppose I shall be designated an anarchist for saying these things. All truth of this character is anarchy to those who exploit the people. I shall, however, continue to speak the truth. no matter how I am designated."

And We Are Visionary.
The Glasgow Labor Leader says it is worth quoting that the labor party in office in Australia came into power in January, 1891, and has therefore governed the colonies nine years. only in these seven years has the pop ulation of the colonies increased stead lly, but the excess of the arrivals over the departures is so much greater in those seven years as to show that Australia has been attractive to outsiders The value of the imports and volume of the exports of the colonies have also increased despite the fact that in 1894 these colonies passed through a severe monetary crisis.

A strict factory law was passed in 1894, and factories have steadily increased and employment with them. Wages have not fallen, but the rates of interest have fallen in a marked way, showing that capital has not been scared out of the country, while communal development has been quick-

The settlement of the land has gon on rapidly. The number of holdings of land and homes of working farmers has increased by several thousands. There is active development of coal and gold mining. The statistics of crime are unusually low, which speaks volumes for the moral conditions of the people. Education figures show that not less than 20 per cent of the population is at school or college, and returns of government savings banks and life assurance offices testify to unusual thrift and prudence in these communistic colonies of Australia.

Proof Enough.

Those who scoff at the declaration made by those who favor governmen ownership of railroads that under that system a passenger could ride from New York to Chicago for \$2 or across the continent for \$5 should know that in Switzerland, where the railroads are owned by the government, one may ride day and night for 15 days for \$6. To those who cannot believe until convinced by a practical demonstration, what more proof do you want? If the government owned the railroads of the United States, workingmen of York or other northern cities could vis it the beauties of California every winter, those of torrid southern cities could treats of the Adirondacks or of the Rockies every summer, and those both dorth and south could revel in seasonable fruits and vegetables the year round. Are these not reasons enough why workingmen should work for the system of public ownership? There are other reasons, scores of them, but are not these enough?—La-

Can't Beat the Plumbers The Journeymen Plumbers' union and the employing plumbers of Honolulu, Hawalian Islands, have joined forces for the mutual advancement of the craft. By the combination dealers in plumbing supplies will not sell plumbing materiar to any one not a plumber
unless the purchaser agrees to employ
a master plumber or a member of the
journeymen's union. In addition to
this plumbing materials to any but
members of the combine have gone up
from 30 to 50 per cent, and the cest of
plumbing from 60 to 100 per cent.

NOT THE LANGEST STORE, BUT THE

Biggest Barqains

JEWELRY, WATCHES, RINGS, CHAINS.

U. M. W. of A. BUTTONS

WATCH REPAIRING

Sam H. Sterchi

JEWELER 306 Main Street

LOW RATES

HOLIDAYS

BIG FOUR ROUTE

On December 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 31st, 1900. On December 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 31st, 1993, and-January 1st, 1991; tickets will be on sale between all local points on the "Big Four Route" and D. & U. R. R.; also to many points on connecting lines in Central Traffic Association territory: at a rate of

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

Tickets will be good for return to and including January 2d, 1991.

F. E. SOUTH, General Agent.

V=P Vandalia-Pennsylvania

LOW ONE-WAY RATES TO THE

SOUTH and SOUTHWEST

or 19th. January 1st February 5tl

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION

For information apply at city ticket office 654 Wabash avenue (phone 37), or Union Sta-

E. & T. H. R. R.

LOW ROUND TRIP TOURIST RATES

to Southern Winter Reserts. Tickets on sal-dally. Final return limit May 31, 1901.

For particulars regarding points, etc., cal R. D. DIGGES, Ticket Agont. Union Depot. J. R. CONNELLY, General Agent. Tenth and Wabash Ave.

F. P. JEEFRIES, General Passenger Agent Assistart General Passenger Agen Evansville, Indiana.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, December 8 Matinee and Night-

THE LIMITED MAIL

Monday, December 10-CRESTON CLARKE

Wednesday, December 12-OTIS SKINNER in "Prince Otto"

in "THE ONLY WAY"

You'll Make No Mistake

by having your Clothes Cleaned Colored and Repaired at the

> EXCELSIOR STEAM DYE WORKS

It is all done in a scientific man-No new process dyes are ner.

adies' Jackets and Capes a specialty.

REINERS

Christmas Suggestions SUBSTANTIAL and USEFUL PRESENTS

For Men and Boys

SUITS, OVERCOATS, HATS, UNDERWEAR, NECKWEAR, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS MUFFLERS, SOCKS,

WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS.

SMOKING JACKETS, CARDIGAN JACKETS,

STOCKINETT COATS, FANCY VESTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

SUIT CASES and all other articles of furnishing goods for men and boys.

FORD & OVERSTREET

522 WABASH AVENUE |

Don't Buy a...



Piano or Organ

unless you buy from a RESPONSIBLE dealer or manufacturer and can rely on getting what you pay for-a good, serviceable instrument, and NOT A CHEAP-JOHN RATTLE-TRAP BOX. We manufacture Pianos and Organs and you can depend on getting what you buy, and a first-class instrument: with a warantee as good as gold. Sold direct from manufacturer, thereby saving one proffit. You are most cordially invited to come to see us and inspect our Pianos and organs, whether you want to buy or not. Secure terms and prices.

640 MAIN STREET

Has the largest line of HOLIDAY GOODS he has ever carrie Can't you select a Christmas gift from this list?

Watches Mantei Clocks Hall Clocks Diamonds Set Rings Sleeve Buttons Lace Buttons Plain Rings Band Rings Gents' Chains Initial Rings

Opera Glasses Rogers Knives Rogers Forks **Emblem Charms** Rogers Spoons Chain Bracelets, gold, silver Shaving Mugs with Brush Silk Umbrellas

Ladies' Pockethooks Cut Glass Silver Cups for Children FINE LINE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Mandolins, \$2 oo and up.

Guitars, \$2.50 and up. Ladies' Gold-Filled Watches, \$8.00 and up. Ladies Solid Gold Watches, \$18.00 and up.

Goods can be selected now to be delivered at Christmas time. Partial payent can be mada. The Fine Watch Repairing and Engraving. All goods ment can be m engraved free.

for the BLUE LABEL of the Cigarmakers' International Union on the box from which you take a

Emblem Pins

Lockets

cigar. It is the only safeguard against tenement house and sweatshop goods. This is all the assistance asked by the Cigarmakers, and it costs you absolutely acthing.

Service Group Department . . .

Conducted by LEROY HENRY, Terre Haute, Ind.

For the Purpose of Establishing Brotherhood Relations.

THE TOILER is not responsible for the seatiments expressed in this department. Unsigned articles are written by the editor of this department. To articles of other writers we prefer giving name and address, but will not do so without permission of the writer, unless it is evident they would not object. Addresses will be furnished upon request.

┆╾┆╌┆╌┆╌┆╌┆╌┆╼╎╾╎╾┆╼┆╍╎╍╎╍┆╍┆╍┆╍┆╍┆╍╏╼╏╾╏╼╏╾╏╼┆╸┆╌╏╍╏╾╏╼╏╼╏╼╏╼╏╼╏╼╏╼╏═╏═╏═╏═╏ A PROPOSED SERVICE GROUP.

Suggestive Basis and Plan.

One essential thing is to make the prinsiple of service, loving human service, the frais. Jesus said "I am in the midst of you as he that serveth." The only law o' Jesus' ideal society is love. Service is the natural expression of that law. Whom we love we desire to serve. If we love our zelighbors as ourselves we will desire to serve them as ourselves. Those of us who have seen the suffering of our fellow men and who love them to the extent of desirthe to elleviate that suffering, naturally seek co-operation in bettering their condigions. Financial, physical and mental goverty are all about us, lowering the lives of men, women and children, far below their inborn possibilities. We want to inaugurate an order of society that will develop our own possibilities to greater service and that will also take in others who have the spirit of love and service and who desire to develop their lives, with es in doing good. Such a society, like a mustard seed, though small, would grow to large dimensions. When people have it demonstrated before their own eyes that the sacrificial life of love and service will work, is practical, then they will begin to think and many will develop to the point of accepting such a life, and thus live happler and more useful.

Let only those enter the order as full members who have enough love for humanity to-desire their good, to-the extent of devoting themselves, property, service, all, to the object of their love. One possessed of this spirit is willing to endure hardships and willing to sacrifice for others; not emply a few special friends, but anybody

The temptations to selfishness should be removed as much as possible. For the terest in the property of the society would belp to overcome individual selfishness in things, and avoid legal entanglements.
A: Ruskin, Tenn., and Commonwealth, in, each member owned an equal share roperty and dissatisfied ones tried to force a sale and division, and succeeded at Ruskin. Group selfishness is as possible as individual selfishness and as injurious. The group should not exist simply for the benefit of its own members. The purpose of grouping should be to increase serving sightly. The world is our field.

The inducement that a group should hold out for members should not be to get s better living with less labor; but the inducement should be to give a person who desires to serve humanity an opportunity so serve more effectually; to serve to the extent of his ability. The housing, feeding, clothing, labor, recreation, study, and everything should be governed by the principle of the greatest possible service so humanity

Even the little personal matters that we do for ourselves, should be done with the wew of increasing our ability to serve.

For the good of the family individual get of brotherhood, family selfishness court be given up. As the individual is for happier, freer and more divinely developed, who enters with the right spirit into Simily relations, so the family will be reade a hundred fold richer, safer and hap great by entering brotherhood relations.

I've brotherhood must be builded in the than being served. Possessed of this seles each member will consume no more of his labor product or the strength of their vote for others than be believes will increase his dentital chair. power of service and add to the general 47 ord, and he will labor to the full limit of his strength to serve. Things will be walned only to serve with, and therefore

to retain the confidence of the brethren years for recognition of equal suffrage sud satify his own conscince that what he allows himself to do, to hold and to use, will increase his usefulness and add to th

The society must be a simplelone, teaching all but compelling none, strong in it pementing love, but having no legal exist ence. It must not hold property in any such shape as to tempt the selfish to enter or remain in it.

The boly of brothers should have a con--non mind to accept and to reject men pers. Let the membership be made up of those who professedly commit themselves and all they have to the leading of the protherhood spirit and give daily evidenof their sincerity. Account all such worthy of fellowship so long as profession and hife agree, or so long as a member's hon-

A propertyless. legally unentangled, spiritually free economic brothernoon is the great need. To avoid material entanglements, to avoid tempting self seek ers to enter or remain in the society, leeach local society, as a society, remain propertyless. Land and other proper should be held in legal terms of trust in the name of selected beards of trustees to be used for brotherhood purposes. Indus-tries would be started according to local meeds, the opportunities and the lines of the serving abilities of the members. The members of the group would render to ar elety useful material service that sect of meeds and is willing to pay for.

