CHEYENNE MEETING.

PUBLIC MEETING PRECEDING THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The City's Largest Auditorium Filled-Telegram from the Knights-Riner's Name Cheered.

On the evening before the executive session of the delegates of the American Railway Union at Cheyenne a meeting open to the public was held. Newspaper facilities in the far West are not of the first order and there fore but a very imperfect report of the meeting is to be had. The Cheyenne Daily Leader presents an account of the meeting, a part of which is given below:

An audience of 1,000 people, containing sprinkling of ladies, filled Turner Hall last evening. Upon the stage were Governor Os borne, Surveyor-General Bickford and President Tracy, of the local lodge of the American Railway Union, besides President Debs, the orator of the evening.

After a selection had been played by the band, Mr. Tracy read the following telegram

DESMOINES, February 23 .- Eugene V. Debs: The secutive board of the Knights of Labor sends gree ing to the American Railway Union and wish your noble organization the greatest possible measure of and in all your efforts to unite the railway em ployes of America for the betterment of their condi tion we pledge our most hearty co-operation.

J. R. Sovereign, Grand Master Workman.

When the applause that greeted the reading of the telegram had subsided, Mr. Tracy said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I desire to introduce to you a gentleman who has done noble service in the cause of downtrodden, oppressed labor; a man whom we admire because he is broader than any one labor organization; whose heart is large enough to include all laboring men and embrace them in a common Debs."

Mr. Debs was heartily cheered upon stepfrills he at once plunged into his subject, and to seventy per cent within a year, and that not for two hours preached a sermon the practice only are they continually out of work, but of which by laboring men would do more real they can now earn only about \$6 a week when American Federation of Labor. To certain od to themselves and to the country than anything else imaginable. While Mr. Debs has none of the little tricks and artifices of the trained speaker, his plain, unembellished diction, his convincing earnestness and his faculty plicants for work were turned away and enof getting into thorough sym athy with his audience, made his address highly interesting and entertaining. At times in dry, caustic language he illustrated the points he made with the relation of incidents, always happy and always in point. At times he was sarcas- plied tic, and handled railway officials and employes, courts and judges, alike, without gloves.

The subject of the address was "The American Railway Union, its Aims and Claims, its Principles and Methods." What which he repeatedly asserted was the prime necessity to railroad men if they would be men, not the slaves of their employers.

In beginning he said the American Railway Union was not intended to drive any other organization out of the field. There was room for all. Still he said: "There are too four hundred altogether. many organizations and too little organization"-too many minor combinations, not enough unity of employes so that one organization after another could not be destroyed.

The speaker argued as a panacea for all the ills that beset labor, education to learn the special grants to science and art classes, techrights that belong to labor and unity of action to acquire and retain them. All existing tic economy. The report was adopted, and it social and industrial evils are traceable to was even suggested that the committee ought erty, "the almost silent battle," now being by education to hold their own with the clever, capable officers of corporations.

"Workingmen are not true to themselves," he continued. "Thousands of petty jealousies divide them. They prefer hindering to helping one another. This weakness is well known to the officials and is by them fostered for selfish purposes. They know that in employes divided there is no strength. No injustice can be prevented by disorganized

"The officials know the business of employes better than they themselves. If they can't beat you fairly, they get you to do it for them. They take advantage of everything, even religious intolerance. Men persecute each other on account of religion. At the same time they have none too much, if any, themselves. By this mutual persecution, railroad employs are playing into the hands of their ma .rs. It makes no difference whether a man is a Catholic or a Protestant, or he never goes to church at all, if he is a man and tries to do his duty honestly as he sees it. But of these fanatics who are engaged in religious persecution, not one in ten knows the ten commandments, while not one in twenty has more than a bazy idea what the Lord's Prayer If this state of affairs is continued every labor organization in the country will be

"Before concluding I desire to pay a tribute of respect to Judge Riner of your

"He is one of the few es of this country who have the ge to do the right, one of the judges half of last year to 4,667 more e decisions command the respect of the during the first six months. be of the whole country. Judge Riner as

a man and a judge dignifies and glorifies the bench he occupies. Would that others were like him in daring to do right and preventing the judiciary of the country being brought into disrepute.

"Look at another judge-Judge Dundy He sent to prison for life a boy who stole a cent from a mail carrier. Rank Wrecker Moshier, who stole a million, he ordered imprisoned for five years. I wish I could utter words that would put me in contempt of so contemptible a court.

"I take it that the highest compliment that can be paid to Judge Riner is to say that he is the exact opposite of Judge Dundy.'

ONE IN A HUNDRED

There are ninety and nine that live and die In want and hunger and cold, That one may revel in luxury,
And be wrapped in a silken fold, And ninety and nine in hovels bare The one in a palace ich and rare.

They toil in the fields, these ninety and nine, For the fruitage of Mother Earth,
They dig and delve in the dusty mine, To bring rich treasures forth, But the wealth released by their sturdy blows To the coffers of the one forever flows.

By the sweat of their brows the wilderness ble The forest before them falls; Their industry fashioned our thou And cities with lordly halls: t the ninety and nine have empty ha The one owns cities, and homes, and lands.

Yet the night, so dreary, and dark, and long The glorious dawn shall bring. When over the land the victor's song Of the ninety and nine shall ring. The chorus shall cohe from zone to zone

Rejoice, for labor shall have its own!

IN THE REFORM WORLD.

About eight hundred and fifty silk ribbon weavers in New York city went out on strike recently, and over two thousand ribbon workers dependent on them, chiefly women, brotherhood. I introduce Mr. Eugene V. have been thrown out of work in consequence. They are endeavoring to get a new scale of to preach the "gospel of Jesus Christ accord wages adopted, with increased pay. They ing to labor.' ping to the front of the stage. Without any claim that wages have been reduced from fifty they have work.

> The Street Cleaning Department is being severely criticised for its method of engaging agreed upon. The sections of that speech in the extra men to aid in snow clearing. Apgagements-made-only-through Mulberry-street contractors, who received \$1.50 a day for each man. They supply Italians and pocket from 50 to 75 cents of this amount, making a total of \$750 to \$1,000 a day on 1,500 men sup-

At the second annual conference of the In dependent Labor Party of Great Britain, Tom Mann was unanimously elected secretary This is an event that may have very far-reaching consequences, for Mr. Mann is a leader Mr. Debs in particular advocated was unity, of the very highest ability, and parliamentary candidate in Colne Valley at the coming elec-

tio. His taking this step shows that he regards the time as ripe for independent action for labor. Keir Hardie, M. P., who was reelected president, said that the party had branches in every part of the British Isles,

At the weekly meeting of the Londo County Council, Webb, the Fabian socialist leader, presented a report as chairman of the Technical Education Board, asking for \$285,000 for the current year. This includes nical schools and work in cooking and domesto have asked for \$450,000. Mr. Lvon, for the Works Committee, submitted a return of the world's history. It was a war, not of labor the money expended on fourteen important against capital, but a war for the workingman' public works, carried out without the aid of contractor. The estimates, which were far below contractors' prices, were \$105,000, but the actual cost was only \$90,000. He said that "the work had been carried out in a for labor in this fight as it would have been for highly satisfactory manner. There was no better work to be found in London."

Slaviz, a representative of the Young Czechs will introduce into the Pohemian Landtag a universal suffrage bill. The Young Czechs will push the agitation for universal suffrage throughout all Austria, and try to win the German population to the cause.

The German Reichstag passed overwhelming majority a proposal of the radical deputy Rickert to adopt the Australian ballot system in the Reichstag elections.

At the last International Congress of Min Workers it was resolved to meet this year in Berlin, or, if the authorities objected, in Paris. The authorities have withdrawn all opposition, and the congress will meet in Berlin at the end of May. This decision has been communicated to Benjamin Pickard, M. P., the representative of the English mine

fixed a maximum limit of eleven hours a day to all work done for the city, but overtime a

The "Secolo," of Milan, stated recently that if Sicily and southern Italy were suffe ing from the poor condition of financial, agri-cultural and commercial affairs, northern Cuneo passports were issued during the s half of last year to 4,667 more emigrant

THE MODERN CHURCH

A LIVELY DEBATE OCCUPIES ONE SESSION.

Champions of the Church and of Labor Meet - Editor Stead holds the Gavel.

Some time ago the Rev. W. A. Burch chal lenged W. C. Pomeroy to a debate on the church and labor question, and the affair came off Sunday. The Tribune says of it:

Bricklayers' Hall was the scene yesterday afternoon of an occasion as significant as it was unique. It was the second meeting of the newly organized "Modern Church." the most recent outgrowth of trades unionism in this city. The Christian Church and Labor met through their representatives and exchanged views-chiefly those which each holds concerning the other. The Rev. William A. Burch, of the Hamlin avenue M. E. church, appeared as a champion of the cause of the Church, while W. C. Pomeroy, vice president of the Trade and Labor Assembly, appeared on the side of Labor. W. T. Stead presided

The exchange of views was bold, honest and at times almost bitter. The Rev. Mr. Burch charged Labor with being, of its own fault and to its own harm, in hostility to the Church. Then Mr. Pomerov " laid a cudgel on the back of the Church," as Editor Stead expressed it, ridiculed its actions, or rather lack of action, as he put it, questioned its motives and flung at the divine a charge of indifference and even hostility. When the speakers had exhausted their time and arguments Mr. Stead declared both speakers wrong and both right, and asked the congregation to forget the past for the present and tuture. It was Mr. Stead's last public address in Chicago, and he improved the opportunity

The subject giving rise to the discussion was a portion of the address delivered by Mr. Pomeroy before the recent convention of the remarks about the Church the Rev. Mr. Burch had taken exception, and a debate was controversy read:

"In the name of those edifices erected to closed to the freezing poor; in the name of those ministers who fatten from the vineyards of God, meanwhile forgetting that God's children are hungry and have no place to lay their heads: in the name of the fashionable church in the fashionable suburb, where the palace, filled with warmth within, drops from the eaves the melting snow upon the frozen hovel where poverty hides its haggard soul on the very threshold of hypocrisy; in the name of these things I bid you welcome.'

Such great interest was manifested by work ing men and women that from gallery to platform every chair in the hall was occupied, and many people were standing on the stairs.

Mr. Stead briefly outlined the programme o debate and introduced Mr. Pomeroy, who read his address of welcome, which contained the

sentiment which the Rev. Mr. Burch resented The champion of the Church then addressed the congregation. In his opening words the speaker expressed a hope that one day's discussion might inaugurate a new era in the cause of the workingmen of Chicago, and brotherhood in question, while much damage might give the Church enlarged ideas of its had been done. mission. He declared that the battle for lib place in the world-for a living wage. Early in his speech the Rev. Mr. Burch showed his sympathy with the labor movement by declaring, " My right arm will as quickly be raised the freedom of the slaves. I am on the side of position in the issue under discussion and boldly attacked the attitude of trades-unionism toward the Church. Said he: "I am here to mistake. This hostile attitude is taken from the bias of those without the Church-agita tors, walking delegates, who are serving their own interests and aspirations for power and money-or those inside the Church who are hypocrites seeking to use it as a cloak for their sins. Such men do not represent even a small minority of church members. There is a great misunderstanding between the Church and the etc." masses and between the masses and the Church.

Mr. Pomeroy, as he rose to answer the argument of the Rev. Mr. Burch, created much laughter by remarking, "In order to get good out of wheat we thrash it. In order to ge good out of the Church we must thrash it. His address represented much better the ten per of the crowd than did that of his prede ssor. His style was sarcastic three when referring to the Church, and fr roars of laughter or shouts of approval gr his remarks. He first orged that the "sile attle was between labor and capital, and th

E ROAD TO FREEDOM.

OWARD GIRSON IN Helena News

And yots against each other—who should be side by side;

The rick will be defended by the soldiery and laws

cause. workers, weary workers, who bear the rubs as

The kings of transportation each take a robber'

They cand between consumers, and labor's wag The gold monopolizers curst usury demand, And malions drawn from labor enrich the

t all this legal robbery at toll's behest should be Itself ovelawed forever; the people must be free. We all must vote together for equal birthrights We all must vote together for equal birthrights lose For money, land and commerce secured to us

O workers, weary workers, who bear the rubs ar knocks,
The only road to freedom runs past the ballot-box The men who spend in luxury what others' toil ha

earned, should stand exposed for what they are and be robbers spurned: The universal law of God, that each shall sweat for

The useless butterflies who cost their sisters lives of hould be considered vastly worse, and wear the

est of the race, il proudly reign as kings and queens till lab takes its place.) workers, weary workers, who bear the rubs

road to freedom runs past the ballot-box

CO-EMPLOYE LIABILITY.

