

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION,

To Members of the Order and to All Labor Organizations Respecting the Duties of the Hour.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., June 1st, 1895.

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—A cruel wrong against our great and beloved order, perpetrated by Wm. A. Woods, United States Circuit Judge, has been approved by the United States Supreme Court, and from under its shadow I address this communication to you; but though prison walls frown upon myself and others whom you chose as officials of your order, I assure you that neither despondency nor despair has taken the place of the courage which has characterized us and our order since the storms of persecution first began to beat upon us. Hope has not deserted us. Our faith in the future of our great order is as strong as when our banners waved triumphantly over the Great Northern from St. Paul to the coast. Our order is still the undaunted friend of the toiling masses and our battle cry now as ever, is the emancipation of labor from degrading, starving and enslaving conditions. We have not lost faith in the ultimate triumph of truth over perjury, of justice over wrong, however exalted may be the stations of those who perpetrate the outrages.

THE STORM AND THE BATTLE.

I need not remind you, comrades of the American Railway Union, that our order in the pursuit of the right was confronted with a storm of opposition such as never beat upon a labor organization in all time. Its brilliant victory on the Great Northern and its gallant championship of the unorganized employes of the Union Pacific had aroused the opposition of every railroad corporation in the land.

To crush the American Railway Union was the one tie that united them all in the bonds of vengeance; it solidified the enemies of labor into one great association, an organization which by its fabulous wealth, enabled it to bring into action resources aggregating billions of money and every appliance that money could purchase. But in this supreme hour the American Railway Union, undaunted, put forth its efforts to rescue Pullman's famine-cursed wage slaves from the grasp of an employer as heartless as a stone, as remorseless as a savage and as unpitiful as an incarnate fiend. The battle fought in the interest of starving men, women and children stands forth in the history of Labor's struggles as the great "Pullman Strike." It was a battle on the part of the American Railway Union, fought for a cause as holy as ever aroused the courage of brave men; it was a battle in which upon one side were men thrice armed because their cause was just, but they fought against the combined power of corporations which by the use of money could debauch justice, and, by playing the part of incendiary, bring to their aid the military power of the government, and this solidified mass of venality, venom and vengeance constituted the foe against which the American Railway Union fought Labor's greatest battle for humanity.

REWARDS AND PENALTIES.

What has been your rewards for your splendid courage and manifold sacrifices? Our enemies say they are summed up in one word, "defeat." They point to the battle field and say, "here is where the host of the American Railway Union went down before confederated enemies of labor." They point to the spot where Miles' serried soldiery stood with drawn swords, tramping steeds and shotted guns to kill innocent men whose only crime was devotion to wretched men and women, the victims of Mr. Pullman's greed. They designate the places where the minions of a despotic judge, the thieves and thugs, taken from Chicago slums, transformed into deputy marshals and armed with clubs and pistols, went forth to murder indiscriminately and to arouse the vengeance of the people by incendiary fires, and they point to the General Managers' Association, the Nero of the occasion, whose pitiless enmity of labor would have glorified in widespread conflagration rather than permitted a strike in the interest of famishing men, women and children, to have succeeded; and such disasters, say the enemies of labor, are the rewards of the courage of the A. R. U. men, a courage as invincible as was ever displayed by Spartans, and which makes Pullman labor's Thermopylae, to live in history as long as the right has a defender in the ranks of American workingmen.

Brothers of the American Railway Union, even in defeat our rewards are grand beyond expression, rewards which come only to brave men, the consciousness of noble deeds performed in the holy cause of labor's emancipation. Towards the fawning, sycophantic poltroons of power, never knew the thrills of joy that reward the heroes of battles fought in the interest of the oppressed.

"Once to every man and nation, comes a moment to decide, In the strife of Truth and Falsehood, for the good or evil side."

The American Railway Union did decide. It espoused the cause of justice. It furrowed the land deeper with its ploughs of Truth and Courage than had fallen to the lot of any other labor organization since time began, and the seeds of emancipation which it sowed broadcast is germinating and a new era is destined to dawn upon labor.

TRUE IT IS THAT THE "Sons of brutish Force and Darkness," who have "drenched the earth with blood," chuckle over their victories. They point to the blacklisted heroes of the American Railway Union, idle and poor and count upon their surrender. Their hope is that our order will

DISBAND!

that persecution, poverty and prison will do the work. These gory-handed enemies of our order expect to put out our lodge fires, silence our battle cries, disrobe ourselves of courage and manhood, permit them to place their ironshod hoofs on our necks and sink us to fathomless depths and degradation and make the American Railway Union the synonym of all things, the most detestable.

CAN THEY DO IT?

In the presence of prison doors and prison bars and weary months of incarceration I answer a thousand times, NO! In the grasp of despotic power, as infamous and as cruel as ever blackened the records of Russia, I treat with ineffable scorn the power that without trial sends me and my official associates of the American Railway Union to prison. I do not believe, nor will I believe that my brothers, beloved of our great order, will throw their courage away and join the ranks of the enemy, while their comrades, the victims of worse than Russian vengeance, are suffering in prison.

IN RUSSIA,

the land of the autocrat, liberty is unknown. In that thrice damned country, liberty and justice, free speech and free press and trial by jury are banished, and a trail of blood and tears from the palace of the despot to prison and to death, made by men and women whose only crime was a desire for freedom, tells their doom; and yet in Russia imprisonment, torture and death only increases the ranks of men and women who cry "Give me liberty or give me death."

In Russia, the victim of autocratic displeasure is denied a trial by a jury of his peers. Wm. A. Woods carries out the Russian practice. In Russia the doomed man or woman is arraigned before the supreme despot or one of his numerous satraps. Truth, justice, mercy, are forever exiled, hope disappears and only words of Satanic cruelty are uttered. Age, sex, character, innocence, name and condition count for nothing. It is enough to know that the brave soul yearned for freedom, and the penalty of exile, imprisonment, torture or death is inflicted, and it has come to this at last in the United States of America that the law of injunction is the will of a despot, and by the exercise of this Russian power American Railway Union officials go to prison and the hope is that by the exercising of this power the American Railway Union will be crushed.

STAND BY YOUR ORDER.

In this supreme juncture I call upon the members of the American Railway Union to stand by their order. In God's own good time we will make the despots' prisons, where innocent men suffer, monumental. We will link them with the legends and lore of labor's struggles, to be read by our children and our children's children when Bartholdi's goddess of liberty with her torch enlightening the world has succumbed to the ravages of time.

Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes,—they were souls that stood alone. (While the men they agonized for threw the contumelious stone) Stood serene and down the future saw the golden beam incline. To the side of perfect justice, mastered by their faith divine, By one man's plain truth to manhood and to God's supreme design.

Yours fraternally,
Ernest A. DeLoe
President.

MR. POTTER PALMER, of Chicago, recites that for ten years he made a desperate fight against organized labor "which cost him "more than a million dollars." He says: "I persisted in this fashion for ten years, until I had transformed one of the best paying plants in the west into an almost hopeless wreck. Everything went wrong. Men got drunk, machinery broke down, product was returned, orders turned down, expense increased, and revenue diminished until one was unable to meet the other. I finally realized my mistake and corrected it, and I now employ none but organized labor and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other." Such testimony ought to have the effect to strengthen and unify labor organizations.

THE DECISION

DENYING THE APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

To Rescue the A. R. U. Officials From the Grasp of the Despotic Judge, William A. Woods.

The justly celebrated case of the A. R. U. officials, E. V. Debs, president of the order, and George W. Howard, Sylvester Keliher, L. W. Rogers, James Hogan, William E. Burns, Roy M. Goodwin and Martin J. Elliott, on appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, was decided, as might have been expected, in the interest of the corporations, by sustaining the legality of injunctions, where laboring men are involved. The writ was denied, and the victims of the decree will serve out their sentence in prison. The decision is couched in argumentative jugglery, and that sort of sophistry that is designed to obscure the purpose of the court but which, nevertheless, abolishes constitutional guarantees of the rights and liberties of the citizens. The text of the decision as sent out from Washington is as follows:

"The case presented is this: The United States, finding that the inter-state transportation of persons and property, as well as the carriage of the mails, is forcibly obstructed and that a combination and conspiracy exists to subject the control of such transportation to the will of the conspirators, applied to one of their courts, sitting as a court of equity, for an injunction to restrain such obstruction and prevent carrying into effect such conspiracy. Two questions of importance are presented:

"1. Are the relations of the general government to inter-state commerce and the transportation of the mails such as authorize a direct interference to prevent a forcible obstruction thereof?

"2. If authority exists, as authority in governmental affairs implies both power and duty, has a court of equity jurisdiction to issue an injunction in aid of the performance of such duty?

GOVERNMENT AND INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

"1. What are the relations of the general government to inter-state commerce and the transportation of the mails? They are those of direct supervision, control and management. While under the dual system which prevails with us the powers of government are distributed between the state and the nation, and while the latter is properly styled a government of enumerated powers, yet within the limits of such enumeration it has all the attributes of sovereignty, and in the exercise of those enumerated powers acts directly upon the citizen and not through the intermediate agency of the state.

"2. Under the power vested in congress to establish postoffices and post roads congress has by a mass of legislation established the great postoffice system of the country, with all its detail of organization, its machinery for the transaction of business, defining what shall be carried and what not, and the price of carriage, and also prescribing penalties for all offenses against it. Obviously, these powers given to the national government over inter-state commerce and in respect to the transportation of the mails were not dormant and unused. Congress has taken hold of these two matters and by various and specific acts had assumed and exercised the powers given to it and was in the full discharge of its duty to regulate inter-state commerce and carry the mails.

TROOPS MAY BE USED IF NECESSARY.

"If the inhabitants of a single state or a great body of them should combine to obstruct inter-state commerce or the transportation of the mails, prosecutions for such offenses and in such a community would be doomed in advance to failure. And if the certainty of such failure was known and the national government had no other way to enforce the freedom of inter-state commerce and the transportation of the mails than by prosecution and punishment for interference therewith, the whole interests of the nation in these respects would be at the absolute mercy of a portion of the inhabitants of a single state.

"But there is no such impotency in the national government. The entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights intrusted by the constitution to its care. The strong arm of the national government may be put forth to brush away all obstructions to the freedom of inter-state commerce or the transportation of the mails. If the emergency arises the army of the nation and all its militia are at the service of the nation to compel obedience to its laws.

"In the case before us the right to use force does not exclude the right of appeal to the courts for a judicial determination and for the exercise of all their powers of prevention. Indeed, it is more to the praise than to the blame of the government that instead of determining for itself questions of right and wrong on the part of these petitioners and their associates and enforcing that

determination by the club of the policeman and the bayonet of the soldier, it submitted all those questions to the peaceful determination of judicial tribunals and invoked their consideration and judgment as to the measure of its rights and powers, and the correlative obligations of those against whom it made complaint. And it is equally to the credit of the latter that the judgment of those tribunals was by the great body of them respected and the troubles which threatened so much disaster terminated.

"Neither can it be doubted that the government has such an interest in the subject matter as enables it to appear as party plaintiff in this suit. It is said that the equity only interferes for the protection of property, and that the government has no property interest. A sufficient reply is that the United States has a property in the mails, the protection of which was one of the purposes of this bill.

SAME RIGHTS ON LAND AS ON WATER.

"Up to a recent date commerce, both inter-state and international, was mainly by water, and it is not strange that both the legislation of congress and the cases in the courts have been concerned principally therewith. The fact that in recent years the inter-state commerce has come mainly to be carried on by railroads and over artificial highways has in no manner narrowed the scope of the constitutional provision or abridged the power of congress over such commerce. On the contrary, the same fullness of control exists in the one case as in the other and the same power to remove obstructions from the one as from the other.