In each group of brothers all present needs will be supplied, up to the ability of she group. Also the needs of the "un and the old, the sick, the unfortunate, and he out-of-work—therefore the individual

member or family, will not need anxiously to grasp and accumulate. When any member is thrown out of employment, each and every fellow member will be enlisted to help him find work. When a brother dies his dependent family will be loved and cared for by the society. It will not be considered necessary or safe to lay up private wealth for one's children, for it will tempt them to be selfish. Instead. the most perfect physical, mental, manual and fraternal education that can be provided, will be given them, so that they shall be permanently rich in person, in stead of in things, rich in real worth, or is power to serve. It will be taught that all kinds of necessary work are honorable; and that wiful idleness, waste of energy, and living upon the toil of others, are equally dishonorable. All waste and idle ness and employments that are not the most serviceable possible are inconsistent

The above article was sent in type written form to about a dozen friends the cause for criticism. The replies that have been and will be received will be printed, in part at least. We would b pleased to hear from all others who think a new Social order along the line of Jesus' teaching of brotherhood would better hu man conditions. We want adverse criticism as well as favorable. If you do not care to have your name appear in princ please say so.

Those who are ready for a life of love service should have an opportunity to sa engage their time instead of being conpelled to devote it, or most of it, to provid ing for self. We need a social system tha would allow the spirit of Jesus' teaching free expression. The diamond rule "D all for others," may be out of our reach but we should get a good deal nearer i than we are at present.

A new social order must be established to give vent to the social love forces pe t up in the hearts of an increasing num ber of men and women. There is enough moral power to turn the world right side up if we can find a co-operative fulcrum on which to rest the lever.

"Some Social and Economic Teaching of Jesus" is the title of an 8-page pam phlet, a reprint from The Toiler. The na ture of it is indicated by its title. You should read it if you are interested in Jesus' plan for bettering human condi-tion. Single copy 2 cents, ten or more. 1 cent. Address the author, Leroy Henry. Terre Haute, Ind.

This article marked means an in vitation to you to send 25 cent-for a six months' subscription to The Toiler. Send either to The Toiler company or the editor of this department. Stamp-accepted. If you are interested in better ing the conditions of men you want to follow this movement and learn what other lovers of humanity are thinking and doing We desire to give congenial spirits an opportunity to become acquainted with the view of helpful co-operation. We are go ing to say some things in this column You will want to read it whether you be lieve or not.

TWO PLANKS.

Today throughout our land men (a few instances women) gather to cas their vote for some man to fill the pres

We will not discuss the doings of this chair in the past, present or future, nor the usefulness or uselessness of it, but will devote this paper to two planks that vitally concern women in one platloving use in supplying a brother's form on which this chair may stand, and will learn if possible how many women. Each brother, must so order his life, as especially those who have asked for many only to be scoffed at, have given their su; port to this fi.st plank in a national plat form advocating the rights of woman. Who of us have with our influence or by ballot expressed our appreciation for the only candidate for a nation's president that has ever had the courage to say to the nations of the earth, "I will stand only platform that gives my sisters equal ights with myself.

is there a woman that does not hail with cladness the name of this man, Eugene V) bs, who has risen from among the mer of toil to champion our cause with this

"Equal civil and political rights for men and women and the abolition of all law discriminating against women.

Let ustread again this plank in the plat form and if there is one woman than ba not on this 6th day of Noveyber, 1900 given her support to the candidate of the party that supports the plank for woman' liberty, let me say to that woman yo have lost the opportunity of your lifethe first opportunity—to give your supporto the first plank in the first plan form for the liberty of woman. Let it no be said of you in the coming four year that you lost this opportunity.

You who have grown gray in the effort

to place this plank in the platform of som party may now at life's setting sun rejole in the glory of your efforts if you will but shake off the old tyrant, predjudice, and come forth in the glorious dawn for liberty and justice. Sisters, are we ready to invade the future for liberty; to draw back the curtain of injustice and enter in to the new life of equality? If so let us prepare for the work before us and let not

tomo row's sun rise before we begin t. e work of laying the fountation. It is a mighty one and every stone should be well prepared and well placed in the foun-dation with plank and the chair in which we four years from today shall place our noble standard bearer. To this let every woman pledge her energies.

To you who toil year after year in home office, shop and school more hours for less pay than men, read again this plank and make with me this pledge: "The setting shall close no one of life's busy days in which no work is done by me for this, the plank that makes us free."

Let every wom in rise to the quickening of the mighty work of breaking the chains that the benighted past has fastened around us.

There is another plank in this great plat form that touches the heart strings of every human being. I see it written in jew eled letters on the rays of a morning sun of a new civilization. Mothers would give their lives for this plank; sisters, wives and daughters bow in reverence to the glory of it's coming.

"Abolition of war!" Was there ever written ou the pages of time a sentence more deserving our devotion and untiring support? No more national murder: no more sisters robbed of their brothers' love; no more mothers to have their sons taken from them to be torn to pieces on the battle fields of revenge and hate; no more wives left desolate and no more children orphaned because their fathers' lives have been sacrificed in a bloody sham for lib

rtv that others may obtain wealth.

For the platform with this plank every noble woman will rally. But o'er us the day is closing and the shades of night are gathering. Let me congratulate you, my sisters and comrades, who have seized this first opportunity to support this platform with the planks for liberty. We shall rise n the morning, not to mourn defeat, but to resoice in the courage and strength of housands of brave men and women who who have come forth to the conquering o: all enemys, and shall out with new strength to the work of the coming four years; to the placing of the man in the with the planks. Miss L. A. Mint. November 6, 1900.

STEER BY THE STAR.

Night on the sea, and one lone ship in the midst of the darkness there; A trackless waste spread all about, And the blackness everywhere. But gleaming in the sky above
Are seen the beacons of the night,
Set there to guide that lonely ship
Across the pathless sea aright.

The waves roll high and toss the ship,
A plaything on their turbid crest;
The sea lifts up its eager arms
And opens wide its heaving breast.
But safely still the vessel rides,
For one there is who guides aright,
Because his eyes are fixed upon
Those faithful beacons of the night.

No vessel sailing o'er life's sea
But safely may the harbor find
If the Great Beacon of the sky
Be ever kept in sight and mind.
The light at times may shine but dim,
The way seem dark, the harbor far,
But he cannot get off the course
Who guides his vessel by the Star.
—Arthur J. Burdick in Los Angeles Berald.

Perhaps the most interesting and curious fact concerning the Constantino ple dogs is that they live in distinct quarters. All the streets in Constan-tinople are divided up into separate dog quarters, which are inhabited by sets of dogs varying from perhaps 10 or 20 in number. The frontiers of each quarter are known only to the dogs themselves, though one can get to know them by noticing how far a dog will follow one when entired by some food. Each separate colony guards its territory with the utmost vigilance, and these same creatures, which seem so indifferent to all that goes on around them, will at once jump up and bark at any strange dog that encroaches upon their territory, and should the intrud er persist they will set upon him and

chase him out again. One wonders how the demarcation of these quarters was first arrived at.

Palmer and Douglas. General John M. Palmer was fond of telling the amusing circumstances un-der which he first met Stephen A. Doughas During the summer of 1838, with a draire to see more of the world, he started out to peddle clocks in western Illinois. One evening Palmer and a friend stopped at a little inn at Car thage and were awakened at night with the explanation that they would have to take two men into their beds.

One of the newcomers asked the politics of Palmer and his companion. "My friend is a Whig," said Palmer,

"Well, you take the Whig," said the

stranger to his companion, "and I'll turn in with the Democrat." In the morning Palmer learned that his bedfellow was Douglas.

Uses of Olive Oil.
Olive oil should be found in every sursery and on every medicine shelf. In time of croup it can be given fre quently and will not disturb the digestion, as do many medicines. It is often effective in building up the system and far less disagreeable. It is recom-mended by many specialists both as a food and a tonic. A certain young chemist never has a cold or requires any medicine except a spoonful of olive oil every night and morning, which he takes regularly. He seldom wears an overcoat.—New York Trib-

The Union Label In Pera The city council of Peru, Ind., has brought to light a resolution adopted by that body in 1895 requiring the union label on all municipal printing and has ordered its enforcement. This action of the council is the outgrowth of energetic work on the part of the members of Typographical union No. 97, who were ably assisted by Councilman John Volpert, the introducer of the metion renewing and making effective the aid ordinance.

THEY SLEEP HANGING UP.

Sloths and Bats Suspend Then Without Exertion.

There is one animal which lives entirely in trees, but is able to maintain its position during slumber without the least exercise of muscular force. This is the sloth, common in the forests of tropical America. Its long claws are so bent that they hook over the branches and allow the creature to hang upside down like an animated hammock. Curiously enough, the hammock appears to be a South American invention and is universally employed by all the Indian tribes of the Amazons. Perhaps the primitive human dwellers in this region took to sleeping in hammocks after observing the habits of the sloth.

The great ant eater, which is both a kinsman and fellow countryman of the sloth, has an enormous tail, which it uses in a very remarkable manner. recently saw two of these strange animals lying together asleep, and they had arranged their tails so cleverly that their whole bodies were hidden from view. Moreover, it was evident that this caudal covering would afford excellent protection from the weather, for the central solid part of the talls acted as a kind of ridge pole over the highest part of the sleepers' bodies, so that the long fringes of hair sloped downward on each side like the thatch upon a roof.

Like the sloths, many kinds of bats sleep suspended by their booked claws without any muscular exertion what ever. Some of the large fruit eating bats of the tropics, which do not sleep in holes like the species common in southern latitudes, but which hang suspended to the branches of trees in the open air, adopt a position which it would be difficult to beat for economy and comfort. Gould's fruit eating bat, common in the warmer parts of Australia, suspends itself upside down by one hind foot and wraps its body in the tentlike folds of its wing membranes, which extend right down to the ankles. Its shoulders, to which the mem brane is attached, are humped up so as and when asleep it draws its head un der their shelter and nestles its nose among the warm fur of its chest.

SAVED BY PALMISTRY.

Tattered Individual Proves His Case by Showing His Hands.

"Reasoning from antecedent proba bility." said the justice to a prisoner with a soppy hat and a turned down mouth. "I would say that when this policeman accuses you of being a tramp be is speaking with a high regard for the truth."

"Knowing little about logic," the defendant replied. "I am unable to say whether I am guilty on that proof. But by palmistry I am innocent. My life line is good, my capacity for hard work is simply astonishing, and my confidence in my own ability is su perb."
"Score one for palmistry. Now hold

up your hands."

They went up. "I can't tell whether you have worked by the looks of those hands," said the justice. "But in the interest of the spread of knowledge I will digress and

say to you that an article known as soap was invented some years ago." "Never heard of it." said the prisoner cheerfully, "and I know just as much about my guilt or innocence as I do about soap. You might try me by a

jury of my peers." Your peers are too busy telling fairy tales to bartenders on this muggy morning to come out to help the endof justice. The dollar they'd get for jury service would make them die of

heart disease."
"A doctor told me I'd never have

that," the prisoner said.
"I'm not intensely interested in the state of your health." the justice said coldly. "I don't know whether you're a tramp, and neither do you. I am in clined to the opinion that you are, but I guess no policeman will arrest you between here and the corper."

The prisoner made the trial trip successfully and was seen no more.—Chi cago Journal.

Low Neck Dinners.

