#### CURRENT TOPICS.

DEBS DISCUSSES THE "NEW WOMAN. THE "BICYCLE" AND "BLOOMERS."

Something About the Girl who Wear That Beminds Him of the

Few subjects heve been discussed more widely or have provoked a greater va-riety of opinions than the "New Woman," the "Bicycle" and "Bloomers." In a recent issue of the Cleveland Plaindealer, Eugene V. Debs contributes his views upon these interesting questions as follows:

THE NEW WOMAN.

We hear much now a days about the "new woman." The theme is an invi ting one. It breathes of a "good time coming," when woman shall be at least the equal of man. And the Lord knows this is not claiming much for her. For, as millions of men are slaves, so mil lions of women are the slaves of slaves. In respect to woman, man has not risen above the animal creation. He is the stronger and therefore rules; and woman only has what he has seen fit to "allow" her. Conceal it as we may, the haggard fact stands forth that men have by virtue of superior strength kept women in bondage. Of course I totally dismiss dresses and diamonds and dainties. I discuss the inherent, inalienable right to "liberty and pursuit of happiness." In our country the ballot makes the sovereign. Withhold it and slavery follows. Men have with instinctive fealty to their sex assumed and exercised all authority, and woman's sphere has been limited to meek submission.

The "new woman," I am persuaded, will take her place side by side with man in the great struggle for social, economic and intellectual emancipation. She will no longer be disinfranchised by her sex. She will have an equal chance from the start and will invade every domain in which brains and pluck and energy compete for the world's prizes. She will scorn to be the petted plaything of society. She will be no more masculine nor less "modest" than now. She will more than ever grace and beautify the home by the witchery and magic of a woman's love. She will go out by herself when she chooses to do so, and her release from the guardianship we now force upon her will be all the pro tection she will require. She will marry, not to escape the vulgar gossip of a soulless society, but to please herself; and love born of moral and intellectual equality will be the only consideration. She will command the homage of man and hand in hand they will travel life's journey together.

My mother is advanced in years, but I am proud to believe her to be the best type of the "new woman." My wife and them into idleness, the question arises, sisters have all the crowning glories of the "new woman." In our family there serted, and not successfully contradicted, is no superiority of sex. There is no authority and none is needed. The home under the sweet and tender influences of the "new woman" will be radiant with love and joy.

THE BICYCLE. The mission of the bicycle is greatly underrated. Human ingenuity, in evolving the bicycle, has given man a mighty boon. It is to play a great' part in the world's affairs. It is to liberate mil lions from the thraldom of foul atmosphere, equalid and filthy apartments and all the multiplicity of debauching and demoralizing conditions that make the lives of workingmen and women in manufacturing and commercial centers a continuous curse. It is to be an important factor in depopulating cities and building up the coun ry. It will be a mighty leveler upward and downward. The bicycle will attack the fabulous value of city real estate, distribute population, lower rent, close up the tenement den and extinguish the sweatshop h.ll. It will free the inhabitants of cities from the fetid odors their overcrowded conditions generate and pour a perpetual flood of fresh air upon the race. As a matter of course working people will have them and the man who trudges to his daily toil will be an object for a relief commission. The limits of an interview will admit of only the merest glimpse of the possibilities of the bicycle. The great health giving advantages of fresh air and exercise, will, by the fiat of the bicycle, be the heritage of the race. The bicycle, not the medical profession, will triumph over disease. The wheel is on the trail of Consumption and will overtake and vanquish the re morseless destroyer. Men and women and children will all ride the bicycle and the enrapturing panoramas of nature will no longer be forbidden glories to most of the race. Of course, the bicycle is yet in embryo. The wheel of the future will revolve to suit man's fancy and the variety, design and capacity will be practically without limit. And when monopoly and special privilege are abolished, the bicycle may be purchased for a song and will be within the reach

BLOOMERS.

solved by the sex that wears them in a way to suit themselves. Men of sense will hail with satisfaction any change in woman's dress in which health and comfort shall be in harmonious alliance with elegance and style. Women know a thousand times better than men what they should wear and I regard it as presumptuous and impertinent for men to meddle with such affairs. If men wanted to wear bloomers they would wear them, nor would they ask the consent or consult the views or desires of women. It should be understood that women are the equals, not the wards of men, and in their own affairs they have the right to suit themselves. For myself, I confess to a liking for bloomers. They seem cool and comfortable and there is something about the air of the girl who wears them that reminds me of the Declaration of Independence. They are immodest only to the immodest. I have immense admiration for women who have the audacity to fly in the face of antiquated "forms" and "usages?" With iconoclastic courage they shock the prudes of both sexes and pave the way of higher elevations and loftier attainments. Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller is one of the really great women of the

Enjure to Delz

#### LABOR SAVING (?) MACHINES.

Says the Printer's Journal, whenever a new piece of modern machinery is invented and placed up in the market it is heralded as labor saying; but let us for a moment question what is labor-saving; does it mean that the man who labors withthe aid of the machine will work less hours or that his work will be easier? No. certainly not. It simply means that there will be a less number of laborers neces sary to turn out the required work and the number thus thrown out of their regular employment are sent out to look for some one else's position; and then begins the grinding. The most sppropriate name would be, "Labor Enslaving

Men who study cause and effect are not confronted with a more serious question, touching industrial affairs, than that which relates to the influence of machines in the field of labor.

Labor saving machines, on the one hand, furnish employment for men who make them, on the other hand they displace men whose work they can per form, and send them adrift to find other employment, or starve. "Then begins the grinding." as the Journal puts it-grinding meaning the acceptance of any wages that will suffice to sustain life, or, to use a common phrase, "scabbing." Hence the term, "labor enslaving machines."

If machinery displaces men and forces can they be replaced? It has been asthat the replacement of men displaced by machinery, can be accomplished by reducing the hours of labor. There is so much labor to be performed, and it is essential that men should perform it, because to force them into idleness, is a crime against humanity, and necessarily against the we fare of the state. Hence, the battle cry, "reduce the hours of Labor." How much? Let the reduction go forward until all who will work shall policy is vicious and criminal, regardless this hasn't been of all arguments to the contrary. Workingmen, if they were unified and regarded "an injury to one the concern of all" could solve the problem. It is said that constitutions and courts stand in the way, but constitutions and courts, alike, are the creations of the people, and if workingmen will it, the right, in defiance of courts, can be made a part of the organic laws of the states. That would settle the question, and labor saving machines would no longer be labor enslaving machines."

#### RAILROADS AND RECEIVERS.

The Chicago Express remarks:

"It is estimated that fully one-fifth the railroad; can't be because the railroads don't pay expenses as is the case in other failures, as some of said paying roa is in the west. If thoroughly investi-gated, it would no doubt appear that the "re-ceivership" method is a new way a few promi-nent stockholders have of freezing out the bal-ance. It is quicker and safer than the old way of "wrecking" a railroad.

Just the same, it is wrecking a railroad, and has covered up more scoundrelism than the world is aware of, but it has demonstrated that the government can operate railroads successfully and honestly. It verifies every claim advanced by those who demand the government ownership of ra lroads, and what is true of railroads would prove equally true of the telegraph.

If the government had control, under proper safeguards, the back bone of the money power would be broken and the people would achieve freedom. The of all. The world will yet revolve on right thing to do is to vote for men who favor government ownership of railr ads, telegraph and all other things in which "The 'bloomer question' should be the people's interests are invaded.

#### LABOR DAY

AT SAN FRANCISCO, THE "GOLDEN GATE" THROUGH WHICH

The Heather Chinese Have Come to Im poverish and Degrade White Men and Introduce the Era of Wage Slavery.

Workingmen of San Francisco did not parade on Labor Day. Mr. McGlynn, President of the San Francisco Labor Council, who presided over the labor meeting held in Metropolitan Temple, said that while the day was being fitly observed in all the Eastern cities by parades and other demonstrations, the trades-unionists of han Francisco had deemed it wise to dispense with that feature of the occasion. The good times had not materialized in the far West, and it would have been a hardship upon those who had jobs to compel them through a sense of duty to and work for one day, while those who had no work would be simply parading their poverty.

The features of the occasion were the addresses of Hon. James Taylor Rogers and Mr. George W. Monteith, attorney for the San Francisco A. R. U. We reproduce the remarks of these gentlemen as reported in The Coast Seaman's Journal:

Mr. Rogers said: We stand to-night at the Golden Gate—the entrance to a continent and a great ocean. Go back with me through many decades and see the Puritans standing on Plymouth Rock. the Puritans standing on Plymouth Rock, the Episcopalians treading the fields of Virginia, the French Protestants touching the Carolinas and the Catholics settling in Maryland. Out of these diverse peoples comes an organized effort, resulting in our government—a government that should embody what Platotaug't and Christ dreamed. One whose principles should be as broad as humanity and contain the seeds of self-perpetuation.

perpetuation.

It embodied three great fundamentals It embodied three great fundamentals: First, the right to think and worship at one's own option. With us each is his master, holding accountability to God alone. Secondly, the right to vote and legislate; they mean the same thing, for to vote is but legislation in its highest form. Thirdly the right to retain for one's own use what his own hand has created without division with any master. While not depressed, yet labor is interwoven into the very texture of our government. This is true because it is apparent that all things of human utility are the results of labor. The statutes speak of a holiday. Is this your holiday? And yet your chairman says you are

#### TOO POOR TO PARADE.

If so then it is but a hollow mockery, for instead of being decked in the robes of joy labor is to-day dressed in sack-cloth and ashes. What have we here? A country with soil and climate capable A country with soil and climate capable of supporting ten times the whole human race. Never before in the history of the world have such unbounded resources been presented to the hand of labor, yet labor is poverty-stricken.

I want you to think over and realize your present condition. Here are some data from the last census report showing you how rapidly

#### THE WEALTH OF THE NATION

has been absorbed by the privileged few: 1850 the nation's wealth was \$4,000,000,000. Out of that labor had 62 per cent. and capital 38 per cent. In 1860 the wealth was \$16,000,000,000—labor's share 43 per cent. and capital's share 57 per cent. In 1870 the wealth was \$30,000,000 000—labor's share 32 per cent. and capital's share 68 per cent. In 1880 the wealth was \$48,000,000,000—labor's share 24 per cent. and capital's share 75 cent. In 1890 the wealth was \$61,000,000,000—labor's share 17 per cent. and capital's share 58 per cent. It may be safely said that in the last five years

#### BROUGHT ABOUT BY ACCIDENT.

but is the result of law as much as the planting of wheat eventuates a crop of wheat. This wide difference has been brought about through the corruption of the three branches of the governof the three branches of the govern-ment by corporate power, which, slowly growing like a coral mountain, now overtops the executive chair, the legis lature and the judiciary, while laws for the producer, only passed after years and years of strenuous agitation, are tardily executed, and oftener annulled through the usurpation by the judiciary of powers never granted it by the con-stitution. stitution.

#### INNUMERABLE LAWS

for the benefit of capital are rushed through at midnight sessions and the combined powers of the executive and judiciary employed to their utmost limit to enforce them. Recall the tardy ac judiciary employed to their utmost limit to enforce them. Recall the tardy action of the president in enforcing the Chinese exclusion act and the stand taken be him in the railroad strike of July, 1894. Recall the decision of the Illinois judge, declaring a law limiting the employment of women and children in the mines as subversive of their instructional liberty, and the decision of the supreme court

DENYING DEBS A TRIAL BY JURY.

DENYING DEBS A TRIAL BY JURY.

The workers are largely to blame for this, for, while you organize in tradeunions to improve your working conditions in the workshops, the mines and the fields, you have neglected to use the 
power given you by the ballot to check 
rapacious greed. When you come to 
learn that fact and use your votes as 
you should, then your conditions will 
be changed. There is going to be an 
election after awhile, and if you don't 
make the most of your opportunity 
when that time comes you are traitors 
to yourselves.