If the Indiana supreme court does not inerfere that state will lead in the act of giving turned away : justice to maimed employes. A press dis patch from Indianapolis says :

The first suit ever brought under the co employes' liability act of the last legislature was completed in the circuit court this morn ing and a jury returned a verdict of \$5,000 against the defendant railroad company Under the common law and decisions of the courts in this and other states an employe of a company or corporation could not recover for the glery of God, but whose doors are tightly injuried received through the negligence or fault of a co-employe. The act of 1893 sought to put the employes of such corporations on an equal footing with persons not so related to them, and the act declares that an employe shall not be deprived of damages for injuries received unless his own fault or negligence contributed to the accident which re sulted in the injury. Phil Ebaugh was emploved by the Pennsylvania Company and lost an arm in an accident which he claimed was caused by the negligence of the conductor, and the judge sustained the complaint and the jury gave Ebaugh \$5,000 damages.

HE GIVES THE FIGURES.

The Knights do not object to the organizaon [engineers'] but to the way it has been anaged. Mr. T. B. McGuire, one of the ablest members of the board, speaking yesterday afternoon with the approval of his colleagues, went on to show that no large amount of good to labor had ever resulted from the

Mr. McGuire, however, was not complaining of the brotherhood. He was complaining of the lack of unity of interests among railway employes. "But one great strike," said Mr. McGuire, " has been won by the railway employes of this country since 1883. That one was the strike on the Union Pacific in 1884, and it was entirely in the hands of

the K. of L. " Is it not a strange thing," asked Mr. Mc-Guire "that P. M. Arthur should be an exthe workingman." Later he stated his adverse tremely wealthy man at this time when his entire salary could not have amounted to \$60,000? Arthur was poor when he became the head of the engineers' brotherhood, and say that the workingman is making a fearful he is supposed to give his entire talents and time to the order. Mr. Arthur owns real estate on Arlington, Wilson, Perkins and Euclid avenues, and Fourth and Fifth streets, in Cleveland, Ohio, assessed for taxation at \$42,950, and actually valued at \$171,800. He has chattels valued at \$12,600, making a total of \$184,400, not including his heavy holdings of railway stock, newspaper stock, bonds

Mr. McGuire rather intimated that P. M. Arthur had rather keep an eye open to the main chance than to give all his attention to the needs and rights of common, working engineers. Mr. Arthur with his half-million of dollars will hardly have to go back to the throttle for a living -Des Moines Leader.

WHO MAKES CONGRESS?

Carlisle says the government has no pov make money. Who made what we circulation now? Congress made it. Who de and instructed Congress? The people an't the people make a Congress that can and ill make more money? Yes. Well, that is ne way for the people to bring selief. This

OUR ROTTEN SENATE.

RANK CORRUPTION AMONG THE SHAMELESS POLITICIANS.

Always Ready to be Bribed - Reason Why Trusts Can Get the Laws They Want.

Every year multiplies the reasons why the eople should abolish the United States Senate, institution as useless and infinitely more dangerous than the English House of Lords It must be a rotten state of affairs indeed tha even the plutocratic dailies of the country cannot tolerate. The following story of senatorial depravity was recently published by the Chicago Times, over the signature, too, of its Washington correspondent :

Shameless, reeking, wretched in its utter pruriency and moral filth, the Senate sits here openpalmed to money. It is a marvel the wrath of men does not rise to its destruction. It goes about its crimes with the hardy, noon day unconsciousness of an animal. It is a false to trust as a sheep-killing dog. The only antidote is its destruction; the only cure fits death.

At the foot of the Spanish Peaks rises stream to flow out over the eastern expanse of waste and desolation. It is bordered, rimmed and margined by bogs and swampy pools. Cattle and aforetime buffalo, seized in the muddy, unrelenting clutches of the bogs, sunk down and perished. Their festering carcasses dotted the scene like cancers. And on them impure ravens fed and fattened-a banquet of corruption. The waters were poisoned and the air for miles was loaded with vileness. The Utes named the stream Apishapah - the "Stinking Water." And when the traveler heard its name and learned its history, when he noted the speculative ravens flopping about gorged and heavy-winged, when the debauched air sickened his nostrils, he said as he

" Such is the Senate of the United States!" Tonight stories of senate corruption are openly told. These stories are not on one tongue, or two, but in the mouths of hundreds at both ends of the capitol. House members repeat them; senators themselves draw you into the embrasure of a window and relate them in whispers. Honest men in Congress ruffle with a red resentment and hot indignation. A demand for an investigation is on every lip save the guiltstained.

"This is the rottenest body-this Senate-1 have ever beheld in all my thirty years as a member of the third house!" railway lobbist of long standing.

"There are a dozen senators charged with being bribed and bought by Havemeyer and the sugar trust!" This from a senator.

"There has never been anything like it in twenty years. Senators cast away shame and abandon themselves to corrupt money-making and gambling. They care nothing for tariff further than as a method to excite stock values and enable them to stuff their pockets with the money of other men." This from a senator, and a chairman, too, of one of its greatest committees.

Sunday, Havemeyer came to Washington.

Before this he had intrusted matters to Attorney H. L. Terrell. Terrell is a Brice selection. Brice found him fifteen years ago in Cleveland. And, speaking of Brice, you might as well hereafter, as the elder Weller off in the waters of an investigation. would probably remark if here, spell it with a " P!" Brice found Terrell in Cleveland and took him to New York. He has handled the legislation before such unctuous, slipper Standard Oilers as W itney and Payne. His habitat is New York. For a month, as Havemeyer's heutenant, he has been camped at the Arlington. A wire connects him with the capitol and the senate finance committee, and another with Havemeyer at 271 Wall street. Thus is the stage set for wrong and robbery, and a steady stream of sugar information and an equally positive current of sugar influence pours both ways between Wall street and the Senate finance committee, via Terrell and the Arlington. Should some exigency require the bodily Terrell in New York, the private car of Brice makes patient wait at the depot ready to his conveyance at a moment's notice. And every Thursday, if not oftener, Terrell, this quarter-deck buccaneer of sugar, who had his apprenticeship in piracy under the black flag of the Standard Oil, in company with Brice, goes over to New York, to be presen again with the coming up of Monday's sun But Terrell was not enough. Havemeyer, the conquering hero of sugar, in his riding down of public right and senate action, hired to his chariot wheel Col. Joseph Rickey, wellknown and potent in the third house for a quarter of a century, and the bosom friend of Vest for ferty years. Colonel Rickey has a on, Missouri, and when it con to a matter of law-passing, the Vest and Rickey cogs mesh perfectly, as all the world well knows. With Vest on the sub-con making a tariff on sugar it was the most nat ural thing in the law-making world for Colone Rickey to occur as a staff officer and dis earer for Havemeyer and the sugar

And "under the proud standard of a Colonel Rickey's address today. But notwithstanding Terrell and Sanday found it necessary to produce

Casar of sugar, and, like Casar, he can and conquered. He saw, so goes the Vest, and Brice, and Smith, and Gos and White, and Voorbees. And he flat out their opposition to the sugar robberies he proposed as with a steam roller. When he left they asked him to call again. What did he do? What did he say? What

d he give or promise to gain his crim way with sugar?

Who can say? Who stands by the bedside of licentious violence? All a wondering world can know is that this Tarquin of bagar crept upon our senate Lucrece, and now crece is being awfully talked about, while Tarquin has gone back to Wall street. From 84, Monday morning, sugar, today touched par-a leap of 16 points. It soared to points today. That means \$10,000,000 in some body's war bags. And when it tumbled downstairs, as it did beson the close of the board, to almost 90, it meant about \$10,000,000 out of somebody's war bags. And you can trust fully, bet your hosiery, that this owlish Senate of ours, so blinkingly honest to look upon; so respectably the hypocrite and Phariseee that to gaze upon it. you wouldn't expect that legislative but would melt in the mouth of its law-making, made and salted away a plumb million los dollars.

A thousand men tonight are telling each other that Vest, and Brice, and Gorman, and Stewart, and Cameron, and Quay, and Smith, and White of Louisiana [just appointed to the supreme bench], are gambling in sugar in New York, and that tariff making in the senate finance committee is so mauled and man aged, "tipped off" and informed about, as further and finish with success this gambling

True, perhaps, and this is also true: Whe Havemeyer saw the senators, as the story today, and after offering such "argumen as he possessed, the senators said:

"But if we put sugar as you want us th bill will be voted deer

"Put sugar whet of you and when the day comes I promise you are that you have yours to carry it through Thus spoke And the seduced senators yielded and Have-

meyer returned and told of his warm triv wh where it would do the most good; every robber and ringster in the Senate and out got into the sugar balloon for every marginal dollar he could beg, borrow or steal; the rope was cut, and away they and the markets soared. Today Havemeyer threw over a lot of sand bags and Havemeyer and the gamblers rose to points. Somebody, then, must have take fooling with the valve and let out a lot of -but that is another story. And who d think attended Havemeyer throughout entire trip, took care of his cloak, and the candle? Who but that well-known to Wall street and the monopolies, Clevel willowy secretary of the treasury, Joh Carlisle. His moccasin tracks show in mud of this transaction in all direction rocked the cradle of this infamy; let us hor

with an investigation. There are honest men in the Senate, mer upon who e honor not a breath has ever been blown. There are others. There are sen black sheep and senate white sheep.

he will be brought to the side of its gra

These honest men, in view of general allegation, owe it to themselves, their fame and name, to demand an inquiry into this sugar crime now progressing under their no

They owe it to the people they represent. The mud and the smirch of all this vilene attaches to them in part and they must wash

CHEYENNE CONFERENCE.

On the morning of the 28th ult., sharp AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION went into exec utive session, with R. H. Tracy, of No. 18. in the chair There was a large represe tion, composed of our delegates from e part of the system, and delegates represent the B. L. E., the B. L. F., the B. R. T. and other organizations.

The conference remained in session to entire day and is pronounced by those of long experience in organization affairs to have been one of the most harmonious on record. So of the delegates, journeying eastward, decla that more business was done in ten hou than in ten days of the ordinary nation

It was resolved as the sense of the bly, that there should be co-operation with a organizations of railway employes in res the proposed court-backed cut in wages a securing the reinstatement of just schedules

A committee consisting of James Merna of Portland, Ore., E. L. Briggs of Gle Ferry, Idaho, S. E. Heberling, De Colo., W. F. Downey of Evanston, and George Miller of Omaha, Nel appointed to meet with President Deb Vice-President Howard of the General L at Omaha, on March 15. These seven to constitute a general committee to meet receivers on behalf of the employes of system, and take such action as sary to carry out the resolution first

manimously and enthusiastically, and loubt that the robust policy of the AM RAILWAY UNION is cordially indersed classes of employes on the Union I

BANKING establishments are no us than standing armies.—These

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CORPORATION VS. ORGANIZA-TION

The latest information at our command, relating to railroad corporations in the United the taking in of lines, long or short, called States, gives their number at 1,785. The number may have been increased or diminished somewhat, but not to an extent requiring new estimates, though the tendency for a number of years has been toward consolidation. This readily seen by reference to such systems as he Pennsylvania, the Northern Pacific, the with running the road, protecting the prop-Union Pacific, the Santa Fe, and others which night be named. Corporations are by no strikes at the employes, and calls upon the means a modern development of our Chris- court to order a reduction of wages; and the than civilization, though there are more of court, assuming autocratic authority, regardthem in the United States than in any other less of rights, justice and the absolute necescountry in the world, an indication, perhaps, sifies of the employes, takes millions of dollars that the Americans are wider awake and more on the alert to capture wealth than any other the amount in the coffers of the wrecked cor people. To create a corporation legislation must be

invoked, for corporations exist only by lawthey are the creations of law. The 1,785 railroad corporations in the United States have een given an existence by the lawmakers, he representatives of the sovereign people, and by the law corporations have a legal existice as a person. It is many persons acting egislature. It is an easy matter for men to tain the required legislation to create a railad corporation. The 200,000 miles of railad track in the United States were laid under the direction of corporations. The charters given to these corporations embody rights and franchises, which, interpreted by railroad lawyers, constitute an alarming power, a power which having been exerted for purely selfish ends, aroused the indignation of the people to an extent that Congress was called upon to The bondholders and noteholders could live curb it, and as a result we have the Interstate if they did not receive a cent of interest for a Commerce Law, a law which has been antagonized by railroad corporations with ceaseless for money, strike at and strike down working This is not surprising; on the con- men ? ople from a species of robbery unknown evolved it, and created a determination ne part of the people to mitigate the

work of consolidating railroad corons has in it elements of alarm, and the is universally recognized by thoughtful in individual—it has a legal existence as a ocracy, wielding immense wealth and proimate things, if it did not influence legiswith composure and without apprehension. Such, however, is not the case. The railroad didation, and acting separately, have a unity which, when one is touched, all, a greater or less extent, feel the sensation t is this mutual, interdependent business rela ship which prompts railroad corporations

panded, it becomes colossal; within its grasp it jealousies, petty fends, small ambitions, organ en, women and children-of not less than

compelled to respect.

he purpose of railroad corporations in con is to make money for themselves. They are avowed enemies of competition, and the Union proposes to supply. less acvocates of monopoly. They cannot rate their roads without men, and to reduce es to the lowest possible point is the one m with which they are eternally wrest-They see in it the easiest way that their e eyes can discover to make money. ake, for instance, a ten-thousand-mile sysemploying 48,000 men: For easy calcuwill say the wages of these men ge \$2 a day, and that they work 300 in a year; in that case their wages d amount to, say, \$28,800,000. Now, is not prosperous and that retrenchit is necessary. In this case, does the cor pose a reduction of interest on its

an act, to excite the approbation of heaven and honest men. What then? Why, reduce the pay of the employes. How much? Say 50 per iounts in one year to \$2,880, 000; or 5 per cent, which would net the cor poration, \$1,440,000; or, compron matter and say 7.5 per cent, which would net the corporation \$2,160,000; and promptly the order is issued, or would be in any case but for the organization of railroad employes who, to maintain their rights, protest agains corporation financiering, and a strike looms up in the distance; and the "coming event" has often cast such a gloomy shadow before, that corporations have been known to hesitat in carrying out their programme. But it should be observed that as the years go by they are placing a lower estimate upon the protective features of the laws of organizations, until, finally, they are apparently indifferent to what the organizations do, or propose to do.