A few days ago a lady in pursuit of a cook was interviewing and being interviewed at a certain employment bu-reau. "I shall want you to go into the ountry with me," she remarked to the mighty personage, who was eying her from head to foot. "Yez, mam; and do yez have low neck dinners, mam?" Mrs. Cook inquired. "'Low neck dinners!' What do you mean by that?" said the lady "Well was 2 said the lady. "Well, mam, do yez est yez dinner in low neck dresses? I hev a fri'nd who says she'll not take no place unless the family eats in low necks, an I thought I wouldn't either. So this is what we are all coming to Not even our domestics will endure "plain living." and if one wants n-% cook she can't have her without promising to "eat in low necks."—Boston Herald.

The Dog's Watchfulness. The dog's watchfulness, so much and

so thoughtlessly lauded as the expression of his devotion to man, is merely the instinctive watchfulness necessary to his safety in a wild state and is a characteristic which he would exercise quite as readily for his own kind and the preservation of his lair as he would for the benefit of man. When he barks at strange dogs or gives warning at night of the approach of strangers, it should not be overlooked that he considers his own home is disturbed, though it may be the home of his master. Much depends on the point of view.—B. Waters in Forest and Stream.

Affort and Ashore

"How about that Atlantic liner?"
"Oh, she's safe enough. There's a
rumor ashore that she's affoat." "That's good. I heard there was a mor adoat that she was ashore."

DON'T BUY A . . .

tle-trap box.

E sell Planos and Organs manufactured by the BEST factories in the world, W and you can depend on getting what you buy, and a first-class instrument with a guarantee as good as gold. Sold direct from manufacturer, thereby saving one profit. You are most cordially invited to come to see us and inspect our instruments, whether you want to buy or not. Secure terms and prices.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments.

Harding & Miller Co.

650 WABASH AVENUE

S. A. POTTER, Manager.

Union Label Shoes UNION Look for this design stamped on the sole

of ever, pair or boots or shoes you buy. It is the only guarantee that they are not made by convict or scab labor.

No shoes are UNION MADE unless they bear this stamp on the sole or insole, no matter what the dealer may say to the contrary.

Shoe Dealers—Please write to the undersigned for such goods as you want bearing the Union Stamp, and we will try to have you supplied.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Gen'l Pres., 620 Atlantic ave., Boston, Mass.

Moore & Langen Printing Co.

Phone 64 PRINTERS, Phone 64 BOOK BINDERS. **BLANK BOOK MAKERS**

CATALOGUES AND BOOKLETS, 22-26 S. Fifth St.

PUT II.

Winter Potatoes

FANCY BURBANK POTATOES

55c

PER BUSHEL

L. Hickey's

FOUR CASH STORES 12th and Main. Tel. 80 7th and Lafayette. Tel. 71 12th & Poplar, Valentine Stand 56 Fitth Ave

Telephone 470. Secreteresectes

Desks and Revolving Chairs

For office us . Handsomethe money. Roll and Flat. ... Pl. vate Diseases of Men Typewriter and Bookkeep Standing Desks, \$10 to \$25 Revolving Office Chair-, \$3.50

J.R. Duncan & Co., STATIONERS.

Mine Five M les East of Terre Haute on th

D. I. SHULTS.

BITUMINOUS COAL MINE

(Mine formerly owned by Burke Bros.) SWALLS IND

Headquarterstat MODEL GROCERY C. B. GERDINK,

SOCIALISM

International Socialist Review ..

Monthly \$1 per year

The International Socialist Review is the first periodical in the English language to bring together to any extent the original contributions of the great socialist thinkers of the different countries of Europe. It will also publish each month letters giving the latest news and a-review of the situation in each country. Here is a partial list of those who have already promised to write:

France—Paul Lafargue and Jean Longuet.

Belgium—Emile Vandervelde, Henri Lafontaine, Emile Vinck and Mme. Lalla Kufferath.

ferath.

Fath.

H. M. Hyndman, Walter Crane,
Samuel Hobson, H. Quelch, Keir Hardie and
J. R. McDonald.

CHAS, H. KERR & CO. Chicago, Ill

Drs. Ward & Gassaway

RELIABLE SPECIALISTS

CHRONIC, NERVOUS, BLOOD, SKIN, SPECIAL and

Consultation and Examination Free Office Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8:30.

Northeast Corner Sixth and Ohio Stre TERRE HAUTE, IND.

The Musicians' Union

Recommends

Ringgold Band and Orchestra: Baptist Boy's Band Junior Order Band

DEMAND UNION MUSIC. HERMAN B. OWEN. Preside LANE BOBERTSON, Sources

JOSEPH GFROERER

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY ATE said he was setings at Louisville.

CONGRESS OF SOME NA Serve egates were in Music Hall this

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT GIVEN

much Space Devoted to the Chinese Situation With Recommendations Touching On Indemnity-The Philippine Question, the Army's Needs and Other Matters.

Washington, Dec. 4.-In his message sent to congress yesterday, President McKinley devotes much space to the war in China. He describes in detail the Boxer movement from its begin ming down to the appointment of representatives of the powers to negotiate terms of settlement. He commends the American troops for their galiantry and valuable services during hostilities. The president expresses the opinion that the indemnities de manded of China should be such as are within her power to meet.

Our relations with other nations are declared to be satisfactory.

The indemnities asked by Italy for ing the lynching of Italians in Louisiana place. held to be just, and in this connection the president renews his recommendation that the federal courts be empowered to adjust such claims, and declares that "lynching must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States."

The president favors an inter-oceanic

canal across the isthmus.

The message tells of the large surin the government revenues, shows the good results of the financial act of 1900, and asks congress to enact any further legislation necessary to maintain the parity of gold and silver. A reduction of \$30,000,000 in the in

ternal revenue taxes is recommended. The increase of our export trade is. commented on by the chief executive who urges the importance of commercial conventions with other countries for the promotion of reciprocity.

Congress is asked to aid the Americant merchant marine and to take cognizance of the president's former recommendation concerning trusts, in which he urged that a law be passed that would restrain injurious combinations of capital.

The instructions heretofore given to the Philippine commission are con-tained in the message. These instructions provide for immicipal govern-ments in the islands and for such laws as promise to operate to the good of the natives. The president says that the insurgents are steadily losing ground before the American arms and only guerilla warfare is now being Any legislation affecting the islands should make the welfare of the Filipinos paramount. Between 50,000 and 60,000 soldiers will be needed in the Philippines, the president thinks. for some time to come.

The message touches briefly on Cuba and Forto Rico and asks that jurisdiction over the public lands in the latter island be given to the secretary of the interior.

The president asks congress to give him the power to increase the army to 100,090 men, should the emergency

He notes the improvement in the postal service through the rural free delivery system and approves the request of the secretary of the navy for

new ships. No pension legislation is proposed It is estimated that the annual sum paid in pensions will be increased be tween \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 as the result of a recent law passed for the

enefit of widows of soldiers The president recommends that experts be retained permanently in the census bureau to insure accuracy in statistics; that the eight-hour labor law be perfected and that sufficient noney be voted to the commission to the work in civil service re

In conclusion the president warn ress against extravagance, say

"In our great prosperity we must ward against the danger it invites o rtravagance in government expendi es and appropriations; and th sen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise econmy which in a season of plenty hus ands for the future."

COTBALL HORROR

Roof Precipitated to ice and Roasted. Nov. 30.-By the col of of the San Francisc ss Works at Fifteenth treets yesterday after people were more or less them fatally. The watching the football the Stanford and the California teams when th them gave way, preto the floor of the facof them fell upon the one man of unknown burned almost to a crisp. r fell into the furnace erated. The crowd was the roof of a building dithe furnace of the glass hen the building collapsed upants were precipitated upon heated top and rolled off.

West Virginia Preacher Shot. unilington, W. Va., Dec. 6.—The Mr. Wool, pastor of the First byterian church, was shot and in ntly killed yesterday afternoon by 8. D. Stokes, a prominent lawyer Both men are well known throughout the state. Stokes was also shot SE OF LABOR

OF LEGISLATION. 6 serve legates were in the 20th annual convention of the American Federation of

Labor opened.

President Gompers presided at yeserday's meeting of the executive council, which heard the complaint of mining engineers, firemen and machinists, who want to cut loose from the gen-eral organization of the United Mine workers and get separate charters.
At 10 o'clock this morning President

Gompers called the convention to order. The address of welcome was made by William Higgins of this city, to which response was made by Mr. Gompers

Then followed the report of the committee on credentials and the seating of delegates. President Gompers read his annual message and Secretary Frank Morrison made his report.

Several women delegates are in at tendance, among them Miss Sarah Groshaus, Streator, Ills., member of the executive board of the United Gar ment Makers of America, and Mrs Lapmher of Galesburg, Ills., represent ing the Central Labor union of that

NO CONCLUSION REACHED

Foreign Envoys Have Not Yet Com-

to an Agreement. Pekin, Dec. 5.-As was expected, the meeting of the foreign envoys yester-day did not result in any definite conclusion, owing to the fact that not all of the governments have notified their representatives as to the form of the preliminary note to the Chinese pleni-potentiaries. Mr. Conger, the United States minister, said, after the meet

"Apparently it is the desire of all to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. I believe the next meeting will be the last, but will not be called until every minister has received definite instruc tions covering all contingencies. Per sonally I am satisfied with the results of the proceedings today."

War Revenue Reduced.

Washington, Dec. 6. - Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee yesterday introduced the bill reducing the taxation under the war revenue act, after the Republican members of the committee had agreed on the form of the measure and the articles to receive the reduction of tax It is intended to have the full commit tee act on the bill at once and to put it through the house before Christmas The bill provides an aggregate reduction estimated at \$40,000,348.

Duluth, Dec. 6.—Charles A. Towns last night confirmed the report that Governor Lind had tendered him the United States senatorship to succee the late Senator C. K. Davis, and said that he had decided to accept the appointment. He has telegraphed the governor to that effect. Mr. Towne left for Washington today.

Dowieites Held For Trial. Victoria, B. C., Dec. 1. — Eugene Brooks, a Zionite elder, and W. Malt-by, one of his followers, have been ommitted for trial on the charge of causing the death of Maltby's 6-year old son, by withholding medical at tendance when he was suffering from

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Prices' For Grain, Provis ions and Livestock on Dec. 5.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock Wheat-Wagon, 74c: No. 2 red, firm

4c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 36c. Onts—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 234c. Cattle-Strong at \$3.0025.50. Hogs—Active at \$4.0024.024. Sheep—Steady at \$2.0062.75. Lambs—Steady at \$3.5065.00.