Such were some of the facts uttered on Labor Day to workingmen of San Francisco, and were followed by the ringing address of

who is reported as follows:

The abuse of corporate and judicial powers is a matter of the most momentous concern to every man that labors. Back of the abuses we expect to discuss lies the old-time struggle of the sordid and dominant few to oppress the less fortunate many. That which took the form of royal governors, who saw fit to override at will the liberties of the people by means of a military despotism. ple by means of a military despotism, now comes in the guise of

#### GREAT CORPORATIONS

to subvert the same liberties through their control of the machinery of the their control of the machinery of the government by the baser means of corruption. Both conditions conduce to monopoly, i.e., giving to one man an undue advantage over his fellows in the struggle for life. Indeed there is no difference in principle between the monopoly of the feudal masters of the ages past and that of the great corporate powers of to-day. It is the same inhumanity, the same sordid ambition and the same oppression, only in another form. We the same soroid amotion and the same oppression, only in another form. We have only to read the recitals of the Declaration of Independence to realize the wonderful analogy of conditions now and then. And what is this

"SORDID DESPOTISM OF WEALTH?"

as it is aptly termed by a learned judge What is the sinister influence that to-day has its iron grasp upon the liberties of the people? It is the unholy concen-tration of the wealth of the people in the hands of an unrighteous combination of the great corporations who one way and another control almost even avenue of human industry. By our law corporations are limited to the powers conferred by the charters that bring them into existence, but they have gone further. They have by

of unauthorized power placed upon us of unauthorized power placed upon us the burden of an enormous debt. They have unlawfully watered their issues of stock until the great corporations of the country that exercise public franchises and that control the prime necessaries of life, demand of us enough to pay what they term "fixed charges," i. e., interest on bonds and dividends on stocks, an amount of money that we are holy unable to meet. Were the great stocks, an amount of money that we are holy unable to meet. Were the great corporations of the land to remain with-in the pale of the law and confine them-selves to the exercise of their legitimate powers, no such alternative would offer. But when we authorize a number of not when we authorize a number of men to incorporate as a railroad com-pany, to engage solely in the transpor-tation of freight and passengers, we grant no power to such a corporation to

#### ENGAGE IN POLITICS.

Neither do we authorize it to place a mertgage upon every avenue of human industry by creating fictitious issues of stock and bonds for the people to pay, through largely increased freights and fares. The greed and rapacity of these men who farm these corporations carry them far beyond the lawful limit.

#### THE GREAT ORGANIC LAW

of the nation is yet intact, and it guarantees us all the blessings of the five great bulwarks of human freedom, equality before the law, trial by jury, habeas corpus, freedom of speech, universal suffrage. Neither the legislative nor the executive departments can assail it. so resort is had to the judiciary to reach by construction and judicial legislation what must otherwise remain untouched. The judicial interpretation that will make the same law punish the poor striker on the one hand, but which will protect the wealthy scroundrel on the other, destroys the first.

#### THE INFAMOUS CONTEMPT

doctrine that enabled a judge to land Eugene V. Debs in jail for a crime he never committed begins the destruction of the second. The doctrine of some of our courts that a latent want of jurisdic-tion, due to the absence of jurisdictional fiscis, not of record, cannot be reached by habeas corpus, will settle the third The control of the news channels and the muzzling of the press will lose us free silver luminary.
the fourth, and we have as yet

by honest toll will you ever give it up? Will you by division or discussion over minor questions of caste, race or creed let this

#### LAST JEWEL

in the diadem of your precious liberty slip from your grasp? Or will you, re-membering it as the most priceless of memb-ring it as the most priceless of all your possessions, stand scoulder to shoulder, putting aside every feeling of distrust, envy or hatred, and rising to gether like one man of grant strength, with the freeman's weapon—the free man's ballot—rest-re now and for-ver your freedom, your liberty and your eternal happiness?

#### INJUNCTION AXIOMS.

The Voice of the People asks" What is an injunction?" and answers as follows: An injunction is a law which is found on no statute book.

A law which has never been voted on by any set of legislators. A law which has never been signed by

any governor or president. A law which exists without consent of the people.

A law which came into being as the will of one man. An injunction is a law made by

And penalties are fixed by the same And the offenders are tried before the

ame judge. Now, dear reader, we hope you will

take time to think whether there is not more in this trial and sentence of Mr. Debs than you ever dreamed of.

And the injunction business, trial and mprisonment, is a move in the interest of corporations, the enemies and robbers of labor. Will it, like Tennyson's brook, go on forever?

## CIGARS--SMOKE.

#### THE MAGNITUDE OF THE CIGAR MAKING INDUSTRY

in the United States—Tobacco Consun Boxes Required—Strung Out, Piled Up, etc., etc.

A club there is of smokers—dare you com To that close, clouded, hot, narcotic room? Where, midnight past, the very candles seem Dying for air, and give a ghastly gleam; Where curling fumes in lazy wreaths arise And prosing topers rub their winking eyes.'

The history of tobacco is interesting from many points of view. A new world plant, it is said to have been first ob served in St. Domingo, in 1496. Just how the weed obtained its name is in doubt whether from Tobacco, a province in Yucatan, or from Tobajo, an island, or from Tobasco, in the gulf of Florida, it is not known-nor does it matter particularly. It is also in controversy who first carried the weed to England, as Sin John Hawkins, Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake, each claim the honor Be this as it may, tobacco had a rough road to travel in England for a number of years, as several injunctions were issued against its use, but it finally triumphed over all opposition, and won its way into royal circles, everywhere. In this article we write simply of

#### CIGARS,

and their manufacture in the United States. We have on our table official statistics, showing the total product of cigars in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, for nine years, from 1887 to 1895, both inclusive,

art TO	••	•										
1887												3,788,305,443
1888												3,844,726,650
1889												3,867,385,640
1890												4 087,889,98
1891												4,474,892,76
												4,548,799,41
1893						:						4,814,197,11
1894												4,046 917.43
												4,163,972,43
1895	•	•	•	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	4,105,972,43

Total . . . . . . . . . 37,657,086,888 The average number of cigars annually manufactured being 4,184,120,765.

It is stated that 1,000 cigars, on an average will weigh twelve pounds, hence, during the nine years tabulated the manufacture of cigars consumed 451, 885,032 pounds of tobacco, or a fraction over 50,000,000 pounds a year. To transport this annual product of the cigar factories of the United States, would require a train of cars eight miles long, each car containing twenty tons of ci-

#### GIRDILING THE EARTH.

If we allow four inches as the average length of a cigar, then the product for nine years would girdle this mundane sphere eighty eight times, with enough cigars remaining for a smoky tail to a democratic or republican kite, and more than enough to supply the goldbug syndicate a smoke all round when negotiating for another gold bond issue.

#### A HIGHWAY TO THE MOON.

The moon, the silver orb which, like the eye of a beauti ul woman, makes the night day, is 240,000 miles from the earth. but the cigars manufactured in nine years in the United States, laid end to end, would make a grand boulevard nine cigars in width to the earth's satellite, or a single track road every year to that

#### MONUMENTAL

Fifty cigars is the number usually packed in a box. A small number of boxes contain more, and a small number of the capitalist state, no more and no less. If we make the average sixty performs his allotted functions; and the performs his allotted functions; and the the last hope of the free man—his God-given right—a free ballot. A property qualification might even take that away. And you men w.o earn your subsistence less. If we make the average sixty cigars to a box, the number of boxes required for the product of nine years would be 627,618,114 boxes or 69,735,335 annually. These boxes will average two inches in depth, and therefore a monument, with a base of fifty cigar boxes, rising "four square" would rise skyward 396 miles—the top boxes being consi lerably nearer heaven than Geo. M. Pullman and other boodlers of his type will ever attain.

It is estimated that an average cigarmaker will put up 500 cigars a day, this for 300 days would make the average product per man 150,000 a year, hence the average annual product of cigars in the United States would give employment to 28,000 cigarmakers. It is not surprising that the

INTERNATIONAL CIGARMAKERS' UNION

is one of the most compact labor organizations in the country. It deals with a lisle manages the fiscal affairs of the temporarily out of work.

# Strange to say this great industry ends

thrown away—forgetting that a large per cent. of these millions goes directly into the pockets of tollers. But we have

neither the time nor the inclination to discuss such matters.

Tobacco has come to stay and those who enjoy the luxury of dreaming awake as the smoke of their cigars curls and floats away, are also here to remain while good fellowship holds sway in the land.

#### THE LABOR SAVING MACHINE.

"I had a job," said a workingman
"And got a dollar a day, Then came a labor saving machine And took my job away. Only a working man, I know, 'Only a workingman,' they said, But still I begged for another job To give my children bread.

"I told my wife I'd lost my job, She said 'who's come between You and the boss?" I told her 'twas A labor saving machine. Only the wife of a workingm Who cares for the tears she sheds? When I told her I had lost my job, And that she must beg for br

'I gathered my children about my knee, Mary and Rob and Jean, Poor babes they could not understand

The labor saving machine.
Only the children of a workingman
O Christ! my brain is wild, For the labor machine has come between The workingman, wife and child,"

'I said good-bye to my darken'd home, The children sang a Sunday School song And Mary offered a prayer.

Only a workingman's home, Dark and dismal and damp; The labor machine has got my job, he labor machine has go.

And, brothers, I'm a tramp."

R. S. Lamptor

#### THE G. A. R.

The G. A. R. is made up chiefly of oor men and not millionaires.

The G. A. R. is not an organization to enthrone despotism in the United

The G. A. R. veterans fought to make men free, not to make men, women and children slaves.

ache Indians and an eternity of infamy in fighting workingmen. The G. A. R. veterans never designed

Miles won some fame by fighting Ap-

that "Old Glory" should wave triumphant over a nation of wage slaves. The G. A. R. Takes no stock in corporations that rob and degrade working-

and to suffer themselves. Grover Cleveland, in his subjugating policy will never get 100,000 nor 1,000 veterans of the G. A. R. to shoot down workingmen in the interest of plutoc-

men, they know what it is to be robbed

Phœnix Hill, Kentucky, still bears testimony, by a sickening smell, that Thayer, the Nebraska skunk, had worked his "scent glands" for all the disgusting stinks there was in them, to befoul Governor Altgeld and Eugene V. Debs, but the veterans made him

# shut up and get down and go out.

WHO RULES? The Journal of the Knights of Labor is in error, as usual, when it says:

We have now a monarchical government with the crown vested in the federal courts, and the sooner this fact is recognized and acted upon the better it is for the whole people.

better it is for the whole people.

"Jack Ketch," the traditional English hangman, killed a number of people. Now, suppose any one had proceeded upon the theory that, because Jack Ketch did the killing, therefore he was the head center and source of official murder; where would that man have landed as a reformer? Just where the head officers of the Knights of Labor are head officers of the Knights of Labor are

performs his allotted functions; and the functions of all are to repress the people and skin the working class—obedient to the orders of the real ruler, the real king, emperor and czar comb ned, the real wearer of the crown, to wit, the international capitalist class. Nor is the discinction a slight one. He who perceives it will escape serious tactical errors; he who doesn't will go about heels over head in his attempts to "reform."

He who imagines the "crown" to vest in the courts or in any other branch of the givernment, or in all branches put

in the courts or in any other branch of the givernment, or in all branches put together, will insensibly slide into the error of thinking that, if he changes the personnel of the givernment, he has brought about a reform. Su h people keep their eyes on forms and outward garos, and know nothing about the essence of things.—New York Prople. The Journal of the Knights of Labor

states a fact of easy verification. The People obscures, or seeks to obscure, the fact stated by the Journal. The supreme court does not represent a "limited monarchy," but an absolute monarchy. great industry, and in its operations is The three great prerogatives of absolute eminently fraternal. It manages its rulers are to take life, liberty or propfinances, better, we should say, than Car- erty, one or all, without trial by jury, without due process of law. The su country, h-lping not only those who are preme court, or its subordinates with its sick, but those of its members who are approval, takes away the liberty of citizens without trial by a jury. That just what an absolute monarch does Why quibble? True, the supreme cour in smoke. The annual product of cigars would supply every man, woman and child of our vast population with sixty

rigars each, to say nothing of pipes and cigarettes. Some people are so pessimistic as to assume that the \$200,000,000 to that extent, at least, the Knights of annually spent for cigars, of home man-ufacture, is so much "sound money" now a monarchical government." Yes,

# THE RAILWAY TIMES

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TERRE HAUTE, OCTOBER 1, 1895.