The wrecking of railroads for the purpose of making money, is a modern art, practiced almost exclusively in the United States. As a general proposition, the preliminary work required to wreck railroads is consolidation -"feeders" to the main line. These feeders failing to feed the main line, have to be fed Debts of all sorts accumulate, and default be ing the result, a receiver is called for, and the wrecked road is taken in hand by a United States court. This done, the receiver, charged erty and getting it out of debt, promptly from the earnings of the employes and places poration, a proceeding which is pure, unadul terated robbery, without one redeeming feature We confess to our inability to characterize this infamy, all the more odious because it is claimed to have the sanction of law, when, in fact, it is the mere caprice of a judge, a fact that is brought into the boldest possible prominence by the superb decision of Judges Rines and Hallett of Colorado and Wyoming, and one person under a name given it by the Judge Caldwell, who absolutely refused to in dorse the order of ludge Jenkins and ludge Dundy. These judges will not make themselves the tools of railroad receivers to filch the earnings of railroad employes. It is passing strange, when a railroad has

been wrecked, and to get it off of the rocks upon which it has been deliberately steered, that the receiver does not petition the court, in order to relieve the distress, that all interes on bonds and notes cease at once. Why not? decade. Why in the freebooting scramble Why take from them the means of se trary, it is eminently natural, because the law curing exemption from distress? The answer orever proclaims that it was called into being is at hand. Corporation receivers and such restrain corporate rapacity, and to release judges as Jenkins and Dundy do not believe that workingmen have any rights that should world until American railway corpora- be respected, and are emboldened by the fact that in cases, all too numerous, workingmen, under the direction of Arthur et al., accept the doctrine, humiliating to the last de gree, "if men can't get what they want," that is to say, justice, they must "accept what they can get," anything, however degrading. It As has been remarked, a corporation should be stated here and now, that corporations do fear organization of railway employes constituting a one-man power, an and this fact is triumphantly shown by such judges as Jenkins and Dundy, who listening igious authority. If this power touched only to the appeals of corporations and receivers. couple with their infamous orders to rob the tion, nor the administration of the laws, if employes, an order that the employes shall not did not grasp in its tentacles the welfare of strike, shall not so much as consult with each millions of people, the world could look on other what to do to resist oppression and debasement, striking down the dearest and most sacred rights of men, loading them down with orporations of the country, even without con- fetters, and rendering them, as they suppose, helpless. The receiver, a la footpad, is di rected to proceed with his piratical policy.

zations vs. The Railroad Corporation, Receiver and United States Judge, is now on trial before pool their issues and make common war the American people, and the case suggests on all who believe that individuals and that there must be a new departure in the or-It is easily seen that when a railroad cor their day of usefulness, spectacular parades, pration consolidates with other corporations and oratorical fireworks, but an era has atil, as in the case of the Santa Fe system, dawned for an organization of safety applicorporation controls more than 10,000 ances, common sense and business ideas. niles of track, its power is indefinitely ex- Organizations, loaded down with envies and s not less than 48,000 employes, men de- ized blindness and federation that has no more ident upon it for subsistence, or a total-binding force than a rope of sand, are out of date. The men composing these organizations are not to be criticised; they have been educated that way, and have paid immens lidation, is manifestly to make money. It sums of money, to find at last by sad and well understood that railroad corporations expensive experience that their organizations not boast the possession of souls; they in a storm, go down like the toy ships of their not eleemosynary institutions; they have boyhood. To resist the encroachments of , and only one purpose in view, and that corporate power, with or without the aid of a receiver and a court, one order of railroad lents of the severest economies, and have employes, acting as a unit in times of trouble ng no consciences to lash them, they are not is the desideratum, the one thing needed, the bled with ethical problems. They are supreme want which the American Railway

The case of the Railroad Employes Organi

In this there is no vain boasting. The A. R. U. proposes union based upon unity and not diversity; harmony and not discord. Such an organization is vastly within the boundaries of the possible, and its feasibility is being daily demonstrated, and once established and perfected as it will be, and equipped as it will be at an early day, it will prove invincible, and in its coming sway, even the corporations will find it their friend, because, seeking only for the supreme good of the employe, it therefore embodies in its policy the best interests of the s, the corporation sets up the claim that its corporations, since simple justice levies no unjust tribute

Some of our exchanges are cruelly making Not at all. Does it say: We are sport of Secretary of Agriculture Morton, be-to collect dividends on nores, and cause he decided that Russian thistles are all g to collect dividends on notes, and cause he decided that Russian thisties are all lispense with that feature of fraud, for right. There is no law against even a dude sent? There is never a whisper of such producing one thought a term.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage is a pres tional renown. His sermons have wide publication. He is pastor of the Tabernacle Church, of Brooklyn, New York. He is noted for flambeau oratory. He delights in rhetorical flourishes. He takes committance of popular vices and virtues, and permits not one of them to escape notice that affords an opportunity for the display of his peculiar powers. His salary, it is reported, is \$10,000 a year. He is one of that numerous class of divines who take thought of the morrow, what he shall eat, what he shall drink, and where withal he shall be clothed. What the size of his fortune is we do not know. Tha he lives luxuriously we do not doubt. If he has been economical he probably has a snug fortune upon which to recline when the mel ancholy days of life's November come upor

Ouite recently he gave 3,000 pounds of meat and 2,000 loaves of bread to the hungry of Brooklyn, and asked no questions, except 'Are you hungry?" The cost of the mean and bread may have been as much as \$500. The incident was widely wired over the coun Having done this, Mr. Talmage concluded to preach a sermon on the poor, in his Tabernacle, on Sunday, January 7. 18 text was: "Ye have the poor always with you,' the words of Christ as reported in Matthey

In his sermon Mr. Talmage attacks the "tariff controversy," the "alcoholic habit," and the "spirit of improvidence," - and man's "in capacity" to provide for his own wants, and the wants of those dependent upon him accounts for the poverty which now prevails. Mr. Talmage begins his sermon by telling how miserably poor Christ was during all the time He dwelt in this world. He says that "Christ never owned anything during his earthly stay. His cradle and His grave were borrowed. Every fig He ate was from someone else's tree Every drop of water He drank was from some one else's well. To pay His personal tax which was very small, only 311/4 cents, He had to perform a miracle and make a fish pay All the heights and depths and lengths and breadths of poverty Christ measured in His earthly experience, and when He-comes to speak of destitution He always speaks sympathetically, and what He said then is as true now: 'Ye have the poor always with you.'

It would be difficult to paint a more desolate picture of poverty, and Mr. Talmage points to the fact that " for 6,000 years the bread ques tion has been the active and absorbing ques tion," and Mr. Talmage could have asked "it in all these centuries the armies of the poor have diminished in numbers?" Manifestly, Mr. Talmage is of the opinion that during all the ages of progress, poverty has been increasing its victims, and from his summary of causes it would appear that Providence and plutocrats have been in alliance to verify the declaration, "Ye have the poor always with you," As, for instance, Mr. Talmage says: "Witness the people crowding up to Joseph's storehouse in Egypt.'

Accepting the biblical account of that great seven years' famine in Egypt as true, it is not surprising that the preacher did not care to go into any particulars about it. He just mentioned it, and dropped the subject. We commend his discretion. And yet, when a divine of national reputation lugs into a sermon an event for the purpose of demonstrating why we have the poor always with us, and volunteers no explanation of the event, cites no fact bearing upon the cause of the famine and resulting distress, but proceeds to attack tariffs, etc., we are inclined to the opinion that his divinity is not as courageous as it ought to be, and that responsibilities for poverty are not fairly divided.

The story of the famine in Egypt, in which Pharaoh and Joseph figured so conspicuously, was entirely premeditated on the part of Providence. Pharaoh, the pagan, was permitted to dream a dream, and Joseph, a believer in lowed by seven years of absolute dearth, Only Pharaoh and Joseph knew what was coming Joseph advised Pharaoh to take advantage of his knowledge and of the people's ignorance and store up all the surplus corn.

This was done. No intimation of the com ing calamity was vouchsafed to the people, and when the seven years famine set in, the people were unprepared, but Pharaoh controlled vast supplies of corn. Pharaoh taking advantages of the necessities of the people robbed them of their land and all their posses sions, and when all was gone, Joseph informed them that he had bought them for Pharaoh and from that day henceforth the people of Egypt were slaves-and Pharaoh could say The poor I always have with me."

Who was responsible for this famine? for its untold miseries, and the final enslavement of a nation? It was not tariff, the alcohol habit, the spirit of improvidence or man's in-

capacity to provide food for his family, Having called attention to the famine in Egypt, the coming of which Pharaoh and Joseph were posted by Providence, and of which the people were totally ignorant, Doctor Talmage asked his audience to "witness the famine in Samaria and Jerusalem. Witness the seven hundred hungry people for whom Christ multiplied the loaves. Witness the uncor millions of people now living, who, I believe have never yet had one full meal of healthful and patritious food in all their lives. "Think of the three hundred and fifty-four great fam ines in England. Think of the 25,000,00 people under the hoof of hunger year before last in Russia. The failure of the Nile to overflow for seven years in the eleventh tury left those regions depopulated. P of insects in England. Plague of m Madras Presidency. Plague of mice in I

TALMAGE ON THE SITUATION. Plague of locusts in China. Plague of g th, by deluge, by frost, by war, by hurriike, by comets flying too near the earth, by change in the mana national finances, by baleful causes ble. I proceed to give you three or four reasons why my text is markedly and graphically true in this year 1894." Thinking about such

occurrences, the conclusion seems inevitable that the poor are with us, have been with us and will continue to increase in number and remain with us until Gabriel blows his trumpet, and this old earth of ours bursts or burns, or floats a dead orb in space.

Reviewing Mr. Talmage's summary of the causes of poverty and famine, it will appear that most of them are traceable to a mysterious Providence; that an inscrutable God has rought them upon the world for some mysterious purpose. But Mr. Talmage deems it prudent to play mum upon a subject of such terrible import,

We are not familiar with the history of the events in the faraway past, which Mr. Talnage recites. They do not count for much anyhow in current discussions; but with some of them we are somewhat familiar - as for instance, the famine in Russia, largely attributable to the damnable curse of an autocratic government, which, to live and riot in luxury, taxes and robs the defenseless poor. Mr. Tal mage refers to famines in England, but omits the famine in Ireland caused by the infamies of Christian England with its established church, whose bishops draw annual salaries, ranging from \$10,000 to \$75,000, to be paid by taxation, aye, by starvation-millions asking for bread and given stones.

Mr. Talmage contents himself with a reference to horrors. He does not want to attack the sleek, fat scoundrels, who make it possible by taxation and robbery to produce famine in the midst of abundance. He pitches into the tariff. He knows nothing about a tariff; he never had a practical thought in his whole ministerial career. Read his sermons and they will be found to be of the pyrotechnical order fireworks, crackers, wheels, rockets, bombs, oman candles-rather pretty sometimes, and often amusing. There is often paint and pathos. He bores for brine and strikes it rich occasionally when there is a fluttering of cambric and red eyes in the audience; but tariff and currency are not in his line.