"Constitutional provisions do not change, but their operation extends to the new matters as the modes of business and the habits of life of the people vary with each succeeding generation.

"That the bill filed in this case disclosed special facts calling for the exercise of the powers of the court is not open to question. The picture drawn in it of the vast interest involved, not merely of the city of Chicago and state of Illinois, but of all the states, and the general confusion into which the inter-state commerce of the country was thrown by the forcible interference with that commerce; the attempted exercise by individuals of powers belonging only to government, and the threatened continuance of such invasions of public right presented a condition of things which called for the full exercise of all the powers of the courts. If ever there was a special exigency presented, one which demanded that the court should do all that courts can do, it is apparent on the face of this bill, and we need not turn to the public history of the day which only reaffirms with emphasis all its allegations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NUISANCES.

"The difference between a public nuisance and a private nuisance is that the one affects the people at large and the other simply the individual. The quality of the wrong is the same, and the jurisdiction of the courts over them rests upon the same principles and goes to the same extent. The argument in opposition does not question the jurisdiction of the court, but only the expediency of the action of the government in applying for its process. It surely cannot be seriously contended that the court has jurisdiction to enjoin the obstruction of a highway by one person, but that its jurisdiction ceases when the obstruction is by a hundred persons. It may be true, as suggested, and in the excitement of passion a mob will pay little heed to processes issued from the courts, and it may be, as said by counsel in argument, that it would have savored somewhat of the puerile and ridiculous to have read a writ of injunction to Lee's army during the late civil war. In the throes of rebellion or revolution the processes of civil courts are of little avail, for the power of the courts rests on the general support of the people and their recognition of the fact that peaceful remedies are the true resort for the correction of wrongs.

"But does not counsel's argument imply too much? Is it to be assumed that these defendants were conducting a rebellion or inaugurating a revolution, or that they and their associates were thus placing themselves beyond the reach of the civil process of the courts? Whatever any single individual may have thought or planned, the great body of those who were engaged in these transactions contemplated neither rebellion nor revolution, and when, in the due order of legal proceedings, the question of right and wrong was submitted to the courts and by them decided, they unhesitatingly yielded to their decision. The outcome, by the very testimony of the defendants, attests the wisdom of the course pursued by the government, and that it was well not to oppose force simply by force, but to invoke the jurisdiction and judgment of those tribunals to whom, by the constitution and in accordance with the settled convictions of all citizens, is committed the determination of questions of right and wrong between individuals, masses and states.

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

REV. FRANK DIXON.

PREACHES AT THE SEAT OF THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

And Arouses James G. Batterson, President of the Company in which George M. Pullman is a Director.

Some time ago Rev. Frank Dixon, a Baptist clergyman, who is pastor of the South Baptist church at Hartford, Connecticut, preached a sermon in which, like Jesus Christ, the Master, he scored a gang of Hartford millionaires, and in the sweep of his arraignment, included the entire brood of plutocratic sandbaggers of the country. The

CITY OF HARTFORD

is the seat of more insurance companies than any other city of its size in the world, and these institutions with enormous capital and resources, doing business in every state and territory once constituting a republic, but now an autocracy, insure everything that is insurable against loss to life, limb and property. Included in these companies is one known as the

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

It insures travelers against accidents, and in 1893 claims to have written 93,396 accident policies. The President of this company is one James G. Batterson, to whom we shall refer more particularly later on. The sermon of Rev. Dixon, to which reference is made, was on the great "Pullman strike" at Chicago. This sermon aroused the ire of the Hartford Times, a plutocratic sheet, and an editorial in that paper called for a reply by Mr. Dixon, and it was this rejoinder that aroused the President of the Travelers' Insurance Company, and prompted him to show his teeth and growl, or more properly go for Rev. Dixon stern first, like a polecat.

Mr. Dixon's sermon and letter to the Hartford Times, evinced such courage and conviction that the Central Labor Union of Hartford, had both productions printed in pamphlet form for gratuitous circulation. As courageous utterances of the pulpit, the documents stand alone and unparalleled. Manifestly the Rev. Dixon was called to preach, and he skins George M. Pullman as Phil Armour skins a Texas steer; better, he flays him alive; holds him up to the ineffable scorn of the world. Rev. Dixon's is the one voice heard above the plutocratic shout for vengeance, the "sickening thud" of clubs, wielded by deputy marshals, the roll of drums, the tramping of steeds and the rattle of musketry to subdue and enslave workmen, which rescues one Christian pulpit from the eternal stigma of treason to the teachings of Christ. He is above bribes. He does not propose to invite damnation by silence, when the spirit Christ demands brave words. In his sermon there on a hundred pillars, and each one is occupied by some millionaire miscreant, to be spit upon by indignant men and women, and of them all

GEORGE M. PULLMAN

receives the larger share of scorn and detestation—and it is on this account that James G. Batterson, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company, rushes into print and makes an ass of himself. Why, it may be asked, does this president attack Rev. Frank Dixon? It is not difficult to find answers, since Geo. M. Pullman is a director in the Travelers' Insurance Company—and this company writes accident policies for railroad men, and a portion of the profits go into the coffers of Geo. M. Pullman, the brute who reduced the wages of his employes and inaugurated famine in the town which bears his infamous name—and this abnormal monster, this combination of hawk and hound, tiger and tarantula, this aggregation of power and pestilence grows rich by issuing accident policies to men who loathe him as they abhor leprosy; men, who, when advised of Geo. M. Pullman's connection with the Travelers' Accident Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, will have nothing more to do with it, and will never pay another farthing to enrich the man whose brutal record is one of savagery. To read the

SERMON

of Rev. Dixon explains the hostility of Batterson. He refers to the millionaire oppressors of labor as so many Achans in the camp of civilization, who steal the "wedges of gold" and the shackles of silver, and bring ruin upon the nation. The Rev. Dixon arraigns the plutocratic scavenger press, and asserts that a man is on the verge of "imbecility" who thinks such a press tells the truth when the rich oppress the poor—and reminds the people that "the laboring people do not own the newspapers." He arraigns such plutocratic deformities as the Havemeyers and the Goulds, who use their money to strangle justice, and also corporations which have the power to kill a man "without even leaving finger marks upon his throat"—and in saying this he makes special reference to the corporations of Hartford, Connecticut, one of which is the Travelers' Insurance Company, with assets

exceeding \$15,000,000, a part of which belongs to Geo. M. Pullman, the devilish despot of the town of Pullman. The Rev. Dixon handles the

CORPORATION QUESTION

without gloves. He said "the fact is beyond question that, take the country as a whole, corporations have proved corrupt and oppressive and conscienceless; men who believe that the workingman can only be managed when held down to the verge of poverty, and that he should be kept there may easily drift with the current of sentiment now moving towards a conspiracy to abolish freedom by joining in the demand presently to be made for an increase of the standing army, to make the workingman keep his place. It is my deliberate conviction that, before the twentieth century is ushered in, the attempt will be made by conspiracy of certain gigantic, unscrupulous, merciless, avaricious organizations (corporations) of this country to abolish the very forms of a free government, and upon the ruins of the republic establish a military plutocratic despotism." This plutocratic despotism has come sooner than Rev. Dixon contemplated. The supreme court has done the work. It has exalted the rich and, like the Pharisees, devoured widows' houses and increased the burdens of the poor. Rev. Dixon in his

LETTER

to the Hartford Times said things which made the Batterson bull of the Travelers' Insurance Company paw dirt and call defiant Dixon an "anarchist." "If law is based upon justice," said Mr. Dixon, it is majestic. If based upon corporation interests as against the community it is utterly abominable." "If the law of this country be not just toward the workingman, he will smash it sooner or later, with every head that interposes." "The day of peril has come, when railroad corporations can summon the U. S. army to browbeat and intimidate their enemies."

For these, and many other heroic words, spoken in the interest of truth and justice by Rev. Dixon, James G. Batterson the Hartford plutocratic president of the Travelers' Accident Insurance Company, in which the perfidious Pullman is director, seeks to make him odious by saying words spoken in the interest of labor draw their "inspiration from the bomb thrower rather than the poor Carpenter's son," and winds up his diatribe by saying: "Mr. Dixon's reasoning is unsound from every possible standpoint, moral, political and economical, and sets on fire those lawless passions which seek the destruction of Christianity and the fundamental principles of law and order without which all is chaos, and no man's life is safe." Such is the flatulent gabble of a corporation plutocrat, the enemy of workmen. He assails a good man, who pleads for just laws and for the rights of the oppressed, and this is done that Geo. M. Pullman, a director in the Travelers' Insurance Company may increase his wealth.

No friend of American toilers should ever take another policy in the Travelers' Insurance Company; to promote in any way the schemes of Geo. M. Pullman. To augment his wealth, gives him increased power to oppress and rob his employes. The Hartford company whose president denounces a Christian minister for pleading the cause of labor against the plundering policy of Geo. M. Pullman, should be compelled, in so far as the withholding of patronage by the friends of labor can accomplish it, to withdraw from business.

WAKE UP AND COMBINE.

Men of labor, men of thought, men of skill, Wake from your slumber, bid tyrants be still; Place shoulder to shoulder, march out in one line, And this be your motto, "We all will combine." How, do you think, could your masters hold out, 'Mid their sports, and their vile dissipation and gout, If ye would but march in one resolute line, With your flag on the breeze and the watchword, "Combine?" Say, men of the hammer, come, tell me I pray, Why work ye for less than fair wages a day? Your limbs soon grow old, and then you must pine In weakness and want, unless you combine. Ask nature to whom should her treasures belong— To the sloth, or industrious hand of the strong? For whom should the rubies and diamonds shine? And she answers, "To those who both work and combine." Say, sons of the poor, why should you not stand On a par with the sons of the rich in our land? Why bow down your heads in your beauty and prime, To the owners of wealth? Wake up and combine. How long could their ships and their steamers sail on With their pride and their wealth, if your labor was gone? Their wealth would all sleep 'neath the rocks of the mine If your labor should cease. Then wake up and combine. They say in their pride, "Cobbler stick to your last." And with obloquy's finger, insultingly cast Their gibes and jeers. Let this be a sign To rouse you to thought and make you combine. Ye boast of your freedom in this our dear land; Then why not demand for the work of your hand An ample return? Oh, rest not supine, But swell the grand chorus, "We all will combine." Come, work for yourselves, to each other be true, Nor trust in the rich, whatever ye do; They always betray, though their words may be fine. Ye must trust in each other, 'till ye haste to combine. Palouse, Wash. —Harrison Aspin.

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MORE REWARD FOR LOYALTY.

The following dispatch from San Francisco will be of interest to our readers: SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 20.—The wages of conductors and baggagemen on the coast division of the Southern Pacific have been cut. Formerly those running through to Pacific Grove received ten percent more than those running to San Jose. Now they are all paid the lower rate. The employees will protest to the division superintendent.

These conductors and baggagemen were "loyal" to the Southern Pacific during the great strike, stood by the company and were patted on the back by the officials and assured that the company would remember them. And the company has kept its word by rewarding their loyalty in the way such loyalty is always rewarded. We have advices saying that brakemen's wages would be reduced \$15 per month on the same system in addition to the terrific reductions that have already been made. Now the question is what are the old brotherhoods doing to protect their members against such injustice? Echo answers, what! These employees, the victims of the policy of their grand officers and the general managers, who allowed themselves to be used as tools to cut the throats of their fellow employees last summer are now having their own cut as a reward for their treachery. They are now cursing their grand officers and damning their orders. The more thoughtful of them are opening their eyes to the fact that there is but one course to pursue to protect themselves against still further encroachments and that is to join the American Railway Union, and they are coming to us by the score. Until railroad employees have intelligence enough to realize that class organization divides them and enables the corporations to get their wedges between them, their wages will be reduced and their rights trampled upon. Unification is the order of the day and the most gratifying progress is being made in that direction.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD ON THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

It appears that a young man by the name of Hilliard, employed as cashier of the Chicago Tribune Company, committed the crime of embezzlement and was sent to the penitentiary for four years. Having served two years of the sentence, friends came forward and asked Governor Altgeld to pardon him. They urged previous good character, temptations of youth; that two years answered every demand of punishment and if pardoned, a good and useful citizen might be made of him, etc., in the line of good results, if a pardon was secured. But the Tribune Company protested. It demanded the "pound of flesh" regardless of consequences.