Suspicion has got only two eyes, but the supreme court thinks it has about one hundred and fifty millions.

Ir a Navajo brave can raise eight ponies, he can obtain a wife and, like Grover, sing "Family life is a grand, sweet song.

In the British Parliament there are twelve representatives of labor elected by workingmen. How is it in the Amer ican Congress? AND still they lie. The report that

Pullman has advanced the wages of his slaves is a lie bearing hell's trade mark -a cloven hoof.

TIME is a good witness. It always tells the truth. Even now it is engaged in making the supreme court eternally and unspeakably odious.

Ir is to be hoped that Fitzsimmons will everlastingly smash Corbett's mug, when they meet in the P. R. Corbett, for abandoning his wife, deserves, not only a thrashing, but the contempt of all decent people.

OLD HORR, the oleagenous gold bug, it is said received \$100 a day while Harvey was trying the goose grease out of him. At the same time Harvey was receiving five times that amount from the sale of his books.

A Russian traveler, familiar with the condition of Russian serfs or the lowest class of Russia's poor, avers that there åre darker spots in American civilization than can be found in all Russia, from St. Petersburg to Kamschatka.

Why deny it? The Democratic administration has placed the finances of the United States in the hands of a syndicate, controlled by the Rothschilds, in the profits of which, American sharks and shylock participate. Why deny it?

Miss Flagler, a Washington young lady of aristocratic parentage and association, has to her credit the killing of a colored boy, as also to her credit the coroner's verdict that no wrong was done. If Miss Flagler represents the coming woman" an era of "holy terror" is at hand.

THE Vanderbilts and the Astors have determined to build a city and call it Depew, in honor of Chauncey M. It is to have a stock yard university, in which young millionaires are to be taught on which end of asteer the horns grow-a defect in the education of Chauncey M., pointed out by Gov. Alt-

Hon. W. W. Erwin, of St. Paul, recently joined the A. F. of L. by taking the obligation of membership in the Journeymen Barbers' International ingmen be fooled? How long are na-Union, through Local Union No. 31, of tional calamities, which the people inau-St. Paul. Mr. Erwin's tongue is a keen gurate, to be ascribed to God rather than double edged razor, and when he shaves to misguided men who are wanting in billiard ball.

It is now understood that Hornblower of New York will take the place of Judge Jackson on the supreme bench. It is to be hoped that Hornblower will blow his horn in a way to promote justice, and make no more blow-holes in the constitution. It is possible that on the bench Hornblower may be known as the watch dog of the Constitution."

Someone writing on the "summer girl" found at all the fashionable summer resorts, a writer in the New York Sun says: She is like a dream of finfly whiteness sweeping through the sunlight; an irridescent bubble blown by Cupid from dewdrops cupped in roses; a pink cheeked fairy tripping down the silver path of summer; a blue eyed vision of a fleecy cloud upon an azure sky; a tangled tress of golden hair entwined about a beating heart; a poem underneath a parasol.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, notwithstanding the fact, as charged by Governor Altgeld that he doesn't know on which end of a Texas steer the horns grow, has become acknowledged authority in paleontology and anthropology, and for the special satisfaction of the Vanderbilts; has written a pamphlet, showing where the primeval Vanderbilt lost his tail and came an animal superior to the orangoutang.

THE Western Laborer is of the opinion that the Railroad Trainmen's Journal shows a very weak spot when it says that "the A. R. U. officers were never better off in their lives than when they were in jail." Insemuch as some of the flicers of the A. R. U. were formerly the high monkey-monks of the trainmen this question naturally arises: Were they any better off in jail than they were when officers of the B. R. T.?

#### NATIONAL CALAMITIES

There are calamities which are said to be "acts of God." They come to individuals and to nations. To know what calamities should be charged to God, and what calamities to be charged to man, troubles a good many people, and yet the problem is not difficult of solution. As, for instance, nothing is to be charged

to God that man could have prevented. There is a disposition, on the part of a good many people to be, either pessi-mists or optimists—to assume that all things are ordained by some power over which man has no control, and should, therefore, neither complain nor rejoice, since he has no part nor lot in the order ing, his whole duty consists in submitting and keeping silent.

The old latin proverb, vox populi vox dei, has been worked for all it is worth, and much more. In all the ages, until July 4th, 1776, there never was an instance when the people had any voice at all in shaping their destiny, or the destiny of nations, and now, in the United States of America where the voice (votes) of the people places plutocrats in power, to intimate that it is the voice of God, ought to send a thrill of horror throughout heaven, and make angels blush for the degeneracy of American "sover igns" (?)

That God has anything to do with such political blunder, knocks all ideas of omniscience into a cocked hat. It becomes puerile damphoolism. Street arabs and all hoodledom detect the miserable fraud, and commonsense treats it with deserved scorn and contempt.

If, when the American people vote to place either of the old parties in power, and enthrone plutocrats, czars, despots, and tyrants, corporations and trusts, it be assumed that God's voice is heard in the disgusting scramble, it would be indefinitely more becoming to play Chinaman and whittle out a God with a jack knife from a pine knot, and carry it round in one's pocket.

The schools and the colleges are turning out flapdoodle orators who talk about the decline and fall of empires and republics, and points to these calamities as visitations of God's vengeance for their wickedness-and contend that God has in reservation a like fate for the United States if the people do not sustain the old parties and their policy of spoliation, and it has been a truth, stranger than fiction, that the victims of the national calamities forced upon them and the country, have by voice and vote contributed to the disasters, and made them possible.

If we look abroad over this land of the plutocrat and the home of the wage slave we observe multiplied thousands of men, women and children suffering the woes of poverty, hunger and degradation. We see abnormally developed villians engaged in arranging their nets and traps to rob the poor and fill the land with lamentations-and all their machinery is adjusted to comply with the laws of the land-and of the victims of this legalized rapine resist they become conspirators and anarchists. They are told that an all-wise Providence is watching over them and their country, shaping destinies by such instrumentalities as courts and guns and that their duty is to submit and starve, watch the procession; vote for plutocrats and be

This they have done, are doing, and are reaping a succession of calamities, individual and national, which defies munchausen hyperbole, and the question arises, how long, O. Lord, will workneir own acts

We hear it said that "God rules in the councils of nations." When? Where? Let those tell who know, and give the particulars. Where is the nation to-day in the councils of which God rules? We know of none, not one-and if the most pronounced optimist can name one, we will promptly acknowledge our obligations.

Manifestly, God's voice is heard in the thunder of the storm, in the tramp of the earthquake and in the shriek of the cyclone. He rides upon the whirlwind and the engulfing tidal wave. He makes the heavens as brass, and withholds the rains. We are quite willing to ascribe such calamities to God, for they are not preventable. But there are national calamities a thousand times more to be deplored, for which men are responsible. Of all the earthquakes that have shaken down cities, of all the tornadoes that have made pathways of desolation, of all the tidal waves that have engulfed navies, of all the calamities that have occurred, because the rain did not refresh the earth—group them all, and find the sum total of their devastation, and death, and they are a mere bagatelle when compared with the calamity which fell upon the United States in 1893, and which filled the land with idleness, poverty, hunger, starvation, and famine, argeable, not to God, but to a govern ment designed to bless the people, but which has been transformed into a curse that defies characterization.

And now the authors of this calamity, this aggregation of wees and degradation are appealing to the people to keep them in power, that congress, courts and armies may again and again shape a des-

tiny of damnation for them and their

How will the people respond? Car orkingmen be deceived all the time? We prefer to believe they cannot. When election day comes, we believe, in the language of Mackey's invocation, they will

Come forth from the valley

Come forth from the hill, Come forth from the worksho The mine and the mill; From pleasure or slumber From study or play, Come forth in your myriads And aid us to-day. There's a word to be spoken A deed to be done, A truth to be uttered. Come forth in your myriads! Come forth every one! Come youths in your vigor ne men in your prim Come age, with experience Fresh gathered from time: ome workers! You're welcor Come thinkers! You must! Come, thick as the clouds Of the midsummer dust— Or the waves of the sea, Gleaming bright in the sun : And a cause to be won. Come forth in your myriads!

HOGAN FOR CONGRESS. James Hogan, of the Board of Dire tors of the American Railway Union was nominated for Congress at the state convention of the People's Party recently held at Salt Lake City, Utah. Bro. Hogan was not only not an aspirant for the office, but strenuously declined he nomination. His friends and supporters were too numerous, however, and amidst demonstrations of the greatest enthusiasm they made him the nominee by acclamation. In making Bro. Hogan its congressional standard bearer, the People's party bave made no mistake. In no sense of the term a politician and scorning the methods of political wire workers, Hogan is a man in whom the people can place implicit confidence. He is a close student of men and affairs, is thoroughly honest and his heart throbs responsive to the common people. If Hogan is elected, as the RAILWAY TIMES earnestly hopes he will be, the people of Utah and of the country will have at least one congressman who will bravely champion the rights of the people and who will be above the

corrupting influence of boodle.

TAXING LABOR. The policy of taxing working men to create large sum totals of idle money is vicious to the last degree. In this connection we notice that the St. Paul Pioneer Press, says "the order of Railway conductors has in its general treasury \$200,000." That is to say the order has taxed its members to create a corrupting surplus of nearly a quarter of a million and the same policy prevails in all of the old orders of railroad employes. The true economic idea is, to leave money not required in the hands of the taxpayer. To tax it out of their pockets, to create large balances in the treasury, is regarded as a dangerous policy, fraught with temptations and flagrantly unjust. It is as if in every grand lodge there could be seen a monstrous tank filled with blood while the "grands" gather around and point to it, exclaiming, "this blood is drawn from the veins of our members, who have to submit to the lance or get out." The American Railway Union boast of the exploit.

#### DON'T LIKE IT.

The Hamilton Times remarks that opposition to Mr. Debs' being allowed to transact business for the A. R. U. and to write editorial and other matter for the labor press, from the cell of his a plutocrat, he will be left as bald as a that sort of courage which dare tell the unjust confinement, has been expressed. truth and accept the responsibilities of It is, no doubt, quite a novel exercise of the "liberty of the press," but the public can be assured that there will be no subsidy ruling the expression of opinion 1884 to 1894, both inclusive, the Ameriof Mr. Debs."

Those who express opposition to Mr. Debs writing in prison, should remember that John Bunyan wrote Pilgrim's Progress in Bedford jail where he was confined for twelve years, an allegory that has made his name and Bedford jail immortal. Mr. Debs is not writing allegories, but he is making Woodstock jail a focal center of the liberty thought of the workingman of all Christendom. 1894 He is pointing the way of deliverance the grandest labor organizations on the continent. Plutocrate don't like it, but they have to chew it, all the same.

#### THE FORUM WILL WIN EVERY TIME.

The Sunday Forum, addressing the editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, remarks: "Eugene V. Debs has lived many years in Terra Haute, Indiana, and Horace Rublee, of the Sen-tinel, has lived many years in Milwaukee, Wis-

"The Forum ventures the assertion that Eugen V. Debs' reputation for truth and veracity among all classes of people in Terre Haute, Indiana, is better than is Horace Rublee's among all classes

of people in Milwankee, Wisconsin.
"The Forum will further hazard a conjethat Eugene V. Debs is as eminent for he and sincerity of conduct and purpose as any edi-tor or manager of a leading daily newspaper in the United States of America."

In attacking the veracity and integ-

rity of Eugene V. Debs, the Milwaukee

inel editor is emulating the crary yaller dog, that bays the moon. THE Fargo Forum states that Fran Herrera Montalyo Conde Gibacoa and Senora Rosa Verona de Pedro Bare got married there recently. That's fame

GROV. AND VIC.

