CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

PUMPED DRY BY NELLIE BLY IN AN IN-TERVIEW IN CHICAGO.

In Which She Makes Him Appear as an Egotist and a Buffoon of Abnor-mal Proportions.

In the Chicago Times-Herald, of April 2nd, Nellie Bly has a four column interview with the President of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. in which she demonstrates pretty conclusively that she pumped the gushy, slushy, babbler as dry as a pow-

"Old Chaunce," as he is sometimes called, is abnormally endowed with the gift of gab. He prattles and chatters and tattles with childish glee. He is a wind harp and once started, like Tenny son's brook, he willingly and laughingly flows on forever. He has all the wind required. The harp, reponding to the air motion, which rises often from a zephyr to a ten-knot breeze, plays more tunes than any brass band leader ever dreamed of. But Chauncey prefers the jig-something "hot and hasty," quick and rollicking. Under such influences Chauncey appears at his best. To talk about himself is the charm of his exist ence. He never tires of it. To him it is an intelluctual bath tub; more, it is his swimming pond, more, it is his ocean in which he sports and spouts like a

NELLIE BLY.

found "our Chauncey" happy as a clam at high tide; happy as a humming bird with its bill in a morning glory; and adjusting her pump she began on him and found him loaded to the muzzle with what the newspapers call "all sorts." At one stroke of the pump handle Nellie brought up how "our Chaunce" found out that he was an

ORATOR.

It was mere chance. He had been to college; had graduated. Old Yale was his alma mater, but in all of his years from "freshman" to "senior," he had never so much as dreamed that he had hidden away under his epidermis so much as a molecule from which an orator could be evolved, but being called upon to make a Republican speech the orator burst, full blossomed, on the outer end of his tongue, and has ever since been budding and blooming at the old stand. Nellie found out that "old Chaunce" is a great believer in

FRICTION. According to Chauncey's philosophy, friction is one of the great factors in the world's get-up-and goativeness. "Friction in the atmosphere produces a storm," produces disagreements on railroads; produces revolutions in families; in fact, it was friction that made him an orator, and Chauncey has been rubbing his \$50,000 a year in peril. Still, Chauncey is right on the friction proposition. There is a deal of it just now between workingmen and those who seek studi ously to reduce wages and inaugurate an era of widespread starvation; and it is breeding a storm. It is producing orators who call around themselves Chauncey M. Depew.

ANTHONY BURNS, WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Nelly Bly continued to ply her pump and grabbing hooks and Chauncey responded like a curiosity shop or an auction sale of unclaimed express packages. He told the old story of Anthony Burns, the slave captured in Boston, who, after many years of freedom was and the constitution. In this recitation Chauncey said of Phillips:

" Phillips told of the people arising to his rescue; the United States troops called out; imprisonment in a cabin with a chain drawn out beyond the United States troops as a dead line, beyond which the people should not pass! Then came the story of his being carried aboard the ship and taken back to the and the young woman was willing. plantation; the agony of the man; the To the young women he couched his wild grief of his wife; the terror and despair of the children; the impotent rage of the Puritan guard. Says Wendell Phillips, 'What permits this?' We are told that it is the constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the supreme court of the United States. 'If that is the constitution of the United States which holds this union together for such a purpose, then '-and he raised his hands higher and higher until it seemed to me he rose to marvelous heights-'then God condemn the constitution of the United States."

Now, this same Chauncey M. Depew sees the laws and constitution evoked to reduce white men to wage slavery. He sees the military called out to enforce tions are dictating the terms upon

Wendell Phillips pleading the cause of right and sent to prison for their patriotic courage and he, like a parasitical, fawning coward that he is, remains as silent as an oyster. The case of Apthony Burns made him a Republican; but ten thousand cases made worse than that of Burns by the truculent General Managers' brutal blacklist infamy finds no word of protest from the flatplent presi dent of a corporation that employed Pinkerton thugs to murder men on the April 1st, we traced the travels of Eugene

wealth brings happiness.

RICH MEN

desire money, he says, "mainly for the power it gives, and not for the happiness it brings. Anybody with large wealth which he may have does not enjoy it. He is in perpetual anxiety for fear that he may lose it; and is perpetually jealous because he has not as much as the man next door. Jay Gould was less satisfied when he died than when he began, like all the rest of us. Men who make enormous fortunes—I have known every one in this country who has made an enormous fortune—men who make enormous fortunes have, growing with their accumulations, an envy of others. The man who is making an enormous amount of money can be made wretched for weeks by the thought of what another man has made. He gets to think that all the money in the world ought to belong to

In the foregoing we have a picture of rich men painted by a lickspittle of rich men, a gang of envious, jealous, de generate pirates, who want money for the power it confers, a power used studiously to rob the victims of poverty. When workingmen denounce the money power let them quote Chauncey M.

Nelly Bly ascertained just what Chauncey M. Depew's idea of happiness in this world is, and finds it is

Chauncey is still disposed to be frolicsome; sportive. He wants to kick up his heels, patronize the merry go round, slide down hill, play mumble-a-peg and pitch cents. He says "happiness in life is caused by fun," and above all things be likes the circus and never gets beyond being amused by the clown.

SUPERSTITIOUS.

"Intellectually" Chauncey is not superstitious, but is grossly so in his beliefs; believes in dreams and can't be persuaded to enter a grave yard after night; believes in predestination and special providence. He believes if he had one "wooden leg" he could never make another speech. Chauncey believes in "lubricating oil" and says it's the "most | gled, shall some time in the "eternal necessary thing in the world" and that but for "lubricating oil he wouldn't be on the throne. The lecturing tour of He believes in having only one girl at a time. He don't select his own that the people were anxious to hear clothes and never did. Since his wife himself against something all his life to died he has laid aside the ring she gave and in this sublime verity centers the keep up the friction; but he don't rub him and has substituted an "anti rheuhimself against the Vanderbilts and put matic ring" which don't smack of the old "honeymoon days."

SPEECH BUILDING.

Ordinarily it takes Mr. Depew about they always set him up superbly.

HOW THE ANIMAL EATS.

He is abstemious. From 7,A. M. to 6 P. M. he is too busy to eat; breakfasts, one egg, one slice of toast and one cup of coffee; for lunch, roast turkey; at 6 P. M. he is a "wilted rag" and needs a sent back into captivity by virtue of law big dinner which he washes down with champagne, never drinks any other brand of wine. There he is-pumped dry by Nellie Bly.

But Chauncey had the speech he built to fire at the Chicago collegians in one hour and thirty minutes, in his pocket Nellie didn't get that. It was a dandy. For instance he told the young men to get married "as soon as they were able advice in the classical expression "Go slow." He then expressed his profound contempt for "self made men" and said "they make me tired." His ad dress abounded in old chestnuts and platitudes, demonstrating that it had been thrown together in an "hour and a half," a mass of flummery and wishwash,

Ir it is metaphorically true, that "money talks," it is equally certain ing tour, that once in a while some venthat the "labor saving machine" can omous reptile clothed in human form say to working men-"move on, get

the university.

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1895.

TRIUMPHANT TRAVELS OF THE PRESI-DENT OF THE A. R. U.,

From Portland, Oregon, to San Diego, Cal. Telling the People Who Were the Conspirators.

In the issue of THE RAILWAY TIMES V. Debs, President of the American Rail-Chauncey M. Depew don't believe that way Union, from Chicago across the continent to Portland, Oregon. In this triumphant tour which extended as far north as Seattle in Washington state. hyperbole has seldom been in more urg ent demand to recite facts, and still the facts were so extraordinary, that what might seem exaggerations feebly described the incidents of the tour. To say that Mr. Debs was everywhere the

HERO OF THE HOUR

conveys no adequate impression of his receptions by the people who thronged around him to do him honor and to express their unbounded confidence and appreciation of his motives and mission. The meetings, which awaited Mr. Debs at every station, town and city, were dramatic to an extent unparalleled in the history of the country. The railway lines traveled by Mr. Debs became scenic, and as he proceeded from city to city the exhibitions of popular favor expanded. The welcomes became ovations. The bands played "Hail to the Chief" and "See! The Conquering Hero Comes," and sturdy men, matrons, youths and maidens vied with each other in testifying that they had a deep and abiding interest in all matters that pertained to the welfare of labor, and there was not a city nor a town where the lecturer was billed to address the people that he could not have sent back to the lodges of the A. R. U. Perry's immortal dispatch, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