Governor Altgeld reviewed the case, considered all the arguments, pro and con. He believed the young man might be saved by the exercise of clemency; that the state had accomplished in this case all the good that could come from punishment, and as friends of the convict had promised to give him employment, he believed that a pardon was what the case demanded and he issued the necessary documents. The Governor, however, took occasion to intimate that the Tribune Company was the real felon, the big embezzler and ought to wear stripes. He said: "How far the integrity and sense of right of young men employed in some large money making establishment is undermined and weakened by a knowledge of the fact that their employers are gaining large sums of money which, while not always obtained by criminal means, nevertheless in equity and good conscience do not belong to them. This young man had charge of the financial department of the Tribune Company. He knew that the Tribune Company rented ground of the Chicago school fund, and instead of paying a fair cash annual rental on it had managed to get things so fixed that it pocketed in the neighborhood of \$25,000 a year of money that should have gone to the school fund. He also knew that, while the Tribune had a cash market value of upward of \$3,000,000 and should have been assessed for purposes of general taxation at not less than \$600,000, the company had managed things so that it was actually assessed at only \$18,000, and he saw that it annually pocketed in the neighborhood of \$40,000, which would have gone to the public treasury as taxes if the Tribune Company had paid the same proportion of taxes on its property that other people paid on theirs."

In the foregoing Governor Altgeld, with terrible emphasis, gibbets the

Tribune Company, permits the public to get some idea of colossal scoundrelism that escapes justice and robs with impunity. The young embezzler saw, says the Governor, that the Tribune Company annually pocketed \$60,000 of money which, in equity and good conscience, should have belonged to the public treasury, and he saw that, notwithstanding this fact, the owners of the Tribune were eminent and highly respected citizens. The natural effect of all this was to weaken the moral force of the young man, as well as his sense of integrity."

There are not ten righteous men to be found in the wide world who would not say that the Tribune Company ought to go to the penitentiary for twenty years and pay a fine of \$60,000. The prisons all over the country are yawning and yearning to take in such "highly respected citizens" as make up the Tribune Company, men who do more to undermine the citadel of integrity by their villainous practices in one day, than has been done by all the embezzlers of the country in a century, and Governor Altgeld deserves a monument as imperishable as brass, for pillorying such "highly respected" scoundrels before the country, where the people may spit upon them.

JUDSON HARMON.

On June 7, 1895, Richard J. Olney, late Attorney General of the United States, was promoted to the position of Secretary of State, and put his feet into the old shoes of Secretary Gresham. To fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Olney, Judge Judson Harmon of Cincinnati was appointed Attorney General. There is connected with the appointment only one thing about which workmen care a Boston bean, and that is that the "law firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly, represents several railroads and other large corporations," and that Attorney General Harmon, the head of the firm, will "continue his connection" with it while occupying the office of Attorney General. So says a Washington associated press dispatch, and if true, is indicative of blindness to official propriety of startling significance. An attorney of railroads and other large corporations, as the law officer of the government, tells the whole story of the supremacy of the money power in Cleveland's administration. That it has debauched the president, as well as his entire cabinet, is painfully apparent. Corporations, trusts, banks and every other plutocratic combine, have their representatives in the government, and their suggestions influence every act of the administration that relates to their interests.

It is reported that when the corporations demanded of Cleveland that federal troops should be sent to their aid in their effort to crush labor, he doubted his constitutional power to commit the rape upon state rights. It was then that Attorney General Olney, the Boston lawyer, came to his rescue, and the corporations won. But, Walter Wellman, the correspondent of the Chicago Times Herald, in his effort to eulogize Gresham, places upon his name an eternal stigma by saying, "that act was in a large part the result of Gresham's influence with his chief," and that Gresham was ambitious to spell the "word nation with a capital N." Mr. Wellman says Cleveland had the most "implicit faith in Gresham's judgment and patriotism," and "in the Chicago emergency" he asserts that "it is not too much to say that had Gresham's counsel been different or weak or halting or anything but clear and strong as it was, this great step in the march of progress would not have been taken."

It is unfortunate that a man who had earned a great name as soldier, patriot, and statesman, should have it blotched and blackened by being held, in any way, responsible for Cleveland's infamous acts, and if Wellman tells the truth it furnishes another instance of the vile influences which have made Cleveland's administration so infamous as to disrupt the democratic party and make the bones of Thomas Jefferson rattle in their coffin. But the deed was done, and it is eminently fitting that Grover Cleveland, the gold-bug and intimate associate of Shylocks, should elevate to the office of Attorney General of the United States, the attorney of "several railroads and other large corporations," who will "continue his connection," with the business.

TU ARMOUR AND ROCKEFELLER.

The poet of the New York Sun, returning from market, climbed up to his garret and contemplating the enormous cost of his little steak and bottle of oil, grabbed his old quill and wrote. "There are many heavy burdens Weighing on the people's backs, Such as Gresham's foreign policy, And Grover's income tax; But the one that most oppresses, And occasions public grief, Is the current price of kerosene And beef; beef, beef! But— There are other loads that bend us; Give our backs a coolie curve. But the courts will not defend us, "Cause they have 'nt got the nerve." And as I think of Rockefeller, Gods! I can't suppress a smile, As I hear the people beller He, He, He. The mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., has placed five women on the Board of Education in that city.

THE A. R. U. TO GENE. We are coming to the rescue, Gene. And though clouds are on our sky— Listen for our slogan, Gene, Our Union's battle cry. Around your jail, where bars and doors, Shut out the light of day, We'll stand like guardian angels, Gene, Till the storm has pass'd away. By the eternal God, we pledge you, Gene, Though fierce your foes may smile, The A. R. U. 'll be true, Gene, Through oppression's darkest night. Though blood-bound plutocrats may boast And o'er their treasures gloat, Our hearts thro' true to you, Gene While their claws are on your throat. Our fealty to our order, Gene, Unchang'd by despot's rod, Is strong as is our faith, Gene, In the justice of our God. We stand defiant as a rock,— Our flag attests our scorn, And we are with you, to the last, Gene, In battle and in storm. John Pullman.

RINGING RESOLUTIONS.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in their recent national convention, held in Cleveland, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We have seen courts issuing injunctions against workmen engaged in peaceable strikes and preventing them from being present in the vicinity of the place to which the controversy is related, and that these injunctions have been issued without even the allegation of the least unlawfulness having occurred, those asking the injunctions have secured it by impressing their fears that violations of the law might occur; and WHEREAS, The case with which injunctions have been secured has brought that agency into common use by employers of labor whose employees take united action to better their condition; and WHEREAS, The courts in each succeeding injunction issued by them have increased the scope and severity of the restriction therein contained until it would seem that the pleasure of the courts determined the extent of our liberties, and WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States has just handed down an opinion in the case of E. V. Debs, the language of which opinion states in terms that cannot be misunderstood the Supreme Court's approbation of this weapon against organized labor engaged in strikes, thus is the issuing of injunctions further encouraged, and the common people's rights further endangered, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States, in convention assembled, do view with alarm the increasing and unjustifiable curtailment of our liberties as is being done by injunctions and that we regard it as a means through which it is sought to stealthily take away from the people by piecemeal rights that a liberty loving people would never permit direct legislation to interfere with, thus making it the more repugnant, because of its pretended innocence.

Resolved, That we regret this latest and most far reaching decision on injunctions, and that as wage workers we believe that the time has come when the united forces of labor should all bend their energy to the correction of this, an evil that if permitted to go on and its restrictions continue increasing, as seem probable, must inevitably bring about enslavement of the masses.

Resolved, That our sympathies go out to Eugene V. Debs and that we regard the denial of his petitions by the Supreme Court the denial of simple justice. Such courageous, patriotic declarations, coming from one of the most advanced organizations in the country, will have an awakening effect which it would be difficult to overestimate. There is a mighty mustering of labor's forces going forward and some of these days they will be solidly united and then they will be ready for action.

THE DECISION.

Labor Press Opinions. From C. S. Darrow, who so ably conducted the defense in the trial of Eugene V. Debs, we have received a pamphlet of ninety-seven pages, in which is published the arguments in the defense before the Supreme Court of the United States. It rehearses the history of the case and is well worthy of preservation.—Twenty-first Century.

Monday the Supreme Court decided the Debs case, which sends the officials of the A. R. U. back to jail. They say by this decision that labor has no rights that capital must respect. The Dred Scott decision said that the negro had no rights that white men must respect. The same point is involved and the result is the same except all free labor is included.—Terre Haute Exporter.

The United States Supreme Court last Monday affirmed the decision of Judge Woods in the Debs contempt case and thus he is denied a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus, guaranteed to every citizen of the United States. It was no more than we expected from the present court as made up. Debs can stand it if plutocracy can. First the income tax decision, followed almost immediately by the Debs decision—two direct blows at the liberties of the people—will only hasten the downfall of plutocracy.—Kansas Commoner.

The Supreme Court of the United States sustains the lower court and Eugene V. Debs must go to jail for contempt of court. The perdition of Jefferson has come true that, "the liberties of the people are more in danger from the aggressions of the courts than from mobs and riots." The federal Supreme Court decides for the organized dollar, and against the unorganized individual. They decide it unconstitutional to make accumulated stealings (income tax) bear part of the burdens of government; and when the workers, upon whom all the taxation falls, try to force better conditions from those who have stolen all from them but a bare subsistence, they are "restrained" by injunction and sentenced to jail for contempt of court. Trial by jury is denied. Habeas corpus is ruled out and the injunction convict has no appeal. The corporation—roll-wearing whelp of a judge makes, defines, and executes this injunction law.—The Labor Leader.

The decision in the injunction case against Eugene V. Debs, and his associates, general officers of the A. R. U. is the severest blow yet dealt in the past at arms between capital and labor. In this case the flower of industrial organizations has been pitted against the powers of plutocracy. It was a gallant fight of right against might, of brains against brawn. A contest to the bitter end, of noble manhood against sullen, blue-veined wealth. The result was what might have been expected. These brave souls were but cocked shells in Niagara's torrent, against the power that forced the highest tribunal in the land to do its bidding but a week ago. But it is better as it is. These men have taught their countrymen and the world a lesson and every day they remain in captivity will hasten the redemption of the white slave from bondage. It has been demonstrated at last that the government by the people and for the people is against the people.—Farmington Herald.

Eugene V. Debs must serve his time in jail—six months less sixteen days already served. Such is the decision of the Supreme Court, after denying the application for a writ of habeas corpus. After events will go to show that this was the most important case ever decided upon by the United States Supreme Court. Nothing else could be expected after the income tax decision. In our humble opinion this is one of the most serious blows ever dealt organized labor. The only appeal now left Mr. Debs is to the people.—The Labor Voice.

They couldn't get a jury to convict Debs so they sent him to jail practically without trial, for the alleged trial was by the very man who brought the charges. If this is not a violation both of common law and common sense, to say nothing of common justice, what is it? Debs, though sent back to jail by the recent decision of the supreme court setting up "government by injunction" above the constitution, is still courageous and defiant. He issues a stirring address to the American Railway Union, in which he pictures the wrongs done them and points out the necessity of keeping up the fight for liberty and the right to fair trial under the laws. Debs is one of the most heroic characters of the age and will yet come out on top, despite venal judges and subservient presidents.—Non-Conformist.