The bankers of Canada held a grand ow wow at Quebec recently, and the American gold bugs were represented by one W. C. Cornwell. At the banquet which wound up the financial fraces. Cornell was assigned the duty to respond to the toast, "The President of the United States," and he was in it up to his arm-pits. Cornwell said, "I speak to-night entirely outside of politics, although myself a Republican. In the clear sun light of business politics become cobwebs." That was Jay Gould's ides. Mr. Cornwell told the Canadian bankers of the numerous crises through which the government of the United States had passed since 1893. To all appearances the grand fabric was repeatedly doomed, and was only saved by Cleveland's mighty will. He it was who beat back the people and saved the his "Coming Nation," is red hot for re-country. But in January, 1895, the out-form, and the reforms he advocates are in look was gloomy for the government. Every day," said the speaker, "the balance of gold in the treasury had become smaller and the demand larger. There was a run on the treasury and scarcely three days' supply of gold.left. Unless help was promptly forthcoming, obligations must be dishonored. We were within forty-eight hours of slipping upon a silver basis-on the eve of terrible panic to be made deadly by limbo, where the relics of superstition the snapping out of circulation of 600 and savagery belong.

We commend this "Appeal to Reason"

The government at this awful crisis had exhausted all its resources, and seventy millions of people realized that the old ship of state was sinking. At this juncture Grover stood forth like a Colossus, and, said Cornwell, "called to bis aid two of the most powerful bankers of the United States-Mr. August Belmont and Mr. J. P. Morgan. Through Mr. Belmont the Rothschilds, the greatest bankers in the world, were interested," and the government was again savedby the bankers; and these bankers and boodlers have been saving the country ever since-are saving it now. True, these patriots, these government savers, these sharks and Shylocks, have robbed the American people of many millions, until Rothschild exclaims, " Vell, mine Gott! dot United States ish de vattest goose vot I know!" and Rothschild knows, for he has plucked more fool geese than any other plucker since his ancestor, Achan, the son of Carmi, of the tribe of Judah, stole the costly Babylonish garment, and ingot of gold, and two hundred shekels of silver. And Mr. Cornwell, being well corned, averred, as long as long as Cleveland was in office the syndicate would stand by him, take his bonds and save the country, and then pluming bimself for a flight a la American eagle, Cornwell spread his orator ical pinions and went up like a kite, as

follows: In Canada and in England you have crystalized in anthem that hope for the long life and pros perity of the grand woman who has for so many ears upon the throne of Great Britain made overeignty and womanhood both glorious-the which is the prayer of the people-" God Save the Queen." In our own country there has grown up in the hearts of the community, and pecially in the homes of the wage-earner, grat happiness restored; gratitude to one man, whos firm hand and stout heart, divinely guided, have framed itself into a prayer in the hearts of the s of America—a prayer similar to yours God saye the president." of America

The peroration of Cornwell reminds us of the Indian's idea of the Great does not bleed its members to death and Spirit at the time when in the early years of the century, an earthquake visited that portion of Missouri where the town of New Madrid is situated. When the earth was quaking, when great chasms were opening, and everything was out of order, an Indian was asked what he thought of the outlook. Point ing to the clouds, and with an Indian grunt, he said, "Great Spirit drunk."

#### HONEST BANKERS.

During the past eleven years, from people's money \$126,549,456, as follows:

. . . . . . . . . . . . . \$22,154,000 3,780,000 2,240,000 8,006,000 8,622,956 19,720,249 1891 25,234,012 This was an average of \$11,595,406 a

and he is making the A. R. U. one of year-equal to the wages of 25,768 men, working 300 days at \$1.50 a day; but for 1894 it would require the wages of 56,076 men, working 300 days at \$1.50 to make good the stealings. The average daily stealings for the year of 300 days was \$84,113. And these bankers are the gentleman who central the finances of the people; make money scarce or plentiful as hest suits them.

> THE SAME OLD PLUTOCRTIC CHESTNUT. THE SAME OLD PLUTOCRTIC CHESTNUT.
>
> The strike of miners in the Marquette region is on the point of going to pieces. The men are giving way, and are applying for work in large numbers, despite the entreaties of the small politicians who have managed the movement from the first. The net result to the men is the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars. These particular miners are wiser, if not richer. Will others, too, learn something from their experience. Buffale Express, Sept. 20th, 1895.
>
> Under plutocracy only a limited amount of labor is permitted. It all

amount of labor is permitted. It all remains to be done, and at all times two million ready and willing workers crave a chance in vain to get the doing of it. Strikers do not lose wages by a strike, they only delay the doing of the work that plutocracy permits to be done.

APPEAL TO REASON

Is the title of a new weekly publication started in Kansas City, Mo., September 1st, by J. A. Wayland, late editor of Coming Nation, published at Tenness City, Tenn., in the interest of the Rus kin co-operative colony. As an advorate of reform Mr. Wayland has no superior, and but few equals in the United States or elsewhere. Incisive and convincing, his pen like the trained fingers of an organist, touches every key of the human heart, and in response are evoked notes of sympathy or scorn, as the occasion demands. Whether Mr. Wayland writes of the past, the present or the future, he fascinates his readers, and his ringing words strengthen the weak, convert the doubting and inspire the halting to go forward and keep step to the drum beats of reform. His "Appeal to Reason," like the interest of truth, justice, liberty and independence, and therefore in the interest of all the people. Labor finds in Mr. Wayland a thoroughly equipped champion, who without fear and without doubt, steadily pursues his chosen pathway with iconoclastic zeal, and idols however old and sacred in the estimation of their worshippers, are tumbled from their pedestals and consigned to the

to the readers of the RAILWAY TIMES and reformers generally. We advise them to send for sample copies to No. 307 Main Street, Kansas City, and then help to give the publication the largest possible circulation.

CARLISLE, the sage of Chelsea, had pronounced views relating to "success". He didn't believe that injustice, however successfully practiced, was success and told British boodlers-"If thou hadst all the artillery of Woolwich trundling at thy back in support of one unjust thing, and infinite bonfires visibly waiting ahead of thee to blaze centuries long for thy victory on behalf of it, I would advise thee to call halt, to fling down thy baton, and say in God's name, 'No! Thy 'success'? Poor devil, what will this success amount to? If the thing is unjust, thou hast not succeeded; no. not though bonfires blazed from north to south, and bells rang, and editors wrote leading articles, and the just thing lay trampled out of sight to all morta eyes, an abolished and anihilated thing. Success? In a few years thou wilt be dead and dark-all cold, eyeless, deaf, no blaze of bonfires, no ding-dong of bells visible or audible to thee again at all forever. What kind of success is that?"

PRESIDENT DEBS has arranged with the Chicago Press and Mail, formerly the Mail. to contribute a weekly letter to its columns. The letter will appear in each Monday's issue. The Press and Mail is one of the large Chicago dailies and has an immense circulation, and as it is opening its columns to the discussion of the great industrial questions of the times, we bespeak for it the patronage of those who read Chicago daily papers. The press is gradually veering to our side. It is less malignant since Labor Day and will be wholly fair with labor when labor unifies and asserts its power

JOHN J. INGALLS, in a Labor Day speech at Topeka, Kansas, among other things, said: "If you want arbitration you can get it; if you want shorter hours of labor you can secure them. If there is in your condition anything detrimento your welfare and your interests, every two years comes the time when laboring men in this country, if they are united, can enforce absolutely their will and register their decree." That's right! Let's go to the polls on election day, and get what we want, what we need, and

Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN has swelled to abnormal proportions as a patriot. can bankers managed to embezzle of the He declares that his contract to run the government of the United States expired last June, but that he will prevent its collapse by buying gold until next January, if it is required. Illustrious patriot! the people should make bricks without straws to build thee a monument, beside which Cheops would appear as the home of a prairie dog. In due time you shall have some more bonds

> WHEN Mr. Marshall Field, of Chicago last year, took account of stock and balanced his books, he found he had made the snug little sum of \$7,000,000. Omitting Sundays, and counting nine hour a day, Mr. Field's income was \$43 a minute from the sale of drygoods. This settles the question of Field. He will never be able to squeeze into Heaven through the eye of a needle.

> "OLD Hoss" meat is becoming popu lar in Chicago. The picture of the ab-attoirs, where the old veteran of the dray and street car, parts with his life and hide to be manufactured into porter hoss steaks are exceedingly graphic, and the old hoss, as he enters the pen and surveys the scene seems to say: "It is but step from hoss to dog and the rat is a close third."

In the list of coming events, we are told that the devil is to be bound with a great chain, and to remain bound "s thousand years," during which time he will be confined in the "bottomless pit." It would be gratifying to notice som portent of the event. Manifestly, th devil is unchained at the present time.



leader of plug hout the world.



#### HOME SWEET HOME



Home is MADE SWEETER by the music from an F. & Y. Organ

hood Man in whos can be found will local dealer has not

Many a Brother

Farrand & Yotey Organ Co., Detroit, Mich.



and overwork, sickness, ry, etc., easily, quickly permanently restored. strength, development

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

HELPING THE OTHER FELLOW

Being an earnest disciple of this ethical prin le. I offer a helping hand to all who throu puthful folly or indiscretions have been caus the maelstrom of mental and physical suff ple, I offer a helping nand to all who unrough youthful folly or indiscretions have been caught in the maelstrom of mental and physical suffer-ing, and whose fears and pains have been pro-longed by unprincipled quacks. To all such I will send (free), a recipe of a simple remedy which restored me to manly health after everything else led. It will do the same for you. Address H. MULLER, Box 1431, Kalamazoo, Mich.

THE PAVEMENT OF HELL

Is said to be composed of good intentions; another name for indecision. There is not a worn out, debilitated man, dragging out a miserable existence, who does not know that hell may begin on earth. Why continue thus to suffer? Why procrastinate? Send at once your address, and I will mail to you, PREE OF ALL COST, a medical formula, perfectly harmless, and absolutely certain to insure you vigor for decay, energy for weakness, vitality for debility. It acts directly upon the nerve centers, and it will make a new man of you Address Carl J. Walker, Senographer and Typewriter, Box 2000, Kalamazoo, Mich.

McGRANE'S LOCOMOTIVE CLOCK.

MCURANE'S LOCOHOTIVE CLOCK.

The only substantial, moderate price clock in the market. Movement has jeweled escapement; case, cast bronse; front screws on; side wind; olinch porcelain dial; very elegant and accurate. The red hand shown at VI o'clock, is on the inside of glass and is moved by a knurled nut on the outside. This is John Alexander's "Red Reminder." When it is moved out of its regular position (6 o'clock) it is put at the time of the next meeting point, order station, or what not, and serves to remind you that you must make a meeting point, get orders to side track at that time. No extra charge for "Reminder." Clocks furnished with or without it. PRIOB, \$12.00.

JOHN J. MCGRANE. MANUFACTURING JEWELER AND JOBBER IN AMERICAN WATCHES, 87 BROADWAY. NEW YORK Member Division 105. B. of L. E.



The entire foot is full of air, giving the wearer an easy, elastic step.

#### To the Opponents of the Knights of Labor.

Journal of the Knights of Labor best reform weekly paper in Am scribe for it, read it, then criticis Price, il per year.

RS. WINSLOW'S SEPTHUMS

SOME OF THESE, SECURED BY THE CON-STITUTION

Have Been Bludgeoned to Death by the Supreme Court and Others are Going.