THE SUBJECT. It would be doing THE RAILWAY TIME rank injustice to so much as surmis that it writes the history of Mr. Debs lecturing tour for any mere personal consideration. THE TIMES has a widely different motive in view-a higher and a nobler aim. The supreme importance of the subject obscures the man. The theme enthralls the mind. The plea for the oppressed, robbed and manacled wage slave makes the speaker a mere instrument in the grasp of labor's inscrutable genus to open the eyes of the blind, unstop the ears of the deaf and loose the tongues of the dumb, that the Right, pilloried and spit upon, tortured and traduced, crushed and manyears of God," have her destined place Mr. Debs demonstrated beyond all cavil THE TRUTH,

hopes of labor and the welfare of the nation. The degrading policy of the Pullmans, Carnegies, the General Manager's Associations, and all the combinations of wealth to crush out the manhood of an hour and a half to construct a speech. American workingmen, has not yet suc-On Sundays he usually builds three or ceeded-at not least in the great west, four of his masterly efforts. It required where thought is as broad as its plains, as an hour and a half to build his Chicago free as its cyclones, as high as its mountspeech. He gets them up on the "love ains, manhood maintains its pristine inorators who call around themselves speech. He gets them up on the "love ains, manhood maintains its pristine in the laboring classes. Upon being asked what polarger audiences than ever applauded of a bonnet plan," two yards of ribbon, dependence. It dares to hear the truth. Wendell Phillips, Geo. Wm. Curtis or three straws and a feather. If it is to It dares to speak and to act. It dares to presidential election, Mr. Debs said: be a big thing, he adds a humming bird suffer and be strong. The baying of and a butterfly to the trimmings and a the blacklisting hounds neither terrifles workingmen. Multipled thousands of them would rather be taken from the battle field dead on their shields than desert a righteous cause and play the role of Benedict Arnold or Judas Iscariot. They believe there is emancipating power in Truth; that it will eventually make them free, and that to relax their grasp upon it is certain degradation; and it was these and kindred facts that made the tour of Mr. Debs from Chicago to San Diego one long series of triumphs. But it must not be surmised that Mr. Debs found no

ENEMIES OF LABOR. Such a contingency was not anticipated. It was not on the bills. It was known that the proud and long-haired mastiff of plutocrary shielded a horde of parasitical lice, fleas and ticks who. rioting upon the blood of the corporation dog, would be ready to demonstrate their fealty by acts and speech peculiar to such human (?) vermin. That here and there would be found a judge of the Judas genus, wearing robes decorated with corporation stripes and as spotted as a leopard's skin, judicial jackals who alike discreditable to the speaker and subsist upon corporation carrion and grow sleek and fat upon their rations. Nor was it expected that throughout the extended and extraordinary lecturomous reptile clothed in human form would not be found in control of A NEWSPAPER,

who daily, as his contract and subsist ence might require, would play skunk, infamous injunctions and decrees. He sees innocent men clubbed and shot down. He sees men as courageous as every year.

THE LECTURING TOUR descript creature was found in control of the Los Angeles Times. Necessarily, even with the wealth of the English vocabulary, it becomes difficult to select words for the public eye to fitly characterize the reptilian writer on the Times. But this may be said with all the emphasis that truth commands in the ranks of her votaries, that the vile vi tuperations of the Times' editor and edict, as is always the case, when malice overshoots its mark, reacted upon their author with crushing effect, and here perhaps is the right place to introduce those salient facts which triumphantly demonstrate the truth of the proposi-

> Mr. Debs' first address was delivered at Los Angeles, Thursday, March 28th. It was this address that inflamed the hairy spider of the Los Angeles Times. It was the lecture Mr. Debs had delivered throughout his tour, showing who were the conspirators in the great Pullman strike. It was his great panoramic lecture, giving vivid pictures of Pullman wretchedness, starvation and death, cruel wrongs, despotic oppressionenough to put tongues in stones and make them cry out for vengeance. The pictures of the pals of the General Managers' Association setting fire to cars; the thugs and thieves of the slums, transformed into deputy marshals armed with clubs and guns to arrest, bludgeon and shoot innocent men; the military, with shotted guns trampling down and stabbing men unstained by crime; the enactment him." of Russian law by injunction, and the black and putrid flow of perjury in courts and the final decision of a corporation judge remanding innocent men to prison without a trial by their peers, constituted such an appalling panorama of horrors that the imp and pimp of the Los Angeles Times, like a blind and maddened rattle snake, repeatedly coiled, and sought to reach the lecturer with his fangs, but instead, only inflicted damage upon himself. From Los Angeles, Mr. Debs proceeded to

> > SAN DIEGO

where he addressed an immense audience. The San Diego Vidette in referring to the meeting said:

The great event in labor circles was the address of Eugene V. Debs at the Naval reserve hall last night. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity with enthusiastic men and women. In fact, the reception of Mr. Debs was a great ovation.

It is only to be regretted that limited space will not permit the Vidette to give the full text of the speech which teemed with forcible truths from eginning to end.

Mr. Saur of the San Diego Pacific railroad wa chairman of the evening. In introducing Mr.Debs, Mr. Saur made a few very appropriate remarks congratulatory to railroad men and of the notes

When Mr. Debs took the platform he was me with a round of applause which was immediately hushed into silence as soon as his evenly modulated silvery voice was heard.

The speaker began by outlining his work in or ganizing the American Railway Union. He showed how impossible it would have been to

A representative of the Vidette subse quently interviewed Mr. Debs, introducing the conversation upon political mat-

ters, and says: After Eugene V. Debs' grand speech last even-ing a representative of the Vidette visited him at the Albemarle Hotel. Mr. Debs received the recharacteristic of him and which so endears him to

three parties. It has not been possible to unite plume. He is kind to reporters and nor demoralizes the manhood of western them upon any issue. If a laboring man is a Republican or Democrat the potent argument h been used: You can't win anyway so you had better vote with your party. A desire to be on the winning side is a strong trait in human nature and the argument has always won. Labor alone even as a unit, cannot win in any general election but if we can unify labor I hope it will form nucleus around which the independent and thinking men of the nation will gather. The farmers will be with us. Conditions must change and reform can only be made through the third

Mr. Debs having visited San Bernardino, was again invited to speak at LOS ANGELES,

which he consented to do, and here his reception was grand beyond compare. The Los Angeles Times had done its utmost to prejudice the minds of the people against Mr. Debs. He had been denounced as an "anarchist," a "charlatan," a "mountebank," an "impostor" and an "ass." The entire vocabulary of billingsgate was brought into requisition to achieve a victory for the General Managers' Association, and to make organized labor odious. That it did not succeed the Los Angeles Civic Review bears eloquent and triumphant testimony when it says:

mony when it says:

The assemblage at Hazard's Pavilion last Sunday evening to hear an address by Eugene V.

Debs, was a magnificent ovation. The immense building was packed from wall to wall and from floor to the top gallery. The people began to come in crowds an hour before the time set for the opening and standing room was at a premium, and hundreds tried vainly to find room before the smeaker made his annearance. There before the speaker made his appearance. There never was a larger audience in that building, and seldom if ever one in more perfect sympathy with

the orator of the occasion.

While Mr. Debs can somethe great orators of the tir [CONTINUED ON 4TH PAGE.]

THEY WANT A KING.

THE PLUTOCRATS ARE TIRED OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE

Demand a Royal Family and a Titled Nobility with Aristocratic Trimmings.

The Atlanta Constitution, not long since, Yankee royalist. He was a gold bug who had been talking finance with Grover Cleveland, and may have suggested to that functionary that the one thing wanting in Washington, to make it a desirable place of residence, was a king.

The moneyed aristocrat just let himself out and waltzed into his subject as if the Rothschilds, Vanderbilts, Astors, et al. had let him into some paying boodle game on the ground floor. Nevertheless, it is manifestly true that "down east' there is a growing sentiment favorable to transforming the republic into an empire. The royalist was overflowingly full of his theme, and the interview proceeded as

"I think," said the royalist,

"MR, CLEVELAND

is the greatest president we have ever had at the head of this government. We never had a man so fearless of politicians or the people as he is, and the good part laws. We are for free trade and a gold of it is, that while he is so fearless of basis.' them, the politicians are all afraid of

"That is true; but is it not also true

that he has about ruined his party?" "Certainly he has; but it is better for the country that he has. The Democratic party has served its purpose. All that clap-trap that Jefferson invoked one hundred years ago about equality, and about the masses and classes, is the veriest nonsense now. Sensible men know that there is not a word of truth in it, and country needs now is a stronger governof property. This everlasting twaddle about equal rights has played out and rich people get so disgusted with it that they go to Europe where they never hear such stuff, except from socialists and anarchists."

THE BISMARK OF AMERICA. "Why don't they remain there?" your correspondent asked.

Well, they prefer to come back, and guess there is no law to prevent it. A man with money can live where it suits ment. his fancy, can't he? But I tell you it is getting better here. Mr. Cleveland is a man of iron nerve. He is the Bismarck of America, and if I had my way he would be emperor. He virtually now has as sumed full control to protect the public honor. The senate and house have cowardly shrunk from their duty and Cleveland is equal to the emergency. He is not haunted by any fear of his constitu ents; he takes hold like a lion and when they don't do what he wants them to do he does it anyhow, and they dare not interfere with him. Where is there a president in the past that ever had the courage to do that?"

"But does not his course very much depress the country?'

'That is all nonsense. That is the same twaddle we have on the other side from the socialists-men who have nothing, or having a little, think they have some strength or some right to shape the policy of the government. We have let these about time to call a halt."