+1.11							In he	ucu.	Close
Wh	ent-	SHIP	140	體。			12.5		
Dec.	*****	***					\$ 6	71%	
Jan.	1							7136	.71
Feb.							中原物	72%	
May								74%	.74
Cor	n						1	TO THE	
Dec.							1 1 1 1 1	17.14	.87
Jan.					100		agrificati	100	.36
May	*							1011	
Oat	H	Strate.					1 10 10	1	Charles of the
									.21
Jan.								LINE SE	.21
May									.23
Por	k		Sa.			# 30	51,284	MES S	
Dec.									
									12 22
May									12 12
Lat	d						1		
Dec.	·								7 17
Jan.									8 90
									8 8
17 15.	Action to the								
Dec.									
Jan.		0966							
		U000	250					1	5 B W
Mattheware to	Witness Company		99459		HOD.		411	4000	

Louisville Grain and Livestock. Wheat-No. 2 red and longberry, 73c. Corn-No. 2 white, 421/c; No. 2 mixed,

2c.
Onts-No. 2 new, 25½c; No. 2 white, 27½c.
Cattle-Slow at \$2.50624.75.
Hogs-Active at \$4.0064.90.
Sheep-Steady at \$2.0063.00.
Lambs-Steady at \$3.0064.50. Wheat-Firm: No. 2 red. 77c. Corn-Strong: No. 2 mixed, 38%c. Oats-Firm: No. 2 mixed, 25c. Cattle-Strong at \$2.2565.00. Hogs-Active at \$3.50674.80. Sheep-Active at \$1.2563.75. Lambs-Strong at \$3.5065.25.

Chicago Livestock. Cattle—Active: steers, \$4,10@6.10; stockers, \$2,25@3.70.
Hogs—Stendy at \$4,45@4.95.
Sheep—Stendy at \$4,00@4.40.
Lambs—Strong at \$4,00@5.50.

New York Livestock. Cattle—Firm at \$3.00@5.60. Hogs—Firm at \$5.00@5.30. Sheep—Steady at \$2.50@4.1214. Lambs—Steady at \$4.00@5.75.

Toledo Grain. Whent-Active; cash, 70%c; May, 70%c Corn-Active; No. 2 cash, 38%c.

HOPES AGAIN RISING

BELIEF THAT THE AMERICAN POSITION WILL BE RATI-FIED BY THE POWERS.

EXCESSIVE DAMAGES DECRIED

Administration Officisls Are Sanguine That the Ministers of the Powers Will Soon Reach a Common Ground of Agreement-The Chinese Situation.

Washington, Dec. 5.-Administration officials continue sanguine that the ministers of the powers at Pekin will soon reach a common ground of agreement in the demands to be made upon the Chinese imperial government in satisfaction for the boxer outrages. The state department is in communication with the ministers and ambassa-dors of the United States to the European courts and advices which have come from them from time to time lead the officials here to hope that the powers will be brought to the position maintained by the United States in dealing with the Chinese, viz:

That there should not be demands made upon the imperial government which it is not able to fulfill. Our gov-ernment has persistently held to this view in the progress of the negotiations between the ministers at Pekin and if the principle of this contention can be maintained in the combined note to be handed to the Chinese plenipotentiaries a decided advantage will be had at the start. The attitude of our government on this subject has been made clear to Mr. Conger. The meeting between him and the German and British ministers Saturday at Pe kin presumably was in compliance with the minister's latest instructions from Washington. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Conger by the state department for several days.

KRUGER CHANGES HIS ROUTE Emperor William Politely Declines to

Receive the Old Traveler. Berlin, Dec. 3. - Mr. Kruger ha abandoned his proposed visit to Ber lin owing to the receipt of an official intimation that Emperor William re grets that, in consequence of pre vious arrangements, he will be unable to receive him. The Boer statesman will therefore proceed direct from Cologne for Holland. He telegraphed to this effect Sunday afternoon.

The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired comminique, says: "Mr. Kruger's comminique. savs: visit is not agreeable to Germany, his aim being to obtain intervention in South Africa. It would be a grave political mistake, it would be even great crime to allow him to entertain even a spark of hope that Germany

will render him any practical support." This declaration is accompanied with reproaches, Mr. Kruger being charged with "having encouraged a useless guerilla warfare and having disregard ed Germany's advice when he might have still followed it." The press generally strikes the same note.

ENORMOUS ODDS

Three Hundred Rebels Surrender to Thirty Soldiers.

Manila, Dec. 6.—A dispatch has

een received from General Funston giving an account of a two-hours' fight in the woods of Santo Domingo, be tween an American force and 300 rebels commanded by Sandico. The American force, consisting of 30 na tive scouts, commanded by Lieutenant treated, leaving on the field 16 mer killed, including the rebel leader Aguilar and an American negro. It was at first thought the latter was a man named Fagan, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth infantry, but this turned out to be a mistake. Not one of Jernigan's men was wounded.

PAID IT UNDER COVER

The Sultan Has Made Good the Demands of the United States.

Constantinople, Dec. 3. - Hassar Pasha, Ottoman minister of marine. and General Williams, representing the Cramp Ship Building company of

uladelphia, have signed a contrac r the construction of the cruiser for ie Ottoman navy. The price to be aid is \$1.750,000, which includes \$115 00 as indemity to the United States for losses sustained by Americans dur ing the Armenian massacres. Captain C. M. Chester of the United States battleship Kentucky, with a number of officers of the battleship is expected here today. He will probably remain a few days.

The Sinews of War. Washington, Dec. 4.—The secretary of war has forwarded to the bouse committee on appropriations a com parative statement of war departmen estimates for the fiscal years of 1901 and 1902, together with a statement of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The estimate for 1901 amounted to \$185,903,551 and the estimates for 1902 amount to 171, 773,855. The appropriations for the present fiscal year amount to \$148,205, 934.

Has It All Figured Out.

Paris, Dec. 5.-Gen. Mercler caused a deep sensation in the senate yester day during the debate on the naval bill by pointing out the ease by which England could be invaded. He de manded that the government introduce into the plans for mobilization of the army the navy methods, for the rapid embarkation and debarkation of an peditionary corps. The president, M. Fallieres, intervened, declaring that such proposals were out of order.

MUCH IN LITTLE

The Cream of the News Condens From Day to Day.

-FRIDAY, NOV. 30.- " Burglars dynamited the postoffice safe at Girard, Lar., and secured several bundred dollars in cash and a large number of stamps.

The navy department has received a ca-blegram confir...ing the report of the wreck of the cruiser Yosemite off the island of Guam.

The oath of office as governor of Alabama was administered to Col. W. J. Samford in his sick room by his son, who is a notary public.

notary public.

Prof. B. A. Hinsdale, of the University
of Michigan, is dead at Atlanta, Ga. He
ent south several weeks ago surfering
with nervous collapse.

Robert Winstel, assistant bookkeeper of

being an accomplice of Frank Brown.

A movement has been started by the offeers of the Pittsburg district to organize all the miners of the five district organizations of the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania into a single body.

The arrival of the United States battleship Kentucky at Smyrna has so shaken up the palace porte that indications are accumulating of a desire to hasten a settlement to the satisfaction of the United States.

-SATURDAY, DEC. 1 .--Commercial failures in November were 850 in number and \$12,300,316 in amount of liabilities.

News of a terrible typhoon that recently swept Indo-China has been received. The dead are estimated at 1,600 and thousands were made homeless.

were made homeless.

The president, in the first week in the session of congress, will submit to the sensite for confirmation, 60 nominations for presidential postomices.

As a result of a boiler explosion near Bellefontaine, 0., last evening. Upton Moore, aged 40, and Helley Heaton, aged 22, are dead, and Charles Mohr is dying.

At an auction sale of fine horses at New York, The Abbott, holder of the world's trotting record (2:03%), was sold for \$20, 500. The purchaser was an agent of Rich-ard Croker.

Tung Wen Haun, provincial treasurer of Chi-Li, who was sentenced to death by the international military tribunal at Paorling-Su, has been taken to Tientsia to be publicly beheaded.

Gen. MacArthur has confirmed the sentence of hanging passed upon four natives recently convicted of nurder at Lingayen. The condemned were members of the "Guardia de Honor," a band of assassins, whose victims were kidnaped and boloed.

-MONDAY, DEC. 3.-It is expected that Mr. Kruger will remain at Cologne until Wednesday.

Winston Spencer Churchill is a passenger on the Cunard line steamship Lucania, which left Liverpool Saturday for New York.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson has arrived from China and will leave San Francisco for Washington tomorrow to report to the war department.

war department.

John Corn, a well known mining man,
was shot and killed near Silver City, N. M.,
by Jules Welgehausen, a prominent stockman. Welgehausen claims self-defense. The netire plant of the Chattaboochee Brick company, near Atlanta, was de-stroyed by fire Sunday, except the stock-ade, where several hundred convicts are

kept.
William Oxley has been arrested at Louis
ville, Neb., near Lincoln, on the charge of
murdering W. H. Fullhardt, a wealthy
Custer county ranchman, who was found
dead near his home.

After an idleness of five months the furnaces in the Lebanon valley of Pennsylvania, operated by the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company of Scranton, will resume operation, giving employment to about 1,100 men.

-TUESDAY, DEC. 4.--TUESDAY, DEC. 4.—
Rudyard Kipling will sail for Capetown next Saturday and will remain some months in South Africa, recruiting his health.

Gen. MacArthur's latest casualty report gives 32 deaths from all causes among the troops in the Philippines since his last report.

The trustees of the estate of Jay Gould are permitted te pay to the Countess De Castellane one-twelfth of \$250,000 per month.

month.

The Standard Oll company's capital of \$100,000,000 now has a market value of over \$800,000,000. The stock is the second highest priced industrial in the country.

Four hundred and forty-four deaths occurred in Havana from all causes during November, this being the lowest number for the same month during the last ten years.

years.

Four men and one boy were instantly killed and 13 persons injured by the explosion of a boiler in the power house of the Chicago and Northwestern road at Chicago last evening.

ago last evening.

In response to a confidential inquiry as o whether Mr. Kruger would be welcomed t Vienna, a polite reply was returned to the effect that Emperor Francis Joseph had nade other dispositions for the next few reeks.

-WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5 .-Tommy Rvan has signed articles to meet Jack Root for the middleweight champion

ship.

Mrs. Mary H. Stoddard has filed a petition for a divorce from her hosband, John
L. Stoddard, the well known lecturer.

Scores of women driven-from their rooms
in the district known as the "Red light"
district in New York have left the city. In regard to the question of reorganizing the standard army, General Breckenridge suggests a standard of two soldlers per every 1,000 of population.

every 1,000 or population.

The cable between Nome and St. Michael, which recently was turned over to the signal corps by the contractors and salvers interested in its construction, is reported to be working satisfactorily.

be working satisfactorily.

Several marines who were at Agan.
Guam, during the recent typhoon, said that
three-quarters of the town was under water
and that all the dwellings were destroyed
excepting those having tiled roofs.

At Arthur, Tenn., Will Johnson, aged 9,
killed Curry Hatfield, aged 11. Johnson
claimed that it was accidental. He later
acknowledged his deed. Johnson shot Hatfield near the heart with a small bore rifle.
William Bigelow, who had his sweetheart,
Zella Monahan, arrested at Lima, O., or
the charge of alleged pocketpicking because
of her refusal to surrender his watch which
she had won on an election wager, has
withdrawn the charge, and the case was
dismissed.

-THURSDAY, DEC. 6.-The trial of Louis Jaqueth for the murder of Samuel Coper is in progress at South Bend.

Two persons were killed at Utica, N. Y., by coming in contact with electric wires that had been broken from poles by a storm.

of Shenandosh, Pa.

Storms have been sweeping over the Brit ish coasts and the ships in the channel have had rough experiences. Several minor wrecks have been reported.

The small schooner Mary A. Brown of Gloucester was wrecked on Hampton beach yesterday and all on board were lost. It is thought the crew numbered at least six mes.

mea.