Eugene V. Debs and his associates go to prison not because they violated any law of the land; not because they had been guilty of violence, for every fool knows they were not, but because they did not in obedience to a notoriously corrupt judge—Woods. The identical fellow that was mixed up in the "blocks of five" business—stop telling their men to strike peaceably. Because they did not obey this corruptist's order they are in prison.

Bolled down, this decision means that when men see fit to quit work they can do so, but if they get together and organize to resist such contemptible cut-throats as Pullman—who robs labor by low prices and his customers by extortionate prices—when they elect officers to manage things for them, the officers must expect to be martyrs to their convictions at the beck and call of any fool judge who can be bought or cajoled by the corporations.—Milwaukee Advance.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Debs case is the worst ever made by such a court, so far as the interests of labor are concerned. The decision declares that the Circuit court has power to issue injunctions and to punish, by fine and imprisonment, anyone disobeying the terms of the injunction, and that, the Circuit Court having full jurisdiction in the premises, its findings are not open to review by the higher court or any other court.

Strikes are the last resort of working people to obtain justice at the hands of unscrupulous employers, and when this right is taken from labor as it now is, by federal courts, laboring men know that their liberties have been abridged for no other purpose than that of enlarging the power and privileges of capital. It is safe to say that labor will find redress in some form or another, and that ere long.—American Federationist.

The Supreme Court has rendered its decision to the effect that Eugene V. Debs and his comrades must return to jail and serve out their sentences. The Supreme Court's decision is that it has no jurisdiction in the matter. The Circuit Court having final jurisdiction, the Supreme Court cannot review its acts on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Thus it is established that in this country a court can make the law and enforce it and thus has the full arbitrary powers of a czar, which may be used as has been done at the best of the money power. As for Eugene V. Debs, his incarceration will do him no harm. It will increase his prestige with the people. It has been suggested that he be made president of the United States, and by more than one person of power in the nation, and his enemies can do nothing to raise him to that exalted position so sure as to continue their persecution. Already he is loved and honored by millions of laborers; he is a man of magnetic influence, and his nomination for that position would bring to his standard many men who would rally around him in repudiation of the acts of those who should be the servants of the people, but are in fact the tools of corporations.—Ononta (N. Y.) Critic.

The Philadelphia Record editorially gloats over the fact that "Debs goes to jail." The plutocrats and railway kings and their mouthpieces, like the Record, rejoice over the fact that "Debs goes to jail," but the great masses, the millions of the common people, look grimly on in silence, but as Debs goes to jail they see liberty and justice going with him, side by side. Brave heroes, officers of the A. R. U., Debs, Howard, Keltner, Rogers, Burns, Goodwin, Hogan and Elliott, go to jail and their names by this fact are added to the long and glorious line of martyrs to the cause of humanity. They, like some of the best and bravest of our race in bygone times, are condemned by merciless and tyrannical power to go to prison, and were it not that the railway kings and their miserable tools who befool the bench and disgrace the president's chair fear the people's wrath, they would have done even worse than sending him to jail. The Philadelphia Record says the determination of the Circuit Court was final and not reviewable by the Supreme Court. But the Supreme Court of the United States does not sit in Washington. There is a court of last resort beyond and above the Supreme Court last sits at the national capital. The court of last resort of the United States of America is the sovereign people, who some day will hand down their decision in the case of Debs and his brother A. R. U. men against the United States Court and the corporations. And when that decision is handed down it will wipe out forever the power and privilege of the railway kings and all such judges as those who now constitute the United States Court—Knights of Labor Journal.

The Evansville Journal brands Debs and his associates as "conspirators and insurrectionists." The same epithets were hurled against Christ, the saviour of the world, by the plutocrats, the gold bugs, the scribes and Pharisees and the stock gamblers. He drove out of the temple before Judge (Pontius Pilate) Woods ordered His crucifixion. The same avaricious, damnable, selfish instinct prompted the Pharisees in those days to gloss over the persecution, humiliation and annihilation of the gentle, loving, lowly Jesus that prompts the scribes and Pharisees of the plutocratic subsidized press of to-day against Debs and his disciples. Yes, these brutes thought the sentence of the God-man too light when they learned of his resurrection and triumph over his malefactors when he walked forth from his prison house, gloriously and triumphantly as will Debs from his living tomb in the Cook county jail to give aid and comfort to his persecuted, down-trodden people all over this broad land. On to the basile Debs! and while you and your followers are serving out your unjust imprisonment, a spirit of independence, the spirit which prompted our revolutionary fathers to throw off the shackles of George III. and his selfish, plutocratic followers will set your countrymen to thinking as they never thought before, and when they fully realize the misery, the wrongs they are now compelled to endure, they will rise in their might and throw off the shackles forced on by the Pullmans, the Rockefeller's, the Goulds and the Vanderbilts, by writing a new Declaration of Independence holding that all men are created equal, and that an injury to one is the concern of all.—Coming Events.

Justice With Open Eyes. Magistrate—"I see you are charged with a long list of crimes, but the detectives caught you at last, it appears." Prisoner—"I hain't seen no detectives. I was arrested by a policeman." "A regular policeman?" "Yes." "Eh? In full uniform with a club?" "Yes, y'r honor." "Hum! then you've doubtless been punished enough. You may go."

Manager—"How many characters in your drama?" Playwright—"Six at the beginning, and five at the end." "How do you mean?" "The heroine loses hers as the plot develops."—Puck.

Irish. The Major—"Good Heavens! I've set that confounded curtain on fire! Hand me that jug of water Tim—quick!" Tim—"Sure it will do no good, sor. This is hot water, sor!" TOO LATE. He longed to see his name in print—the hope his bosom cheered— But he suffered disappointment rather solemn; For although eventually in the papers it appeared, 'Twas, alas, in the obituary column. —Brooklyn Life.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Debs case is a substantial guarantee of domestic peace and order under the powerful protection of the federal government. Nothing in the principle laid down by the Supreme Court denies the right of man, or any number of men, singly or in combination, to abandon their employment and remain idle or seek other work.—Oregonian. "The right of men singly or in combination to abandon employment is not denied." What a falsehood. Was there a scintilla of evidence offered that Debs ever countenanced riot? No, he and all the officers gave strict orders against it, and the rioting was not done by the A. R. U. men, nor was this in evidence. He was convicted on the plea that "the riot grew out of the strike." It is one more step towards a military despotism in America, and on this phase of the decision the Oregonian so admits in the following: "This means that, at the very moment a railroad strike interrupts the United States mails or inter-state commerce by trying to prevent any engineer or other employe from doing work he has been hired and is willing to do, it will come in contact with the armed force of the United States."—Portland (Oregon) Leader.

Speaking of the Supreme Court decision in the Debs case, "no rogue 'er felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law," says the Democrat. "The fallen labor leader has got the swelling taken out of his head and has learned a useful lesson, but we're sorry, real, real sorry," says the Press, shedding a crocodile tear.

Such rot as the above is enough to drive the intelligent public, whether comprising workmen or capitalists, to the desert, or to cease reading newspapers forever.

Debs' worst enemies, who know him, and are honest, will admit that Debs never had the swelled head, but always was the same brave, modest, conscientious fighter for the rights of man that he is now. Eugene Field, the greatest poet and writer of the west, and personal friend of Debs, testifies that no more honest, conscientious and truly modest lover of his fellow man than Debs, ever lived. Debs, says Field, may have been mistaken, but this much about him must be admitted, said Field, "In every quality that goes to make up a man, Debs was as much above Pullman as an angel above a devil. The tone of our labor papers all over the country show that Debs was never as highly esteemed as today. To make a martyr of him is to place him on a higher pinnacle than ever."—The Arbitrator.

The Inter-state commerce law and the anti-trust law are all right. They were upheld by the Supreme Court. It is time that the previous decisions of the court have left these laws in a condition in which they have little influence in regulating railroad rates, and none at all in suppressing trusts; but their true purpose has been discovered and sustained. They were passed to the end of sending Eugene Debs to jail, and to jail the Supreme Court has decided that Mr. Debs must go, for violating a judicial order and interfering with inter-state commerce.

Mr. Debs certainly did interfere with inter-state commerce with as much effect as the Standard Oil Trust, and in a much more spectacular manner, and doubtless earned his right to go to jail along with the Huntingtons and the Havemeyers and the Rockefeller's. But when it is decided that the law does not reach the Huntingtons and the Havemeyers and the Rockefeller's, that indeed Congress can pass no law that will reach the Havemeyers and the Rockefeller's, when in short it is held that the statutes cannot go higher than Debs, there is ground for criticism and complaint. The criticism and complaint of the thoughtless will be directed against the decision of yesterday that sends Debs to jail. That is the more striking event. But the alarm of the judicious will rather be aroused by the previous decisions that have placed corporate and aggregate wealth above the reach of the law. There is no great danger that we shall have many Debses in jail. But there is a great and growing danger that the people and the Government will be reduced to subjugation under an irresponsible tyranny of wealth.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Supreme Court's decision, stripped of its platitudes, apologies and nauseating drivel about justice, liberty, etc., (1) strikes another severe blow at State's rights, (2) centralizes powers as advocated by the rich in a "strong government," (3) defines the relations of the general government to railroads as those of "direct supervision, control and management," and thus enters into partnership with monopoly, (4) makes autocrats of federal judges, and (5) outlaws all strikes upon transportation and communication lines, and paves the way to defeat all other strikes and boycotts. This decree overshadows the income tax decision, and is one of the most momentous and far-reaching that has been issued since this government was established. It is useless for the laboring people to denounce the Supreme Court. That body is only upholding the prevailing opinion that property rights are more sacred than human rights, and those who toll have been bound hand and foot, just as it has in former decisions upheld slavery.

We welcome this decision. It forces the labor question into the foreground more conspicuously than ever before. It will show workmen of all political parties that the labor platforms drafted by industrial leaders must become the law of the land. It will show that men strikes and boycotts are wasteful and futile, and that, as the court points out, "the means of redress of all wrongs are through the courts and at the ballot box." It throws down the gauge of battle for class warfare, and draws the line more tightly between the contending forces of organized labor and combined capital. In the language of Eugene V. Debs: "We view it as the death-knell of the wage system.—Cleveland Citizen.

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LAW BY INJUNCTION

RUSSIAN METHODS OF GOVERNMENT ARE CONSTITUTIONAL.

And a United States Judge May Arraign, Try, Convict and Imprison With Impunity.

The great Pullman strike has passed into history. It was a notable event in labor's struggles to emancipate the crushed and starving employes at the town of Pullman from the cruel, devilish grasp of George M. Pullman, whose mercenary and tyrannical policy was fruitful of poverty, hunger, filth and famine for men and women whom he robbed, that he might riot in luxuries. Whatever has been said of

in the past, or whatever may be said of strikes in the future, the "Pullman Strike" was a righteous one. It was a "deed done for freedom." Exigencies demanded it. Pullman's wage slaves were cowering under a despotism as cruel and as relentless as ever despoiled men and women of their rights. The town of Pullman was a slave pen and George M. Pullman, the master of the prison, was the incarnate fiend, as un-pitying as any monster-master of a slave ship, with a cargo of Congo negroes. To strike for the rescue of Pullman's slaves will forever stand upon the pages of history an imperishable monument to the glory of the American Railway Union. It is well understood that a strike involves the elements of

It is a conflict between right and wrong, and the battle goes on forever. The drums never cease beating and the flags of the contending forces have never been furled, since the morning stars sang together—nor will they ever cease warring until truth and justice are enthroned and exercise universal sway. Men cry, peace, but there is no peace. Men write homilies upon Christ's teachings as if His was a mission of peace on earth, and so it was, if man would be governed by truth and justice, but without a submission to their sway, it was to be war. He said: "Think not that I came to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword." He came to erect a standard of justice. He denounced with terrible anathemas the oppression of the poor, and Christ is pledged to maintain the conflict until justice triumphs. It is heaven's decree, and every jot and tittle of it is pledged to the reign of righteousness. It is "the hope of all who suffer," and "the dread of all who wrong."