"But would there not be danger of

revolution if this were done? "There is more nonsense, my friend. The hand that signed the contract for bonds over the heads of the would be leaders in congress can write an order that would call out the army that would soon scatter such revolution. I look for some such kicking, but when it comes it will be just what we want; and from that day on this will be a stronger government, and one where the demagogue will have little power."

"Then I understand you favor a monarchial government?"

CLEVELAND HAS A COAT OF-ARMS.

"Not exactly that, but I favor a stronger government than we now have and more aristocratic. The foolish prejudice in this country against aristocracy all follow with the teaching of that old socialist Jefferson. We have as good blood in this country as there is in Europe. The Cleveland family has a coat-of arms, and he is very proud of it. It is true it was never much use to him until he got rich. That is one good feature about aristoc racy. Whenever you haven't the money to maintain your rank you hibernate like a bear or an alligator. Sometimes it passes one or two generations and then the family get wealthy again, and they have the right to choose all the good deeds of their ancestors and ignore all the bad ones in making up their records." THE EAST WANTS A MONARCHY.

"Are there many people in New York

who hold these views?" we saked. monstrosities as ravenous and as heart-"There are. Many of the rich people less as man-eating tigers.

think as I do all over the east. They are the men, too, that put the money up to elect Cleveland to nominate him, and we will have a hand in electing his successor and he will be on Cleveland's line, and you need have no doubt of it. Then let the 'galoots' kick if they dare, and we will make this government what we want in short order, and cease to be bothered by this annual disturbance of blockheads called congress, sent here as had the satisfaction of interviewing a the representatives of the people. What nonsense! Even the common people are getting tired of that."

NO. 8

"Then you believe that a majority of the rich men in the east believe in a monarchial or aristocratic government

for this country?"

"I do. Pray tell me what country is there in the world to-day that is not governed by the aristocratic class. All over the world they lead in society, business, religion, and especially governmental matters. In this country we have been trying to reverse this general rule under the teachings of that old demagogue, Jefferson. Our eastern people always had more confidence in Hamilton, but our ancestors were overrun by a flood of one gallows" fellows, and Jefferson's ideas prevailed. We are going to make Hamilton our model in the future, and look out for a strong government, where the man who pays the taxes makes the

A STRIKE AGAINST PIRACY.

One of the most shameful attempts to degrade workingmen that has come under our notice recently is that of the Chicago Ornamental Company, which sought to deduct from the wages of its employes a certain per cent. as "compulsory insurance," against which fifty of the employes struck. The Eight Hour Herald, referring to the matter, says, that "the company posted a notice that people are getting tired of it. What the on and after a certain date each employe should pay 11 per cent. of his earnings ment, and more protection to the rights for an accident insurance policy. The employes are worthy union men, there being moulders, pattern makers, fitters and laborers. Without giving them the privilege of refusing to insure themselves against accident the company proceeded to carry out its order. Last Wednesday night the money for the insurance was deducted and on Thursday the employes refused to go to work. The company then agreed to take back all the strikers who would sign the following agree-

"We, the undersigned employes of the Chicago Ornamental Company, are opposed to the paying of the 11 per cent. that goes toward the payment of the premium of the accident insurance, but will guarantee severally and individually not to hold the said Chicago Ornamental Iron Company liable in case any accident may occur, but will carry our individual risk and have signed our names of our own accord this 21st day of March, 1895.""

"None of them would thus sign away their rights and the strike in consequence was continued. This system of deducting from wages of employes a certain amount to provide for accident insurance, thus saving the employer from any responsibility, is altogether too common, and is receiving the attention of organized workmen everywhere."

Just here comes in the query, ought the employes to have struck? What else, in the name of American manideas run wild in this country until it is hood, could they have done? The question is easily answered. They could have submitted.

> Rev. A. B. Wilson, pastor of the 18th street M. E. church, New York City, is credited with saying that there are 100,-000 men hungry, ill clad and shelterless, walking the streets of New York every night. They are not tramps or criminals, and should not be treated as such. They are willing to work, but cannot find anything to do. Yet, if one of these applies at a police station for lodging, he is sent to the island as a vagrant. The same fate probably awaits him if he goes to the charities organization societies, the greatest fraud on charity in this city. Certainly he does not get relief from that society. Shelter is not given or food provided. At the best, he is only given a promise of relief in the indefinite future and in the meantime may perish of hunger and cold. It makes me boil to think of that society, parading under the cloak of charity. It levies tribute upon the rich who pay it for protecting them from the importunities of the poor. The charity organization society is founded not on the principles laid down by Jesus Christ, but on the practice of barbarians It is time that men should learn that the work of charity cannot be delegated. If each person should distribute his own alms, less would be given to the undeserving, and more good would be done the poor, than under this system of socalled organized charity. And yet, New York is one of the richest cities in the world, having its full share of millionare

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TERRE HAUTE, APRIL 15, 1895.

THE price of corn is, for a time, to reg ulate the price of whiskey and beef.

Woods' 27,000 word opinion, like Carnegie's armor plates, is full of blowholes.

In Asia, where elephants are used for transportation, they are called "grand trunk lines."

An Antwerp dispatch says there are 80,000 elephants in the world, not including Grover Cleveland.

THE whiskey trust ought not to send its slop fed cattle to Europe while laboring under delerium tremens.

A NEW telephone syndicate with a capital of \$360,000,000 proposes to swallow the Bell telephone monopoly. When rogues fall out, etc. ROCKEFELLER the Standard Oil saint

under indictment in Texas, slipped through the "Lone Star" recently in cog locked in a sleeper, just the same as any other fugitive from justice.

THE congregation over which Rev. William N. Cleveland, brother of Grover, presides as pastor, has requested him, anxious for Grover to quit.

SEEING that the streets of the new Jerusalem are paved with gold, the fact that the rich don't get there, is a guar antee that the streets will not be all torn up to satisfy their greed.

EDWARD ATKINSON, the Boston baked bean philanthropist, seems to think the millenial era will dawn when a working man can make a square meal off of one long necked clam, cooked in his soap

Moses said, "Thou shalt not plow with an ox and an ass together," but in some Christian lands cursed with business men and money sharks say, the creatures like Geo. M. Pullman. an ass and a woman pull the plow together, and we are getting there.

GEN. MILES, tricked out in his white cockade and peacock's feathers, doing the bidding of corporations at Chicago, is the product of the military slot machine in which the government drops in an eagle and draws a buzzard.

A CHICAGO JUDGE has decided that the Chicago sweat shops are constitutional, and that, regardless of state statutes, women may contract to work any number of hours a day that will satisfy the rapacity of the fiends who operate the shop.

It is stated that attachments against all the property of the late Jay Gould were filed at White Plains, N. Y., March 2d, by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis in behalf of the bondholders of the Kansas & Pacific railroad. The amount claimed is \$11,000,000.

THE Spartans, when their helot slaves became too numerous, had no injune- A. R. U. rescued the unfortunates before tion processes and court contempt pro- all of them had been squeezed to death. s; they just went out and speare their wage-slaves as if they were frogs or wild animals. Grover Cleveland seems to have caught on to the Spartan idea.

"In the world's broad field of battle, In the bivouac of life— Be not like dumb driven cattle!

Be a hero in the strife.' Thus sang Longfellow in his "Psalm of Life." We like it. David never wrote a more inspiring psalm. It is a song for the workingman. If he will sing it the days of his degradation are numbered

THE Vanderbilts want their railroad employes to form a "mutual benefit association." Those of the employes who belong to organizations already have such associations, which are managed without the assistance of the officers of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and that is where, as Chauncey says, the "friction" comes in.

On the blackboard of time, nothing has been written more satanic than the blacklisting decrees of the General Managers' Association. They mean idleness hunger, starvation and death, and the h-l deserving d-d scoundrels, who issue them should be indicted, tried and convicted of murder, and then hanged till they are dead.

Horses are rescued from a burning building with the greatest difficulty—reminding us of the difficulty of getting a man out of the two old parties. A horse, when rescued, will often rush back into his stable and perish in the flames, not creditable to horse sense, and when a workingman votes, either the Democratic or Republican ticket he invites his own degradation, not creditable to his common sense.

TRIAL by jury is rapidly becoming a farce. It has reached the point where a judge can instruc-the jury what verdict to return—and if they fai to agree with his instructions can also for contempt of court, and still go unhung. with his instructions can fine the jury

That's the racket when a U.S. judge presides. A juror in such a court is required to render a verdict according to the law as expounded by the judge, who, though he may be an ass, insists upon his right to play the ass, regardless of testimony.

In ye olden time, it was said, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn"-that is to say the ox that performed the work should have his share of the product—at least—the ox was not to starve. Pullman did'nt treat his employes that way. He starved them, and would have skinned them if he could have utilized the product for gloves and patent leather shoes. He ought to have had a human hide tannery in his dukedom to have made him completely happy.