Talmage sees overwhelming distress Brooklyn, New York-everywhere throughout the country. He give . 3,000 pounds of meat and 2 000 loaves of bread : that was practical. generous, noble-philanthropic. He set a noble example. If every man of his means would do like him, there would not be another hunger pang in America. We honor him for the donation. He expects a reward. He is entitled to it. We hope he will get all he exnects in this world and in the world to come His gift to the hungry was grand. His disquisitions on the tariff are simply flapdoodle. Taxes eat like rust. Taxes consume the sub stance of the poor. Taxes are paid by labor. Only labor pays taxes. Tariff is tax. Mr Talmage refers to the tariff as follows:

The first reason we have always the poor with us is because of the perpetual overhaul-ing of the tariff question, or, as I shall call it, the tariffic controversy. There is a need for such a word, and so I take the responsibility of manufacturing it. There are millions of people who are expecting that the present ngress of the United States will do some thing one way or the other to end this discus-sion. But it will never end. When I was five years of age I remember hearing my father and his neighbors in vehement this very question. It was high tariff or low tariff, or no tariff at all. When your great-grandchild dies at ninety years of age it will grandchild dies at ninety years of age it will probably be from overexertion in discussing On the day the world is destroye there will be three men standing on the post office steps - one a high tariff man, another low tariff man, and the other a free trade man -each one red in the face from excited argument on this subject. Other questions may question, the pension question, the civil service question. All questions of annexation may me to peaceful settlement by the annexation of islands two weeks' voyage away, and the the True God, was specially inspired to inter-pret the old pagan's dream, the benefits of pipes under the sea and made useful in warm-I their issues and make common war the American people, and the case suggests all who believe that individuals and that there must be a new departure in the ormities have rights which railroads should pelled to respect.

The old curses to fall upon the people. There were to be dissolute, and bringing the populations order, like old couplers and brakes, have had be seven years of fabulous abundance, folunder the influence of our free institutions; yea, all other questions, national and interna-tional, may be settled; but this tariffic question, never. It will not only never be settled, but it can never be moderately quiet for more than three years at a time, each party getting into power taking one of the four years to fix it up, and then the next party will fix it down.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage is of the opinion that too much is said about the tariff. There are multiplied thousands who think too much is said about religious creeds and dogmas; but the wrangling goes forward, nor is there any prospect that it will ever end. Tariff being tax, and as labor pays all taxes, there are those who want to reduce taxation. Unjust taxation is a crime - it is robbery, it is piracy, it means poverty, hunger, squalor. Mr. Talmage is of the opinion that too much is said about taxation. He does not denounce unjust taxation, though it eats the substance of the poor, takes from the miserable pay of labor an unjust per cent. Say unjust tax takes from labor only one cent a day - 365 cents a year - in which case it takes in a year seventy-one loaves of bread; in which case the unjust tax on twenty-eight men would be equal to the 2,000 loaves of bread Mr. Talmage gave to the poor of Brooklyn. An unjust tax of 1 cent a day would be 365 cents a year. Mr. Talmage gave the poor of Brooklyn 3,000 pounds of meat, at say 10 cents a pound, or \$300. The unjust tax of 1 cent a day on sixty-four men would be more than equal to his gift; and if this unjust tax is taken from 20,000,000 of workingn romen it means they have been robbed o 3,000,000 in a year. This unjust taxation nich impoverishes the poor and makes them over goes in vast suras into the pockets of oorer goes in vast sums into a ne rich and makes them richer.

With the Pharisess devouring wide

ders of the poor, it is not surprising that with you"; and with a tariff tax th well, that devours all the substance of the poor, it is not surprising that the United States is full of lamentations, and that in multiplied thousands of homes famine, haggard as death and fearful as hell, alarms the people. It is a question that will not down until the time arrives when the rich are compelled to cease plundering the poor, and that time will come when labor, unified, casts its ballot for hones men to make the laws and hopest men to ad-

Mr. Talmage also discussed the currency question, with what amount of capability the following extract fully indicates:

Our finances cannot get well because of too many doctors. It is with sick nations as with sick individuals. Here is a man terribly disordered as to his body. A doctor is called in and he administers a febrifuge, a spoonful every hour. But recovery is postponed, and the anxious friends call in another doctor, and he says: "What this patient needs is blood-letting; now roll up your sleeve!" and the lancet flashes. But still recovery is postponed, and a homeopathic doctor is called in, and a administer some small pellets, and says: "All administers some small pellets, and says: "All the patient wants is rest." Recovery still Recovery still the pattern postponed, and family says that sman poly-cannot amount to much anyhow, and an allo-pathic doctor is called in, and he says: "What this patient wants is calomed and jalap." Recovery still postponed, a hydropathic doctor is called in, and he says: "What this patient wants is hot and cold baths, and he must them right away. Turn on the faucet and get ready the shower baths." Recovery still postponed, an eclectic doctor is called in, and he brings all the schools to bear upon the poor sufferer, and the patient after a brave struggle for life, expires. What killed him? Too many doctors. And that is what is killing our national finances.

In the foregoing we have Talmage on tariff and currency - trivial to the last degree - a display of ignorance and insipid levity such as characterizes the pulpit when it essays to wrestle with economic questions. No wonder that theological schools are complaining because weak young men, who will do for nothing else, are set to studying divinity.

DENOUNCING JUDGE JENKINS.

Last Saturday evening, a great audience, representing the countless labor organizations of Chicago, assembled in Bricklayers' Hall, in response to a call for a meeting to indorse the course of Congressman McGann in introducing the resolution to investigate Judge Jenkins' course in the Northern Pacific case It was a representative labor audience and there was an intensity of interest in the subject reflected from the sea of faces the speakers looked into from the stage. The large number of ladies present were quite as enthusiastic as the men, and the gathering swiftly took on the characteristics of an indignation meeting against [enkins' autocratic conduct.

The speakers were: President Madden, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor: W. C. Pomeroy, representing the Chicago Trades Assembly; and L. W. Rogers, representing the American Railway Union. None of the speakers minced matters in the least and the audience was in no mood for soft words. All the speeches were red hot and the auditors liked it. They applauded the vigorous language tumultuously and called for more. Some of the enthusiastic people up in the galleries even put in a few side kicks, while the speakers were making a football of Jenkins' character on the stage. He got it right, left, fore and aft, and when the meeting adjourned nobody was left in doubt regarding the opinion of Chicago labor about the injunction business.

MODIFY, OF COURSE.

Well, says the interested watcher of the Northern Pacific case, they have forced Jenkins into a p sition where he will have to modify that injunction. Of course he will have to, and it was the manly attitude of the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION that brought about this result.

inchanging course until Judge Dundy, on the enough to miss the spectators. Union Pacific, followed in Jenkins' footsteps The AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION promptly took him by the throat, as it were, and he "modified his position" with lightning-like rapidity. He even rushed into print and just hustled to let the country know that he didn't really mean it. Then followed the action of Judges Caldwell and Riner, and the AMERI-CAN RAILWAY UNION had established the point that court orders affecting both employes and employer cannot be justly issued withou notice to both parties. Its prompt and vigorous course had established a precedent, and there was nothing else for Jenkins to do, when it finally came to a hearing at Milwaukee, but to recognize a principle that had been absolutely established on the Union Pacific.

An honest verdict of the mind must awar to the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION the dis tinction of being the pioneer in calling a halt on the injunction job holders by promptly and energetically resisting the proposed wage slavery of Union Pacific Dundy.

uit of clothes and christened it "J, Sterling Morton," in order to show their contempt for that pompous nobody, were promptly tried and convicted of libel by Cleveland's trate hayseed secretary. This is probably the first case on record where a man in Morton's position ever noticed such a thing. Cartoons and effigies usually come so far from the mark that the original doesn't care. But Morton knew that stuffed and brainless dummy was a perfect copy of him.

It is not likely that Mr. Talmage will leave Brooklyn for Chicago. His annual threat to resign has brought forth his back salary, the absence of which convinced the reverend gentleman that the Lord wanted him else-

GET TOGETHER.

union organized or even a differe ed, there must be a gettin Society itself, and all the rights we enjoy because of its existence, is the result of a getting together by the people

osts of labor to take, no matter what the ultimate object sought may be. Unless we resolve to stand together for or regardless of how we may differ on other subjects, nothing will ever be accomplished to ward wage independence. Political parties are composed of men who could never agree on any one of a thousand other subjects. They may be open enemies on religion, and in the realm of science they may represent every shade of thought from the learned astronomer to the man who believes in his heart that the world is as flat as a board. But they get together on the political idea and let the rest go.

Labor must do the same thing-get together. It must agree to be a unit on standing shoulder to shoulder. Workmen must be broad enough to agree on one thing while differing on all others. One of our colonial great mer said: "We must educate or perish." Labor must get together or perish-as free labor. Preach it everywhere, "Get together." be the rallying cry in every city, "Get together," " Get together."

BE READY FOR THEM

If organized labor would only take time by the forelock and get ready for these schemes which the plutocrats are continually hatching out to "divide and conquer," many of the ills which afflict it might be avoided. If we had been warned in time about the disastrous affects of the A. P. A. movement there would have been so few workingmen willing to join it that its power to disrupt labor unions would have been practically destroyed.

Let us now prepare for the next trap the enemy may set for us. Let us keep a sharp lookout and be exceedingly careful to look well before we leap. Anything that may, or even can, keep us apart should be shunned Anything that contains an element of discord should be avoided as a pestilence. What we should do is to concentrate our whole energies in the work of getting together and keeping together, and not to waste time on religious of other side issues

As we anticipated, the latest news from Brooklyn quieted all fear that T. DeWitt Talmage would come to this city. The tabernacle was crowded by those who came to hear his resignation, but the reverend gentlem fooled them all by stating that, "after seeking divine direction" and learning that "the financial entanglement" had been straightened out, he had decided to remain. This ends the ense. The trustees were rather slow raising the money to adjust the "financial entanglement," and Mr. T. was awkwardly kept seeking divine direction" for several days. But it is all happily settled now,

WE publish some extracts from W. C. Pomeroy's very able speech in the recent debate with Rev. Mr. Burch on the "Labor and Church" question. Mr. Burch was the chal-lenger. If this sort of thing continues the clergy of Chicago is likely to discover that the ranks of labor hold men who can maintain their ideas in debate, and that not all the logic of the world chooses broadcloth for raiment. A full report of Mr. Pomeroy's eloquent speech has been put in pamphlet form by the Federal Union, 148 Monroe street.

LAST week S. A. Jackson, of Kosciusko. Mississippi, was foolish enough to call the Rev. W. P. Ratliffe, of the Baptist persuasion, "a vil lain." Mr. Jackson is now dead, and Samuel Russel and William Sanders, bystanders, mortally wounded. If he continues this style of argument we would suggest (respectfully) that The Northern Pacific case dragged along its this lamb of the Lord learn to shoot straight

> THERE have been some far-seeing men in our day, but few of them ever came nearer being true prophets than those who, two years ago, said, in the National People's Party platform: "They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff."

"GOD REIGNS," was the impious exclamation of the attorney for the defendant in a celebrated criminal farce, lately concluded, when he learned that his client was turned loose. He might have added, "But money rules."

WHEN the arguments were being made against Judge Jenkins' order at Milwaukee, recently, that irate jurist said testily that the employes might "all quit and go to Texas," for all he cared. Just so. And Judge Jenkins may go them one hotter, for all we care.

CONGRESSMAN NEWLAND'S words and acts THE Nebraska farmers who hung a stuffed are at strange variance. Having declared his hostility to the Peoples' party, he proceeded to give it a boost toward success by leaving it.

> THE plutocratic press has raised the cry that Stead's new book, " If Christ came to Chicago," is a very nasty volume. Likely enough. It's about the plutocracy.

> A PLUTOCRATIC writer says "there are no strikes among the contented laborers of Tur-key." He might have added, "nor brains either."

WORKMEN on the outside of a union shope on the inside of an asylum.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

SIMPLE TALKS-III. BY HENRY S. CHASE, M.D.

There was an old political economy.

There is a new political economy.

The very gist, core, heart of the new political economy is EQUAL RIGHTS. The old political economy was FRAUD. The new political economy is JUSTICE. The new is true.

The old is false. The new is for the benefit of all men. The old was for the aggrandizeof the few, and the robbery of the

many.

The base, the rock, the everlasting truth on founded which the new political economy is founded is: The gifts of nature belong equally to every one of the human race. What are the every one of the human race. What are the gifts of nature? The land, the water, the sunshine and every force of nature.