To secure justice for the wronged and oppressed employes of Geo. M. Pullman, or the corporation known as the Pullman Palace Car Company, was the prime cause of the "Pullman strike." It was inaugurated by the

an organization composed of workmen, chiefly railroad employes. There was never an organization of workmen that entertained broader views of the situation of labor, its condition and environments. It was, and is, an organization of large-souled, noble-hearted, courageous and sympathetic men. To write the naked truth of the order and its ambitions, cold and calculating logic does not meet the demand. Rhetoric is required. As an order, in the first year of its existence it had won national renown on the Great Northern Railroad. It had forged to the front as an organization of boundless persuasive resources. Its convictions were full fledged from its birth. It knew the right intuitively, and its courage was the admiration of honest, sympathetic workmen of all names and orders. That it should have espoused the cause of the Pullman wage-slaves was as natural as that "hope springs eternal in the human breast," an inspiration of noble natures to help those who are in distress. It was a display of sympathy, of fellow-feeling, of brotherhood, which, with every human ingredient which hypercriticism may detect, still stands forth a human effort to emulate Christ's miracles when He fed the "five thousand" famishing tramps in a "desert place." And here it should be said, because it is an eternal truth, to become more luminous as time recedes, that the men of the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION in seeking to do good perpetrated no crime.

probed the matter to the core. Un-awed by power or clamor, above bribery, without office or emolument in view, with no "thirty pieces of silver" to purchase their treason to truth; to blast and blacken their character, and damn their souls, three honest men, after sifting and winnowing the testimony, could find no one charge sustained casting dishonor upon the American Railway Union or its officers. Such was not the verdict rendered against George M. Pullman and the General Managers' Association. The commissioners pilloried George M. Pullman before the world—and the General Managers' Association, the matchless monstrosity, stands charged with incendiarism, a crime which perjured pimps charged upon innocent men. In the foregoing we have simply epitomized incidents leading up to the issuing of an

by William A. Woods, a federal judge, under which the rights of workmen were cloven down, regardless of constitution, law or justice, which marks an epoch in the enslavement of labor which alarms all right thinking men, and the proceedings under this autocratic ukase, if sustained by the United States Supreme Court, it was believed would sound the death knell of American liberty. To state the facts makes every note of alarm sounded by the victims of tyranny prophetic of their doom. The law of injunction is the despot's weapon to murder the liberties of the people. Worse, infinitely worse than martial law, which is the abrogation of all law, but under which a traitor to his country is not tried, convicted, sentenced and executed by one man, as is done in a trial under the law of injunction. In injunction proceedings the judge is the autocrat. He makes the law, he tries the victim and sentences him, deprives him of liberty and sends him to prison to gratify his inherent malevolence or to secure the "thirty pieces of silver" that the high priests of corporations have to bestow upon the scurrilous scoundrels. In such a proceeding perjury is accepted and truth is exiled. The judge calls around him the vagabond hounds he had commissioned to hunt down the victims of corporate malice, and when in his presence, he can give 27,000 reasons why he could stand square with the corporation he serves, and not one why he should be something better than a human tiger. But, notwithstanding William A. Woods played the role of Czar, and got to himself a wealth of infamy which falls only to the lot of despots, it was determined to appeal from Agrippa to Caesar—from Woods, the prize mastiff on the bench, to the august tribunal known as the

composed of nine men, endowed by the Constitution of the United States with supreme power to give a final decision upon all matters which they might consent to deliberate upon. There was a time when this tribunal possessed the confidence of the vast majority of the people of the United States, but there never was a period in the history of the government when eminent patriots and statesmen did not believe that the Supreme Court was a menace to the Republic, and that eventually, by its decisions, would destroy it, and erect upon its ruins a centralized despotism. Such were the pronounced and published views of Thomas Jefferson, boldly and repeatedly declared by that great American; and what he feared from the beginning of this government, and expressed as late as 1892, has come true in 1895. During this period of seventy-three years, the Supreme Court, "sappers and miners," forever at work like "gravity," was the germ of dissolution of our Federal government. This sapping and mining has proceeded with stealthy steps, "little by little," until at last the rape has been consummated and the government Russianized. As an incident indicative of the debauched condition of the Supreme Court, it is only required to mention the

which presents to the country a Court divided and belligerent and presenting such a humiliating spectacle of mental decay as to create a thrill of alarm throughout the land. The government sought, by its taxing power, to make the rich bear their legitimate share of the burdens of government. The rich resisted, and the Supreme Court decided in their favor. The plutocrats won and the Supreme Court decided that the Constitution was in league with the men whose piratical policy makes religion and civilization, law and justice, the proper targets for universal opprobrium. It was a decision in the interest of the

supported by a mass of word jugglery that was so offensive to four of the judges that each of them gave expression to honest indignation. But a majority of one decided the case for the freebooting millionaires, followed by the declaration of indignant men, that a constitution which permits such knavery to exist and flourish ought to be amended. In this case, when millionaires were the clients of the courts, the constitution was tortured out of shape to enable them to retain their cash. The Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds and the Rockefellers possess untold millions, and like old Jay Gould when they want a judge, or five of them, they have the cash wherewith to purchase the commodity. The income tax case indicated where the majority of the court stood when the money power demanded a favorable decision, and the decision in the

case shows where the court stands when poor men appeal to it for relief from a decree as infamous as ever blackened the records of despotism. It is scarcely required that we should reproduce here the reasons assigned by a corporation judge for issuing his injunction. At the time it was issued the strike in the interest of the wage-slaves of George M. Pullman was practically won. This fact the enemies of labor saw distinctly. To arrest the tide of victory heroic treatment was demanded. The corporations knew their resources, their reserved

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

GOVERNOR ALTGELD

DENOUNCES THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME "SAPPERS AND MINERS."

In the Debs Habeas Corpus Case, Which Will Enable the Money Power to Rule and Ruin the Country.

The United States of America has produced no man more intrepid than Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois. He is the one brave soul in high office, whose dauntless courage sheds ineffable luster upon the honors the people conferred upon him. Equal to every duty, with a boldness that defies all attacks, he moves forward in its performance, utterly regardless of the money-power hounds baying at his heels.

In his utterances relating to the Supreme Court's decision on the justly celebrated habeas corpus case, Governor Altgeld expresses his conviction in no uncertain language, and over his own signature treats the decision as follows: "The remanding of Debs is in itself a matter of small consequence compared with the principle established, which is of transcendent importance. This decision marks a turning point in our history, for it establishes a new form of government never before heard of among men—that is, government by injunction. Under this procedure a federal judge sitting in a rear room can, on motion of some corporation lawyer, issue a ukase, which he calls an injunction, forbidding anything he chooses to, and which the law does not forbid. Where the law forbids a thing no injunction is necessary. In other words, he can legislate for himself, and, having done so, can then turn around and arrest and imprison as many people as he pleases, not for violating any law, but on the mere pretext that they had disregarded his injunction. And mind you, they are not tried by a jury, according to the forms of law, but the same judge who issued the ukase and who claims that his dignity was offended, himself tries the case, and whether anything is proved or nothing is proved he can send men to prison at pleasure and there is no remedy. The provision of the constitution 'that no man shall be deprived of his liberty without a trial by an impartial jury' is practically wiped out by this decision of the United States Supreme Court, and the theory that ours was exclusively a government of law is now at an end, for every community is now subject to obey any whim or caprice which any federal judge may promulgate. And if federal judges can do this, then it will not be long until state judges will follow this example.

"The constitution declares that our government has three departments—the legislative, judicial and executive—and that no one shall trench on the other, but under this new order of things a federal judge becomes at once legislator, court and executioner. For over a century our government has moved along the lines of the constitution, and we became great and powerful. Life and property were protected and the law was enforced. Now we have made a departure. The bulwark of liberty has been undermined; trial by jury has been stricken down.

"You know there were two separate proceedings against Debs. One was according to the established forms of law. He was indicted by a grand jury for acts alleged to have done during the strike, and he was regularly tried by a jury and it turned out there was absolutely no case against him. Nothing was proved. It is true the jury was not allowed to bring a verdict, because near the end of the trial one of the jurors became ill and the prosecution refused to go on. Debs' attorneys offered to proceed with the remaining eleven or to add a new man and proceed, but the railroad lawyer, who also represented the government, feeling that he would have no case at all, would not consent, and he thereby prevented a verdict of acquittal and had the case postponed.

"The other proceeding was by injunction. A federal judge, on motion of some railroad attorneys, issued a ukase against the people of all the states in that judicial circuit, in which he forbade nearly everything that the ingenuity of man could think of and which the law did not forbid, and having thus legislated he then turned around and had Debs and others arrested, not for violating any law, but for failing to respect his ukase or injunction. And then this judge not only refused to give a jury trial, but he himself proceeded to determine whether his own dignity had been offended, and he promptly sent the defendant to prison, the judge being legislator, court and executioner. Had there been a jury trial the defendants would have been discharged, because it was not proved that they had violated any law. This would have been in harmony with the constitution, with the law of the land and with eternal justice. But the corporations wanted the constitution brushed aside, and the federal judge kindly obliged them and the Supreme Court has now approved his acts.

"For a number of years it has been remarked that the decision of the United States courts were nearly always in favor of corporations. Then it was noticed that no man could be appointed to a federal judgeship unless he was satisfactory to those interests. Over a year ago the

New York World talked about a packed Supreme Court, and that court has with-in a few days rendered two decisions which unfortunately tend to confirm this charge. A week ago it did violence to the constitution and laws of the land by holding that the government had no power to tax the rich of this country. Now it has stricken down trial by jury and has established 'government by injunction.'

"Forty years ago the slave power predominated; today it is capitalism. George William Curtis described the slave power of forty years ago as follows: 'Slavery sat in the White House and made laws in the capitol; courts of justice were its ministers, and legislatures were its lackeys. It silenced the preacher in the pulpit; it muzzled the editor at his desk, and the professor in his lecture room. It set the price upon the heads of peaceful citizens; it robbed the mails and denounced the vital principles of the declaration of independence as treason. Even in states whose laws did not tolerate slavery it ruled the club and the drawing room, the factory and the office. It swaggered at the dinner table and scoured with scorn a cowardly society. It tore the golden rule from school books and the pictured benignity of Christ from the prayerbook.' Now substitute the word 'capitalism' for the word 'slavery' and the above is an exact picture of our condition today. The American people crushed the slave power; they washed its stain off our flag, and saved our institutions. Can they rescue them again? Many say yes, but they have not reflected that the crushing force which now confronts them is greater than was ever the slave power. Besides, slavery itself was sectional, and in the end it was possible to unite the rest of the country against it. But the corrupt money power has its withering finger on every pulse in the land and is destroying the rugged manhood and love of liberty which alone can carry a people through a great crisis.

"What, then, is the situation today? For over twenty years foreign and domestic capitalism has dominated. It sits in the White House and legislates in the capitol. Courts of justice are its ministers and legislatures are its lackeys. And the whole machinery of fashionable society is its handmaid.