N. Y., has ceased to exist. It was a weekly newspaper published by and for workingmen and in the interest of away, as if he, she, or they were so many organized labor," and it came fully up to its platform. Every Saturday was wide-awake, spicy, aggressive-it met barrels of pitch, tar or turpentine; expectations and filled the bill. A daily paper bearing the, title of the Evening News takes the place of Every Saturday. We regret to part company with Every Saturday and shall be pleased to make the acquaintance of the Evening News.

THE Illinois legislature is asked to appropriate \$364,000 for its standing army -\$254,000 to pay the soldiers, \$80,000 for uniforms, and \$30,000 for contingent expenses. The legislature was disposed to kick a little bit, but, with slight modifications, the Illinois standing army will be provided for, and in due time we shall have a large standing army for every state, which, with the army commanded by Grover, will give us a larger and the people of the United States are standing army than that which William relies upon to murder liberty in Ger-

> THE vernal season has come. The feathered operatic troops are rehearsing and getting their throats in tune. Here and there, in sunny nooks, courageous little flowering plants are defying the belated blizzards, and around the poor survived the inclement season-in spite of blacklisting monsters-hollow eyed, pallid and cadaverous, are coming forth in their rags to get a kiss from God's sunshine. Certainly, as the bankers, outlook is "more cheerful."

Conditions remind one of the fabled prison, the walls of which moved inwards squeezed to death. In this prison it required a long time for those confined, to believe that any serious harm was intended, or could befall them. In fact, many of the feeble-minded unfortunates prated about their freedom. But, when finally they found themselves between walls which threatened to crush the life out of them they realized their peril; but it was too late. They bemoaned their fate. Accused each other of being cowards. They said: "Had we unified at the right time, with our united strength we could have burst asunder our prison doors and secured our freedom. Now it is too late. We die like rats. Our prison is a compress-squeezed to death. Our fat will enrich the plutocrats who have devised the prison, made the laws that made us convicts. Pullman had that sort of a prison. The

JUROR BAIRD.

In the celebrated Debs trial, before Judge Grosscup, a scene was enacted "commodity," subject to the ups and that is rightfully historical; it is monu- downs of prices in the "labor market," mental; a great sensational truth that such as speculators and gamblers create? rivets conviction upon the mind, sweeps | Is labor forever to go on propagating into oblivion all the vulgar and vicious fresh supplies of the "labor commod-law jugglery of courts, remands corpority?" Is it to keep the "labor market" ation corruptions to their native hell; forever overstocked with "raw material" demonstrating that when truth has a for the purpose of building fortunes for half chance to assert its divine authority, its oppressors—the Pullmans, the Carinnocence may hope for vindication. When the trial came to an abrupt ter- tions? These questions will not down. mination by the sickness of Juror Coe, and the remainder of the panel was is dark. When and how shall the dawn dismissed, Juror Baird, taking Mr. Debs ing of a better day come? by the hand said:

Debs, when this trial opened, I was in favor of giving you a five year sentence, but now I am us to see you free.

And this was said before the defense cossession. The grand words of Juror way the winds of justice were blowing, path.

Juror Baird entered upon hearing the breathed an atmosphere contaminated with falsehood and perjury, malice, hatred and every devilish element of depravity; but, when he had heard the came the ringing words we have reproduced. It is such men as Juror Baird lion dollar state house, from the stigma the Arbitrator has resigned its official who stand between the despotism of a saloon, and elect a legislature of the organship of the Building Trades Coun-United States courts and the unalienable Populist persuasion that will be able to eil of Grand Rapids. Its mission now rights of citizens.

THE LABOR MARKET AND LABOR AS A COMMODITY.

The contention on the part of the plutocratic employer is that labor is a commodity," like any other commodity known to commerce, insofar as prices are concerned. In all regards, a "raw material" to be "worked up" in forge or factory, mine or "sweat den." These plutocratic employers say the "labor market is overstocked." There is a large surplus of the "labor commodity." Every city, town and village is overwhelmingly full of the "labor commod-

ty." As a result, prices go down. There was a time in the United States when labor was a "commodity," when it was propagated, reared, bought and sold, like swine, mules, cattle, or any other commodity in the catalogue. The slave market was the "labor market," and there were certain great marts to which the commodity was shipped to be distributed. There were in these marts great pens where the commodity was stored. Slave pens, slave warehouses, Every Saturday, published at Albany, and sales of the commodity, private and at auction, occurred daily. The human chattle was bought, sold and taken hogs, mules, cattle, bundles of green or dried hides, bales of hemp or cotton; bushels of wheat or barrels of flour. Then the country had a "labor mar ket "-labor was a "commodity." It was sold, bought, owned-body and soul heart, brains, blood, bones and muscleand certain distinguished gentlemen priests, plutocrate, politicians and states men, said: "We shall have a great American Republic and this labor mar

ket shall be one of its corner stones." The "labor market" and the "slave market" were synonymous terms, and labor as a "commodity," gained universal acceptation in the vocabulary, not only of slave owners, but of others who employed men to perform labor, and now, in congress and in legislatures, in banks and merchants' exchanges, boards of trade, in general manager's associations, any place, where employers meet to discuss business affairs, we hear of the labor market" and of labor as a "commodity."

Words are said to be the signs of ideas, and we ask, what is the significance of the conception of a "labor market" and of labor as a "commodity?"

We regard it absolutely impossible to man's hovel little children, who have frame terms of greater degrading significance to labor than "labor market" and labor as a "commodity."

What is a market but a place where commodities are bought and sold? Hence, necessarily, if we still have a 'labor market," it must be where labor is bought and sold. Have we such a market? Is labor still bought and sold as "niggers" were bought and sold in by slow degrees until the inmates were the reply is the truth, why retain the terms? Why not consign them to eternal oblivion?

The plutocratic employers who continue to use the terms "labor market" and to treat labor as a "commodity," know what they are talking about. For chattle slavery they have secured wage slavery, and insofar as physical conditions and social conditions are concerned wage slavery is a far more colossal crime against heaven and humanity than was chattle slavery. Pullman's wage slaves, reduced to death by starvation, was a crime, unparalleled for Christless cruelty, in all the annals of chattle slavery in America-and the blacklisting edicts of the General Managers' Association is a conception of brutal inhumanity, and unrelenting devilishness, more savage and bloodthirsty than a decree of a Russian autocrat, sending innocent men and women into Siberian exile. What is to be done about it? Will workingmen unity, agitate, protest and vote to lift negies and General Managers' Associa A change must come. The night of labor

THE Federal Union has a constitution and all the states have constitutions and now, when a law takes its place on had offered all the testimony in their the statute books, the query is, "Is it possession. The grand words of Juror constitutional?" If it interferes with Baird were not a straw, showing which the rapacity of corporations, trusts, syndicates, millionaires, bet your life a but the rending of the whole forest of judge will be found to declare it "unlies the corporations had formulated to constitutional." Or if it favors the convict the accused, as when a cyclone rights of the working people of the counin its wrath, scatters all obstacles in its try, it will be declared "unconstitutional." If it favors the rich and crushes the poor, the law in ninety-nine cases case ready to convict Debs. He had out of one hundred will be declared constitutional.

> THE Indiana Idea is the title of a new paper just launched at Anderson, Ind. The Indiana idea seems to be to get rid of the two old parties as soon as possi sible, redeem the capitol, the two miladjourn without a riot, and soher.

the Brooklyn Eagle. It is a dissertation by the editor on "Our Tramps," and is exceedingly well written and artistically colored, the pigments having all the gloomy tints in the catalogue. If the Eagle editor had chosen for his theme "Why Tramps?" instead of "Our Tramps," his time and talents would have been more profitably employed, because the people would like to be informed why there are so many tramps in the country.

Tramping is not a crime. A tramp is not necessarily a criminal. That there fish, shark, sword-fish and the whole are tramps who are criminals need not tribe of cannibal creatures that prev up be asserted, but if all were criminals, as on the weaker finny tribes. But the the Eagle would have its readers believe, scriptural text does not intimate to what the fact only adds to the weight of the other purposes water could and would necessity to ascertain why they are so numerous, and why their number is increasing.

and political bearing and significance that make tramps an important factor in our national affairs. The tramp stands for something vicious in government, in politics, in legislation, in education, in religion and in civilization; hence, it becomes far more important to discuss made man, and then repented that he why tramps? than it is to write essays, however polished, on "our tramps."

civilization by its eloquent eulogists, devil as to inject oceans of water into there would be no tramps, or so few of them that they would not be a menace to social order. But it is not all true. nor is a tithe of this repeated glorification of our civilization true. Christ's comparison of scribes, pharisees, hypocrits to a whited sepulchre, suits the case. Our civilization appears "beautiful outside," but below the surface it is "full of all unclearness," and the frauds and falsehoods, hypocrisy and greed, duplicity and depravity have been potent factors in producing "our tramps," of whom the Eagle says that "never in the history of the country, never in the his tory of the world, probably, has the tramp been such a numerous nuisance as he is to-day. If he were merely a nuisance be could be endured for some time longer, but he has become a danger." Hear the boast of our country, its wealth, its schools and colleges, its churches, its products of farm, field and mine, its trade and commerce—what a 000,000, which at 4 per cent. reaches an whited sepulchre! How beautiful to contemplate! Now strip it of its covering and behold the ceaseless multiplication of tramps, houseless, homeless, ragged and starving products of our civili zation.