If the American people will not now consider the perils that threaten the republic, they will be required, at no distant day, to contemplate a wrecked republic and the establishment of a centralized despotism. During the railway strike of the summer of 1894," says Sound Money, "the federal courts at Chicago, Toledo and Cleveland took from the people the

RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY

and the right of free speech. Workmen who tried in a perfectly peaceful manner were seized by deputy marshals, dragged into court and slammed into prison for the boss know you've begun to think." constructive contempt of court, despite the constitutional provision that no man shall be deprived of life or liberty without a fair and public trial before a jury of his peers. It has since been decided by federal courts that a man may not quit the employ of a railroad corporation under certain conditions. This meant a species of enslavement, wanting only the overseer's lash and the auction block to make it fully as heinous as that form of slavery to abolish which hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of dollars were sacrificed.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES is a compact entered into by the people to protect and defend each other in the ejoyment of certain rights. This is republicanism. It is all there is to republicanism. Among the vitally important rights thus established were the right of free speech and free worship, the right of trial by jury, the right of every man to the products of his own labor, and one other right—the right to vote, to determine what shall be the laws and who shall administer them.
All the other rights, the very form of the government itself, depend upon the exercise of this last named right—the laws and who shall administer them. right of suffrage. If the people exercise that right intelligently and patriotically, well and good. If they be drawn aside by spleen, bigotry and ignorance, nothing can save that scheme of government from and too infernal mean to get out.

"If the stuff he owned was for the accommodation of others, why did he

ULTIMATE DOWNFALL.

For that plan cannot be stronger than the mass of voters any more than a locomotive can be stronger than its weakest piece of mechanism. The right of free speech, the right of trial by jury, the right of manual freedom are being or have been taken away. Why? Because the basic right, the right to vote, has not been wisely exercised. Take, for instance, the way in which the people have dealt with their money questions. One year they put in power the REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"This party is pledged to gold, a metal that only a few have and the many can not possibly get. This party originated and champions the bond system, and panics result. Next year, the people put in power the Democracy. This party calls congress together to bastardize that sort of money which the masses can get, and finally has to admit that it must turn the management of the nation's finances over to a private syndicate omposed largely of foreigners interested in cheapening all of this nation's posssions.

BOTH THE OLD PARTIES CREATE PANICS.

"Both are led by men who peddle out the credit of the nation for gain. Both use the powers given by the people to place on the judicial benches sychoants who take away the vital rights of the people. And still there are people who walk up to the polls, year after year, believing that the only relief lies in changinging the breed of rascale; that the only way to stop the loss of blood is to drive off the well fed flies and turn in the hungry ones. 'Turn the rascals out!' demanded by Democratic Boss Tweed in 1874 is echoed by Republican Star Router Elkins in 1895, and the people do it and think

THEY VE DONE A DEVLISH SMOOTH AND PA-

It is the false cry of 'Stop Thief!' that the people have been following while the real thieves, of the one breed or the other, have quietly stepped in and done the stealing. What have the people of Ohio got to show for their years of loylty to the republican party? Two nics and hard work to get potatoes ven in the most prosperous times; igher taxes: bonds, bonds and more onds, at interest, to redeem, year after ear; expensive mismanagement of state stitutions; more jobs for politicians the are too lazy to work. And what ave Ohioans got for their occasional instments in the ability and faithfulness f the democracy? A United States nate that let the country suffer for ixteen months while its members gam led in Wall street over sugar, railroad ind other stocks; a president who has and to acknowledge that foreign bond

f freedom, free speech, trial by jury worked prind possession of what you produce finhis labors.

ble against the republicans.

peculators are stronger than his admin-

hameful mismanagement that is charge

ration; and in state affairs the same

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS ally depend upon how you exercise your right to vote. 'Tis often said that our form of self-government was crucially tested in the war of the rebellion. This was hardly so. Our ability to self govern is tested at the ballot box, for at that place are delegated rights the dearest that a people ever possessed, and if those rights are not wisely and patriotically delegated, all else fails and the time finally comes when the great masses, discovering that relief through popular suffrage is ineffective and impossible, in

BLOOD LETTING.

"No one wants to see that time, but great is the necessity to break through party bigotry and teach a lesson to those whose greed and folly urge them to hasten such a time. Mr. Voter, aren't you about tired of being a poor, weak checker that is "moved" and "jumped" to persuade other workmen to quit work by the party boss and never reaches "the king row?" Think about it. Don't let

#### LAMENTATIONS AND COMMENTS.

Old John Jacob Astor, the founder of the Aster dynasty, was a German, who went in for fur, hair and pelts. He had broad shoulders and a spine like a camel. He traded extensively with the grandmother, nor the great grandfather, Mohawk Indians, whom he skinned, not exactly as the Indians skinned fur bearing animals, but in a way that the Indians got the turkey buzzard, while he got the turkey. This old fur trader as he got money bought land, etc., and the Buzz Saw quotes him as saying once upon

"The houses, wares, ships and farms which I own, and have to take care of, re for the accommodation of others. can do nothing with my income but buy more land, build more houses, and lend money on mortgages. In short, I am found with the necessaries of life, and more than these I cannot get out of my money. Meantime, my labor is in-cessant, and I know no peace by night Meantime, my labor is inor day.

The Buzz Saw in commenting upon the lamentations of John Jacob comments as follows:

no right to enjoy it anyway. Neither had he any right to hold and deprive others who were capable of enjoying even a small portion. Poor, miserable hog, drowning in a trough of buttermilk,

continue all his life to rob others instead of accommodating them? Better ten times have thrown his income away

than to have gone on increasing his means of robbery and extortion. "Suppose he did work incessantly, what value was his labor to the world, to the community, to society, to liberty and equality? He worked incessantly against the principles of God, humanity, and the constitution of the United States. Who cares how hard be worked? The harder be worked the worse for society. No doubt the devil also works incessantly—but nobody will set up the plea that the devil is entitled to any honor on that score. Dishonorable work deserves no honor.

"Even the very lowest order of mind instinctively recognizes the injustice of a man like Astor owning millions of dollars while millions of people are unemployed and half starved. The man whose house has to be guarded by soldiers is a man who has wronged society, else there would be no enmity against him.

"The Astor the Gould, the Carnegie,

the Pullman and the Rockefeller are not only useless as society is now constituted but dangerous. Still it is not so much the fault of these particular individuals as it is the fault of our system of government, class legislation, corporation ownership of the courts, and the insane money worship of all mankind. Such men as these will rule and ruin just as long the people allow them to. It is the people's own fault to begin with and the fellows who have taken advantage of the carelessness on the part of the masses have secured such a foothold that it seems doubtful if anything short of force can ever restore the gove to the people where it belongs."

#### STILL SAILING.

The Kansas Commoner, having completed eight voyages, and got safely into port, proposes to put to sea again. In speaking of its experience the Commoner

"It has been a stormy voyage. crew, hated by those they were striving to save, have fought without thanks, la to save, have fought without thanks, labored without applause, and suffered without pity. For the good of humanity they have accepted calumny and poverty. The plutocratic press have dogged their trail and emptied, as it were, slops upon them from the windows. But being buffetted about, as they have been by wind, storm and tide, and, having thus far managed to steer clear of the breakers and avoid disaster, they have become skilled in disaster, they have become skilled in it is His Highness this and His Highness the management of their craft and have that all the time. confidence in their ability to ever conduct her safely into port."

Which like the toad, though ugly and venemous wears a shining jewel in its head

Sweet, the uses of adversity.

Right you are. Experience may be a dear school, but the lessons learned in it are not soon forgotten. Besides, it is the storm that makes the sailor. We felicitate the Commoner and wish it pros-

#### LABOR SAVING. The new type setting machine in-

monk, is to be given a trial in London shortly: The machine sets 50,000 letters. an hour, doing the work of about twenty printers. It has been patented in all countries, and a rich company stands ready to put it on the market. This will be good news to the poor, over worked printer. It will serve to lighten

# A ROYAL BABY.

AN EXHIBITION OF CIVILIZATION IN OLD ENGLAND.

Condition of Things the Plutocrats, by the Decree of the Supreme Court, Would Have in This Country.

England rears its imperial front, and proclaims that she is the most advanced of all civilized lands, and there are none their discouragement and desperation, to dispute her arrogant claims. England

ROYAL FAMILY,

and this royal family, as prolific as jack rabbits, has spawned upon England s brood of royal parasites, requiring millions of money for their support, drawn from English toilers in every department of labor. Old Queen Victoria, and Empress of India, with boundless delight sees four generations of heirs to the English crown, the last and latest of

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCE EDWARD OF

YORK a baby now one year old, and who is reported to have exclaimed on June 23, 1895, in right royal accents, "ba, ba," and so far as known, neither the great nor the father of the royal baby, have at any time said anything of more consequence to England or to the world than "ba, ba."

As the United States under Cleveland's administration and the rule of the Supreme court, is rushing with Nancy Hanks speed towards a centralized despotism, it may be well to note how a royal baby is treated, so that when Olney, Rockefeller, Huntington, Carlisle, Vanderbilt, Pullman, Shiras, or some other candidate for royal honors, presents the

AMERICAN THRONE

and begin to introduce royal babies we will know how to bestow honors upon the royal tat. Necessarily there will have to be established a Court Journal,

and it will be easy to find a flunkey to edit it, the expense of the publication being paid out of the national treasury. though gold bonds have to be sold to raise the funds. As a matter of course, when the royal baby comes, there will be no no constitution, and the American Kingdom will be run a la Russia Turkey.

"THE ROYAL BABY,"

says the London correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, "is under the tutelage of one Mlle. Buika, whom all England knows as the confidential companion of the Princess May before her marriage. This Mlle. Buika has naturally an enormous responsibility.

"His Royal Highness is already a general, a colonel, a high sheriff and a patron. He is a keeper of the seals and an imperial usher. He is already entitled to put G. C. M. J., CC. I., S. I., and ever so many other letters after his name, and he is a member of the House of

"His visitors are among the greatest ones of the earth. A few weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, when on the eve of leaving London for Hawarden Castle, called at York House to see the little Prince, and expressed their great delight at finding him such a fine specimen of chubby childhood. Mrs. Gladstone was accorded the rare honor of kissing his royal hand (had she been a peeress she could have kissed his right hand; being merely a "Mrs." she had to put up with his left) and pronounced him a fine and beautiful boy, and Mrs. Gladstone ought to be a competent judge, having brought up a large family of her own.

HOLDS A LEVEE. "Well, when the baby awakes in the morning, he holds a levee. The Royal code says so. His Highness will be attended by the lady in waiting, who takes his commands. This means that she will wash him and dress him. He must never have anything on him that is red -anything, that is, in the shape of clothing. His attire must be invariably white. This is because he is a Prince of York, and there is a Royal rule connected with the wars of the roses that forbids his assumption of the red until he is five years old. He may not wear black that all the time. WHO MAY DANDLE THE ROYAL BABY AND

THE WAY HE TRAVELS.

"Only a blood relative may hold him in her hands, with the exception of Mile. Buika, who has received a royal patent for the purpose. Even the physician who attends him must receive a royal patent before beginning to physic this must bear the royal arms worked by same article twice in succession. It his heroic act. vented by Father Calendoli, a Sicilian must be washed before it goes on again.

"His Highness travels by special train. He has six equerries and a gentleman usher of the black rod. He receives invitations to all royal and state functions, and is always represented at them by

GUMS, TEETH AND KICKS. "So far he has been pretty healthy, but at present the royal gums are not p

fully supplied with teeth. Therefore, anxiety is still felt on the subject of his physical condition. His hair is likewise deemed uncommonly thick for a Prince of York at one year of age. They had it cut by royal patent on June 3d last, but unfortunately it only gets thicker. There is also a red spot on the nape of his royal neck, which is understood to be a birth mark. But the baby does not cry a bit. He laughs and crows, on the contrary, and kicked Queen Victoria in the face at York House on May 29 1895, being the only member of the human race ever known to have perpe trated such a deed. For details, see the Court Calendar, which is a very good history of this Prince's life and prints columns about him constantly. He is always alluded to in that publication as His Royal Highness, Prince Edward of

"It would amaze the average mind to be made aware of the army of dealers in infants' food who claim to be purveyors to H. R. H. One would suppose he never could put so many different brands into his royal stomach. Yet everyone of the dealers asserts that he is purveyor by royal patent. It may be mentioned that Prince Edward has already a signature of his own. It was traced by his own digits guided by the royal hand of an equerry.

STATE OCCASIONS.