"Just see what a brood of evils has sprung from the power of capitalism since 1870. First, the striking down of over one-third of the money of the world, thus crushing the debtor class and paralyzing trade. Second, the growing of that corrupt use of wealth is undermining our institutions, debauching public officials, shaping legislation and creating judges who do its bidding. Third, exemption of the rich from taxation. Fourth, the substitution of government by injunction for government by the constitution and laws. Fifth, the striking down of trial by jury. Never has there been so much patriotic talk as in the last twenty-five years and never were there so many influences at work strangling republican institutions.

"The world in travail pain Turns and pleads to thee in vain While through plundered vale and plain, Stripped and bruised by licensed thieves, Starving, begging for her shavings, Outcast labor tramps and grieves, With no help from thee, Old Glory.

Some people and some churches antagonize the divorcement of man and wife, holding that the contract, except in a certain delinquency, is for life. Such sticklers should read the following case, recently tried in Ohio, in which the wife testified that her husband "took her to a shanty boat on an island in the Ohio river, where, for nearly a year, he kept her a prisoner and compelled her to subsist upon muskrats and crows, fried in skunk's grease."

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION ACCORDED AN OVATION

At the Great Northern Metropolis, where Thousands Flock to See and Hear Him.

In his recent northern trip Mr. Debs met with an enthusiastic reception at Minneapolis, where he went to see President Hill of the Great Northern. Mr. Debs said to the Minneapolis Times that Mr. Hill has always been very fair and he has the utmost confidence in the Great Northern president, who has told him before that whenever anything goes wrong to always call on him before doing anything. Debs will investigate the case of the men personally and if convinced that any wrong has been done will present his case to President Hill. If the charges prove correct he will not interfere. He believes the men to be entirely in the right and unjustly accused and believes that Mr. Hill will be glad to reinstate them if the facts are brought to his attention.

In referring to the meeting held on the evening of May 20th at Labor Temple, the Times says: Last evening E. V. Debs the President of the A. R. U., delivered an eloquent address before the railway men at Labor Temple, which cannot be reported verbatim because the meeting was closed to all but railroad men. The hall was crowded with men and over a thousand people were turned away because they did not have the proper credentials. He reviewed the condition of affairs among railroad men and offered his sympathy to all who found themselves in a tight place at present and hoped and believed, he said, that in a short time they would all be in better shape. He went over the same old facts in the history of the recent strike and the results of it, and proceeded to paint a deplorable picture of the abject condition of labor in this country at the present time. He urged upon his hearers the necessity of making themselves masters of the situation, of educating themselves along political and social lines, of becoming familiar with the tools of warfare now being used by the shrewd and unscrupulous against them. He urged them to stand fast for their rights and not give in an inch, as they valued their manhood above any mere outward condition of prosperity. The great thing, he urged, for the laboring men to do, was to stop making war on themselves and stop being the tools of their masters and think and act for themselves as free born citizens. They must think for themselves. "It is expensive business hiring other men to think for you." He said that the great questions of the day were going to be settled very soon and he was very hopeful that they would be settled justly and righteously and if such was to be the case the laboring people must assume the attitude of manly men, above all party hatred and narrow views and claim only such rights as belong to a citizen of a free republic.

Speaking of the courts, he said that the courts of this country were mostly rotten to the core and backbone, and were used as toys of millionaires and corporations to play against the common man. He said that he was not complaining about his sentence. He was not going to worry about it. He will go to jail and take his medicine like a man and try to improve his time while incarcerated. He believes that his imprisonment will have a good effect throughout the country in arousing people as they never have been aroused before, and the voice of the common people will arise in protest against the system that can perpetrate such outrages upon American citizens. As for himself, he said he was sure that he should improve much by his imprisonment. He said: "I will come out of my cell having attained a higher standard of manhood; I will measure a greater stature in character and ability; I will be better equipped than ever to fight the battles against our common enemy. I will come out still true to the cause, and while I am in jail I hope to make myself heard in the land." After the meeting there was a tumultuous uproar and applause, and the vast throng rushed up to the platform to grasp the hand of the leader. Mr. Debs shook hands with over 500 gentlemen during the evening and for each one had a word of personal sympathy and interest, bidding each one goodbye, and wishing him good luck and success.

The Minneapolis Journal of May 30th refers to Mr. Debs' visit to that city to confer with President Hill and adds: "The address at Labor Temple last evening was a lengthy resume of the trials that had beset the A. R. U. in its short existence. The condition of labor in this country, he said, was deplorable, and he urged all those present to make themselves masters of the situation by educating themselves along political and social lines in order to be the better equipped to fight their common enemies. All should think and act for themselves and the laboring people should lay aside their personal bickerings, should rise above narrow views and party hatred and solve the questions that were arising in a manly way, as free born citizens of the republic. The courts were rotten in a great meas-

ure and were simply the toys of the corporations.

For himself he said: "I will come out of my cell having attained a higher standard of manhood; I will measure a greater stature in character and ability; I will be better equipped than ever to fight the battles against our common enemy. I will come out still true to the cause, and while I am in jail I hope to make myself heard in the land." Mr. Debs was accorded the heartiest kind of reception at the close of his address. He left this morning for Willmar, where he speaks tonight, and will visit other places returning to this city on June 5. It is possible that he will deliver his lecture, "Who Are the Conspirators?" at the exposition at that time.

The Fargo Commonwealth refers to Mr. Debs' visit to that important railroad town in complimentary terms by saying that Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, arrived in the city Saturday night at 6:10 via the Great Northern, and was met at the depot by a delegation of men appointed for the occasion, and escorted to the Metropole hotel, where he was received very courteously by its manager, Mr. Matthews. Here he was assigned a room where he at once retired and began to receive callers. At about 7:40 he returned to the office and proceeded to the dining room where he partook of a much enjoyed supper, accompanied by the secretary of the railroad commissioners James E. Phelan. After supper he spent a few moments in hearty handshaking with people who had gathered there for the purpose of seeing the greatest labor leader in the world, after which he was escorted to the Unitarian church where he addressed a crowded house of railroad employes for about an hour and a half. At the conclusion of his address he requested all the members of the A. R. U. to remain for a time and he would hold a secret meeting. He desired the Commonwealth to extend his most grateful and sincere thanks to the Rev. Mr. Ballou and his many friends for the hospitality extended to him during his short stay in Fargo. He also desired to extend his heartfelt sympathy to Charles Skiff and children for their sudden and sad bereavement. It was with deep regret that he had to go away before the time of funeral, but, owing to the fact that he has to go to jail Tuesday morning for the period of one year it was impossible for him to remain any longer. Mr. Debs is a most genial gentleman and those who missed hearing him speak missed one of the greatest treats of their lives.

During Mr. Debs' brief tour, he held meetings at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Willmar, Breckenridge and Fargo, where the attendance was large and the enthusiasm boundless showing that the A. R. U. like truth, is marching on to victory.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE A. R. U. Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers. All four at present, are "Woodstock" jail lodgers. What was the crime that brought this about? Fidelity to purpose—they wouldn't sell out.

We boast of our schools, churches and press, Of our grand Republic, that has stood the test. Of our freedom and liberty, we yell ourselves hoarse, Legalized robbery, well—that's business, of course.

Truth, honesty, and justice, we preach day by day, All manner of temptation must be banished away, But don't assist the poor, nor list, to their wall, If you do—its twelve months in the Woodstock jail.

The Deacon will pass the hat, a collection to take; Be as liberal as possible, for the poor heathens' sake, There are none in America, so let us rejoice, And hush for our legislators, at the top of our voice.

Oh! Woodstock jail, how proud you should be, To claim as your guests, such prisoners as these; You may now boast of brains, and eloquence grand, Which is void in the Courts of our once fair land. Such an outrage on justice is hard to bear, But by all that is sacred, we solemnly swear—That as American citizens, the blacklist we spurn, And that our "Lodge fires," shall ever, triumphantly burn.

Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers, We congratulate you, as Woodstock jail lodgers, For you've stamped as a lie, that damnable thought—That there is no man on earth but what can be bought.

A Member of A. R. U. VICKSBURG, MISS.

REV. MYRON REED commends to Geo. M. Pullman the "car-builder and church builder," the saying of St. Paul, that "the husbandman that laboreth must be first partaker of the fruits." The idea is, pay the workman fair days wages, and then declare dividends. Mr. Reed, in calling Geo. M. Pullman's attention to anything approximating righteousness, casts pearls before a bigger hog than Armour ever slaughtered.

VERY COMPLIMENTARY. J. A. Wayland, one of the greatest reformers of the age, pays the RAILWAY TIMES a handsome compliment in a recent issue of Coming Nation. He says: "The RAILWAY TIMES, Terre Haute, Ind., is the ablest labor paper that comes to my table. It is edited by a philosopher and its contributions are gems of light. I always read the TIMES." Such a testimonial from such a source is gratifying in the highest degree.

PAPERS.

AMERICAN CITIZEN'S WAR-SONG OF FREEDOM.

A CALL FROM THE HERO OF THE NATION'S CRISIS, WHOSE VOICE HE MAY BE. LABOR'S RETORT TO THE TWO-PLANK PLATFORM OF THE PLUTOCRATIC ANARCHISTS IN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MONEY CONSPIRACY FOR THE OVERTHROW OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS...

"The American citizen is assured" (and continually kept assured,) by his own people, that violence cannot succeed in America. That his vote is his means of redress in this country; and he never finds out that his ignorant vote is the very instrument used by the ruling classes to keep him under authority...

Talks to Toilers.

I have been invited to speak to the many readers of this paper. I am honored by the invitation and value the opportunity. It is no insignificant privilege to speak to the numerous audience I shall here address. In addressing those I denominate toilers I feel exalted...

private citizen or public character, is not a friend to labor is a worshipper of idleness and an enemy of progress. Whoever is not friend to the laborer has what I would call atrophy of the heart or a shrinking and shriveling in the cardiac regions. Labor is the root of the best fruitage in this world.

Agitation.

That great friend of the people, Thom as Jefferson, said "The germ of the dis solution of our federal government is in the constitution of our federal judiciary." He always warned against the danger of encroachment upon the people's rights by corporation and class.

A Matter of Business.

Mr. Full-beard is well satisfied with himself and the world. A few years ago a matter of business gave him an excel lent start in life. It was handling an estate for an heir who lived in a foreign country. It is not necessary to say that the heir was bamboozled out of every thing; that would be readily enough un derstood without such an insinuation.

Finally, we reached a plain, where we, the modern children of Israel, decided to remain and, of course, the first thing to do was to form a government. Methawt C. W. Case, of Minnesota, was chosen vice rooz, ez president, and he stepped forward to hev the oath administered to him, wich wuz to be done by the oldest justis uv the peace uv the late state uv California, which hed committed suicide. Here a new trouble ensued.

The Shylock Secretary.

MR. EDITOR:—I have before me the speech of John G. Carlisle, the Judas Iscariot secretary of the United States treasury, which I believe to be the most misleading and hypocritical production to be found within the entire range of Shylock literature; and I believe it to be the duty of every laboring man in the country to file his protest against his policy of robbery, and this he should do before the system of financial piracy, advocated by him, reduces the people to a worse condition of slavery than now exists in the United States.

life and soul out of the nation and turning patriotism into suicide. What can be done with it; can anybody tell? Is it too sacred to touch that we shrink from handling it? Carlyle says "once war was business, now business is war!"

COMING NATION

The Coming Nation is a weekly paper published at Tennessee City, Tenn., under the direction of the Ruskin Co-operative Association, and is probably the most widely read paper in the reform movement, having a circulation equal to the great Chicago dailies. This is the greatest offer we ever expect to be able to put out. No railroad man's periodical list is complete without the RAILWAY TIMES and the Coming Nation.

JUST FROM GEORGIA. What's the use to talk of sighing When the meadow shows its green, When the ripples on the river And the lilies loll and lean?