This truth having been discussed in "Sim

ple Talks" I and II, we can now pass on to the practical question, How can land be used so as to insure the equal right of all men to

Answer: By making the individual pay an annual commercial price for the exclusive use of the land that he appropriates.

All men do not wish to have exclusive po

session of land, lots or locations. Those do not, should be paid in some way for allow-ing others to use the land in which all have a mutual right. Suppose a gas company com-posed of a hundred stockholders, each ownng the same number of shares. house and use gas. Others keep neither house or offices. Those who use gas must pay for it, and the cash goes into the treasury. Those who do not use gas pay for none, but draw their dividends once a year. Those who do use gas also draw out of the treasury the dividends due them.

Thus it is with land. The rent of land should go into the common treasury of the people. All government expenses should be paid out of this fund, and thus taxation be forever The user of land draws his divi avoided. The non-user of land draws his divi-The dividends of all go to pay public improvements, and government ex-

railway men do not wish to leave their work and go to farming; but if they can make better wages at the latter they will leave jobs under bosses and employ themselves.

This will always prevent a glut in the labor will always seek to get a market. For men living in the easiest way, and for many men life will have great attractions when land can be had without buying it, and farm improvements be made without taxation.

Farm life under the rent system or single tax system would be very different from what it is now, because free trade would be with it, and the farmer could exchange his products without the robbery of customhouses. Free-dom of the land would make production free, and equalize labor. When land can be no monopolized, there can be no other monopolies, for all of those abominations rest upon the greatest of all abominations, namely e monopoly of land.
The non-resident land robber is no

than the home land robber. The clutches of either are equally fatal to labor. You that all wealth is produced by labor. You know Just as rapidly as wealth is produced the land owners annually take twenty to twenty five per cent of it by raising the selling price or rental price of farming land, village and city lots and put it into their own pockets. If this annual increase was put into the treasury of the com munity, the latter could grow rich in all the grand improvements of public streets, roads, bridges, railways, public buildings, etc.. etc.

of land values must go or - increase with the increase of population. Population may increase, but land is a fixed quantity. Increase of population increases the demand for the use of land, for none can live or die without it, and the price must go up. It mat-ters not how high it may go, as long as the price falls into the public treasury, and not into private pockets. For no sane man will private pockets. For no sane man will more for the use of land than it is worth. pay more for the use of land than it is woru. And no man will have to pay a speculative or monopoly price, for the latter will not exist gives all its rental into the public treasury.

METHOD OF WAGE REDUCTION

BY W. P. BORLAND.

Recent press dispatches state that there is much rejoicing over the fact that a limited number of the starving miners in the iron dis trict of Michigan were to be put to work. The Norrie Mine resumed operations on a small scale by putting two hundred men to work, and it is expected that the number will be increased to six or eight hundred soon. These miners have been supported by charity since last November, and the fact that the mine own ers have at last decided to permit them to wor is hailed with great satisfaction, as it means a large reduction in the burden of charity. But how little cause the miners have for rejoicing is shown by the fact that the wages paid are

action of the mine owners which it is hard to characterize properly; they take advantage of the necessities of the miners to exact a profit from their labor, and the funny part of the operation is that they earn the reputation of being philanthropists for so doing. If there is any virtue in furnishing employment for these men at such miserable wages, it is rather late in making its appearance. The price of ore is no higher now than it was when the late in making its appearance. The price of ore is no higher now than it was when the mines shut down. Then why were the men forced to remain idle all these months at all? Cou d they not have been kept employed right along, and thus been saved from the degradation of becoming the recipients of charity? Yes; but that would not have been good economic practice for the mine owners. was better to shut down the mines last sum mer, because at that time the men did have a little something in sight to guarantee their support, and they might not have taken kindly to a reduction of wages; but after they have remained idle so long that they are brought to the point of absolute starvation, and have been supported by charity for a period of three months, it was perfectly safe to put them to work at reduced wages. It is even regarded as a meritorious action to permit the men to work at any sort of wages, and, at the sarge time that they are filling their pockets from the profit of the men's labor, the mine owners are regarded as philanthropists, self-sacrificing benefactors of humanity.

When we consider the abundant professions as a meritorious action to permit the

When we consider the abundant professions of love for the workingmen which our public men indulge in, assuming that they are intended to be taken seriously, it is hard to understand just why the potential earnings of labor should be alone considered the proper labor should be alone considered the proper object upon which to practice reductions. We hear much about the standard of living, and the necessity of a high standard for the preservation of no free institutions; all the benefits which we have enjoyed as a nation have, time and again, been unhesitatingly referred to the high standard of living which has prevailed among us, and what has been regarded as the yery acme of good statesmanship is the enactment of measures calculated to maintain or raise the standard of living. The woes of Ireland, the degradation of India and China,

while the comparatively supwhile the comparatively supwhile the comparatively suptively high standard of living, and the principal argument in favor of the restriction of
immigration, always brought into prominence
ando-economists, is that the class of
our shores are habituated to a lower standard than our people and that, therefore, their influence is d because tending to reduce our standard of liv

ing. In fact, it is the very quintessence of orthodox economic doctrine that the condition of the masses, both material and moral, can be improved only by improving the standard of living, and that any measure tending to reduce the standard must be regarded in the light of a national calamity. This is the main idea underlying the tariff debates; both pro-tectionists and free traders derive their arguments from this thesis.

One would suppose that the very first lesson to be learned by the statesmen who deal with such momentous questions would be the ability to distinguish between cause and effect, and the consequent necessity of perceiving that a high standard of living is only to be main-tained in the presence of a high standard of wages; that wages are the determining cause of the standard of living and not the standard of living the determinator of wages. But no, the wonderful intellectual power of our statesmen here exhibits an extremely perverse ten-dency—it works backward. The assertion is that the standard of living is the determinator of the rate of wages, instead of the contrary that persons who are habituated to a hig standard will not accept of a rate of wages which is insufficient to permit them to main that wages adju habitual standard, and that all efforts should be directed to the maintenance of a high stand ard and high wages will follow as a conse not concern themselves quence. with the question of how one shall maintain with the question of now one shall maintain his habitual standard of living with no wages at all, nor do they pay any attention to the fact that the average man cuts his coat to suit his cloth, maintaining a high standard when his wages are high and a low one when his wages It is well recognized, that when wages

once reduced the standard falls, and, relying upon the lower standard, it is almost impossi-ble to bring them back to their former figure. The power of labor is thus weakened, rd is lowered, and the nation at large is the sufferer. Yet, in spite of this, statesmen and legislators are the first to give their con-sent to measures which lead to the reduc-tion of wages in times of industrial depression, while leaving the earnings of employers in tact; labor seems to be recognized as the legit imate factor to bear the burden of distress while efforts are made to distress capital as lit while efforts are made to distress capital as it tle as possible. It may be said that capitalists do suffer, that the earnings of capital are reduced. Yes, in individual instances, but not as a whole. The amount of active capital decreases, as of labor, but the capital which remains active derives rather a greater than a smaller proportion of the whole amount of wealth produced, as its share, while the share of the labor which remains active decreases enor-It would seem, from these considera tions, and in the light of the vast importance that is attached to the standard of living, that a reduction of wages should be the last thing proposed or tolerated by patriotic citizens as a remedy for the relief of industrial depression, and that, rather, should measures be taken for the reduction of those special privileges which are known to exist, and which give the em-ployers of labor an advantage over their workmen, even to the point of their total abolition.

owing out this idea of throwing the burden of depression on the workingmen, one of our prominent statesmen, who has been twice e a national convention as a candidate he presidential nomination of his party, has, ever since it became evident that the pub lic must contribute to keep them from starving, been active in his attempts to formulate so scheme whereby these iron miners might be set to work at reduced wages, thus affording them the opportunity of earning enough least to partially relieve them from the necessity of depending on charity; it is no doubt owing to the efforts of this gentleman that the Norrie mine has partially resumed operations.

At the very outset, this gentleman found many difficulties in his way. The operators, those who furnished the actual capital for the working of the mines, were quite willing start up and furnish the men with emp willing to But they had very little to say about ment. the matter. The question was not theirs to settle, but those who held the fee to the lands upon which the mines were situated. These feeholders were in receipt of a royalty for every ton of ore taken out of the earth, and, as this royalty had to be paid for each ton irrespective of its price in the market, the mat-ter was clearly in their hands; the operators were powerless to proceed unless the feehold renounce a large part, if not all of their royalties for the time wages were largely reduced. This royalty was 62 cents per ton in 1890, at which time ore was selling for \$2.70 per ton, and it will readily There is an element of devilishness in this \$2.30, as it has been since the depression besituation when ore is selling for from \$2 to for the confiscation of rent of land not occugan. (By the way, the royalty on iron in Great Britain, which is regarded as eminently a country cursed by landlordism, is but 48

ents per ton.)
One of these feeholders, who is numbered among the wealthiest men in Michigan, was addressed on the subject of a material reduction in the royalties of one of the largest min ing properties in the state, and his reply is worthy of note. As for himself, he was quite willing to submit to a reduction with the object of permitting the miners to be employed, but he really could take no action without the conhe really could take no action without the con-sent of his associates, joint owners with him-self in the property. He disclosed the names and addresses of these associates and it ap-peared that they were living in several differpeared that they were living in several different states, principally in the eastern portion of the nation, while some resided in foreign countries. And it was upon the decision of men situated thousands of miles away from the property, some of whom had probably never seen it, and whose only possible interest in it centered in drawing their royalties regularly for permitting others to mine the ore, that the question of putting the miners to work, even at wages that would barely suffice to keep life in their starying bodies, depended! Rather a their starying bodies, depended! Rather a peculiar industrial situation, isn't it? And

The royalties on iron, coal and timber alone, paid in the United States in 1890, amounted to \$457,197,596, and it must be remembered that the power of the land owners to draw that sum is not affected by the present depression. It is even increased, while the power of labor to demand as large a share of the product as before is diminished; labor has been forced to a lower plane, and must submit to a lower standard. And the bilcoming tariff dolls will continue to descant on the relative merits of protection or free trade as a means of maintaining the traditional standard of living, and,

I suppose, as in the past, when a particularly glib one comes along there will be plenty of workingmen foolish enough to fall down and worship him. Our statesmen will continue to fight over the question while we foot the bills. won't do anything to really endanger reign of special privileges until they are ed to, and they won't be forced to until the workingmen wake up and begin to do a little thinking for themselves. That day isn't far off. The present squeeze has been a great economic educator, and another one ma-

SINGLE-TAX SUPERSTITION. BY W. H. STUART.

The problem of the production of wealth has been solved. With the present machinery of production, under a state of freedom, it would be simply impossible for us to consume the product. But the problem of the distri-bution of wealth is the riddle that the sphinx propounds to the closing years of the nine teenth century, and threatens to destroy us i

the answer is not forthcoming.

There are various solutions offered. The advocate of "free trade" and the believer in protection," are both equally certain that the adoption of their special theory would restore prosperity to the country. But here we are confronted with the fact that free trade England, equally with protected Germany and America, are suffering from the same depres sion in trade and commerce, so that we shall have to dismiss the adoption of either of those remedies as a solution of the problem that confronting the civilized world

Then, there is the quite numerous party cause of all our industrial woes. They con tend there is an insufficiency of the circulating medium to properly transact the business of the country; that in consequence, trade languishes, and men are unable to find em the free coinage of silver and directly to the people without the interven banks, money to the extent of \$50 pe capita. When confronted with the statemen that eastern banks are troubled with a ple thora of money which they are unable to even at one per cent, and that the same state of things exists in England, they answer, that the money is in the hands of the "money power," that what we want is money issue direct to the people, that cannot be cornered This, and a low rate of interest they contend will bring on an era of unexampled pros

mitted fact that all wealth is continually tend ing to concentrate into a few hands, nor is it capita would not inevitably gravitate into the same pockets. So that while fully admitting that our financial system is a rascally and thievish one, it yet fails to account for the tendency of all wealth to concentrate into the hands of a small minority of society.

Then, there is the solution of the problem o confidently offered by Henry George, in Progress and Poverty," namely, that owing namely, that owing private ownership of land, economi eases with population and tends to absorb all wealth over a bare subsistence to the producer. As a remed, he proposes that the government shall confiscate all rent of conceived it. "By their works shall ye know land, irrespective of improvements, and the abolition of all other forms of taxation. This, he claims, is the "sovereign remedy that will extirpate involuntary poverty, and bring about an era of prosperity unparalleled in the history of the world.