Representative Kitchen of North Caroline has introduced in the house a resolution for a constitutional amendment to repeal the Fifteenth amendment to the constitution.

tion.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts has introduced a resolution providing for a government ship to bring Boers to the United States to take advantage of the homestead laws.

Imprisoned 1,000 feet in a coal mine at Danmore, Pa., 32 men had a desperant bettle for life vesterday as the result of a mine cave in and only succeeded in grining, their liberty by digging their way car.

******************** Drink the Beer that is making Terre Haute famous and distributing \$125,000.00 per year in wages to union workingmen.

****************** To Miners

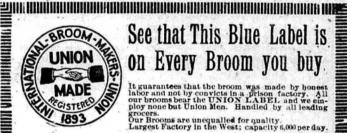
Powder

TOOLS and SUPPLIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Great Northern Mfg. & Supply Co.

114 Rose Dispensary, Terre Haute



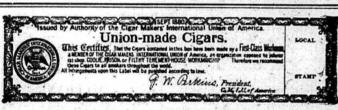
See that This Blue Label is on Every Broom you buy.

It guarantees that the broom was made by honest labor and not by convicts in a prison factory. All our brooms bear the UNION LABEL and we employ none but Union Men. Handled by all leading grocers.

Our Brooms are unequalled for quality.

Largest Factory in the West; capacity 5,000 per day.

MERKLE-WILEY BROOM CO., PAPIS, ILL.



for the BLUE LABEL of the Cigarmakers' International Union on the box from which you take .

cigar. It is the only safeguard against tenement house and sweatshop goods. This is all the assistance asked by the Cigarmakers, and it costs you absolutely nothing.

LOOK HERE!

If you are going to build, what is the use of going to see three or four ferent kinds of contractors? Why not go and see

A. FROMME.

General Contractor

1701 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

As he employs the best of mechanics in Brick Work, Plastering, Carpentering, Painting, etc., and will furnish you plans and specifications if wanted.

Telephone 175

Telephone 475. A GOOD CIGAR .

A HAND-MADE CIGAR... ADHOME-MADE CIGAR. Joseph Loskosky of Cleveland, O., was waylald and robbed of \$200 in cash and a gold watch on one of the principal streets of Shenandouh, Pa.

MAYER & SPITTLER, Mf MAYER & SPITTLER, Mfgrs., 812 Main Street.

JACOB SCHLOTTERBECK, Proprietor

GERMANIA HOTEL

Good Accommodations for the Public. Bar Supplied with Fine Wines Headquarters for Union Men. Liquore and Cigars. Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

Daesler & Wittenbrock Phone 1174 All Kinds Fresh and Cured MEATS Sat sage, Lard, etc. 1404 East Main Street

A PATRIOTIC SCHEME

THE TOWN WAS IN FAVOR OF FLYING THE FLAG PERPETUALLY.

Pap Perkins, Postmaster of Jeriobe Tells How Dissension Marred the Discussion of the Proposition and Blow the Project Ended.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis,] It was Enos Hopkins who got the idea that Jericho should prove her patriotism to the world at large by displayin the American flag for seven days a week. He got the idea one Sunday mornin as he lay in bed, and he hugged it to his soul and chuckled over it for a week before he said anything to a livin soul. Everybody knew by his actions that somethin was up, but they couldn't figger out exactly what it was. At length, when Satorday night came, and there was the usual crowd at the postoffice, he shot off his gun. He had his speech all pre-He told how the American flag mared. was first flung to the breeze-how amen cheered for liberty as they saw \$1-how it had given freedom to a continent and brought happiness to mil-tions. Men had fought cheerin for that flag, and men had died blessin it. He wanted it h'isted in Jericho at sunrise every day in the year, and he wanted children to cry for it and men and women to venerate it. Monday was wash day in Jericho, and front yards and back yards made a beauti-ful showin of sheets and shirts and



newels and tablecloths, but above them all would flap and flop the flag which had covered the heroes of Bunher Hill as they died in the cause of

As soon as the crowd had recovered from its surprise and begun to cheer Deacon Spooner said it was a mighty strong p'int and one worthy of a leadin matriot of Jericho. He was heartly in favor of the idea, and he would then and there contribute 13 cents toward the purchase of a public flag. He also thought a vote of thanks was due Enos for his cuteness in thinkin out the idea. A flappin, floppin flag h'isted to the Lalmy breezes of Jericho would give the town worldwide fame and probably sesult in a boom.

Then Hosea Saunders spoke. His grandfather had died while fightin under the stars and stripes. His father bad falien and killed himself while climbin a flagpole. His mother had wrapped him in the flag of liberty when he was born, and he had long thought of havin a group of stars tat-fooed between his shoulders. He loved bis wife and children, and he set a heap of value on his hoss and cow, but he loved the flag of his country more. Bt was hard times, and money was night, but he would go without tobacco for a month in order to contribute a shillin toward the purchase of a flag. With his own hands, if agreeable to all, he would h'ist the emblem at sunrise and lower it at sunset durin the rest of his natural life.

The deacon said that was also a beautiful speech, with a mighty strong print to it, and the feelin's of the crowd had got so worked up over freedom and liberty that tears stood in many eyes. Hosea was follered by Squar Joslyn, Philetus Williams, Abraham White and others, and there was frequent cheerin and shakin hands. About ten years ago Abijah Davison's dog tore the ear off a hog owned by Joel Hardman, and the men have been enemies ever since, but under the exwitement and the patriotism engendered by them speeches they fell into each other's arms and became brothers zg'in, It was finally settled that a publie contribution should be taken up to may a \$15 flag, and then came the question of where it should be raised. Hopkins, who had started it all, got up in a modest way and said he would to the expense of plantin a pole in front of his bouse. It was on high ground, and the flag could be seen from every house in Jericho.

"We shouldn't put Enos to all that grouble." said Deacon Spooner as he rose up. "He's done his sheer in thinkan out the plan. I'll see that the flag is duly displayed from the roof of my cooper shop when it arrives

What's the matter with h'istin it over my grocery?" asked Dan Skinner as he wiped the tears of emotion from

bis eyes. with h'istin it over my coal said Darius Waterman, who calculated to chip in 10 cents and no

Then everybody bobbed up and demanded to be heard. Every man present wanted that flag in front of his house or place of business and nowhere else, and purty soon they was shakin their fists and sayin they'd be durned if they wouldn't have it there or refuse to contribute a red cent. There was a lively row on in two minis. with no more weepin over patriotism. As the row grew hotter Abijah. Davison turned to:Joel :Hardman and

said he was glad his dog had bit the ear off that hog and that he'd like to serve Joel the same way. Deacon Spooner rattled on the stovepipe with cane until he quieted the racket, and then he said:

"Feller patriots, but have we no public speerit among us?"

"We have!" yelled the crowd.

"Then let us exhibit it. Bein my cooper shop is the highest buildin in town and bein the American flag has got to flip-flap in the breeze to be seen put up a pole and take charge of the flag." and venerated, I unselfishly offer to

"So do I!" shouts every man in the crowd.

Then Squar Joslyn made a speech He told how a million men had died for that flag; how its stars and bars had tyrants tremble; how a young nation had worshiped it and made all the world respect it. He wound up after ten minits by offerin to float it from his hoss barn, but only hisses and groans follered. There was signs that three or four patriots would soon be punchin each other's head when Lish Billings strolled in in that careless way of his. Deacon Spooner pounded and rattled till he got order and then said:

'I want to hear from Lish Billings on this matter. Mebbe he can suggest somethin. Lish, what place in Jericho would you say the American flag ough to float from?"

"How many stars are there on the American flag?" calmly asks Lish.

Nobody could tell. "Well, how many stripes?"

Nobody could tell.
"'Pears to me," said Lish as he started to wander out ag'in-"'pears to me that as none of you can tell the difference between the American flag and a tablecloth you'd better hang up an old army blanket most anywhere and let

And at the end of five minits more there wasn't a patriot left in the postoffice, and nothin more and said about buyin a public flag.
M. QUAD. office, and nothin more has ever been

A PORTER'S MISTAKE.

The Story of a Lady's Frisses and az

As the porter passed through the car she called him aside. There was a whisper and a gleam of silver.

'Now, remember they are in the ye' low satchel." "Cyan't miss dem. ma'am."

"You won't let any one see you?"
"No. ma'am."
"The major is sitting in that car."

"He won't see me, ma'am."

"Well, here is the key." The porter took the key and passed

through to the next car. "Guess dis am it," he said, slipping the thin key in the lock of a yellow satchel. He put his hand in the satch-

el and pulled out a bunch of hair. Then

be relocked the satchel. "Heah's yo' frizzes, ma'am!"

"Don't speak so loud."

"Anything else, ma'am?"
"That's all, I believe. I just have a minute to put these on before dinner."

The porter reached the platform in

time to meet an frate tragedian.
"Not a step!" he thundered in tones. that almost lifted the porter's cap What have you done with my whisk-

"Your whiskers, sah?" "Yes; my false beard. The passen gers say you opened my satchel with a skeleton key. Where are those whisk

ers? "Laws," muttered the porter, "Ab went in de wrong satchel!' Just then a lady passed toward the

dining car. "Dah's yo' whiskers, sah," grinned the porter, "on top ob dat lady's haid! -Chicago News.

The Dust of Ocean.

A "dusty" ocean highway sounds al most incredible. Yet those who are familiar with sailing ships know that no matter how carefully the decks may be washed down in the morning and how little work of, any kind may be done during the day nevertheless if the decks are not swept at nightfall an enormous quantity of dust will quickly collect. Of course on the modern "liner" the burning of hundreds of tons of coal every 24 hours and the myriads of footfalls daily would account for a considerable accumulation of dust, but on a "wind jammer," manned with a dezen hands or less, no such dust producing agencies are at work. And yet the records of sailing ships show that they collect more sea dust than does a steamer, which is probably accounted for by the fact that while the dust laden smoke blows clear of the steamer the large area of canvas spread by the saller acts as a dust collector.-Mari

The Star Chamber.

'The "star chamber" was so called from the place in which the court was held in one of the rooms of the king's palace in Westminster. Upon the cell ings were stars, hence the camera stel-lata, or chamber of stars. It was of very ancient origin and had excessive powers, but could not pronounce the death penalty. It was abolished by act of parliament in 1641 during the reign Charles I, but this unfortunate monarch was sentenced to be beheaded from this same "star chamber."

It Hurt Him,

Candid Friend-I think young Rymer, the poet, felt hurt at a remark you

made the other night.
His Companion-What did I say? F .- You said there was only one Shakespearc .- Exchange.

The lead pencil originated with the discovery of the graphite mines in England in 1564, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

In 1843 England conquered and annexed the Orange Free State and evac-nated it six years later.

A LOVE SONG.

The song the robin sings in May,
It is the one I sing;
He has the same awest words to say
Across the fields of spring.
Amid the green leaves on the tree,
Hark to his lyric line;
A birst of love and melody—
Sweetheart, be mine!