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT E. V. DEBS

A handsome cabinet photograph of the President of the American Railway Union may be obtained by enclosing twenty-five cents (stamps accepted) to RAILWAY TIMES, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething - For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

STEAM ENGINEERING BOOKS.

- "Progressive Examinations of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen," by JOHN A. HILL. A capital little book for new beginners. An excellent pocket companion. Price, 50 cents. "Alexander's Ready Reference," by S. A. ALEXANDER, for engineers and firemen. This book contains more valuable information in fewer words, and is easier understood by railroad men than any other book now in print...

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT E. V. DEBS. A handsome cabinet photograph of the President of the American Railway Union may be obtained by enclosing twenty-five cents (stamps accepted) to RAILWAY TIMES, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

THE FOOT TO WALK ON IS A LYONS ALUMINUM. THE ENTIRE FOOT IS FULL OF AIR, GIVING THE WEARER AN EASY, ELASTIC STEP.

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Debs Publishing Co., TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

ROCKFORD WATCH. Unequaled as a correct time keeper for railroad use. Ask your jeweler for a high grade ROCKFORD and take no other. ROCKFORD WATCH CO., ROCKFORD, ILL. OVER 450,000 NOW IN USE.

RAILROAD WATCHES. 17 JEWEL MOVEMENTS. GOLD FILLED CASES. JAS. BOSS ELGIN FAHNS DUEBER. All Makes and Grades At Lowest Wholesale Prices. Free of Charge. Write us, telling what you want, and let us quote prices. It will only cost a stamp, and we will save you money. We will send at our own expense, any of these watches C. O. D. with full privilege of examination before paying. MOORE & EVANS, Wholesale Jewelers, Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.

DEBS IN JAIL. (Afr.—"Scott's Who ha' tel' Wallace Med.")

the taxes from the different states in proportion to population, leaving the state to select its own method of collecting it.

THE NINETY AND NINE. There are ninety and nine that live and die In want and hunger and cold,

FABER STROKES. Faith is the spine of ambition. Home is either a sanctuary or a hell.

taken to hold their duped and misled followers in subjection by overawing or killing them off as rapidly as they resort to strikes."

By the sale of the last batch of government gold bonds, the gold bugs made a clear profit of \$10,000,000.

Collis P. Huntington, under indictment in California, sees "the dawn of returning prosperity" and the disappearance "of industrial stagnation,"

KINDNESS. Though the new woman to us up Man's rightful place aspires,

First Space Writer—"That article of yours, 'Truth is Stranger than Fiction,' is a hummer.

Our clubbing offer supplying the RAILWAY TIMES and Coming Nation will prove one of the most popular steps we have ever taken.

THE LAND. There's land enough for ev'ry man's Roof-tree to grow and flourish,

Learn ye! who hold by parchment bonds The earth's uncultured acres;

God gave the earth to all men; not To those with heavy purses

Some find work where some find rest. And so the weary world goes on.

Some will faint where some will fight; Some love the tent and some the field.

Some feet halt where some feet tread, In tireless march, a thorny way;

Some sleep on while others keep The vigils of the true and brave,

THE COMING WOMAN. Oh, the Twentieth Century Girl! What a wonderful thing she will be!

She'll wear bloomers, a matter of course; She'll vote, not a question of doubt;

She'll be up in the science of things; She'll smoke cigarettes; she will swear,

Her voice will be heard in the land; She'll dabble in matters of state;

THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE SLIP SOCKET. Is not the calamity it was before the invention of

The Answers TO THE Traveling Engineer's Form of Examination FOR Firemen for Promotion AND Engineers for Employment.

IF YOU WANT TO BE POSTED ON AIR BRAKES, You should have Conger's latest book on the subject.

A LOST LEG Is not the calamity it was before the invention of The Patent Adjustable Slip Socket.



SKIN FITS BETTER AND WEARS LONGER THAN ANYTHING ON EARTH! WESTERN MADE PANTS, OVERALLS, SHIRTS AND COATS.

REASONS WHY MARKS' ARTIFICIAL LIMBS WITH RUBBER HANDS AND FEET are the BEST.

THE DRIFT. MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the birth of a new enterprise in Chicago.

Single Tax Again. MR. EDITOR:—I notice that on May 1st your journal claims in its correspondence that the single tax on land values, a direct tax, could not be constitutionally enforced.

OBITUARIES. Poor old Justice Field, died of taramula of the brain, with horned toad symptoms.

The chief justice of the supreme court was fuller of wind than a flatulent dray horse.

Justice Brewer had an attack of hops in his mug, and went to his bier foaming like a schooner.

Justice Harlan tried to straddle the constitution, and died ingloriously, with both feet in his mouth.

Justice Shiras got dazed, had the blind staggers, and flopped into his grave wiggling his tail like a prairie dog.

Justice Brown, when placed on the bench, wasn't done brown at all, and he passed into history a half baked constitutional cracker.

Justice Jackson, constitutionally dilapidated, died, drawing his salary, and thinking of his "latter end." He was not a unit of value.

Justice White was a great sufferer from sugar bounty bacteria. He raised cane, whipped niggers, imprisoned white men and with his associates has gone to his reward.

Single Tax and the Income Tax. MR. EDITOR:—A recent edition of your bright paper contains a communication from Mr. W. P. Borland in which he considers the late decision of the supreme court as the death blow to the single tax agitation.

Populists maintain that the government could do the express business of this country better and cheaper than the six big express companies now in operation.

Mr. S. E. Wilkinson, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, according to a dispatch from Galesburg, Illinois, is in a fix.

The Miner's Journal, referring to a coal mine strike, remarks that the "troops at the Franklin Rockefeller mine, at Virginia, Minn., have received orders to 'shoot to kill' the men on strike there, in case it is necessary to shoot at all.

THE STATE REGISTER, OF Des Moines, Ia., "believes that the regular army should be increased to 100,000 men, and at least one regiment garrisoned in every state, as the best possible method of preserving peace.

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THE DECISION.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

IN REGARD TO SYMPATHETIC STRIKES. "A most eloquent and earnest appeal was made to us in eulogy of the heroic spirit of those who threw up their employment and gave up their means of earning a livelihood, not in defense of their own rights but in sympathy for and to assist others whom they believed to have been wronged. We yield to none in our admiration of any acts of heroism and self-sacrifice, but we may be permitted to add that it is a lesson which can not be learned too soon or too thoroughly that under this government of and by the people the means of redress of all wrongs are through the courts and at the ballot box, and that no wrong, real or fancied, carries with it legal warrant to invite as a means of redress the co-operation of a mob with its accompanying acts of violence.

SUMMING UP OF THE COURT. "We have given to this case the most careful and anxious attention, for we realize that it touches closely questions of supreme importance to the people of this country. Summing up our conclusions, we hold that the government of the United States is one having jurisdiction over every foot of soil within its territory, and acting directly upon each citizen; that while it is a government of enumerated powers, it has within the limits of those powers all the attributes of sovereignty; that to it is committed power over inter-state commerce and the transmission of the mail; that the powers thus conferred upon the national government are not dormant, but have been assumed and put into practical exercise by the legislation of congress; that in the exercise of those powers it is competent for the nation to remove all obstructions upon highways, natural or artificial, to the passage of inter-state commerce or the carrying of the mail; that while it may be competent for the government (through the executive branch and in the use of the entire executive power of the nation) to forcibly remove all such obstruction, it is equally within its competency to appeal to the civil courts for an inquiry and determination as to the existence and character of any alleged obstructions, and if such are found to exist, or threaten to occur, to invoke the powers of those courts to remove or restrain such obstructions; that the jurisdiction of courts to interfere in such matters by injunction is one recognized from ancient times and by indubitable authority; that such jurisdiction is not ousted by the fact that the obstructions are accompanied by or consist of acts in themselves violations of the criminal law; that the proceedings by injunction is of a civil character and may be enforced by proceedings in contempt; that the penalty for a violation of such injunction is no substitute for and no defense to a prosecution for any criminal offense committed in the course of such violation; that the complaint filed in this case showed clearly an existing obstruction of artificial highways for the passage of inter-state commerce and the transmission of mail—an obstruction not only temporarily existing, but threatening to continue; that under such complaint the Circuit court had power to issue its process of injunction; that it having been issued and served on these defendants, the Circuit court had authority to inquire whether its orders had been disobeyed, and when it found that they had been, then to proceed under section 725, revised statutes, which grants power to punish by fine or imprisonment . . . disobedience . . . by any party . . . or other person, to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command, and enter the order of punishment complained of: and finally, that the Circuit court, having full jurisdiction in the premises, its finding of the fact of disobedience is not open to review on habeas corpus in this or any other court.

"We enter into no examination of the act of July 2, 1890 upon which the Circuit court relied mainly to sustain its jurisdiction. It must not be understood from this that we dissent from the conclusions of that court in reference to the scope of the act, but simply that we prefer to rest our judgment on the broader ground which has been discussed in this opinion, believing it of importance that the principle underlying it should be fully stated and affirmed. "The petition for a writ of habeas corpus is denied."

The Twentieth Century refers to John G. Moore, a wall street banker, who, more than any other, brought about the destruction of the income tax. Moore is, says the Twentieth Century, a director in the Chase National Bank of New York City, an institution which is the backbone of the gold movement. One of Moore's fellow directors is Calvin S. Brice, United States Senator from Ohio, a well-known railroad corruptionist. It is charged against Moore, and not denied, that a large fund was raised in Wall Street to overthrow the tax. One of the lawyers got a retainer of \$100,000 and was promised \$100,000 more in case the law should be overthrown. "To destroy the income tax required the degradation of the supreme court, and Brice, the Democratic U. S. Senator, knows where to put money to accomplish his purposes.

BRIEFS.

Oscar Wilde, the sodomite, has gone crazy.

The battle cry is: "Free silver and free men."

Secretary Carlisle, unlike the oyster, don't know when to shut up.

For superior breeds the supreme bench show is a canine failure.

Between the pope and earthquakes Italy enjoys considerable agitation.

England is not to be permitted to control the financial policy of America.

It doesn't require 27,000 words to prove that the supreme court is a nuisance.

Mr. Associate Justice Shiras, like any other ass, "knoweth his master's crib."

Harold McCormick struck a \$35,000,000 tank of "ile" when he engaged to marry Miss Edith Rockefeller.

The federal government is now an autocracy, and the corporations are as happy as long-necked clams at high tide.

Grover Cleveland's fortune is now rated at \$2,000,000. The road from Sheriff to Sultan, must have been paved with gold.

It is reported that John D. Rockefeller, immediately after eating breakfast, holds family prayer, after which he preys in public.

The national debt of China prior to the war with Japan was only \$50,000,000, or 12 1/2 cents per capita, and China is on a silver basis.

The American constitution has more blow holes in it than Carnegie's armor plates, and should be sent to the repair shop of the people.

Ex-secretary of the United States treasury and ex-banker, died rich, and that is all there is of his biography, obituary and epitaph.

A movement is on foot in the south to utilize its vast quantities of wool, now going to waste. It is believed the article would make the finest mattresses known to the trade.

Mr. Choate represented the New York millionaires in the income tax case before the supreme "sappers and miners," and raked in a fee of \$200,000. Considering results the millionaires got him cheap.

The old New York widow, Hammersly, who has been throwing away her ducats on England's titled Thomas cats, has been snubbed by Victoria. Old Vic loves money, but she's a stickler for blood.

Boston has a corporation known as the Baked Beans Company. It has a daily bake of 900 bushels, in 1,500 pots, equivalent to a bushel of beans to every man, woman and child in the "Athens of America."

When the United States supreme court got through stabbing the constitution, front and rear, and under the ribs and in the neck, it was the most deplorable looking corpse that was ever sent to the morgue. It was mutilated beyond recognition.