Why this haggard picture of misery and destitution? Grover Cleveland said all, constitutes the colussal crime of the in his message to Congress that the panic age. of '93, and which is still affrighting the country, was caused chiefly by "Congressional legislation," and this legisla- the devil-fish and sharks swim and old slave times? The reply is, no. If tion produced multiplied thousands of swindle. If left to the monsters who tramps. It wrecks more homes than all shape the laws, under which they rob the cyclones that ever swept over the the people, the water piracy will go country, and every tramp producing panic that has visited the nation has re sulted from vicious legislation, under which scheming scoundrels have plotted millions which now go to enrich its to rob workingmen and thereby added enemies would contribute to the welfare to the army of tramps. The colossal fortunes of the millionaires on the one hand tell by the black shadows they cast the degradation of the wage slaves who conceivable, that the Creator, in His inhave been robbed and from whose ranks the army of tramps is forever being recruited. Geo. M. Pullman, who ought to be at the tail end of a chain gang in hell mining sulphur, has a small army of tramps to his credit, and the blacklisting railroad corporations which, like bloodhounds, track a man through every lane and avenue of life to prevent him from obtaining work and wages, do just what is required to fill the land with tramps.

Yes, the question is, "Why Tramps?" themselves above the plutotratic idea folded in all of its inhuman horrors it that they are singly and in a body, a would stand unmatched for essential devilishness in the history of the world. Papers like the Brooklyn Eagle plead for vengeance upon the tramps. They are making a mistake. Plutocracy must cease sowing to the wind, else as certain as the world revolves upon its axis, the country will reap a whirlwind.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OLNEY.

The Attorney General of the United states is a member of the President's cabinet. In all law matters he is, when requested to give an opinion, the mouthpiece of the government. Evidently it was by his advice that the President ordered General Miles to make bloody war upon the workingmen of Chicago. In his speech before the supreme court he abandons everything approaching dignity and disgustingly merges the demagogue and pettyfogger in the person of a cabinet minister, which doubtless pleases Grover Cleveland, the wild goose gunner and Buzzard's Bay angler. The American people did not render their verdict a day too soon against a party whose President is still a hangnan and who, in choosing Olney for At torney General, evinced a preference for hangman methods of dealing with workingmen. Reared in a church whose creed foredooms a very large percentage of the human family to hell, it is not surprising that the steel plates of his conscience have not one blow hole of mercy in them.

is that of a free lance.

WATER.

In the process of creation, water seem to have been pre-existent—an eternal element, a raw material, a vast deep. filling all space—and the first thing that happened after light was created, was to create a firmament and "divide the waters from the waters," and thus have waters above and below the firmament -above and below the sky-and in the further process of creation the waters were to produce "abundantly" creatures that have life, the whale being particularly mentioned, which being a monster was doubtless intended to include devilbe applied in man's evolution from Adam or ape, molecule or mouse, tadpole or toad. Naturally and necessar-These queries have social, economic ily, man would drink water until wine and whisky were discovered, and as he advanced in knowledge and studied forces would find that water, scientifically harnessed, could be made to turn wheels and drive machinery, but it may be doubted if the Creator, Himself, who had made him because of his wickedness, though infinite in wisdom, be-If all were true that is claimed for our lieved that man would so far beat the railroad stocks and bonds and compel people to pay dividends on the fluid.

This use of water in finance beats all the discoveries in hydraulics and hydrostatics ever made since God "divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament."

The railroads of the country actually ost about \$6,000,000,000. Into this sum there has been injected water represent ing \$4,000,000,000, which may be prop erly named "boodle ocean" or "pirate sea," where devil fish financiers are unceasingly feeding and getting fat, extending their prehensile tenacles, and dragging down to death all opposition.

The estimate is made, which doubtless approximates the truth, that in the various great business enterprises of the country the amount of water upon which sharks and devil-fish collect dividends from labor amounts to \$10,000,annual sum total of \$400,000,000.

It is this piracy that explains the ceaseless efforts of the devil fish managers to reduce wages. Their water dividends creates the power by which congress and legislatures, courts and judges are debauched and above all and over

Can this water be removed? Easily How? By taxing the water in which on forever.

If labor would unify and with the ballot inaugurate an era of honesty, the of those who make dividends possible, and would, we doubt not, find favor in heaven, since it is not probable, nor even finite survey of possibilities of the devil's influence in the world, conceived that he could produce a Jay Gould, a Russell Sage, a C. P. Huntington, a Pullman or a General Managers' Association, a Rockeseller or a Cal Brice, a Jenkins or s Woods.

THE railroads, by reducing wages, have secured a large fund for buying cars and locomotives. One million men working at say, \$1.50 a day for 365 days would amount to \$547,500,000. A reduction of 10 per cent. would create a fund of \$54,750,000. See?

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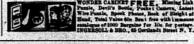
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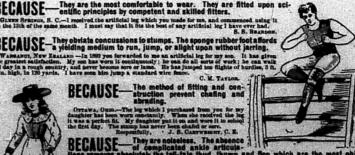


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REASONS



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THE SUPREME COURT AND THE INCOME TAX.

The constitution creates three co ordinate departments of government. The how long?" According to the biblical executive, the legislative and the judicial. The departments are all right, but from the start. Man was a disappoint the income tax law recently enacted, ment. His creator pronounced him a receiving the approval of the legislative failure, and at one time determined to and the executive departments, has brought into more than usual prominence the three departments and especially the judicial department. Daniel Webster, in speaking of Massachusetts, said, "look at her." And in referring to the opinion of the supreme court on their hearts were evil, and that continthe question of the constitutionality of the income tax law, we say, "look at it," behold its "Virginia fence" style of reasoning, mark its zigzag pathways of thought, in railway parlance, its "leops, or as hunters say of foxes, see how it human affairs were of a character to 'doubles." If the opinion were a runaway "nigger," and the lawyers, blood hounds, the "nigger" would never be caught, the hounds would get tired and

There was probably never a supreme court opinion handed down in which could be found so little high table-land and so much swamp-muck and mud. The eminent doctors of law couldn't make a satisfactory diognosis of the case. The law was diseased in all of its organs. Some of the doctors thought it unconstitutional from cuticle to spine, from heels to head. Others thought it was certainly unconstitutional in spots, and proceeded to cut out the spots, and when the dissected mass, mangled and slashed was brought in before the "full bench." one half was in favor of killing the thing then and there, while the other half, opposed to murder, thought the cut and crippled law, passed by a Democratic congress, and approved by a Democratic President, even in its deplorable condition, would help the national finances a little bit and concluded to take a vote on of the United States, in mine and forge it. This was done. When it was found that the court was a tie, and the law, what there was left of it, looking as if it had been in a railroad wreck, or a cyclone, was declared "constitutional." Such an opinion, necessarily, brings the court into contempt; that is the word that exactly fits the case. The decision is practically worthless as an opinion. It is judicial jugglery. It is not said of the opinion that it settles any legal question whatever, except that congress cannot enter the domain of state jurisdiction and levy a tax on state and municipal bonds. And in exempting incomes derived from rent of real estate is such a barefaced yielding to such mill ionaires as the Astors, and their ilk, as will rob the opinion of the respect of the people at large. The proposition to taxes for the support of the government, and thereby lessen the burdens of the less fortunate, is right and just, but it now appears that the constitution is in the way of such a righteous law, though upon this dictum the supreme corut is

It is now assumed that while the rich who can hire lawyers, will refuse to pay taxes on their incomes, those who have not the means to fight for their rights in the courts, will have to pay, and wait to see how the legal cat will jump when the next trial comes on. And another trial is as certain as fate. A Mr. John G., Moore of the city of New York, who expended \$20,000 in legal fees in the late trial, remarked that while he did not get all he wanted, he had been able to save Mr. Astor and other friends large sums of money," and that now he will not pay his tax without another effort to defeat the law. In this he is encouraged by a lawyer of great eminence, who United States is bound by a decision of has sternly said: the supreme court, rendered by a minority of that court."

legal tribunal of any civilized country has had its splendid proportions reduced until few are left to do it honor, except those who are profited by its decree.

AS MEASURED BY WHEAT.

Mr. Browning, taking wheat as a standard of measurement, shows pretty conclusively that our national finances are in a bad way. He says:

In the administration of Franklin Pierce—and it certainly was never accused of severe economy -the total cost of the national government was not quite 40,000,000 bushels of wheat per year. For the fiscal year 1865, during which the government expended much more than in any other year of the war, the total cost was not quite 700, 00,000 bushels of wheat. Last year it was more than 800,000,000 bushels, and what it will be for this uscal year God alone knows, for on the day I write this the export price of wheat in New York is 56 cents, and the market is noted as "dull." It cannot fall below 900,000,000 bushels in any event, or 30 per cent. more than in the most expensive year of the civil war.