It must be admitted that the theory has surface plausibility that is captivating to the neophyte in political economy. Seeing the surface plausibility that is captivating to the neophyte in political economy. Seeing the ease with which the "greatest living econo-mist (?)" "shatters" the fallacies of the cur-rent political economy, such as the "wage fund" theory, the Malthusian theory of population, and all other fallacies, for the first time (?) our devout admirer of Henry George ex-claims, "Eureka! I have found it," and ever afterward is content to believe that " Progress and Poverty" is the summum bonum of all economic wisdom. That here indeed is the vace mecum, the complete exposition of and answer to the problem relating to the distribu tion of wealth.

And yet, a critical examination of the single-tax theory shows it to be based on shallow fallacies; that the theory and the argument by which it is defended are of one in whom the critical faculty is deficient and who persistently refuses to continue his investigations beyond the narrow bounds of that school of economics.

In this and succeeding papers I shall en-deavor to prove this, and shall ask those gentlemen who have so generously occupied the articles on the single tax, to answer specifi and to the point the arguments.

I shall offer against that theory. cally and to the point the arguments and objec-

And first, as to the justice of con rent. For it must be understood that the confiscation of rent is equivalent to the confisca-tion of the land; its advocates admit this, and justification might pied by the owner, but what justification can be offered for robbing the mechanic or the farmer of the money invested in the farm? Our system of land tenure invest a certain compelled the farmer to invest a certain amount of capital in land before he could Similarly, the mechanic occupy and use it. who desired a site for a home was compelled to labor perhaps several years before he could save sufficient to purchase the home site. Now please don't indulge in the twaddle about the farmer and mechanic being as well off as before, in so far as they are users of land; that only as speculators in land will they be worse off. The point I distinctly make is that the farmer who invested, sav, \$5,000 in his farm, and the workman \$1,000 in his home site, will be as effectually robbed of the mones so invested by the adoption of the single ta as if the robbery were effected by a footpad. For upon the adoption of the single tax the selling price of land would entirely disappear. Then, again, the "unearned increment"

Then, again, the "unearned increment which it is the purpose of the single-tax confiscate, has been pretty generally among all classes, probably 90 per cent of present land values has accrued within the last forty years. Not more, probably, than 10 peculiar industrial situation, isn't it? And our statesmen permit so important a matter as the standard of living to be sacrificed rather than alter such a condition! Why, according to the "standard of living" argument, it would have been wise statesmanship to take possession of these mines by right of eminent domain, ignore the royalties, and keep the men to work at the old wages, rather than permit them to be reduced.

The royalties on iron, coal and timber alone, paid in the United States in 1890, amounted to \$457,197,596, and it must be remembered that the power of the land owners to draw that sum is not affected by the present depression. It is even increased, while the power of labor to demand as large a share of the product as before is diminished; labor has been forced to a lower plane, and must submit to a sefected during the proposes. Would not, if per cent has accrued during the the present owners, yet Henry

would be confiscated by the single tax, while all the difference in productive capacity be-tween the best and poorest tools in use would be confiscated by the owners of machinery and other capital, in the shape of interest, as the just return," as George puts it, for the use of heir capital. That is, the adoption of the single tax would still leave the "iron law" of wages in full force, wages would still "tend to the minimum upon which the laborer would consent to reproduce."

Consent to reproduce."

I shall fully prove this before I get through.

Meantime, gentlemen of the sirgle tax, what
do you say to my charge that the single tax is
a mere scheme of robbery and confiscation?

STACKS VS. STEEPLES.

Following are some of Mr. Pomeroy' points in the debate with Mr. Birch elsewhere mentioned, from the verbatim report now ou in pambhlet form:

My friend, the "revenue" of the "labo or" is the sneers of the press, the black list of the employers' association, the vitupera tion of the clergy, and too often the envy and hatred of those fo whom he toils without com pensation day and night, year in and year of the "agitator" for "revenue only" is found mainly among the "clergy," and I shall be more just than my opponent, and say that among the clergy are some who are not, in my the clergy are some who are not, in my the clergy are some who are not, in my the clergy are some who are not, in my pensation day and night, year in and year out pinion, "agitators for revenue only," ough, ey all are "hired man." * *

Again, labor unions are organized to pro-tect the lowly and aid the weak. They have secured the passage of laws regulating the hours women and children may toil, and though these laws are but the beginning of legislation which will eventually prohibit the employment of children absolutely and of women to a large degree, yet I would ask how much aid was given by the Church to secure these laws? Is the Church the protector of women and children? Let us see. A society of wealthy manufacturers has recently beer formed to purchase a verdict from the state supreme court, declaring that most just law unconstitutional. They have recained the They strongest legal firm in the state to handle their Here the lines of contest are plainly a. On the one side wealth and legal craft, seeking the re-enslavement of women and children. On the other, the labor organ-"hold your hand," with izations saying "hold your hand," with all your money, all your lawyers, with all the past record of that supreme court against us, we say hold! Where is the Church in this controversy? How many sermons have been hurled from the pulpit against this threatened infamy, this buckstering of childhood, this immolation of feeble women on the altar of greed? "By their works shall ye know hem." Who are the members of this soulgreed? less manufacturers' association. Prominent pillars of the Church. Men whose consciences charge the Church as being tacitly guilty complicity in this premeditated crime. law holds a man guilty of participation crime of which he had guilty knowledge. Church has guilty knowledge of this damnable scheme, and forgets to call down Again, the Church is responsible to degree for the very inception of the ghoulish It has preached to these " va an eviscerated gospel tailored to fit the sciences of its wealthy pewhol as; trimmed its theological sails to catch he wafted smiles of men of money. And the man of money complacently aware of the winking ministry the sanctimonious scheme of serfdo Not all ministers are addicted to in America. winking at sin, but "by their works shall yo

The Church could do a great deal for hu manity without endangering its hereafter.

His assertion that the homeless are mainly those who swarm cheap lodging houses and soup-kitchens as long as they do not have to work. I brand as absolutely erroneous. ing through the corridors of the city hall one night, we were unable to proceed more than half-way, and had to turn and retrace our ving to the homeless wanderers who occupied tresses consisted of Joliet marble, whose pil lows were their shoes and whose covering were those "palladiums of liberty," the pub lic press. Speak of the searching humani arians of the Church scouring for victims of There were thousands, and distress! newspaper coverings were not even Christian

As to the fashionable congregations their immense contributions to charity, I state most emphatically that the rich can give noth ing to charity. Their holdings are the profit. on workingmen's product, and Mr. Rocke-feller's Chicago University was built not by Rockefeller's millions, but by the millions which Rockefeller had taken from the sweat of labor. "Wealth is but the accrued sur-plus of the labor of the past." Mr. Carnegie's gifts to museums come from the grimy hands of his employes. Mr. Marshall Field's princely donations are but brazen-heralded gifts of money wrung from the people under a false financial system. Every church in Chicago or elsewhere was erected at the expense of the laborer, and the minister's alary, small or large, comes from the sons of

Religion comes high these days and is by many classed as a luxury rather than a necessity. Its chief supporters are men who pray for "peace on earth, good will to men," and secretly subscribe to armory funds and and secretly subscribe to armory funds and equip military companies to call progress to a stand-still. They give museums to posterity while the present generation needs bread, and charity balls while the potter's field is the dancing place of the devil. Sermons about heaven while earth is fast becoming a hell; panegyrics on Jesus, but small help for his "images"; charity by installments for the time being, while the future looms dark and dismal about the yawning grave of the re-

ARTHUR'S WORK.

"The Knights of Labor have a fruitful field for investigation in the record of P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Any laboring man will be interested to know how this autocrat of alleged labor leaders has been able to grow rich in the ostensible service of labor which he has chiefly served by wrecking every strike he has attempted to manage for the last ten years."—Chicage Daily Times.

Good Wishes.

The latest enterprise in labor journalism is THE RAILWAY TIMES, edited by L. W. logers. Typographically THE TIMES is seend to none, and for literary ability and good, ound labor logic it stands without a peer. The Machine Woodworker wishes the new surnal unlimited prosperity in its battles for an eights of labor.—Machine Woodworker.

OUTRAGEOUS MISREPRESEN-TATION.

Members of the American Railway Union who read the report of the speeches of the Jenkins' indignation meeting, in the Tribune or Inter Ocean, must have stood aghast at the wild words attributed to their representative. Of course they were absolutely false and both papers hastened to publish a correction. For those who saw the first and not the second we reproduce a paragraph from the Tribune:

In a report printed yesterday morning of a meeting at Bricklayers' Hall, L. W. Rogers, editor of The Rahmax Times, was quoted as saying: "It is better to lose everything at once than to be put down by the courts. Let us call them to a halt. Let us draw the line and say: 'We will meet you in the open fields like men, and "e will die fighting' Judge Jenkins said the other day: 'You railway men can quit if you want, and go to way men can quit if you want, and go to Texas.' I say to Judge Jenkins that he and such as he must quit, and if they don't we will see them go to a hotter place than Texas. Yesterday when Mr. Rogers was asked con cerning the statement he said: "The quota tion is a mistake. What I really said wa this: Let us bring this invasion of constitu his to a test. We must se all we have gained We must call a halt We must draw the line at the inalien able rights of man and no invaders shall cross it.' The only reference I made to 'fighting' was this: 'We should have the of resistance. It is nobler than Spartacus chose the lesser evi when he said: "If we must die let it be in the open fields by the running brook." We need such courage—the courage that will not retreat. That will stand by principle and go The reference to Judge kins' remark is also incorrect. language was this: 'Judge Jenkins says for all he cares the railroad mon may quit and go to Texas. Well, for all the railroad men care he may quit and go them one hotter.

INVESTIGATION OF ARTHUR.

The strange fact of a labor leader being her alded a semi-millionaire, is a ghost that will not down. As time passes there is more and more comment on this perplexing puzzle in the labor world. The Cleveland Citizen, which is not only one of the foremost labor papers of the United States, but is also published in Mr. Arthur's home, announces that the Knights of Labor propose to take a peep behind the curtain of Mr. Arthur's past record. Commenting on this proposed action, the Citizen publishes the following editorial

The general executive committee of the Knights of Labor proposes to investigate P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The charge is made that Arthur is responsible for the loss of every railroad strike in which the Knights of Labor To substantiate this charge, it have engaged. is proposed to investigate where and by means Mr. Arthur secured his great wealth. It is charged that Mr. Arthur pays taxes on property valued by the tax assessors \$171,000. The real value of this property probably not less than \$500,000. But it is also charged that Mr. Arthur possesses a large amount of railroad stocks on which he pay no taxes. Now, the question in controvers is, did Mr. Arthur secure this immense wealt by fair means, or did he secure it by "selling the strikers to the railroad tions? Ordinarily, the means by which a man se

cures wealth is not questioned, so long as he violates no law. It is not a crime to be rich But this is an extraordinary case. It is surrounded by unusual conditions. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Arthur is the head of a labor organization—an usual position for a man worth \$500,000 to hold. He is really a capitalist, and his interests as a railroad capi talist are opposed to the interests of railroad employes. Why, then, should a man whose employes. Why, then, should a man employes of the objects of the organization of which he is the head, occupy such an anomalous position? Mr. Ar-thur does not need the salary attached to his office, as his income cannot be less than \$20,000 He has inaugurated no new his organization that hundreds of her me could not carry out. He is not a man of such extraordinary ability that he is absolutely nec essary to the welfare of his organization, else be would fail. On the contrary, he is a man of ordinary ability. Neither salary nor his ability being necessary to Mr. Arthur or his organization, why should he occupy a position in a labor organization to which he is opposed. as a capitalist? Is it because, as is charged by the Knights of Labor, he receives mormoney for selling the railroad men than serv ing them?

Another fact that must not be lost sight of in connection with the case against Mr. Arthur: It is asserted that in 1877 Mr. Arthur not only had nothing, but was in debt. In the same year, during the great railroad strikes and riots in Pennsylvania and other ites, Mr. Arthur was as strong an advocate of violence as any of the anarchists in th country at the present time.

Why he was so radical then and so conserv ative now, is his own business. Because was poor then and is rich now, may have had something to do with it. But the question still remains open, where did he get half a million dollars since 1877? Hisconduct in the strikes dollars since 1877? His conduct in the strikes on the Missouri Pacific, C. B. & Q., New York Central, Lehigh Valley, Wabash and other railroads, although supported by the executive board of his organization, has been so extraordinary and so favorable to the railroad corporations as to excite suspicion and distrust He has sanctioned strikes at the most inauspic cious time and refused to authorize strike when they gave the best promise of success He would never consent, until recently, it He would never consent, until recently, to allow engineers to strike at the same time as firemen, switchmen or brakemen. The fire memen, switchmen or orakemen. The me-men were accustomed to strike alone and be beaten; then the engineers would strike and be beaten. In this way the railroad labor or-ganizations fought their common battles sepa-rately and were usually beaten in detail. Mr. Arthur has always been the strongest opponent of a great federation of railroad employes, and it is charged that his opposition springs from the fact that he could not use such an organization as he has used the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

motive Engineers.