The south wind's message to the rose. In music soft and clear, It is the same as mine which goes
To her whom love holds dear, He sings the crimson to her cheeks; bles on the vin

With joy at every word he speaks; Sweetheart, be mine! So, like the south wind's and the bird's, Let my fate be at last; Since I have dared to steal their words My lot with theirs I cast. The rose and robin's mate shall give Their hearts to love—and thine. Say the glad word and let me live; Sweetheart, be mine!

Sweetheart, be mine!
-Frank D. Sherman in Harper's Bazar.

00000000000000000000000000

THE FLEUR-DE-LIS

Was It Dream, Illusion or a Mingling With the Dead?

BY S. L. BACON.

ĕ0@0@0@0@0@0@0@0@0@0@0@ I was a young man then, 24 years of age. That is very young, is it not? And I had been at work ever since I was a mere lad, for I had had my living to make, and at the time of which I write I held a good position and had the respect of my employers.

I had been given just at this time a holiday because of a generally wornout. condition of body and mind, having been warned by my physician that unless I followed his prescription of absolute rest and change I should succumb to a fever very prevalent then. So I crossed the channel and buried myself in a little seaport village France. It was an ideal place in which to rest and gather strength. The salt air blew refreshingly, and all night long one could hear the sound of the waves lashing up against the shore.

The only thing of interest in this quiet little place was the story of the wreck of the Fleur-de-lis and the fact that a good part of the ruined vessel still remained imbedded in the immense banks of sand which cover the coast of this region. My garrulous landlord told me the story of the ship while I discussed my rolls and coffee the morning after my arrival. The big three masted vessel had been caught in a furious gale. It had been a storm before which the fisher folk trembled and which had since been a byword among them.

It had occurred in December, more than three months before, and in the fury of the hurricane and the blackness of the night the ship had completely lost her bearings and, steered at random, had struck a terrible reef some distance out. The crew and the three passengers she carried had made for the boats, but before their escape could be effected the vessel was swung about and the boats dashed against the rocks. Of all on board only two were saved, the first mate and the cook, These, rescued almost by a miracle, could tell of that dreadful night.

Afterward the wind had driven the vessel on with its powerful lashings and hurled it upon the shore. It was fastened firmly by two projecting points of rock and lay upon its side, a mere discolored carcass of what had been the Fleur-de-lis.

was sufficiently interested, espe cially as the sun was warm and bright, to follow my host's suggestion and stroll off to view the wreck myself. I took the direction he had pointed out and after brisk walking found myself nearing the coast. The flat yellow sands stretched before me, and as I stepped upon their moist surface I that the sea had been there not long before. There was a fresh wind blow ing, and the strong, fragrant sait air seemed to bring returning strength I walked faster. I felt a with it. sense of exultant life.

Finally I came upon what had looked in the distance like a black rock. It was the ruins of the vessel. But it was not entirely destroyed. After climbing over the lower side I could see into the hold, which was tilled with debris. I marveled as the rotten planks creaked under me that the ship should have remained here so long. I even suspected some of spirits of the town of making her fast, that their object of interest and curi osity might not be lost.

I stood upon the deck of the stranded vessel and looked about me with de light and admiration. From necessity I was with the large manufacturing firm of Davenport & Co., but by nature was an artist. With the love of art strong within me I had all my life been obliged to crush it down until I had the means to justify my ambition and cultivate what I felt sure was my Only recently had I been able to begin study, and strong encourage ment had been given me. Now I seat ed myself amid the ruins, with back to the shore, drew out my sketch book and lost myself in my beloved work.

worked steadily, for there were several fantastic points to make, and along the coast, which stretched to the right of me, there were many beautiful views to be sketched. But I was not strong, and the long walk had tired Moreover, the strong salt breeze carried a soothing potion upon its breath. The low surge of the waves was like a cradle song. My pencil slid from my inanimate fingers, my head dropped to one side, and my eyes clos-I slept.

I awoke suddenly. It was the sensation of cold, of a chill, which awakened me. How long had I slept? The sky had changed; it was dark, lowering. beard the cry of a gull flying inland. I rubbed my eyes. Where was 1? Was this the Flew-de-lis? I looked again.

Then I sprang to my feet and cried she rose and came to me, leaning over aloud in harrer, for the ship was mov-

The sands of the fast receding beach were enveloped and concealed by the water. The tide was up, and the vessel, the vessel upon which I stood, was detached from its hold and headed out

I cried aloud. I shricked. I thought must jump into the water. Finally I felt the hopelessness of my situation and resigned myself to despair. A strong wind had sprung up, almost a squall, and it drove the ship on faster. The shores faded, about me was the measureless sea. Night came on I was faint and worn with hunger, and I crawled down into the hold and wished for death to come to my release.

Suddenly as I lay there I heard a faint sound. It was not like any noise I had ever heard, and yet it was strangely familiar to me. I strained my ears: while I listened there passed me suddenly a gleam of light. It was surely some one carrying a lantern. Some one. Who?

I started up. Cold perspiration was upon me. The next instant I knew and recognized the sounds I had heard. It was the moving of the machinery of vessel, but dim and far away, like the suggestion rather than the actual thing. I rose and with the sense of returning strength all fear left me. I climbed upon deck. The masts were there as they had been when the Fleur-de-lis was happily sailing home ward. The sailors were at their post The captain, a tall, slender man, stood with his glass to his eyes. But about them all was an air of vague strange ness. A deep melancholy, mingled with an unearthly quiet, pervaded them. Their movements were felt rather than heard.

As I stood looking without fear upon the marvelous scene my attention was arrested by the figure of a young girl. She stood with her profile to-ward me, the wind stirred the little curls of her light hair, with a faint, transparent hint of color in it, as is sometimes seen upon the heart of a She had a blue scarf twisted about her throat, which she held in place with the delicate fingers of one hand. On one of them there glistened a ruby of great size and brilliancy.

She turned her face slowly looked and smiled a faint, unmirthfy! smile. I approached her and lifted my "Will you tell me," I said, my eyes

meanwhile feasting upon her beauty, "what ship this is and where it is go ing?"

She looked at me half sadly. I thought, and answered in a low, vibrant tone:

"It is the Fleur-de-lis, but it is dead, you know. We are all dead, and we are sailing through eternity. You are a stranger. I am glad to see you. We

have been alone so long." The voice of this young girl thrilled me as nothing had ever done before. My heart beat fast. I looked into her eyes, with their changing lights, and the past and future faded. I cared

only for the present.
"Are you alone?" 1 ventured. 1 could scarcely restrain myself from putting my hand on her delicate wrist. from caressing her soft hair.

"No," she replied; "I have my maid and Mme. d'Estell with me." "You are Preach, then?"

"Yes, but I was at school in England." An absent look came into her eyes. "That was long, long ago." must go now and help madame with dinner. We take the cook's place. He was lost, you know."

She smiled sadly and left me.

A repast was presently served in the long saloon, but all hunger seemed to have left me, nor did I see any of the others partake of anything set before Afterward I walked on deck with the girl. We paused, looking at born shaped moon together. I the blown strands of her hair upon my

face.
"Will you tell me your name?" I

whispered to her.

She turned her face to me serencly. "I have forgotten," she said simply. The answer did not surprise me, for to me the past was a blank.

"Then I shall call you Psyche," I said.

"Very well," she replied, and we began to walk again. Thus days went by, or at least some form of time, just what I could not tell. I was like one intoxicated with

a joyous wine. I thought and cared only for the beautiful French girl. Her seductive beauty enchanted me; her proximity thrilled me with intense devessel salled onward, but never sighted land. Before us stretched al-

ways the boundless water, now taking strange and varied bues, now bubbling and whirling around us, now sinking into a glassy calm. One day as I sat with Psyche, as it

pleased my fancy to call her, watching looked out upon the sea. I felt a sudden wild longing to paint her face. A sense of joy and delight sprang up within me. Tremblingly 1 asked her if I might attempt her portrait. She, with her ineffably sad smile.

With a touch that I should have employed in handling the silk of thistle down I turned her head to the desired pose, adjusted the sliky tendrils of her hair and began. My beart thrilled with a wild rapture as the picture grew un-der my hand. I designed it to be very small, scarcely more than a miniature. and after sketching ber bead in several different positions I chose the most suitable, if, indeed, there could be any choice. The charm of my existence cannot be described. I felt that for the first time in all my life I lived. As the delicate colors blended together and with unerring touch pertrayed the perfect face before me my happiness

At length the picture was completed As I out the finishing touches upon it

At that moment a crash of thunder sounded, and a brilliant flash of lightning illumirated the ship. I looked up. The sky had grown black as night. The sea, with its inky waves, seemed to bound toward us. It hissed under the sing of the wind. The vessel rock ed from side to side, and the water splashed upon the deck. I sprang to my feet and, thrusting the picture into bosom, seized my companion's hand.

Another and still another clap pealed through the air. In a few moments we were almost in complete darkness save when the lightning shot in flash-ing lines across the sky. The fury of the storm was indescribable. The wind seemed to have gone mad: Salt spray dashed on my face, cutting like a knife. In the darkness I turned and threw my arms about the girl. As my lips sought hers there came suddenly a cry—a cry that rushed upon me like a resurrection. I felt my companion lip from my arms. By a vivid flash of lightning I caught a glimpse of her was like a shadow, but ing still that sad smile upon the lips.

The next instant a light flashed fore my eyes. The storm had abated, had ceased. All was calm. Beside me stood a tall man in uniform. His appearance seemed strange to me. He suggested that which I had forgotten. He had his arm thrown about me, and he seemed to be supporting me.

"Feel better now?" He spoke in a loud, gruff voice, and it was to me like the memory of a dream.

He held something to my lips. It was like liquid fire. I gasped and turned from him. "Psyche!" I cried.

The ship, the crew, my beloved, all were gone. I stood alone upon the ruins of the Fleur-de-lis. The sea was calm and placid, the sky blue. The rotten planks were beneath my feet.

"Come, hurry," said my companion "This won't last much longer." And he dragged me to the side of the vessel, where there was a boat. Just be yond I saw the masts of an English frigate. I felt myself being transport ed to the boat, and, though I shrieked and struggled, begging that those I had been with on the Fleur-de-lis might be saved or at least that I might remain there also, it was of no avail.

"He is raving," I heard the officer mutter. "The strain has caused insani ty, not unusual in such cases.'

I thought of Psyche, of my love, and with the despair of the thought I swooned away.

I remained unconscious, ill, for many

days, and when I was myself again we were nearing the shores of Eng land. As I tottered weakly upon the deck and, wrapped in a heavy cloak reclined in my easy chair I suddenly bethought me of my portrait. I put my hand in my bosom. There, close to my beart, I felt it. Tremblingly I drew it forth. I gazed with a sense of joy and relief upon it. Just as it had been completed it was now-the beautiful, perfect features, the exquisite turn of the head, the sweet, melancholy smile.

I pressed it to my lips in a delirium of joy. I spent myself upon it. At least I had this taugible proof of the past. It was more than I had dreamed ossible, a treasure. For when I re lated my experience to those on board from their incredulous faces that they regarded my words but as traught brain.

The captain told me that he had espled a floating wreck, that with his glass it had appeared to him that some one was signaling, and he had sent to investigate. This story, and not mine, was everywhere received among my friends, and as I noted their pitying glances when I eagerly related my narrative. I ceased finally to make any mention of it.