Appropriations by the last congress approximated \$1,000,000,000 which, at 56 cents a bushel, would require 1,785,-714,285 bushels of wheat to supply the needed cash. Suppose a working man could earn two bushels of wheat a day? Itswould require him to work 2,974,690 years to pay the debt.

DON'T SCARE.

The Typographical Journal remarks that "the sending of Debs and his companions to jail, for complicity in a strike, did not scare worth a cent. The Brooklyn strike 'followed hard upon. It will take something more than judges. jails and injunctions to subdue the spirit | Tol of liberty in the people. Agitation, organization and resistance to tyranny will continue until labor receives the full fruits of her toil."

"O LORD, HOW LONG?"

Ringing down the centuries, has been heard the declamatory inquiry, "O Lord record, things have been going wrong utterly exterminate him-but relented sufficiently to save Noah, who, for a hundred years preached righteousness without securing so much as one convert. The entire population were of the Geo M. Pallman stripe-"the thoughts of nally.

somewhat, and occasionally, persons merely the result of coincidental imwere found who protested against human cussedness, but, generally speaking, make those who suffered appeal to their all the managers of my works who have gods for relief. Hence, the exclamation, "O Lord, how long?" indicative of dis tress, of unrest and despair.

The apostle Peter, in his day, as did David when he ruled and wrote, found the people impatient, and appealing to the Lord for help. Before their time, the enslaved Israelites, scourged to their tasks by their cruel masters, exclaimed these offenses are now rare. The men "O Lord, how long?" and Pharaoh's slaves, who built the pyramids, doubt- they come sober. In the long double less turned longingly to their gods and uttered the appeal. And it is quite probable that Pullman's slaves, as they heard the church bells chime, and felt occur under the new conditions. Lastly, the pangs of hunger gnawing at their the health of the men is much improved. vitals, said "O Lord, how long?" and the The improvement in men's looks, and blacklisted members of the A. R. U., the especially in their gait when leaving the victims of an aggregation of diabolism, works at the end of the shift is very say "O Lord, how long?" The negro slaves of the United States, as they were whipped and sold, and as they toiled and prayed, turned their ebony faces to a sky of brass and wailed out "O Lord, how long?" And now the wage slaves throughout the northwest. Never in and shop, and field and tramping on the such a demonstration been made. While highways, bombard the air with the the personality of Debs is capable of doleful cry, "O Lord, how long?"

Peter, responding to the impatience of those who were tired of waiting for the interposition of the Lord in their behalf. said, "Be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day," equivalent to saying "You had better not wait. If things are going wrong, right them. If pharisees, Saduc- the whole business of the town was suscees, scribes, Herodians, hypocrites, high priests and money changers have consolidated to down you, crush, degrade and enslave you, make beasts of burden of you, then cease bewailing your fate, and crying "O Lord, how long" but you, yourselves, unify, consolidate, choose a leader and wrest the sceptre of power make the rich pay their just share of from those who are seeking to enslave you. It takes a thousand years to make a day with the Lord, and if you wait your fate is sealed.

There is an immense amount of the "O Lord, how long?" business being done in the ranks of labor just now in the United States. Men hesitate, shrink, back down, back out and keep silent, wondering "O Lord, how long" it will be before the Lord will come and knock out the Pullmans, the Carnegies, the General Managers' Associations, government by injunction, deputy marshals and gatling guns. In such a contingency it is well to remember Peter's method of calcu lating time for the Lord, which simpli fies the problem and places the responsibility where it belongs. In the United States men may be free or slaves as they elect. If they would be free, they must strike the blow. What will it cost? Everything, perhaps; poverty, suffering, hunger, death, but not always. It is not so written. There have been victories says, "I do not believe any citizen of the for freedom and the right and freedom

"I shun No strife nor pang beneath the sun

Where human rights are staked and won Conditions in the United States are unfortunate for those who work and to the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will to say the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will to say the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will to say the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will to say the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will to say the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will to say the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will to say the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be and the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be and the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be and the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be and the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be and the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be and the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be and the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be and the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be and the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry, "O Lord, how long" will be an analysis of the inquiry will be an analys they continue to go from bad to worse? is easily answered, and that answer is. just as long as men refuse to unify for victory.

MASH, MALT AND HOPS.

Our good Uncle Samuel, during the year 1894, collected internal revenue from whiskey and beer the sum of \$116,674,040.29, a falling off, as compared with 1893, of \$10,595,202 73. The states paying the largest whiskey tax were Illinois, \$25,050,208.84 and Kentucky, \$22,210,385.91. The State of Michigan paid \$5.42. The states paying the largest beer tax were New York, \$9,035,094.35 and Illinois, \$3,001,874.01. The total revenue for two years amounted to \$243,-943,283.31. Our good Uncle Samuel, we think, wants to have the people drink, because, 'tis true, that he must have the revenue. See!

Figures talk. This is what they say about wages and hours of service of men employed on the Brooklyn Bridge railroad, owned by New York city and Brooklyn, and of men employed on the elevated railroads of this city, owned by a private corporation:

public ownership of railroads?-Truth. assured,

THE EIGHT HOUR RULE BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette of March 10 prints the following indorsement of the eight hour day, which concedes everything that has been claimed for it. It is the testimony of Mr. J. H. Brunner, of the firm of Brunner, Mand & Co., manufacturers and large employers of labor. "At first," said Mr. Brunner, 'the wage cost per ton went up, then dropped, and is now as low as it was in 1889, the last year in which I worked my factories twelve hours. In other words the men get as much work done in eight hours as they used to get After the deluge things improved done in twelve hours. That this is not provement in machinery or the methods of manufacturing is vouched for by the heads of all the several departments and considered the point. The opinion that though the men work less hours the ef ficiency of the work is not diminished is supported by the report as to the improvement in greater regularity of attendance, increased application and improved health among them. The men used to be often irregular and drunken; come down to their shifts regularly, and shift at the end of the week, which is necessary for the work, the men used often to be found asleep. This does not

THE GREAT LECTURE TOUR.

It is with real pleasure we notice the reception given to Eugene V. Debs everywhere on his lecturing tour the history of the labor movement has winning the love of his fellow men, the principle he stands for is what invokes the wildest enthusiasm. In some of the smaller towns on the Great Northern Railway they threatened to take him forcibly from the train if he would not consent to stop and speak to them. He compromised by speaking from the rear platform of the car. At other places pended, both employer and employe being anxious to hear him. In Debs the people seem to think they have found one who will deliver them from the present unjust system, and we be lieve they are not mistaken. We speak of him thus because we know that he has been tried in the fires of persecution and come out pure gold, and in giving him our hearty support and encourag ment, we feel that we are doing a work for which the people will yet thank us .--Twentieth Century.

The military spirit is abroad, and no mistake, and the Christian church is fully aroused to the importance of get ting all the Sunday school boys into military harness. As a result a military organization has been inaugurated, known as the "United Boys' Brigade of America." The motto is "piety and patriotism;" headquarters Chicago. Already it is claimed that 1,000 companies have been organized, all pledged to "shoot as they pray." The thing started in Scotland, and its daddy claims that it enabled him to "teach them the duty of life, modeled after that of the Saviour of men." The little soldiers are taught many military lessons in rhyme, as for instance,

I want to be an angel. And have a little gun I want to go a shooting And have a little fun

When the marching and drilling is over, and the kindergarten soldiers are washed and dressed by their pious to say,

Now I lay me down to sleep I pray the Lord that he will keep My little gun and powder dry. Cos, when the bright mornin' comes I want to hear the fifes and drums, If I don't die.

Then the doting mamma, as she bends over her soldier baby, sighing like an æolian harp, says:

O my itty ootsy pootsy Shut oo itty isy pisy, Oo shall be a soger woger, Have a itty capy wapy, And shoot oor itty guny unny, Ust as oo prasy wasy. That's about the size of the "United Boys' Brigade of America.'

The shoemakers of Haverbill struck against oppression and degradation. The leather hearted employers, who had waxed fat on souls and soles, bristled up; they were the uppers, and stuck to the last, and won. Boot licking scabs were introduced, and now the union workers, if sufficiently penitent, will be permitted to stitch and starve when a peg hole is unoccupied by a scab. The bosses believe the union workers are now sufficiently tanned into submission to remain quiet.

On the Bridge,
Engineers, \$\$ for \$ hours.

Conductors, \$2.76 f Workingmen, in the face of figures like country, the American Tobacco Co., the these, can you vote otherwise than for purity and reliability of these goods are

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Our Book, "An Honest Pinno," should be in the hands of every one who intends to buy a piano, no matter what piano, no matter when. It contains many valuable hints and instructions that have been found useful by thousands in the past, and it tells some troths about list prices and real prices that every buyer ought to know. We will send it free to all who write us and mention this paper.