We have given the facts in the case as far as we know them. It may be that Mr. Arthur made his money honestly and is not half as wealthy as he is represented to be. But even then he would be too wealthy a man to serve a labor organization and be above suspicion. Besides, the labor organizations are in need of leaders who have advanced with the times, and who have broader ideas and greater brains than Arthur. Whether the investigation proves something or nothing, Mr. Arthur is unfit, from any standpoint, to be the head of a labor organization.

REPRESENTATIVES of the labor and industrial organizations are called to meet at De Moines, Iowa, March 21, under the auspice of the National Bi-Metallic League. The object is to formulate plans for the coming congressions: campaign. Independence of Wall arrest is the rallying cry.

NEWS NOTES.

THE Minneapolis Union publishes as sellent portrait of Sovereign.

ts trade assembly, has entered pe Independent Labor party.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S eye trouble is probably the result of keeping one of them ash counter and the other on heaven at So RAPIDLY is electricity coming into us

mines in this country are equipped with tric locomotives. Tom REED's friends gave him a cane cribed "Aut Cresar, aut nullus."

might have made it " Aut Monkey, aut m

and been dead sure of it

transportation that no less than thirty

EMPEROR WILLIAM "is taking an in silver," says the cable dispatches. If interest wasn't quite so keen there w more of it for other people.

Two London physicians who advertise men to experiment on, in a case involving risk of death, received 142 eager answ The sum offered was \$5,000

THE first number of the American Fe ationist magazine is out. It is a model of printer's art and contains special papers such excellent writers as John Swi Henry D. Lloyd.

THE United Brewery Workmen of United States issues a weekly called th American Citizen. The initial number just reached us. It is printed in English and German, and published in St. Louis.

THE injunction business is no longer con fined to railway corporations. On March Judge Smith, of Cincinnati, issued an or putting a quietus on the employes of the M rison & Snodgrass Planing Mill Company.

WHILE sugar, corn and hogs are being de nitely quoted in the market reports, there another important commodity being o looked. Seats in the United States Se should be put on the list and their price sta

SOMEBODY has figured out that that aggregation of fussy old grandmamm as known as the United States Senate is a little luxury that costs the people \$8,400 a day-on the square. What it costs "on the side" is past finding

"HAVING killed the employer's liability bill," says the cable dispatch, "the House Lords mutilated the parish councils bill b yond recognition." The people should n mutilate the House of Lords till its own que won't know it.

THE Cleveland Citizen, which, being up the ground, ought to know whereof it. says that P. M. Arthur's annual inco not be less than \$20,000. Mr. Arthur ably the only "laboring man" who ugly toward that income tax.

"DISCIPLINE WITHOUT PUNISHMEN the title of a paper contributed to the I ary number of Locomotive Engineeri General Superintendent Brown, of the Brook railway. It is of great interest to employes and officials, and should have ar

THE action of the Humane Society Muncie, Indiana, discloses the fact that t glass factories and bolt works there employ several hundred young boys and girls. The society has ordered their immediate discharge under threat of prompt prosecution if not obeyed.

GENERAL MANAGER UNDERWOOD, of the Soo," declares to Labor Commissioner Powers that he will fight the law, providing ther shall be no discrimination against mem of labor organizations. Of course, and finally the law triumphs then the corporation will do as any other anarchist - hold it in

THE acute distress of the hard times is no means confined to America. Briganda has increased in Spain as lawlessness has her Recently 4,000 unemployed men marched in a body to the government offices in Madrid and asked for work. The papers which say a change of administration caused our hard times should explain why it is the same the

THE new army rifle lately produced in Europe can send an exploding bullet half a mile. One of them penetrating a man's body at that distance exploded into fourteen pieces, literally butchering him. Some of these days a lot of fool workingmen, in gaudy uniforms, will stand up and riddle each other with these devilish weapons for the glory of a couple of bum kings.

Without doubt the attitude of the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION is having a most salutary effect throughout the country. Since its or ganization several railway companies have hastily put themselves in position to avoid any possible conflict. Old schedules have been voluntarily restored by the Wisconsin Central, the C. M. & St. P. R'y, the D. & R. G. R'y, the Rio Grande Western and the D. L. & M. R'y-a thing unprecedented in the history of corporate oppression.

THE venerable Mr. Cabbage, who once figured in Indiana politics, has been heard from in Montana. He is making a holy kick over the action of Congress on silver, and his protest is justified by the facts in the case.....

WE hope Mr. Cabbage will turn up eral other sections of the political gas help beat the plutes in that sparsel country. They should be peppered arguments until they let us have pesce

HOWARD and Rogers spoke at Pabst Hall, Milwaukee, under the auspices of local union No. 134, Sunday evening, the 4th inst. Many new members were added.

WHILE Los Angeles still holds the title of he banner local of the A. R. U., Des Moines likely to make her look to her laurels. Start-ng with a couple of hundred, it has the mateal and the push for immense gains.

RENEW your subscriptions promptly. We no time business with such small amounts. o no time business with such small amounts.
It is strictly cash in advance. Any man who
ads THE TIMES three months for 25 cents
ill read it always. Get your friends to try a

DGAN is still lioing splendid work in the west, Debs has just completed a trip gh the central west, and Howard is averthree a week in the southeast. So be at. We can't organize everybody in a Applications are acted on at the earliest

HERE was a red-hot meeting of the Milkee local union, No. 134, on Sunday ning, March 11. The A. P. A. movement the topic of discussion. Resolutions adopted asking the city council to make criminal offense to persecute any person ount of his religion.

ALL members whose three months' subciptions expire should promptly renew.

hen a paper like THE RAILWAY TIMES can
e had for 25 cents a quarter—less than 2
ents a copy—the employe who doesn't take
can't be very deeply interested in his own
relfare. Keep up with the procession.

South Butte and Des Moines Break the Record.

No. 30, at South Butte, sends in \$75 worth criptions at a time, and No. 163, at s Moines, reported ninety-three new mem-s at its last meeting. Nothing sleepy about t. This, we believe, breaks the record on counts for a single meeting.

More Work at Pueblo.

The Pueblo Daily Journal gives Debsient speech in that city a couple of columns space and the most flattering notice. In wo of the sickening slush that is frequently red at the public by "labor leaders" who should never have left off braking on a local, thould never have left off braking on a local, thould never have left off braking on a local, thould never have left off braking on a local, thould never have left off braking on a local, thould never have left off braking on a local, thould never have left off braking on a local, thould never have left off braking on a local, while the latest, is of the very best additions while the latest, is of the very best additions while the latest, is of the very best additions while the latest, is of the very best additions the literature of reform.—Monday Morning Times. taining, instructive and convincing speaker, whose voice has ever been heard in Pueblo in the interest of organized labor.

He is Surveyor General Now. Brother Perry H. Bickford, one of the oldst engineers in the service of the Union cific, and a member of Division 115 from inception, assumed the duties, during the st month, of surveyor general of Wyoming, which position he was appointed by Presi-nt Cleveland. Brother Bickford served two merly resided at Albany. We tender con-malations with his host of friends.—Loco-

prob-kford is the president of the cted to that important position ty of surveyor-general was con-

> against the Wrong. the right against the wrong, the weak against the strong, the poor who waited long brighter age to see."

the answer given by a prominent one of the railroad brotherhoods ed what is the object and aims of the rican Railway Union, and he continued It is the only thing left for railroad e present organizations were all right when arted, but hey are but of date at the present me. There are new issues before the rail-ray employes, and it requires new methods and new machinery to meet them properly. It is easier for a railroad to buy a judge and get an injunction against their men striking han to fight them. The combined power of he organizations is not strong enough to sucssfully meet this new style of doing busi-ss, but let the men get together from the ction up, and there will be a power that will mand and receive respect. When a bright, orainy man like Debs gives up a good posi-tion and takes up anything like this without pays his own expenses, you can et it will "be a go." - Des Moines Leader

Great Falls Organized.

In response to the call issued for a masmeeting of the railway employes of Great Falls, over one hundred men assembled last night in the Elks hall to hear the principles of the order set forth. The meeting was presided Mr. J. C. Spence, secretary of the A. R. U. at Havre, who, after a few well chosen remarks explaining the object of the meeting and showing the need for such an organization as the A. R. U., introduced to the audience

as the A. R. U., introduced to the audience Mr. James Hogan, of Ogden, Utah.
Mr. Hogan went over the labor movement thoroughly, showing what had been accomplished in the past by organization and speaking enthusiastically of what could be effected in the future by determined effort on the part of the laboring people. He also explained the inadequacy of the old organizations to cope with the present aspect of the labor question, and then very clearly set forth the needs of the present, which the A. R. U. had been raised up to fill. At the close of his address a good local organization was effected, the

raised up to fill. At the close of his address a good local organization was effected, the charter members numbering over seventy.

The railway employes feel much pleased with the success of the meeting and look forward to a strong anion at this place. Members of the A. R. U. from Houston, Texas, Kalispell, Butte and Havre assisted in the organization.—Great Falls Paper.

Big Union at Des Moines.

Big Union at Des Moines.

One of the largest gatherings of railroad men that ever resulted from a call for a mass meeting, was that of Sunday afternoon at Flynn hall. They came to hear what sort of body the American Railway Union is, and organize a lodge in this city. At 12:30 the meeting was called to order, the hall being rowded. On motion of Robert Shackelford, W. Reese was elected chairman of the meeting. The chair introduced George W. Howard, the vice-president of the American Railway Union, a man who is working hard get every railroad man, from the yard mater down, into this organization. Mr. Loward pointed out how railways are becomistic property of combines, how the various

employes have been working at loggerheads trying to federate, and said that the cold, hard fact is that federation is utterly impossible. He told some very pertinent stories to prove this statement, and explained the meaning of system federation, which to be thoroughly effective must be established on every railway in the United States, and the minute it is established to becomes general federation. Arguments were brought to bear on all phases of organized labor, and the speaker showed clearly to the minds of many that the only weapons labor has are the boycott and strike. But he insisted that legislation should not be lost sight of, nor men lose their heads in party bickerings. He told of the strikes and how the corporations won them. Combination and the corporations won them. Combination and the corporations won treatment of the corporation are the rule nowadays. Laboring men should take example from the corporations. He asked if it did not seem strange that during the past thirty years labor has not been able to get in a lick, even under the

After the address about one hundred and After the address about one hundred and fifty men came forward and signed the papers for membership, and then they repaired to another room and perfected an organization for a Des Moines lodge with the following officers: President, L. W. Reese; vice president, W. L. Carss; secretary, Fred Barnett.—

Des Maines News

Vol. I, No. I, of THE RAILWAY TIMES, official journal of the American Railway Union, has reached us. We congratulate the officers and members of the new union on the appearance and contents of their first issue.—
The Coming Nation.

No. 3 of THE RAILWAY TIMES is on our desk. It is neat and clean in appearance and clean cut in matter; devoted to the interest of railroad employes, and is also mighty interesting reading to all who believe that man was made in the image of his Creator and who have any regard for the ten commandments. - The Industrial West.

THE American Railway Union, a new order formed to take in all railroad employes for self-protection and mutual aid against the present all-powerful railway magnates, is growing rapidly. It is being organized by Eugene V. Debs and George W. Howard, and has a bright new organ to speak for it in THE RAILWAY TIMES, published in Chicago.

—Altiance Independent.

THE American Railway Union has got to the point that it had to have a newspaper. THE RAILWAY TIMES is the title chosen, and L. W. Rogers, late of the Age of Labor, is the editor. Its columns are filled with the product of master minds, the matter appropri-

More Brotherly Love.

In December last, New York City Division to5, expelled several members for violating obligations, or non-compliance with the law requiring members to carry at least one policy in the Insurance Association. After they were published, application was made for reinstatement, but the members of 105 would not comply with their request until they were will-ing to comply with the law. Having heard that the Insurance Association was not an in corporated body, and as such was doing business contrary to certain New York state laws, out of pure cussedness W. McCall, George Germain and George Ford, whose names appear in the list, brought an action against the president, P. M. Arthur, for an injunction re-straining the association from carrying on business in that state. Judge Andrews, of course, allowed service of the summons by publication. While their despicable perniciousness may inconvenience the Grand Office from fulfilling obligations to the membership in that state for a brief period, nevertheless the issue will be met and the interests of the insured members protected. In order that we may guard against similar dealings with these wiseacres, the Insurance Association has petitioned the legislature of Ohio for incorpora tion. - Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

It Didn't Go.