"On state occasions the Prince is arrayed in cloth of gold. His head is covered by a crown of starched and gilded linen, just as Pope Leo has a pasteboard tiarra to give his head a rest from the gold and gem-studded one. He is then carried by a royal lady in waiting. That means that whoever carries this babe must have royal blood in her veins. Another curious thing about the Prince is that no more than four persons may be in his nursery at any one time. When he is attired in royal robes the peers must kneel to kiss his hand on entering his presence. In York House, Mrs. Gladstone had to take her bonnet off before entering his nursery.'

Such is baby royalty in England. Nice because it is exclusive, and that is what the American plutocrats hanker after. It don't cost the royal family a red cent to have babies. England foots all the bills. She just taxes labor to get the money. By the time the supreme court has completely wrecked the American republic, and established a centralized despotism; a nobility instituted and castles will have been established, and the rascal who has got the most money will buy the required decision from the supreme court, mount the throne and declare the American Kingdom established. It is possible, however, that the American royalists will not be able to carry out their program and that the royal baby-Prince of Pork Clam or Cod-will never be born. It is possible that the people will prefer a resurrected republic with a constitution free from judicial blow holes, and a bench of supreme mastiffs, who, however much they may growl and bark, will be restrained from Russianizing the country.

#### PENNSYLVANIA THE PLACE FOR MINERS TO STARVE.

"The mistake these coal miners (those of Spring Valley, Ill., who volunteered to go into slavery) make is in not coming to Philadelphia to live," says the Lan-caster Labor Leader. "Of course, the miners of this state get no better wages, go hungry as often, and work for the most cruel, avaricious slave-drivers in the world; but then, think of the advantages they enjoy, which balance these slight drawbacks to their physical comfort. They have the honor of living in and that for this opposition he was put the richest state in the union—a state to a death which he might easily have which affords more opportunity to chil- avoided by simply copying the conduct money legislatures of states appropriate dren to procure work than any of its sis ter stars in the bright galaxy which make up this glorious land, and whose legis lators strive to implant a love of country in the rising generation by having the "flag of the free and the hungry" displayed on every school house and appointing a special "flag day," forgetting that the fire of patriotism cannot blaze very high in a breast supported only by an empty stomach. Come and starve with your Pennsylvania brethren, gentleman; misery loves company, and the supply of that article, alleged to be necessary in order that we may enjoy future happiness, is inexhaustible in all our coal mining regions."

#### SAVED THE BAIT.

There was an old negro floating in a skiff on the headwaters of the Licking. He was fishing—fish mighty fine down that way. He had a boy in the boat with him who kept looking into the water until he lost his balance and disappeared in the water. Quicker than I could tell you the old man had his coat off and dived for the boy. He brought him up all right, then rowed for the bank. babe. Every article of attire he wears When they got out, dripping of cours a white man who had seen the whole hand in silk, and he may not wear the business complimented the old man on

"He must be a son of yours," said the white man.
"No; no, sah. No son o' mine."
"Nephew, then?"
"No; no, sah. No nephew."
"Cousin?"

"No; no cousin."
"Then you deserve all the more credit for saving his lite."
"Well, I donn' know bout that, boss.
You see, he had all the bait in his pocket."—Fargo Forum.

# WHO WAS CHRIST?

WHY WAS HE HUNTED FROM MOUNTAIN TO MOUNTAIN?

Why Was He Denounced, Persecuted, Be trayed for the Price Set Upon His Head and Crucified.

The Penny Press of Santa Cruz made remarks regarding Christ, his teachings, his poverty and persecutions, which, not being well received by some pseudo christians, the Penny Press ex-plains by saying: "We have been taken to task because we spoke in these columns of Jesus of Nazareth as an outlaw a socialist and a tramp.

"We supposed that any person of average understanding would perceive that we spoke of this wonderful Teacher, not as we think of him, but as he ap peared in the eyes of his countrymen, as he would appear now were he brought face to face with the social customs and the written laws of our own day.

"Jesus was a tramp. He said himself expressly that he had for his own head not even the shelter which the fox finds in its burrow or the bird in its nest.

"Jesus was a socialist. He forbade lawsuits. He directed his followers to divide their substances with the unfortunate. He informed the young ruler that the road to the favor of God lay through the gates of voluntary poverty, saying to him, 'Go, sell what thou hast and give it to the poor.' No sophistry of priest or preacher can explain away the evident communism of such teaching as this.

"Jesus was an outlaw. He was hunted from mountain to mountain. He was betrayed for the price set upon his head by the legal authorities. And he was put to cruel and shameful death, not because he taught a new religion, but because his doctrines of political equality did not square with the political beliefs of the Roman conquerers.

"It was as a rebel against the authority of Cæsar and not as the founder of a sect that Pilate finally found excuse for the crucifixion of the blameless Naza-

"It was the Roman and not the Jew who ordered the punishment of the cross, and no Roman pro-consul ever ascended his judgment seat to inquire into a man's religious beliefs. The city of the Cæsars was crowded with the altars of all the gods of all the nations, and the tolerant conquerors looked with an equal eye upon the homage paid to Jove and the homage paid to Osiris.

"We repeat, that it was not for his religious teachings, but for the socialistic and communistic propaganda of himself and his followers that it was found expedient by the Sanhedrim that Jesus should die, and that Pilate was found willing to lend to them the dread authority of the Roman law.

"The men who put to death that sweet-souled and wonderful teacher of the truth were blind to the beauty of his lofty thought and the far reach of his serene wisdom. Yet they were not essentially worse than the men of to day.

Christs to crosses and hanged its prophets and its priests and it will do so and more to the Christs and the prophets who are yet to come.

"Yet out of the deaths of one century blossom the larger lives of the next, and in this hope is the consolation of those strong souls who perceive that on them is to be laid the burden of the suffering.

"There is no feature of the life and ministry of Jesus of Nazareth more potent for good to men than the fact that he was opposed to the religion, the laws and the social institutions of his times, teemed citizens in Jerusalem."

#### STOLEN MONEYS. Old Stanford, when alive and kicking,

in his chips, to build a university to perpetuate his name in the earth. It has stomachs. These troops were called on pecome fashionable of late years to rob the people and seek to condone the crime by building churches, universities. libraries, etc., with the boodle, and the Civic Review says, that "Mrs. Stanford plaintively remarks she would almost lose faith in her Creator if the government should win its suit against the estate. Mrs. Stanford has most substantial reasons for her sublime confidence in the protection of a heretofore most kindly Providence against the at tacks of a predatory government, but there are some unsentimental persons who think that the millions stolen by the late lamented ought to be restored to the rightful owners even if that beautiful faith is shattered. The Creator could get along without that good lady's faith but the people need those millions now to replenish the treasury and prevent another issue of bonds." Now, then, if Mrs. Stanford can control, say, \$1,000,000 of the stolen money and can lace it where it will do the most good, a la plutocrats in the income tax case, she may dismiss all anxiety and sleep as sweetly as an infant in its mother's arms. Her case is won. Let her just commit her interests to Meesrs. Bullion and holes, or perform some other equally Roodle and go forward in maturing her Napoleonic feat, call out their staffs and plans. Money talks and a million has swell to far greater proportions than the a persuasive eloquence to which Demosthenese and Cicero were total strangers.

AN APOLOGY.

It's mighty impressive to hear 'em compare The comforts of heaven with torments elsewhere; It makes ye ambitious to hear all these things 'Bout the music of harps and the rustle of wings, An' the satisfied cons nce, the feelin' of rest, acs when a feller is doin' his best. Many times I've determined to go the right way, But it's hard to be good on a dollar a day,

It's easy to promise yourself that ye'll stop That ye won't say a swear word nor tipple a drop, But the comp'ny we keeps ain't the sort ter ex-

Theirselves in the language that fits ev'nin' dress The ladies ain't present; engagements forbids; They're scrubbin' and cookin' and scoldin' the kids;

An' the good resolutions we've made go astray. Fer it's hard to be good on a dollar a day.

That wine is a mocker ain't news to my ear, An' the same thing applies to rye whisky an'

But it don't do no wood fer to stand by and think How ye'll wish that ye hadn't whenever ye drink With yer wages all with ye, the streets full of

The devil's astir on Saturday night And it don't take ye long to get rid of your pay. When the same only comes to a dollar a day.

light,

frail; Instid of their school books they carries the pail We'd keep up on beefsteak an' bread if we wo But they cost more than liquor and ain't near as

good. The one hope we has as ter glory an' Is that him as keeps books for the heavenly

throng When he makes his report will be easy an' say That it's hard to be good on a dollar a day.

SOLDIERS AND CAMPS. Any one not a resident of the United

Philander Johnson in Life.

States would infer from reading accounts furnished by the war department that this country is on the eve of war. The money power demands guns and the government is manufacturing the murderous instruments as rapidly as possible. Interest just now centers in state organizations, dubbed the "National Guard," numbering at present 114,146 men. Of these, says a war bulletin just issued, New York has the largest number, 12,846. Pennsylvania comes second, with 8,702; Ohio is third, with 6,057; Massachusetts fourth, with 5,530; Illinois fifth with 5,313; California sixth, with 4,948, and Georgia seventh, with 4,194. In the other states the average is about a thousand. These troops have to be armed and equipped and then instructed in the art of killing men. As a result, during the year, camps of instruction have been held in thirty states, where the severest military discipline was introduced and every soldier was reduced, for the time being, to a mere machine, and impressed with the solemn duty to shoot to kill when the boss gave the order to "fire," with no more regard for human life than so many grizzly bears or man-eating tigers.

The chances of the United States going to war with any foreign nation is as I to 1,000. Plutocrats do not fear a foreign war. The miserable remnants of the Indian tribes, robbed and swindled and starved, are no longer a danger. What the plutocrats fear is the workingmen of the country. They realize that their policy of robbery and rapine is breeding unrest, and their voice is for guns. Neither the plutocrats, their sons, nephews, nor cousins join "The world has always spiked its the militia. The demand is that workingmen and their sons enlist and learn how to shoot down workingmen, should they, robbed, starved and degraded, resist the plutocratic robberies by striking for their rights. And thousands of workingmen or their sons disrobe themselves of their citizenship and join the military machine, which in the "regular army" and in the state militia, when in camp or ordered out to shoot workingingmen, is simply despotism. Military despotism, which transforms n en into machines to do the bidding of officers, and to this fact workingmen are beginning to give some heed.

The war bulletin tells how much the warpath shooting workingmen every dollar of which labor pays, and with special pride, tells how many times during the year these soldiers have been robbed the government of many mil-called out to compel workingmen to lions but concluded before he handed submit to plutocratic robberies, or lie quiet with a royal lunch of lead in their 33 times during the year, of which 30 of the calls was to mow down workingmen who were trying to obtain fair wages, or wages that would keep them from starvation, keep their protesting souls in their famishing bodies.

> In this merciless warfare upon labor, it is said the federal government is taking a lively interest, and is suggesting still more thorough training and an increase of the rank and file, and it is possible that Grover Cleveland will suggest that the centralized despotism over which he presides shall take charge of the state militia and make it a sort of fighting tail to the standing army, something that General Coyote Miles can use to keep the flies off of his brandy blossoming nose. In that case the United States could boast of a military machine approximating that of Russia or

This may meet with some opposition from the governors of states, who now are known as "commanders in chief of the army and navy" of the states over which they preside, and once a year, when the army goes into camp, or is ordered out to make miners hunt the

#### PAPERS.

AN APPEAL FOR LIBERTY. Respectfully dedicated to Eugene V. Debs.
O. Liberty's Goddess, the crown on thy brow,
With its precious insignia is meaningless now
Your sceptre of freedom still loyally waves
O'er a people awakening to know they are slave

How fondly we boasted in innocent pride Of the justice to all that ruled far and wi te, herever the freeman had built him a home For the toiler was king, and his home was his

And when war's desolation spread over the land Not the gold of the rich, but the strong brawny

Of the toiler that left both the throttle and hoe, He wrenched this fair land from the hand of the

But rebellion put down, and peace once mor

The voters were lulled, and slept upon guard; While greed, rings, monopolies, heartless as death, Grasped Liberty's throat and it struggles for breath.