Shakespeare thought that toads, though ugly and venomous, had jewels in their heads, which is as great a hallucination as to suppose that judges of the United States supreme court have justice in their heads.

An Iowa railroad president proposes to sue out an injunction to prevent cyclones from interfering with inter-state commerce. Woods will issue the injunction and Choate says the United States supreme court will sustain the decree.

William A. Woods says the decision of the supreme court is very gratifying to him. When Judas gained his point and an innocent victim of treachery suffered, he was not gratified. He ripped open his abdomen and tumbled his bowels into the gutter, but Woods guards his against harm.

Clarence S. Darrow, Esq., thoroughly familiar with the subject referring to the habeas corpus decision, says: "Labor organizations might just as well go out of existence altogether if this decision is to stand all along the line. To my mind it means an end to all labor organizations. The only appeal now left to President Debs and his associates is to the people. They have fought their case all through the courts of the land and have lost. The railroad men, however, and especially those who will have to go to jail, are not the only ones who will feel the effects of the decision. In future it can be made to fit the cases of others who may engage in a struggle for better pay or better conditions, and thus it will affect all trades. A week ago that august body, the supreme court, decided against the income tax. To-day it follows suit against Mr. Debs and his colleagues. Such action shows how the land lies, and is pretty plain notice to the people on which side the Supreme court stands."

LAW BY INJUNCTION.

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

power, and an injunction was demanded. Immediately following the issue of the injunction, the city of Chicago swarmed with deputy marshals; a horde of cut-throats and thieves, ex-convicts, thugs and base-born imps and pimps, from the slums of the slums, to do the bidding of their masters, and then began the destruction of property to create adverse public opinion, and finally to introduce state and federal troops. The injunction issued in the interest of these corporations it was declared had been violated by the officers of the American Railway Union: E. V. Debs, Geo. W. Howard, Sylvester Kelliher, L. W. Rogers, James Hogan, William E. Burns, Roy M. Goodwin and Martin J. Elliott. The charge was false. It was known to be a lie. The witnesses were the perjured tools of the corporation. But Judge Woods accepted the testimony, arraigned and convicted the victims of despotic wrath and sentenced them to prison. It was held by the men whose rights had been cloven down, that their sentence, without indictment and trial by jury, was in violation of the constitution, and that the information upon which they were convicted did not show any violation of the injunction issued by Woods, and these facts and constitutional guarantees were lucidly set forth before the United States Supreme Court in an application for a writ of habeas corpus which would rescue innocent men from the grasp of a judicial strap and give value to the constitutional declarations that "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment of indictment by a grand jury . . . nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. . . . In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury."

But the Supreme Court of the United States has unanimously declared that a federal judge may, in utter disregard of such constitutional guarantee, try, condemn and imprison American citizens and deprive them of liberty and property, without "due process of law"—without an "indictment by a grand jury," and without "trial by an impartial jury." The writ of habeas corpus was denied, and there are about seventy judicial officers in the country known as district and circuit judges, any one of whom by the decision of the supreme "sappers and miners," may at their own sweet will try, sentence and imprison a man in defiance of the provisions of the constitution. Nor is this all. The decision creates a

CENTRALIZED DESPOTISM

as far reaching and as crushing as that of the Russian autocrat. It overleaps state lines and banishes state rights. It not only asserts jurisdiction over every inch of American soil by the general government but makes every citizen the subject, the vassal of the centralized power. The standing army of the United States may be ordered into any state regardless of state protests, and quartered upon the people by the order of the President, upon any pretext that the enemies of liberty or of labor may assign. The decision of the supreme "sappers and miners," alias the Supreme Court is,

THE DOOM

of all labor organizations, at least those whose membership is engaged in rail-roading. Two choices, or perhaps three, are left to them. They may choose to be robbed, cheated, starved, and work. They may choose to quit such slavery and starve, or they may choose to strike and be bludgeoned by deputy marshals and be shot down like vagabond dogs, or be sent to prison by an autocrat. They have no standing in the federal courts of the country, because they are poor. The constitution is not their shield, their bulwark, their defense. They are numbered and tagged. By the decision they are, in the estimation of the Supreme Court, coolies, peons, helots, outside of the pale of the constitution, and will be required to submit to their degradation until such a time as their manhood revolts, and remembering the courage of their sires, they find the desecrated and broken shrines of American liberty, and kneeling there swear by altar and sacrifice they will be free.

THE TRAMP.

Tramp! tramp! tramp! And beg for coffee and bread, And sleep at night with shiver and cramp, Like a brute in a barn or a shed! O, life is a game in a Devil's ring, Where one in a thousand wins, But death must be a jolly thing, For a skeleton always grins! We ask for work and we ask for bread, And they manacle our feet, And march us out to the chain gang tread, To work on the city street. O God! when was it crime before To make a pauper's appeal! God pity the tramp and pity the poor, What can we do but stand? One way is open—open to all— We can flee this horrible strife, A little powder—a little ball, Will end this nightmare life. O welcome death, and welcome hell! Or heaven, if that may be, He made the prince and the tramp as well, And He will welcome me. Tramp! tramp! tramp! And beg for coffee and bread, And sleep at night, with shiver and cramp, Like a brute in a barn or a shed! O, life is a game in a Devil's ring, Where one in a thousand wins, But death must be a jolly thing, For a skeleton always grins. —Southern Mercury.

THE SONGS OF SAMUEL.

Assisted by the spirit of Mr. Watts. How doth the busy banker man Improve each blessed minute, And scoop the suckers right along For everything there's in it. How skillfully he lays his plans And stores up coin like wax; How wondrously secure his loans, How small his income tax. In him, dear friends, a guide we have, Philosopher and friend Who casts a light upon our path Which way our footsteps tread. A light which followed surely brings These hard times to an end; He never sells his stock in trade; His mission is to lend. What foolishness to lay in stock And at the market shy it, Then roll about in bed all night For fear some scam won't buy it. How better far to loan it out To increase every second; Then get it back in course of time With interest ready reckoned. —Samuel Fenograph.

A. R. U. ISMS.

A half-dozen Mississippi rivers, flowing bank full, couldn't dampen the ardor of the A. R. U. membership.

The vitality and staying qualities of the A. R. U. members is one of the phenomenal wonders of the times.

On every breeze comes the glad news that A. R. U. unions are organized and new members coming into the fold.

Future generations build monuments to courage, never to cowardice, and members of the A. R. U. will be entitled to a sky piercing shaft in commemoration of their valor.

The jail where A. R. U. men suffer are palaces of light and glory compared with the whitened sepulchers in which dwell the Christless whelps who are Russianizing the United States.

When some Mark Antony, on Labor Day, orates for the information of the hosts of labor, let him display the royal labor mantel and point to the stabs made by the silk-growned conspirators, to murder labor in the temple dedicated to justice.

The devotion to right and the defiance to wrong, which has characterized the A. R. U. in the fiercest fight labor ever had with its enemies, will not be forgotten while glory has a finger to point to heroic deeds or a lip to curl in scorn of treachery.

Every lodge room of the American Railway Union stands an eternal protest against despotism, and we will build them broad based, high and strong, until the world shall recognize them as rallying stations for American working-men who dare be free.

It is told of Irish soldiers that, after having been defeated in battle, sought to return to their homes, but were intercepted in their march by another detachment of their foes. There were hundreds of wounded men in their ranks, but their courage was unshaken. They were as full of fight as ever. Pale and emaciated, they still wanted to battle with those who had escaped in the fierce contest where they had been cloven down. "Let stakes (they said) be stuck in the ground, and suffer each of us, tied to and supported by one of these stakes, to be placed in his rank by the side of a sound man" and do battle for their country, and this was done. Never before nor since was such heroism displayed on a battlefield. The nearest to it is to see members of the A. R. U. wounded by idleness, the horrid black list and all the horrors of poverty, still standing by their order and fighting to the death beside their more fortunate comrades. It is a sight worthy of the admiration of the gods. Despots never sought to crush more dauntless men.

JUDICIAL.

The outcome of the income tax is no tax.

The decision saves the gold bugs \$50,000,000.

The grand old constitution got it where the "chicken got the axe."

The question is going the rounds, is the constitution constitutional?

The first income tax decision was not full. The second decision was Fuller.

The supreme court is like the juggler's ball—the audience don't know where it's at.

Said the Chief Justice, "we have not come to praise the constitution but to bury it."

The theory of the "survival of the fittest" doesn't apply to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The gowns of the supreme court ought to be made with hoods, to hide heads, as well as bodies.

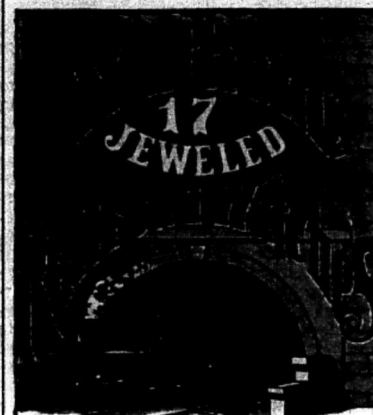
The supreme court has become a supreme curioity, and is now ready for a dime museum.

It was a shameful foul when the supreme court hit the constitution below the belt, and sent it to grass.

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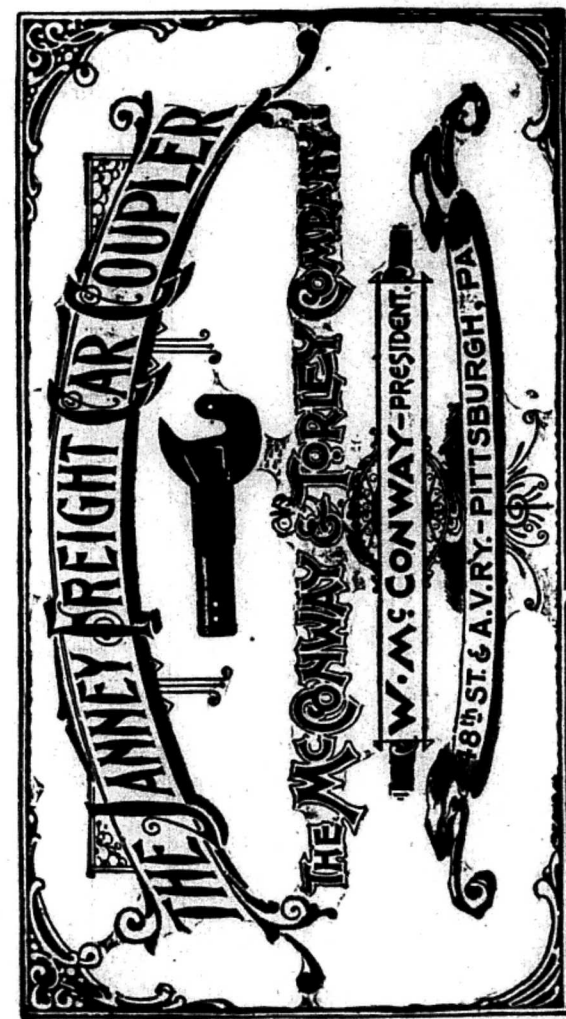
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The Railroad Men's Railroad.

Every railroad employe is invited to join in the enterprise. This road will be a transcontinental line beginning at San Diego City. The shares of stock are ten dollars each, payable fifty cents per month. Nothing to be paid until sufficient stock is subscribed to insure the building of the road. Before any money is collected the present directors will retire in favor of such board as the subscribers elect through the brotherhood organizations. All preliminary expenses will be borne by the citizens of San Diego, who will in addition liberally subsidize the road. This road will be built for cash. No bonds. To be owned, controlled and operated by railroad employes. For full particulars address

SAN DIEGO PACIFIC & EASTERN R. R., Geo. W. Vroman, President, San Diego, Cal.

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