Women can't read a boy's nature as mer can, and they might as well own up. The Fort street mother who yesterday sent her boy to a drug store with a bottle and a sealed note imagined that she was sharper than the ser-pent's tooth when she wrote to the druggist: "Send me half a pint of port wine and write on the label P. W.—Poison." The druggist followed orders, and when the boy got outside he tore off the wrapper and read the

"'P. W.—poison,'" he mused, as he alked along. "Wonder what that is? P. walked along. "Wonder what that is "... W. doesn't stand for bedbugs, and I know it, W. doesn't stand for bedbugs, and P. W. can't and it doesn't mean rats, either. P. W. can't be hairdye, or scalpwash, and I'm going touch my tongue to it."

He touched. It tasted so good that he

took a sip, and meeting three or four boys just then, the crowd entered a lumber yard and P. W.'d the contents of that bottle till only a gill was left. Then one of the lads ran home after a dipper of water, filled up the bottle gill was left. Then one of the lads ran home after a dipper of water, filled up the bottle, and the Fort street boy trotted homeward, whispering: "P. W. means pretty weak, and if she finds it so she mustn't blame nobody but the dwarfer?" Proceed Force Proceedings. the druggist."-Detroit Free Press.

Convinced by Conscience.

Grandma has often said to Tommy that when anything tells him to hesitate when he is about to do wrong it is his conscience. One day the little fellow came in and said:

any the little rellow came in and said:

"Grandma, I was going to fight Johnny
Juddy this morning, but my conscience, as you
call it, said something that held me back."

"It did?" returned grandma. "I suppose
it told you how wicked it was to fight?"

"Well, no, grandma. It said, 'Look how
much bigger Johnny Juddy is than you are.""

—Ex.

JOHN B. CONNORS, formerly Superintendent Toledo & Ann Arbor, is out. He served his master well, and we believe it can consistently be said through his permiciousness more than all else the old employes of the T. & A. A. were forced out. He was overbearing, arrogant and unscrupulous in his dealings with the former employes of that road. Others have, and no doubt this man overreached him-elf and can use his time in scraping about for another job.—Locomative Engineers Journal.

A UNITED States judge has decided that it is unjust and impolitic for the Union Pacific Railroad to pay \$50,000 a year to the manager of the road and only \$40 a month to brakemen. It is a just decision. If about nine-tenths of the salary paid to high-priced figurcheads were devoted to the business of paying the laborers, interest on bonds and dividends or stock, fewer lines would be in the receiver's hands and the people would be less dissatisfied with railroad management in general.—Chanute Tribuse.

THE LABOR PRESS.

THE RAILWAY TIMES, MARCH 15, 1894.

Non-conformis:

If Christ was on earth today and attempted to overturn the business of the money changers he would find the gang stronger than they were in the year 1.

Seven cents to a poor shop girl to make a shirt, and 10 cents to a Chinaman to spit on it and iron it each week. That is what they call protection to American industry.

The fact that several of the big dailies in Chicago have discontinued their weekly edi-tions shows that the farmers are not sucking their political poison from metropolitan sources as much as they have done in years past.

Chicago Sentinel: Grover Cleveland was so poor when he was a sheriff fifteen years ago, that he hung a couple of men in Buffalo with his own hands in order to save the regular hangman's fee; and that is poorer than any man ought to be. He is now worth at least a million. How did he make it?

The Weak Point.

The Trainmen's Journal:

The weakness of labor unions today is within themselves. Capital and corporations know this. If they did not they would never permit strikes or lockouts to occur. The universal brotherhood of man must become more patent before workingmen can, look for that complete relief from serfdom and slavery to which they are entitled.

Redeem the Press.

Switchmen's Journal:

It has been frequently said that the press of the country is the great educator of the people. This may have been true at one time, but at present when the most important part of the press is controlled by the enemies of the people, the truth of the statement may well be

Carmen's Journal:

President Cleveland's recent message to congress is by the democratic press acknowledged to be a very able and comprehensive document. Yes, it is, indeed, very comprehensive, and undoubtedly a great paper for the purposes for which it was intended; but read it carefully and search for any grain of comfort therein contained to the weary workingman, and you will find you have your trouble

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

for harters are becoming so numerous, many of them at distances far reremoved from headquarters, that our organizing directors are unable to promptly respond to the calls, and in such cases applicants for a charter are given authority to organize them-selves into a local union without the presence of an officer of the general union authority is obtained by applying to the secretary of the general union, who furnishes the required blanks and reports, on receipt of which a Lecting is called and the prospective members have their names enrolled by a temporary secretary. The list of names is then read, one at a time, for objections. If any objections be made to any applicant, the temporary chairman at once puts it to a vote, and a majority vote decides whether the applicant shall be accepted or rejected. The union must consist of not less than ten members

must consist of not less than ten members.

A president, vice-president and secretary are next elected, and they should be authorized to act as a committee of three to secure a hall and arrange for meetings, which should be held as often as possible for a time until every available applicant has been secured to mem

The secretary should at once examine the list of "Printing and Supplies" and order such forms, supplies and stationery as the

names of members admitted, which must include the names of the three officers, as their
names are placed on the charter, and a remittance equal to \$1 for each member must accompany the report, on receipt of which the
charter and cards of memberahip, one to each
member, are issued by the secretary of the
general union and forwarded to the local secretary with a receipt for the amount of money
remitted.

remitted.

A blank form giving the names and addresses of officers, date of organization, name of instituting officer (the temporary chairman), etc., is also furnished.

These blank reports should be accurately and plainly filled out in every detail, and promptly forwarded to the general secretary. The number of the local union is left blank in making out the report, as this is filled in by the general secretary who assigns the number next following the number of the local union last instituted. last instituted

A canvass of the members should at once be made for subscriptions to THE RAILWAY TIMES, the official paper of the order, and one or more agents should be appointed on each line of road represented.

For further information, address THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, 421 Ashland block, Chicago, Illinois.

MEMBERSHIP BY MAIL.

So many inquiries are being made about securing immediate membership in the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, on the part of those who are not within reach of any local union, that it has been decided to allow them to be come attached to Local Union No. 1, of Chi-

All railway employes, or ex-railway em-ployes, of good character, are eligible to membership, as per Section 24, page 24, of the constitution, a copy of which can be had on application. Cut out this blank and send it, properly filled out, with the membership fee of \$1, to the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, of \$1, to the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, No. 421 Ashland Block, Chicago, Illinois.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

To Local Union No. 1, A. R. U .: The undersigned respectfully makes appli-cation for membership in your Union, being

his residence being.....

and if admitted a full observance of all the laws, principles and regulations of the order is faithfully promised.

......Applicant. Recommended by

New members will promptly receive by paid. mail their membership cards and be admitted to all the rights and privileges of the organization. They can at any time be transferred to any local union should they desire to do so. In case the applicant is an ex-railway employe he must give the name of the road on which last employed and his occupation there

Right You Are, Neighbor.

There ain't no use in talkin'-There ain't no use in talkin'—
Let the wisest fellers bawl!
If you're ridin', if you're walkin',
It's the dollar, after all!
All the teachin' and the preachin'
Seems to strike against the wall;
For this old world is a-reachin'
For the dollar, after all!

"Now, Johnny, do you thoroughly under-stand why I am going to whip you?"

"Yes'm; you're in bad humor this mornin! an' you've got teh lick someone before you'll feel satisfied."—Life.

-Atlanta Constitution

union may require.

Blank forms are furnished the secretary upon which to report to the general union the with the skin of his teeth. -Denver Road.

HEROES OF PEACE

They are Greater than the Heroes of War and Deserve Praise. How the Devoted Lives of Railroad Engineers are Beset on Every Side and How to Escape Some of the Worst Dangers.

It is a mistake to suppose that heroes only die upon the battlefield.

The daily battle of life sees more heroes, is full of more pathos, has things more terrible than the greatest struggle between the hosts of war. In the patient suffering, cheerful resignation, fidelity to duty, we behold heroes as lofty, as lovely and as worthy as any ever

We are here reminded that among the fighters in the battles of peace, the engineer stands forth prominently as the embodiment of the heroic. We read, only the other day, of the

engineer of a wrecked train, mutilated and in great agony, and in intense darkness, crawling along the slippery track, lantern in hand, to warn an approaching train against danger. Such instances of devotion are innumerable, but the thoughtful recognize the spirit of heroism which is made manifest by the stories and understand how terrible is the mental and physical strain with which the railroad man has to deal. Is it at all wonderful that with the constant jar, the irregular hours, irregular meals, the

wonderful that they look for help which will relieve their nervous system of its cares, which will place life and health upon a sure foundation?

will place life and health upon a sure foundation?

Hundreds of engineers and railroad men have found a remedy which is precisely suited to their needs, which will counteract the evil effects that the constant jarring and jolting has had upon their kidneys, and which will tend to keep them in health, in strength and prolong their lives. A few of the names of those who have discovered this secret are given herewith:

MR. A. G. DINGWALL, of Sait Lake City, says:

"I do not hesitate to recommend to locomotive enginemen or others, who may suffer from the effects of hard riding on any kind of rolling stock, Warner's Safe Cure. Have had trouble of this kind myself and know that Warner's Safe Cure is most efficacious in its action on the kidneys. I know of other railroad men who have great faith in it for any of the inconveniences resulting from riding long distances on tough riding engines, and have always resorted to its resulting from riding long distances on tough riding engines, and have always resorted to its use for cold in shoulders, back or side. I carry a bottle of it in my engine with me all the time, and my faith in its power to give relief has never yet been shaken. My advice to enginemen who may occasionally be afflicted with any of the ills that arise from riding in hard riding engines is—try Warner's Safe Cure, and persevere with it, and the result will be most gratifying to you."

ing to you."

GEORGE F. ANDERSON, 824 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., says:

"I am a conductor on a Missouri Street Railway. Before coming to this work I was a brakeman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and had to give up work because I had kidney trouble. I was so bad at times that I could not walk the length of the car without having to brakeman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and had to give up work because I had kidney trouble. I was so bad at times that I could not walk the length of the car without having to sit down and ease the pain in my back. I was obliged to give up my position and look for something that would not be so tiring. A couple of weeks after I accepted my present situation. I found the jolting of the street cars was about as bad as the others, and my kidney trouble returned. An old conductor on the line told me to use Warner's Safe Cure. I stuck to the medicine faithfully and managed to hold my job. I have not had a day's sickness this winter."

A. COLEMAN, Buffato, N. Y. (N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Engineer) declares:

"Some six years ago I was afflicted with neuralgia and constant pains in my side and back. I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure. I had finished two bottles with marked improvement in my case, but kept at it until I had used over twenty bottles. I was so bad at one time that I could not bend my knee to pick up anything. I am sure that without the use of your Warner's Safe Cure I would be in my grave today. I can daily attend to my business on the road now free from pain, and am a well man."

IAMES M. DUNDEN. Flehburg. Mass., asserts:

"I have been an engineer on the Fitchburg railway for two years; was fireman on the same road for three years. About five years ago I was troubled with my kidneys and bladder, so bad that I was almost impossible for me to urinate. I was so bad that I had to stop work a number of times. I saw Warner's Safe Cure advertised, got a bottle, commenced taking it; I continued its use and am now in perfect health."

GEORGE E. THOMAS, C. E., 378 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ili., states:

"My business as civil engineer in connection with railroad work necessitates almost constant traveling. The result was disease of the kidneys, which gave me great trouble. The use of Warner's Safe Cure entirely cured me."

MR. HORAGE A. HAMILTON. Mercester. Mass., says:

"My life as a railroad engineer produced

"What do you publish a paper for, I'd like to 'now?" sarcastically inquired an irate politician of a country editor. "For \$2 in advance," replied the editor, "and you owe me for four years."—Texas Siftings.

HE—"You are the most beautiful woman

"She—"You are trying to flatter me."
He." But, indeed, it is true. "She—"O, I
know it is true, but I doubted whether you
really meant it."—Indianapolis Journal.

SLOWPAY—" The idea of that fellow brag-ging about his ancestors! Why, his grand-mother was my washerwoman for years." Miss H.—"Well, it seems she must have been a benevolent old person, at any rate."—

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This is the only 18-size, 17 jeweled double roller, lever setting movement on the market. It is most highly and accurately finished throughout, and is especially adapted to men in railroad train service. Each movement is accompanied by a time rate certificate, and the price is within the reach of all. Purchase no other until you have seen it. If your jeweler does not handle it ask him to send for it.

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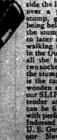


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420 Ashland Block. CHICAGO, ILL.