But in the solitude of my chamber I kissed the loved face which I carried against my beart and heaped every dear and endearing name upon it. had a case of chased gold made and fitted the picture to it. A fine almost gold thread was fastened to this, and it never left my person. As often as I gazed upon the sweet face which looked back at me I longed with an intense longing for the original. beart cried out for my lost one. Willingly would I have spent all my days upon that ghastly wreck to have pos ssed the joy of her presence.

I mingled but little in society, for it held no attraction for me. I was considered a woman bater and looked upon with curiosity. But I was properous in my business. Fortune smiled upon me. I made rapid strides and al that I touched seemed to yield tenfold. But whatever art I had in paint ing was lost, gone from me forever. Valuary I strove to restore my talent. could accomplish nothing. Since the painting of that one perfect picture all else was of no avail. Finally I abandoned the effort in despair.

So time passed. Years came and went. I watched the gray bairs come about my temples, and in my uneventful life counted time "by the figures on

Eighteen years went by. It was the summer of 1889. We all remember the great heat of that year. I took a little trip into Switzerland, to Interlaken, The first evening I was there, after dinner, I stepped out on the plazza of the hotel with my cigar. I raised my eyes from lighting it. I saw standing at the other side of the balcony the figure of a young girl. Her profile only was toward me as she gazed out at the beautiful view. Her light bair was uncovered, and she had a blue scarf twisted about her throat. As I looked she raised one hand to draw it more closely, and I caught the finsh of a

deep red stone upon her finger.

My heart seemed to stand still. Throwing away my cigar and shaking . night." he bravely me as with an arme, I approached ber. As late.—Harper's Bazar.

if let the ralling. Her face was against my fast beating heart. She looked at me curiously and with sympathy, and the pallor of my face might

well have startled her.
I sought M. Lanze, the maitre d'hotel, and begged to be introduced. He healtated, but my earnestness increased, and finally he presented me to the young girl. Her name was Marie Ramee, and she was traveling with her invalid mother. She had but just left

"You remind me of a dear friend," I said to her in explanation of my pre-sumption. The words quivered upon my lips.
When night came, I took out the por-

trait. I looked eagerly upon the face. It was indeed a perfect likeness of this French girl. But as I looked it seemed to grow less distinct, or were my eyes tired? I replaced it without kissing the lips as I usually did.

Marie and I were much together. We walked or sat on the broad plazza looking out on the beauties around us. I longed to show her the picture, but refrained, I knew not why. When I looked at it at night it seemed less fresh, less clear. I wondered if my caresses had injured it.

There came at last a day when I felt that Marie loved me. I divined that precious gift was mine and for me-was reserved God's greatest blessing. Trembling, though I felt that the treas ure was already within my reach, I asked for her love. My arms encircled her, her warm lips met mine. Then I told her the story of the Fleur-de-list a story I had vowed never to relate again. Her eyes widened, her face paled like a white flower.

"The Fleur-de-lis!" she exclaimed. "Surely it is not possible, dear one! My mother's only sister, my young aunt, a beautiful girl, scarcely 18, was lost on that vessel. It is for her I am named. She was returning from England with a companion and maid. They all perished." Her blue-eyes filled with tears. "You see it is not possible, sweetheart."

"But it is," I exclaimed, "and I have her portrait. I painted it, and I will show it to you now." I put my hand in my bosom and drew out the With trembling fingers I opened it Vaguely, I gazed at it. There nothing there; the face had faded ut-

While I looked, horror stricken, upon the empty case there was breathed close to my ear a faint sigh. Twice it came almost imperceptibly, then its ceased. It was not my companion, for when I looked at her she was smiling. -St. Louis Star.

He Got the Hat.

An Alleghany schoolteacher had oc-casion to reprimand one of the boys in her school for some infraction of the rules, and she sent him into a small room to wait until after school had been dismissed for the day. The boy did not care to wait for the punish-ment which he had good reason to believe was in store for him, so he gos out of the room through a window. leaving his hat behind him. This was on Friday afternoon. The boy remained near the school until the other pupils came out, and then he persuaded one of the smaller boys to go back and ask the teacher for his hat. The teacher refused to give it to him and said that the boy must come for it himself.

On Monday morning the same little boy came up to her desk and said. "Please may I have that hat to take home?

"No, you cannot have it. He must come for it himself."

"But he can't come," was the reply. Why not?" asked the teacher "'Cause he was drowned while its

was in swimming Saturday." The boy received the hat after the teacher had recovered from the shock of the abrupt announcement of the fatality .- Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Be Greater Than Your Position. A distinguished theological profes "If I had a son, I should tell him many times a day to make himself as big a man on the inside as possible." Young men too often want to be big outside, to occupy position which fit them as a turtle's shell fits Never mind your position, yo

Whatever It may be, try to all it. The duties which you have to perform may seem trivial, but because it is a small position is no reason why you should be a small man. You may be big inside, you know, if you are small The young man who applies himself

to internal growth, as it were, is bound in time to find a place where he will be able to use every power he posses At any rate, better be a big man in #

small place than the opposite. A pinch of powder in a small cartridge can make a deal of noise and drive a bullet a long way. What can it do in a Krupp gun?-Success.

Worthy of His Hire. A stranger got off the car, and, ac-

costing a newsboy, asked him to direct him to the nearest bank. "This way." said the "newsie," i turning the corner, pointed to a sky-

scraper just across the street.
"Thank you, and what do I owe you?" said the gentleman, pulling s penny out of his pocket.

"A quarter, please." "A quarter! Isn't that pretty high for directing a man to the bank?" "You'll find, sir," said the youngster, "that bank directors are paid high is

Chicago."-Chicago Tribune. The Worm Turn "Yes," said Mr. Henpeq; "l, too, have my favorite flowers."
"And what may they be, pray?"

sneered his wife.
"They are the ones that 'shut up' as night." he bravely managed to arrive

HIBRZ'S

for **NEW SUITS** and **WRAPS**

BAZAAR

THE TOILER.

Terre Haute Central Labor Union.
Brazil Central Labor Union.
Clinton Central Labor Union.
Cayuga Central Labor Union.
Linton Central Labor Union.
Linton Central Labor Union
Typographical Union No. 76.
And reaches all the two hundred unions in
the Indiana Coal Fields.

Exclusively a Labor Paper.

Published every Friday in the interest of labor in general and organized labor in par-sicular by

THE TOILER COMPANY.

ED H. EVINGER MANAGER SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PUBLICATION OFFICE 16 South Fifth Street, Terre Haute.

Entered at the Postoffice at Terre Haute, Ind., as second-class matter.



LOCAL BREVITIES.

county commissioners have made the following appointments: Superintendent of court house, Thomas Kelley; night watchman at court house, Mike Callahan; court house janitors, Ira Peters and Budelph Dinkle; superintendent of rock John O. Smith: physicians to board of Newman Carico; bridge watchman, children's guardians and poor asylm, Drs J. A. Frisz and F. A. Tabor; special agent for board of children's guardians, William B. Little; court house fireman, Albert Ferguson. The position of county attorney was not filled for the reason that the democratic members could not agree upon the matter. It is understood that James Watts; the present agent of the board of guardians will fight to retain his job as he the street. claims to hold a contract which has some

minstrel performance at the Graud on cussed.

The new Germania popular priced theater, on South Ninth street, was opened last Thursday night by the Jefferson Stocck Company, in the four act comedy drams "An irish Holiday," and an excel-

Terre Haute, Ind.

The Macnnerchor of the Germania society will give a grand concert and ball the Liederkranz of Brazil at Germania hall on the night of December 20th, at Germania hall.

Henry Nevil, living at 7 Ohio street, had his hands painfully injured Sunday by the explosion of a shot gun shell. He was aken to St. Anthony's hospital and attended by Dr. Jenkins. .

The Terre Haute Cooperage Co. which erecently equipped its plant with machin-ery laid off all the band coopers the first of this week, and later closd down the entire plant indefinitely.

The Bolton-Clark election contest has been dragging along all week before the county commissioners. The defendent obto Boatman, the new commissioner, sitting on the case, for the reason that is seat is also con est d The objection Was overrused.

. . u made shoes. Frank Conrath & ... 325 Wabash Avenue.

eneral Manager C. E. Schaff of the Big our has fixed Dec. 10 as the day he will for any case of Deafness (caused by seet the firemen's committee. The meet—catairh) that cannot be cured by Hall's will be held in Cincinnati. The men ave redoubled their efforts for a restora-ion of the scale of 1893.

Charles G. Kilpstrick, the ex-umpire, who introduced his famous step riding act
the Casino here last summer, will soon
be seen in a new act. Kilpatrick has had
built for him a fine automobile at Tarryin Kansas City Thursday, of consumption. town, N. Y. Kilpatrick expects to ride this machine down a flight of steps seven—Union. No arrangements have been made ty feet high. The act will be put on in for the funeral at this time and it is not known whether the remains will be brought here for burial or not.

may play a protracted engagement in Buf falo during the Pan-American Exposi

Work fon the extension of the south Thirteenth street car line across Crawford street to Seventeenth and south on that street to Hulman has been begun. A resi lent of the east side remarked that if the service on the new line was as poor as on the other lines that the residents of South Seventeenth street would have to get up half an hour earlier in the morning in orler to ride up town.

Miners living in the city and working at Seeleyville want the street car company to sell commutation tickets, but the com pany has so far refused to consider the matter. At the present rate it costs more on the electric line than on the steam roads which sell monthly tickets.

Union made Shoes, from \$1.50 to \$8.50. Frank Conrath & Co. 322 Main st.

Ernest Morris, night clerk for the Ame ican District Telegrap company, met with a very painful accident Sunday night at about 12 o'clock while making a trip to th Terre Haute Shovel and Tool works for the company. He collided with an unknown wheelman who was on the wrong side of the street, and the result was two wrecked wheels, and a dislocated should:

Fred Infrange, of Riley, shot a gray eagle four miles west of Riley. The bird measured seven feet from tip to tip and was forty-one inches long. It was brough to this city by William Whittaker, the attorney, who was with Infange and h been mounted by the latter and placed i his office.

Dr. Callahan. eye and scientific spects cle work. 6491/2 Wabash Avenue.

Mont Hale of the Street Car Men-Union, who suffered the amputation of leg as a result of an accident of the inter urban line some time ago, is able to be o

The Central labor union meets next Thursday night. Plans for furnishing ac-Vigo Division, U. R. K. of P., will give a ditional rooms at headquarters will be dis

> Chas. Wilgus, of the Musicians, is solici ting and collecting for The Toiler.

The Stationary Firemen's union wi celebrate the first anniversary of its o ganization with an oyster supper and smoker at the Central Labor Union Hall Try J. P. Hardesty, the artistic um- on next Tuesday evening. All stationary ella maker. 1311 Wabash Avenue, firemen are invited so be present, wheth si m will be charged, and the object of th affair is to bring the members of the cratt into closer touch with each other and

> Ed Evinger, of The Toiler, will visit Linton Saturday and Sunday.

> The Brotherhood of Locomotive engi neers will have a banquet for members and their ladies at their hall this evening.

> > Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfec-hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deatness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its pormal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 750 Hall's Family Pills are the best.

To Members of Typographical Union No. 76.

COn account of the death of our late Brother, Harry Ironsmith, a special assessment of \$1.00 per member, payable this month, is hereby levied.

Ed H. EVINGER, President.

Social Democrats. The local branch of the Social Demo cratic party met in the Central Labor Union Hall last Sunday and a large audience can e out to participate in the meet ing. A committee of three was appointed to prepare a program for the coming winter. The committee was empowered to secure speakers for each meeting and if possible to have debates on various phases of the socialistic philosophy. These meetings will be announced through the daily press. James O'Neal was selected as the next speaker at the meeting to be held on Sunday, Dec. 15th. His subject will be "Historical and Economic Aspect of So-c alism." The meetings of the local socialists have become a large affair and many people attend the meetings which demonstrates that it is a factor in local politics from now on, and a factor that the politicians must reckon with in the near future.

Mine Accidents.

Samuel Bellamy, living a mile west of linton, was fatally crushed Wednesday afternoon in the New Summit mine at that place. Bellamy was unwarned of his fate and the heavy mass loosened by the blast pinioned him to the floor. He was rescued by his companion, but not before he was frightfully crushed. He cannot recover.

Michael McMahan was badly crushed in mine No. 8, near Caseyville Wednesday morning. He was found under a large piece of slate that fell upon him while in a sitting position. His knees were pushed up to his chin by the heavy mass of slate. and it required several of his fellow work nen to liberate him. He was taken to Brizil for medical sid.

Frank-Courath & Co., has ladies and nen's union made shoes.

Playing the Game Correctly.

Mamma—Ethel, what do you mean by shouting in that disgraceful fash-ion? See how quiet Willie is. Ethel -Of course he's quiet; that's our game. He's papa coming home late, and I'm you.—Stray Stories.

Couldn't Stand Prosperity. Little Turkey-"Mamma, where has papa gone? He seemed so happy be-cause he was being fed so much and so well taken care of." Mrs. Turkey-"Your papa lost his head, like many who receive unexpected atten tion."-Baltimore American.

Stoves repaired-Bodewin, 424 Cherry

THE INITIAL STEP

Previncial Civil Government Estab-lished In Benguet. Manila, Nov. 24. — The Philippine commission has enacted the first legislation establishing provincial civil government in the Philippines, namely, an act for the government of the pro-vince of Benguet. This was adopted yesterday and it co-ordinates with the act passed the day before for the establishment of township government

in the same province. The governor, who is appointive, will receive a salary of \$1,500. He will pass upon the acts of the town councils and will issue orders which will have the same effect as ordinances whenever the councils fall to enact the necessary measures. The governor, who will also be the treasurer and auditor, will be ex-officie

a provincial justice of the peace, and in that capacity will control the constabulary. Electors in the province of Benguet will be required to affirm that they have had six months residence and are at least 18 years of age. They will also be required to declare their allegiance to American authority. Three months' imprisonment will be imposed for a refusal to accept municipal office when elected. Ecclesiastics and soldiers are debarred from office. De

IMPORTANT SHORT SESSION

linquent tax-payers will be punished by being compelled to do labor on the

Senator Fairbanks Talks of What

Congress Will Do. Pittsburg, Nov. 23.—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, who passed though Pittsburg yesterday to Wash ington, stated that the bill providing for an increase in the regular army would be passed shortly after congress convened. The increase, he said, could not be less than 30,000 or 40,000. The ship subsidy bill would also receive favorable consideration and it was likely some action would be taken on the isthmian canal measure. The senator believes this meeting of congress will be the most important short session of congress held in the past quarter of a century.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL M'NAIR

Ranking Officer of the United States Navy Dies Suddenly.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Rear Admiral Frederick G. McNair died at his residence in this city vesterday afternoon from a stroke of apoplexy. been in poor health for many months and it was in contemplation to take him to Europe. He was the ranking rear admiral of the navy and the officer next in line to Admiral Dewey.

Dr. C. F. Zimmerman, 814 Poplar; resitence 238 South Ninth. Phone 313.

LAST GREAT OFFER-One hundred dozen Winter Underwear for men, women and children, being the closing lots of factories and jobbers, at 30 to 50 per cent discount. For men we

Men's heavy fleece-lined underwear, non-irritating, will not scratch or irritate the body; closing out price. per Csuit 78c Very heavy fleece-lined, in stripe or plain colors; closing |

Men's heavy cotton ribbed, in fancy blues or plain colors, | perfect fitting and nicely finished; closing out price, per . suit......\$1.00 |

Men's wool mixed, all sizes, regular 75c grade; closing out

Men's wool fleece-lined, all sizes, in camel's hair, colors, worth \$2.00 per suit; closing out price..........\$1.50 Men's heavy cotton ribbed union suits, perfect fitting and full sizes; closing out price......\$1.00 Men's half wool underwear, in natural wool or camel's hair;

01010101010L0H01010

LOOK AT THIS LIST

VECETABLES

Cauliflower
Egg Plant
Spinach
Kale
Cucumbers
Extra Fancy Celery
Lettuce
Radishes

FRUITS
Canada Bellificwer Applee
Canada Snow Apples
Caneda Snow Apples
Fancy Baldwin Apples
Fancy Greening Apples
Fancy Bartlet Pears
Fancy Tokay Grapes
Fancy Tokay Grapes
Fancy Malaga Grapes
New Eigs
New Dates
Stuffed Sugar Dates

Pecans,
Almonds,
Filberts,
FISH
All kinds of Fresh Fish
CHEESE
Over I wenty varieties of
imported and domestic

Try our OLIVES-the best to be had. The best selection of Canned and Dried Fruits in the city.

The finest California Naval and Florida Oranges in the city. We have the Largest Pecans ever seen in Terre Haute. PORTO RICO PINE APPLES—extra large. Finest Concord and Catawba Grapes seen this season

BUFF KAUFMAN Telephone 167 COR. SEVENTH AND MAIN

JOSEPH GFROERER,

Printer. 33 South 5th St., Terre Haute, Ind. C. M. THOMPSON & SON,...

INSURANCE.

PHONE 2514. Ground Floor Bone Dispensary, Terre Haute Indiana.

It Pays to Trade at the

Terumarket Holiday Sale

GREAT

CLOTHING, HATS AND SHOES There should be a reason for such a large trade as Clothing Department

we have in Clothing and Shoes. There is: You will find at our store

PRICES THAT ARE WONDERS VALUES THAT ARE STUNNERS

Honest business methods that are bound to eclipse

Shoe Department

Euery indication points to the fact that we are becoming the leaders in good, reliable, popular priced shoes. The following letter explains itself:

Cincinnati, C.: Nov. 27, 1900 Newmarket, Terre Haute, Ind .: Gentlemen -- We have accepted your offer of 65c on the dollar on all the remaining stock of our Ladies' Fine Winter Shoes. The lot consists of 385 pairs, ranging in price from \$3 to \$4. We will ship them next Monday. Respectfully G. GERTSLELE & CO.

These Shoes have arrived and here are some of the tremendous bargains we offer. All shoes are of the latest

style and last. Ledies' Fine Dongola Shees, leather lined, \$4.00 value, for \$2.75 Ladies' Rainy Day Shoes' made of best selected leather, \$4.00 value, for \$2.75 Ladies' Fine Shoes, Mannish and Oyrano toe, Military heel, \$4.00 value, for \$2.50 Ladies' Fine Dongola Shoes, cloth or leather top, \$1.00 value for \$2.50 Ladies' Walking Shoes, ! soles, Mannish tip, Military heel, \$2.50 value, for \$1.75 A 1. t of light and heavy Ladies' Shoes, regular \$1.25 to \$2.50 values.

A FEW BARGAINS IN MEN'S SHOES. A Strictly All Solid Satia Calf Shoe, \$1.75 value, for \$1.25 A Very Fine-Black Vici Dress Shoe, \$2.50 value, for \$2.00 The Automobile Shoe, the latest out in Tan Dress Shoes, \$5.00 value, for \$3.50 A genuine Box Calf Shoe, \$4.00 value, for \$3.00 Girl's, Boy's and Children's Shoes at Reduced Prices. Misses' Dongola Dress Shoes, \$1.75 value, for \$1.25 Misses' Heavy School Shoes, button only, \$1.50 value, for \$1.00 Misses' and Boy's all solld leather school Shoes, sizes 12 to 2, good \$1.25 shoe

Boy's strictly solid leather Shoes, \$1.50 value .for Boy's Fine Dress Shoes, \$2.00 value, for.
Children's Solid leather School Shoes, sizes 9 to 12, \$1.00 value, for.
Children's Fine Dress Shoes, \$1.50 value, for 1.50 value, fo MEN'S DUCK BOOTS.

A Strictly Guaranteed Duck Boot, the best in the market.....\$3.25 and \$3.50 Men's and Boys' Rubber and Felt Boots, first quality, cheaper than ever before.

In making our selection for our Winter Clothing we did not rest on our reputation. We went to work to deserve still more business, and it came . Our Over coats are better, our Suits are better—much better—than before. They have Fashion, Style, Material and Trimming—in fact, a through and through goodness unknown in other makes of ready-to wear Clothing.

MEN'S OVERCOATS

Men's Boaver Overcoats, in black and blue and brown, good heavy lining, high velvet collars. Their actual value is \$8; our price only \$5.95

Men's good Beaver Overcoats. This lot contains garments that never sell for less than \$6.50; our price only \$4.98

Men's Gray Overcoats, a good warm garment, for only \$1.98

Ulsters from the cheapest to the best Irish frieze. BOYS' TOP COATS AND REEFERS

MEN'S SUITS \$2 98 to \$3 25 Men's Fancy Worsted Suits, newest patterns and styles, worth \$6 50, \$7 50, \$8 50.

Men's finest Dress Suits, made and trimmed equal to any tailor made suits, of the finest all wool materials, latest patterns, worth \$12.50, \$15 and \$20, for \$10, \$12 50, and \$15.

Men's extra heavy Clay Worsted Suits, sell everywhere for \$13.50; our price \$10.00

TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Men's finest Imported Worsted and Fancy Cassimere Suits, of the newest and most pleasing fabrics. The merchant tailors show no better at double our price. . . . Special Bargain Price is 25 Per Cent. Below Their Regular Value

BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Boys' two-piece Suits, a good-wearing garment, worth \$1.00 for.....

Men's Dress Pants. We carry the best selections of any store in the city, from 980 upward to the best. Boys Knee Pants for 25c Boys Knee Pants, made of the finest all-wool Cassimeres, worth from \$1.00 to \$1.50; our price only 48c, 58c and 75c den'- Heavy Duck Coats. \$1.00 to 8c Acra heavy Duck Coats, rubber lined \$1.50 Meu sheavy Underwear From 25c Upward Hen's lined Gloves. 25c 4cc 1s heavy Cotton Sox 5c Acra heavy Winter Caps. 5c Acra and Boys' heavy Winter Caps. 5c Acra and Boys' heavy Winter Caps. 5c Acra 25c

SOUTHEAST CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN, TERRE HAUTE