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the Knights of Labor.

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conversant with his subject and intensely in earn est. His evident sincerity and apt quotations of facts supported by indisputable documentary evi-

dence, carry a weight of conviction to his hearers not attainable by a display of oratorical fireworks. The chief business of Mr. Debs for Sunday evening was to refute the venomous slanders of the Los Angeles Times against himself and his hearen at his address of the Thursday evening previous and against workingmen as a class. This he no only did in a masterly manner, but proceeded metaphorically speakins "to skin that malodor ous sheet and hang its nide on the fence." The process was immensely enjoyed by the audience, and was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic

Mr. Debs proved conclusively by the evidenof the United States Strike Commission that the A. R. U. were not responsible for the Pullman strike or its consequences, but had done all in their power to prevent a strike. He regarded a their power to prevent a strike. In regarded a strike in the nature of a calamity, but now and then it came to a choice between a strike or de-gradation and slavery, "and when that time comes I favor the strike," said the speaker. "Every inch of progress has been born of agi-

tation and strike. Our very government owes its origin to a strike. Every star and every stripe of our flag was born of a strike. It began with a strike at Lexington and at Concord. If it were not that the revolutionary fathers struck for their rights we would be British subjects to-night instead of American sovereign citizens."

ong the calumnies demolished by Mr. Debs was the Associated Press report that he enjoyed a salary of \$9,000 per year, drawn from the labor organizations. He once had, for a short time, a salary of \$3,000 per year, but voluntarily reduced it to \$900, to which sum enemies maliciously

Space will scarcely permit an extended report of Mr. Debs' address, but it must be said that he is, without doubt, an honest man, whose whole heart is in the work of helping his fellow-labor ers to better conditions. There is but one way of accounting for the bitter persecution to which h has been subjected and that is, as he says, "the conspirators cannot buy him, and must, therefore,

Some idea may be had of the ovation tendered Mr. Debs when it is stated that Hazard's Pavilion seats 7,000 persons. The Los Angeles Express of April 1st refers to the ovation as follows:

Probably the biggest crowd that ever jammed into Hazzard's Pavilion was there last night. The people were literally packed into the building, and there was a large crowd clamoring on the outside to get in. The occasion of the crowd was the lecture or address of Eugene V. Debs, the head of the A. R. U. It was advertised that he was to lecture on the strike and its results. Soon after he began his address he paid his devoirs to the Times and its editor. No one ever got such a skinning as the Times and its edito received at the hands of Debs, and the vast audience appeared to approve of the sentiments of the speaker in thunderous applause. When Debs declared that the editor of the Times was a monumental liar and a cowardly sneak," the rafters of the Pavilion vibrated with the uproar that was fairly deafening. "I am not gifted with much of this world's goods," said Debs, "but I would give \$500 to meet this poltroon face to face on this platform and refute his lying calumnies. He doesn't dare to come up here. into a physical and intellectual analysis of the Times editor. His witticisms were punctuated with applause. It was evident that in that vast concourse there were not many in sympathy with the *Times* or its editor. "The editor of the *Times* is a colossal liar," said Debs. [Uproarious applause, lasting several minutes.]

The editor of the Times was in the hall, as was the United States Judge who has distinguished himself as the degenerate tool of railroad corporations who, to gratify their savagery and own reptilian instincts, is never so happy as when sending A. R. U. men to prison.

But above all and over all stands crowned and glorified the truth that in Los Angeles, as elsewhere, the people, the common people, the masses, the toilers, are determined to be free men. They will not kneel, like moaning camels, to receive their burdens; they will not down at the bidding of corporations. corporation judges nor heed the black gaurding epithets of such "colossal liars" as the editor of the Los Angles Times Hazard's Pavilion will seat 7,000 persons, but it was not half large enough for the people to bear testimony of their confidence in Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, who, enduring all the ordeals which malice could invent, comes forth from them all unscathed because, walking with him in the furnace of fire has been seen the genus of labor, which, if in fact or fancy there be truth, must have been "like unto the Son of God," who during His incarnation made all the cities of Judea, from Nazareth to Jerusalem, eternally luminous by His devotion to the poor

AT SACRAMENTO Mr. Debs had a grand reception at the Old Pavilion on the evening of March 24th. The Sacramento News, referring

to Mr. Debs, says: Mr. Debs was at the head of the A. R. U. during the great strike, and achieved a national reputa tion. He is making a tour of the country, and has been greeted by large audiences wherever he has appeared. The proceeds of this lecture, aside from his bare expenses, go to the benefit of the local unions. He is a fluent, cogent and persuasive speaker, often rising to heights of eloquence, and, being affable and companionable, wins friends wherever he goes. He was met at the depot by a committee of laboring men, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

AT OAKLAND

Mr. Debs had an enthusiastic welcome in line with the ardor and devotion of the people everywhere experienced from the time that he left Chicago. The San Francisco Chronicle of March 26th said: Francisco Chronicle of March 26th said:
Eugene V. Debs, president of the American
Railway Union, reached Oskland yesterday aftermoon on his western lecturing and organizing
tour. He was met at Sixteenth street station by
a delegation headed by President T. J. Roberts,
of the local lodge of the American Railway Union.
The great strike leader was escorted to the Hotel
Crellin, where he held an informal reception of
railroad men and labor leaders across the bay.
One of the most interesting features of the
Debs lecture last evening was the part taken by
Mayor-elect Davis, who presided and made a
short address. He was received with great applause. His presence on the platform was a
great surprise to the auddience, as only a chosen

THE LECTURING TOUR few were in the secret. It was supposed that the local lodge of the American Railway Union would furnish the chairman of the evening. On march 27th Mr. Debs spoke at

> SAN FRANCISCO Referring to the meeting the San

Francisco Call says: Debs looks just like his picture. Thin, angular and smooth-shaven, the leader of the Ameri-can Railway Union is a picturesque figure. He speaks with a soft, easy drawl, gestures with his left hand, index-finger extended, accents his stronger passages by clapping his hands together, and in the midst of a conversational speech, every now and then, hurries his voice to an epigram, equalling in point and brevity some of the best ever coined by Ingersoll. He had an audience, a good sized one, in full sympathy

with his remarks last night. George W. Monteith, the attorney who has conducted the defense of the strikers in the Federal courts, introduced Debs in a brief speech. Their appearance on the platform was the signal for prolonged applause. When Debs arose to acknowledge the introduction he was greeted with three cheers and a tiger.

Debs spoke in bitterest denunciation of Judge Jenkins. "If justice were done he would be wearing stripes and breaking rocks." Said he: "I made that statement in the presence of 4,000 people in Milwaukee, his home city. His proceedings were so notorious that Congress made an appropriation of \$500 to investigate. When the source of corruption was reached the money to investigate was exhausted and so nothing was done. Judge Jenkins is a judicial highwayma If that is contempt of court he is entitled to make the most of it. If it fits any of the Federal judges in this locality so are they. [Cheers. I have the faculty of giving a transcript of my mind. Sometimes it is a thorny way to travel and there are jails on the road."

The allusion to the jail episode was loudly cheered. The speaker declared that Judge Jenkins arbitrarily refused to allow railroad men to quit work, but he did not make an order pro hibiting the corporations from discharging its es, and his comment on this was, "It is a poor rule that, like a locomotive, doesn't work both ways."

From San Francisco, Mr. Debs pro ceeded to Los Angeles and San Diego, to which reference has already been made, and at Los Angeles made his final bow to the people on the Pacific coast and set out for home.

In closing this historical sketch of a lecturing tour, which was one of continuous and tumultous manifestations of tatoes are blind." zeal for the right, Mr. Debs delivered more than

public addresses in cities, towns and stations, among which the following may be named: Beginning at Chicago, February 28th, the tour included LaCrosse, Winona, West Superior, St. Cloud, Fargo, Grand Forks, Devil's Lake, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Spokane, Hillyard, Everett, Tacoma, Portland, Sacramento, Oakland, San Francisco, San Diego and San Bernardino-everywhere attracting thousands of people and commanding rapt attention. As a sower of good seed on the plains, in the valleys and on mountain slopes, Mr. Debs has had no superior, and now the question arises, what shall the harvest be? We predict it will be BREAD, which stands for life, home and all that makes life worth living-bread, the "staff of life." Bread must come in response to the prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread.

Lives there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said, Men and women who work for bread Shall have it?

Aye! have it; and what is more Have it till they ne'er deplore The starving teantiness of their store

Have bread. While God's promises remain, While God's sunshine and God's rain Give us fields of waving grain,

While Christ's prayer on earth is said. "Give us this day our daily bread," Though thorny paths of toil we tread.