'Tis a dreadful awakening, and well nigh For merciless greed rules in nation and state ;

And congress is but a political tool Where party prevails and the lobbyists rule.

The laws are uncertain and hard to apply And fashioned to favor the rich and the high While the poor and the low find no court of

Where is justice impartial in honor revealed.

From the priest to the president gloating in pride Gold! gold is the power that rules far and wide, From the judge on the bench to the corner police All know whom to serve and they each have their

Will you show me a man 'twixt the wide rolling

That can worship his God as his conscience If he tread not the popular path that is trod

There's no liberty here for the worship of God. We had thought that the age of oppression

past, When the heroes of thought into prison were cast But the stream of oppression runs subtle and still And it grinds wondrous fine this pitiless mill.

Oh Goddess of Liberty! well might you weep For Liberty, shattered, lies crushed at your feet. And Liberty's champions languish in jails. While wrong sits enthroned, and mock justic prevails.

Arouse ye, O freemen, O voters awake, All that's dear to the heart of this people's at

Unite for your rights, for your loved ones and

Free thought and free speech is a God-given Twice yet has the nation been deluged in strife: And again to be free she must struggle for life Liberty's tocsin of war warns "to arms for the

With a manhood that's true and a ballot that's

Mrs. Mary L. Barrington

# What Ideas Can We Immediately

Adopt For Our Happiness. BY J. R. ARMSTRONG. As there is nothing so uncertain as individual life and as ideas are generally the starting points of all our activities excusive of the faculties concerned with our bodies, it is highly necessary that we adopt ideas that are of direct benefit to us here and now. Let me not be understood to mean palliatives in the slightest degree. No benefit to humani ty can come from any other source than goodness and that embraces truth, justice and purity. In a certain city there lived a great concourse of people who dwelt in every imaginable kind of dwelling. The poorest lived in small inconvenient and unwholesome rooms, in great tenements, as many asseven mem bers of a family living, eating and sleep-ing in one room. Others dwelt in fine stone castles, each individual having as many as ten rooms of large area and comfortably and wholesomely disposed. To a great extent, the difference of ideas between the poor and the rich, was the cause of such a difference in their social conditions. Let us quietly examine in to this broad statement and see if it can conditions. bear the burden of fact. The poor have been taught to obey masters and walk humbly before the great. They have also been taught to be content in what ever aphere of life kind Providence may have seen fit to call them. And their ever sphere of life kind Providence may have seen fit to call them. And their minds have been loaded with 95 per cent. future and 5 per cent. present. The rich are trained in the schools of the fury of a mad spent cyclone an outward movement that always, though for knavery by professors, who teach them how to fleece the ignorant by the long invisible fingers of business. Teach them not to love, cherish and elevate mankind, but entrap it in all kinds of srares, and like the spider, suck the essence out of it. That is why the castle is the home of the fleecer and the tenemant the dungeon of the fleecer and the tenemant the dungeon of the fleecer. The content is the spider, suck the essence out of it. That is why the castle is the home of the fleecer and the tenemant the dungeon of the fleecer. The content is the spider, suck the essence out of it. That is why the castle is the home of the fleecer and the tenemant the dungeon of the fleecer. The content is the spider, suck the essence out of it. That is why the castle is the home of the fleecer and the tenemant the dungeon of the fleecer. The content is the spider, suck the essence out of it. That is why the castle is the home of the fleecer and the tenemant the dungeon of the fleecer. The content is the spider, suck the essence out of it. That is why the castle is the home of the fleecer and the tenemant the dungeon of the fleecer. The content is the spider, suck the essence out of it. That is why the castle is the home of the fleecer and the tenemant the dungeon of the fleecer and the tenemant the dungeon of the fleecer. The content is the spider is the spider is the spider in the spider is the spider. The content is the spider is the spider is the spider in the spider is the spider. The content is the spider in the spider is the spider in the spider is the spider. The content is the spider in the spider is the spider in the spider in the spider. The content is the spider in the spider is the spider in the spider in the spider in the spider in the spider is the spider in the spider in the spider in the spider is the spider in the spider. The content is the spider in the s one class, sharpened, quickened and in-culcated in every conceit of cunning and the other dulled, blunted and enslaved gies. This hidden power never prompts by enforced ignorance. The one builds but enjoys not; sows and reaps but eats not; weaves and stitches but wears not; by enforced ignorance. The one builds but enjoys not; sows and reaps but east onc; sows and reaps but east onc; weaves and stitches but wears not; the common good, for the onc; sow and reaps but east onc; weaves and stitches but wears not; the but always for the common good, for the onc; or common the power of the common good, for the once and the pursuing this heartless robberty, deas that immediately concern the landstrait alread on must be power of good be equally provided with these weapons of aggression. Organized how the provided with these weapons of aggression. Organized how the provided with the sew provided with the provided with the sew provided with the provided with the provided with the sew provided with the provided with the sew provided with the provided with the provided with the sew provided with the sew provided with the sew provided with the provided with the provided with the sew provided w

The human race is being devoured be-tween two fires! On the one hand there is the all devouring damnation of the church, shrivelling men's souls with fear and on the other the masked bat-

the face of countless errors that show themselves in the most hideous aspects,

the apostolic succession of tyrants and the infernal machinery of governmental

scoundrelism must be combatted first

in the line of march upwards to a higher plane of human experience. Capital-

ism, that dread scourge, is the great disease to be remedied by obliteration. This is the paramount idea that men

must continually think, breathe and act

truth and patriotism can suggest against

this soulless and all devouring monster. This should be an all pervasive, all moving thought, if the human family want

liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Capitalism is the father of class legisla-

tion, exclusive privileges, corrupt government, financial famine, commercial

crises, and the one great source of in-dustrial exploitation. While engaged in combatting this Goliath evil do not

let us fail to live, teach and preach economic equality. Teach and preach that every man is entitled to enjoy what

ever his mental and physical energy has produced, not partake of only ten per cent. of it, as capitalism at present

The Occultism of Revolutionary

**Methods That Pervades Labor** 

Struggles.

BY MURPHY O'HEA.

The occultism of revolutionary meth-

ds that pervades the labor cause is one

just beginning to be observed by all stu-

dious thinkers and by all who have the cause of humanity at heart. Within

the past few years the words occult and

occultism are seen more prominently in

each succeeding effort made by literature

to elevate the human lamily. Magazines, books, newspapers and novels are, we might say, redulent with these

surely and truly as in the efforts lately made by humanitarians to elevate and

dignify labor. In the latest efforts made

by labor to achieve its independence from the thraldom of an iniquitous, un-

visible to the eyes of the masses yet so

forces itself for the weal of the struggles for existence, that when the moment

comes as it has come in different phases

when a certain point is reached, and a doubt arises as to the justifiablenes of

or acts for selfishness, greed or wrong, but always for the common good, for the cause of humanity and the uplifting of

Nowhere is it seen to rise so

worth prolonging.

terms.

dom from injustice and access to life,

the powers of reason

fear and on the other the masked batteries of the government ready to mutilate to death any whose progressive ideas may move upwards in the ascending scale of political intelligence.

These object lessons are flaunted in the faces of human beings every moment of time and the result is subjection; cowardly, grovelling, low-lived subjection of the masses to any and every kind of fraud that these two damnable plagues may inflict upon them. Gould once remarked in a petulant manner, after hearing himself spoken of as a robber chieftain, that he paid for the laws that permitted him to steal and why should the people complain. That explains one half of the widespread poverty of the masses. Beecher once said in a lecture that we are so accustomed to see and their unselfish response has pushed the cause of labor fifty years ahead. If they had not responded the cause of industrial liberty would have been retarded for years. Though a failure it seems to some, it is the greatest victory that can be added to the glories of humanity. It was a success. Time proves it. The examples of Eugene V. Debs and his colleagues and in fact every single member of the A. R. U. proves the truth that when this occultism nerves it is death to disobey. There was a humanity in that A. R. U. strike that will yet be honored and when the names will yet be honored and when the names of Pullman, Woods, Cleveland, and the think no more of it than the buying and selling of so many cattle in the market. To be passive to these inflictions only encourages more. Ideas of elective revolt could stamp out these unjust and usurped functions and the sooner we adopt them the better. In the face of countless

Mr. Eugene V. Debs on the American Protective Association.

themselves in the most hideous aspects, we tremble lest our convictions of truth betray us. Upholding with one hand what is crushing to paralysis the other. Feeding the fires that consume us body and soul without protesting in the slightest degree. The adoption of ideas that will immediately relieve the tension of overtaxed and underfed energies is not a great leap in the dark as some persons think. Capitalism entrenched behind the appealie succession of tyrants and Mr. Editor:—A lengthy "interview," over the signature of Mr. Eugene V. Debs, in your esteemed paper, of Sept. 2, treating very interestingly of some of the principal issues between the masses of organized laborers and the plutocrats of America, in replying to a question, gives his "opinion of the American protective Association." Some of the assumptions and some of the point blank assertions in the brief paragraph devoted to this subject are, if true, surprisingly at variance with the objects of the A. P. A., as I understand them, after a mem bership and devoted study of its principles for three years past; and I desire to comment briefly on the remarks of Mr. Debs, to which I take exceptions.

Mr. Debs says he is "opposed" to the American Protective Association. He

regards it as "un-American," and thinks that. it "should have no place on American soil." If he has ever read the platform of principles on which that great asso-ciation is founded, and upon which its work is formulated, he will see and must acknowledge that his objection to the order on account of its "un American" character has no foundation in fact; that it is so far from being un-American in thought, word or deed, that it is the greatest among the "great and only" American Associations, making an ex American elements of our body politic. He will see, if he is ss honest as I believe him to be, that this association is estab black to maintain the fundamental princent. of it, as capitalism at present doles out. These ideas concern us now and if we do not shout them long and loud enough to be heard the length and breadth of this land life will not be riples of constitutional liberty: the rights of all men and women to labor sphere and capacity for which they fitted by nature or education. If Mr. Debs' eye is "single?" the light with which he will be filled will show him that the same classes of enemies—the plutocratic oppressors of honest labor; the corruptionists in every political par-ty, the obstructionists in the path of the free public school system. In short, the determined foes of all progress in the way that leads to the realization of the way that leads to the realization of the purest citizenship for our country, which he, the great American Railway Union, and the People's Party, each and all so bravely unite to oppose and destroy are the very same enemies to the political and social interests of the state that the American Protective Association have waged a seven years war against, thus far with the most wonderful success. Mr. Debs assumes that the association is a persecuting organization. It is as far from that as it is possible to be. The grand, intelligent, free association, the A. P. A. is, indeed charged by the only great persecuting power that ever exist ed since the beginning of the Christian just and unchristian degradation it is visible; in labor wishing to emancipate itself one great thing which is plain to be seen and is forcing itself upon public affairs. That is, that there is a some thing hidden—a latent power though inera with being at once an un American and a persecuting order; but the false-hood of it and the ridiculousness of it, if not intended to be a serious charge, and to be believed by the ignorant and re-

to be believed by the ignorant and re-ligiously prejudiced, would be one of the most prodigious jokes of the age.

The "right to organize to persecute catholics," supposes the right of the catholics to "retaliate." Who is organ-ized to persecute? Not the A. P. A., I protest. In fact, I will not pretend that protest. In fact, I will not pretend that Mr. Debs says that, for he qualifies his assumption very wisely, with an "if." He had not the temerity to go on record as squarely charging that "protestante" were organized to persecute anybody "for opinion's sake," as he puts it. Mr. Debs knows better than to assert that the A. P. A., or the great protestant for me to utter a word in defense of American protestants, now or in the past; but their history gives the lie to the charge, from whatever source it may come, that they, by instinct or by education, have any of the characteristics of peoples well known to past history whose fame as persecutors for opinion's sake, whose sword has been in the past, unsheathed for centuries at a time, are matters of indelible record.