Yes, by all the known and unknown Gods. Though as ten to one shall be the odds. Though the land be full of moans and sobs

Have bread. ough every eye be dimmed with tears And the land be rent with quaking fears. And funeral dirges salute our ears

Though every Pullman out of hell. To sound o'er the country labor's knell

Bread must be had. Shall be had, though every brook and rill Runs red from mountain peak and hill, Hunger pangs must cease to kill-Bread must be had

Mr. J. S. Coxey, the commonwealer had two bills introduced in congress, one, H. R. 7463, "A bill to provide for public improvements and employment of citizens of the United States;" and H. R. 7438, "A bill to provide for the improvement of public roads and for other purposes." In both of these bills Mr. Coxey provides for the minimum of wages, for a man at \$1.50, and \$3.50 a day for a team and labor, which would be \$1.50 for the labor and an average of 66% cents a day each for two horses and a wagon. This rate of wages per week would be \$9.00 for a man and four dollars for a horse. A team fully equipped could be obtained for \$200-horses \$100, wagon \$100. Two horses would earn at \$1.331 a day, 300 days, \$400-or 400 per cent on the investment. The wagon would earn \$200, or 100 per cent. on the invest ment—a total gross profit of \$500. Net profit, less the wear and tear of the wagon and the feed, care and insurance of the horses. Mr. Coxey has the minimum of wages for the laborer too low and the minimum for the earnings of

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt says "every civilized country in Europe refuses to treat postoffices as political spoil." Now, then, let Mr. Roosevelt name the civilized countries in Europe. Possibly Switzerland is civilized—Fra a few laps in the rear, the remainder

IT'S HARD BUT LET'S ALL TRY. When you've got a thing to say, Say it! Don't take half a day. When your tale's got little in it. Crowd the whole thing in a minute Life is short—a fleeting vapor— Don't you fill the whole blamed paper With a tale, which, at a pinch, Could be cornered in an inch! Boll her down until she simmers When you've got a thing to say,

Say it! Don't take half a day!

FABER STROKES.

"Shortage"-a new term for stealing.

As an evidence of our progress, Pallman remains a synonym of hell.

The tree-toad and cricket opera is the latest fad with New York's " 400.

The London variety of Wilde Oats has over stocked the American market.

"Out of power and into a bone-yard' is the legend of the Democratic party.

Another Chicago cashier has gone \$50,000 wrong. His church standing is not stated.

Biemarck has an annual income of \$135,000 a year, but beggars get none of his thalers.

Woods to be afflicted with ticks. A great nuisance.' Nero and Trojan were demonized mon-

The way he scratches, we should judge

Because he knows how to feather his

An oculist, after much investigation, says it is a mistake to suppose that " po-

nest. You bet!

The General Mangy Association is the usual way it is now written. Why? Because of its scabs.

In Valpariso, Chili, women have ad-

vanced to conductors on street cars.

Chili is a progressive republic. All the leading plate glass companies have formed a combine with capital

John D. Rockefeller, having an income of barely \$7,500,000 a year, has excited the sympathy of the Rothschilds.

stock amounting to \$10,000,000.

Old Hattie Greene, the richest woman in America, who lives on \$3 a week, has bought the old A. T. Stewart marble

Hell is said to be paved with good intentions. But no contract was ever awarded to the General Managers' Association.

The president thinks that an extra session of congress would be a great calamity. The regular article is bad

they perpetrate.

Carnegie, the down-trodden blow-hole thief, who was compelled to disgorge some of his swag, wants to die poor. He ought to die in a penitentiary.

are one head in the estimation of the of the Baptist church of which Rock-Rothschilds and other gold bugs

Chauncey M. Depew, and several other eminent citizens, have given the president certificates of good behavior at several occasions of swell banquets.

When the old Israelites concluded to had had Grover Cleveland with them, estate. If the bill passes the members he would have met the demand exactly.

. . . George M. Pullman, the pious cuss, said "my employes are all sinners, and as the wages of sin is death, I'll just give them the Bible dose and let 'em starve.'

The leaders of the dead Democratic party, talk about "reorganizing" it. Would it not be more in line with preliminary prudence, to talk about resus-

In the Illinois legislature a bill has been introduced to establish free public and in all towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants in the state.

There are in the country 200,000 leather workers-boot, shoe, harness, saddle, etc., and they propose to organize a National Leather Workers' Union. Organization is still the battle cry.

Some of the old Roman emperors fed To the sympathies that God set within our spirit' Christians to wild beasts to gratify their cruelty and amuse the populace. Pullman was less merciful. He tortured his victims by slow starvation.

Horseshoeing, forging the shoe, making nails and nailing them on is a fea ture of church entertainments in Michigan. One of these days, may be, the bills" will announce shoeing shoeless children.

The Marquis of Queensbury, the worldrenowned author of P. R. slugging rules finds himself within legal ropes, with E. H. Carson, Q. C., M. P., as bottle holder. Oscar Wilde, the sunflower ass, is kicking him.

Venezuela, South America, has made a concession of land, an area of 125 miles in length by about 35 miles in width, to American capitalists, and it is thought that the British lion will grow and possibly bite.

Since the 1st of January, 1895, there have been about twenty railroad train hold-ups, but the boodle secured fell far short of the amount which would have satisfied an average railroad wrecker or an average receiver."

The Vanderbilt grass widow will splurge at Newport during the coming fashionable season. She went through the divorce mill and came out stamped, "good for several millions." Look out for a foreign duke and a'that.

The Devil-Ah! Pullman here at last! Direct from Pullman?

The Duke-Yes; left last night. The Devil-You're a fortunate cuss. You'll discover little difference between sters, but they never blacklisted a victim your town and hades. Walk in.

It now develops that the bankers and Why is P. M. Arthur like a bird? railroad magnates invited Grover Cleve land to Chicago to brace up gold bugism. Grover would prefer to go a fishing, unless he contemplates another gold bond deal in the interest of Wall street and the Rothchilds.

> Uncle Sam and John Barleycorn are the two most prosperous spirit mediums in the country. When called for, the spirit of corn stalks into the presence of the audience with silk tassels on its ears and the spirit of barley, in full beard, prefers to be seen on his beer.

> Electricity, in its transportation energies, first volted into prominence by striking mule and driver and stable boy, and now the capitalists of the New York Central railroad propose to utilize it on their New York Northern lines, when away goes locomotive, engineer, fireman, wiper, et al.

> Bismarck, the old man of "blood and iron," still drools about dynasties. The ceaseless foe of labor, the German parliament, had the courage and good sense not to vote congratulations on the occa sion of his 80th birthday, and yet they might have done so with the understanding that he would soon cease to exert his influence for the degradation of workingmen.

Mrs. Imogene C. Fales says in the Co operative Age that "during the great trolley strike in Brooklyn not one church in that city espoused the cause of the people." Certainly. She says the church A corporation is a conspiracy to avoid stood solidly for corporate power. The individual liability, and the laws have church itself is a corporation. Look at been framed to protect them in the frauds | the Trinity corporation in New York City, and ask the devil what he thinks of that concern.

John D. Rockefeller, a marvelous combination of saint and sinner, is wanted in Texas and in Minnesota to answer in court. In Texas he is branded as "a fugitive from justice," a court Two heads are said to be better than record which frequently embellished one, but Cleveland's and Carlisle's heads the life of Jesse James. The pastor efeller is a member will have to rebay tize him and anchor him out for a week or two to soak.

The A. P. A.s in the Illinois legislature are getting in their work and will cause a respectable sized split in the Republican party. A bill has been introduced to deprive the Catholic bishop of Chicago build a golden calf to worship, if they of the power to acquire and hold real of the Catholic church, it is asserted, will abandon the Republican party, and if the bill is defeated away goes the fanatical A. P. A.s This is called a

It is gravely asserted that whisky slops do not give steers the jim jams, particularly Texas steers. Other steers may be a little fuddled now and then but on the whole slops are healthy and the steers never see snakes. A Texas steer is not like a cow-boy. In its youth it subsists on milk, later on grass, in his early steerhood he takes two horns, large ones, and then engages in the busine employment bureaus in all county seats of making beef and tallow for domestic and European consumption.

> Though we break our father's promise, we have nobler duties first. The traitor to humanity is the traitor most a

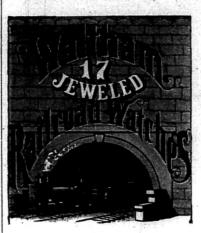
Man is more than constitutions, better neath the sod, Than be true to church and state while we ar

doubly false to God. We owe allegiance to the state; but deeper, true

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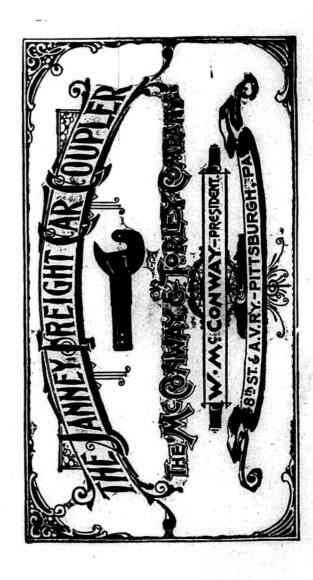


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