Mr. Debs says: "We all know that the fires of hell never burned so fiercely as when fanned by religious fanaticism."

brotherly love, answered the call and such, even by statute law, if necessary, placed the name of the A. R. U. upon "The American Protective Association," the pedestal of humanity and left a says Mr. De's," has torn and lacerated mark that history shall forever honor. The occultism that pervaded these men and their unselfish response has pushed

"The American Protective Association," says Mr. De's," has torn and lacerated organized labor, set brother against brother," etc., etc.

Oh! Mr. Debs, you must take that back. It is not so, and you are not in earnest. Did you imagine you was writing for a lot of horse marines? I can see you langh up your sleeve as you see you laugh up your sleeve as you observe how you are fooling a lot of gullible greenhorns with such a statement. It is not a decent apology for either fact or argument.
What is the fact, then, about this thing

of the attitude of the A. P. A. towards organized labor? I say that it is a true and uncompromising friend to organized labor, and labor under any and all de-cent conditions except those of enforced of Pullman, Woods, Cleveland, and the iniquitous money power that rules just enough, to antagonize, without stabbing now are dead and forgotten the names of Eugene V. Debs and the A. R. U. will be hailed by posterity as the heroes, the thousands of members of the A. R. U., loyal and attached to it, who are also, perhaps, members of the A. P. A., and I ask them if they have ever, as members of the American Protective Association in any manner "torn and lacerated organized labor?" Have you, friends? The idea, according to my observation, is preposterous and untrue. If I should suspect that any person with whom I am affiliated as a member of the A. P. A. was disposed to act detrimentally to the interests of organized labor. I would reinterests of organized labor. I would re-buke him seriously, and if he should persist in his course, I would move for him to be disciplined or expelled as an unworthy member.

The American Protective Association

is neither a sectarian nor a partisan or ganization. It has no business with creeds or party faiths. It does not ques tion a man's eligibility if his morals and his Americanism are found, on inspection, to be correct and satisfactory under a proper test. We don't care where a man was born, if he loves "the flag" and has no hankering for the flesh-pots of any of the old, effete dynasties—or livenasties—of Europe, political or ecclesiastal—and can read. I almost forgot that We can't use an ignorance to astal—and can read. I almost lorgot that. We can't use an ignoramus to good advantage, the priest can; but we expect to fix things before many years so that the crop of ignoramuses will be so small that priestcraft and all other crafts than those identified with honest, free labor and good wages will dry up or rot and thus perish from mortal sight or knowledge. The universal brotherhood of man and the absence of any design to persecute any man cause of his religion" are special features of the principles of the American Pro-tective Association, and they hold every friend of the order responsible for the spirit and manner in which he lives up to this standard of human brotherhood

GRANVILLE FERNOLD.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## A Batch of Letters.

BY "ARE KAY."

At last! The deed is done! The tiranikle government which hez sway at Washington hez finelly extinguished the last glimmerin flicker uv liberty, by abolishin slavery. The sun didn't go down in gloom that night. The stars didn't fade into a sickly yeller, at which obstinary uv nachur I was considerably astonished. I got the news at the post offis (near which I am at present stayin, at the house uv a venerable old pluto, who accepts my improvin conversashen and a occasional promise, which is cheap, ez equivalent for board) sadly I wended my way to his peaceful home, dreadin to fling over that house, the pall uv despair. After sopper I broke to em ez gently ez I cood the intelligence that three-lourths uv the states hed ratified the constitushenal amendment and the white slaves would be free. Never did I see sich corrow depicted on human countenances. lever wuz there despair uv sich depth All night long the bereaved inmates uv that wunst happy but now distracted home wept and waled in agony which was perfectly heart rendin. "Wo, is was perfectly heart rendin. "Wo, is me!" sobbed the old man wringin his

"John Brown's karkis hangs danglin in the air, but his sole is marchin' on."
"Wunst I hed a thousand slaves and "Wunst I hed a thousand siaves and the men were fat and healthy (?) and their wives and daughters were fair to look upon. They worked in my shops and on my railroad from the risin of the sun to the goin down uv the same. Wuzthey lazy? I catted them till they was a sund the profit for lot they way as cured thereof; for lo! they wuz ez a child under my care. Solomon wuz wise, for he hed uv konkebines a suf-

In the mornin the men wuz called up and ez they hed their koats on and hed bundles I spect they must hev heard the news. The old gentleman explained the situation to em:
"Yoo will," sed he, "stay in your hap-

wait on us?" shreekt the three daugh-ters swooning away and fallin across the

old wooman.

My first impulse wuz to faint away myself and fall across the three daughters, but I restrained myself, and wuz kontented with strikin a attitood and organ zin a tablo. Hustlin the men and women away with a burnin cuss for their ingratitood I spent the balance uv the forenoon bringin em to. Wun by wun they became conshus, but they wun not their became and their minds was evinot theirselves. Their minds was evidently shattered. They wuz carryin a heavy heart in their buzzums.

Wood, oh! wood that Debs cood hev seen that groop! Sich misery does free dum bring in its train. Sich horror fol lers a departure from plewtokratic teach ins. When will reason return to the people? Eko answers sadly, when?

[ To be kontinued.]

"I am lost!" the prima donna sobbed.
"My years of hard study have gone for nothing."

"Alas, what is the matter?" asked her

My prospects are ruined all through a wretched accident. Just as I was ap-proaching the end of my aria a horrid bug flew on the stage and lit on my

And you screamed?"
"I did. What else could I do? It was
my last scene and I had no chance to redeem myself."
The hear

The bell sounded and the maid anounc-

The bell sounded and the maid anounced'a man from the theater.

"Show him in," said the prima donna.
"I may as well meet my fate at once. It is my dismissal from the company."

"Scuse me, ma'am, for disturbin' you," said the visitor, "but de manager wants to know, did you run away from your curtain recall 'cause you was took sick?"

"No. I am perfectly well."

"All right. That'll ease his mind. He says that screech you let out at the wind

says that screech you let out at the wind was the finest high C he's heard in years and you've got the town crazy over

#### Shoot 650 Bullets a Minute.

"A rapid-fire gun weighing but 45 pounds and capable of firing 650 bullets of large calibre every minute, such as has just been tested and approved at Sandy Hook, fills a long-felt want and as an attachment to the recent decision of the United States supreme court touch-ing railroad riots it fits like the paper on the wall."

The above is from the editorial columns of the New York Advertiser. How does it sound to you? It means that if you don't walk the mark laid out for you A Stirring Poem. you don't waik the mark laid out for you by a "bought up" congress and a "sold out court," Mr. Cleveland or some other plutocrat and tool of the money power who will occupy the presidential chair ostensibly as your servant, will order these guns turned on you. Pleasant to anticipate, isn't it? And yet you go right on and vote for it year after year.—Saturday Critic. Saturday Critic.

#### The Golden Rule.

Eighteen hundred years ago there ame from the despised Galilean, the tramp Nazarene, this startling declaration, "Whatsoever things ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." It thundered so unto you, do ye It thundered so against the Jewish law; it smote so upon the pharisaical consience; it so incensed the priesthood that they said, "Away with this fellow he is a disturber," and they crucified him. One hundred years ago three million people declared, "All men are born free and equal, with cer-tain inalienable rights," and they fought it out on that line to freedom. To-day the declaration has been made, "An injury to one is the concern of all." This This declaration, though made to apply to a limited few, we take and apply to all mankind, and shall not cease to cry out against the injury of any, so long as we live or any are injured.—Humanity.

At one fell swoop the supreme court has cut off a revenue of \$40,000,000 from the income tax, It has made the treasury liable for \$347,000,000 of income taxes collected in former years. If this decision is correct special taxes of all kinds are illegal, and the revenue from whiskey, tobacco, etc., will not only be stopped, but many millions may have to be refunded. Talk about anarchists! If an army of anarchists had marched from Maine to Texas they could scarcely have caused the loss that this demolisher of law has wrought upon this country.

Los Angeles Civic Review.

Will a "summer girl" ever give birth to a Washington, a Jefferson or a Lin-

God give us some mothers like Molly

Stark.

We are sadly in need of more Patrick Henrys, Tom Paines, Ethan Allen's and Gen. Putnams and less "summer girl" products of the Chauncey DePauw, Johnny Carlisle, Henry Clews, Grover Cleveland order.—The Road.

As the Irishman said, "I have no ob-As the Irishman said, "I have no objection to the bedbug as a bug; what I object to is the way they make their living." That's about the conclusion the country has come to in reference to goldbugs.—Coming Events.

#### "Cornease for Footease."

#### CORNEASE . . . . **CURES CORNS**

When it gets through there is no corn left, just perfect, natural skin where the corn was, it cures hard corns and soft corns; it cures bunions, warts, moles; removes any spot of calleus skin. 25 cents the box. Your money back if the cure is not perfect. We say this because we know you will be cured. Cornease cures and doesn't hurt. It's worth ten times the quarter. Sold everywhere or sent by mail postpaid, 25 cents, by

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## THE MINISTRY

Is the subject of an address delivered by the Rev. F. F. Passmore before the Methodist Episcopal Conference, recently held at Denver, Colo. This is one of the most startling arraignments of the "hireling clergy" that was ever uttered by a christian minister. So great has been the demand for extra copies of the Times containing this paper that we have published a limited edition which can be had at this office for ten cents

## 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 WHITE HOUSE.—The Populists will capture it in '96. Sow the country down with Third Party literature. I will print your name and address on the Péople's Party Exchange List for a single dime, and you will receive a large number of leading Third Party papers for reading and distribution. Write plainly. J. H. PADGETT, ....



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Although a man may meet with the misfortune of having both of his legs severed from his body, he is not necessarily helples. By having artificial legs applied with rubber feet attached, of Marks' patent, he can be restored to his usefulness. Fig. 1 is from an instantaneous photograph of a manuscending a ladder; he has two artificial legs substituting his natural ones, which were crushed by a railroad accident and amputated. Fig. 2 exposes his stumps. With his rubber feet he can ascend or descend a ladder, balance himself on the rungs and have his hands at liberty. He can work at a bench and earn a good day's wages. He can walk and mingle with persons without betraying his loss; in fact, he is restored to his former self fer all practical purposes.

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## CONTEMPT OF COURT

A MENAGE TO LIBERTY.

The Doctrine Examined, Analyzed and Reviewed by Geo. W. Monteith in Voice of Labor.

The great railroad strike of 1894 has furnished the basis of a number of judicial decisions, both on the law and the fact that are well calculated to excite in the minds of the sagacious and far-seeing, both at the bar and among the laity, a gree of foreboding and apprehension

The contempt and conspiracy cases tried and determined in the federal courts during the past cases tried and year present the

GRAVEST CONDITION

that ever confronted the republic. If they are well founded in our law then there is great and pressing need for amendment and alteration, for no one can contemplate the logical results that ressarily follow these new precedents, other than with profound feeling of alarm for the

liberties of the people.

It is not the present or even immediate effects that are to be feared, but the natural consequence -the ultimate effect or result.

In other words it is not the storm that may rage and bluster without, we fear; rather, it is the little draught that creeps unnoticed through the revice and causes the cold from which we sicken nd die; or, like the Arab's mite that came in at the keyhole and grew upon the inmate's sube until too large to go out at the door.

To the American mind there is one simple word that is the very essence of all human happiness-IT IS LIBERTY.

We symbolize, we praise, we exult and we glory in that one word in its fully meaning. It is part and parcel of our existence, and a serpublic we proudly claim as its most glorious achieve-

In our fair land it is free to all, be the station high or low, and there is nothing in our life that will so stir in our breasts the fires of patriotism as that one word upon whose meaning the re-public was built and the nation exists. Therefore, anything that strikes a blow at American

We need have no fear of the bold attack of one that wages a manful war upon our freedom, but it is the dark and covert thrust from behind or in the dark that may accomplish its deadly object, almost before discovered, that is to be feared. The conspiracy cases will not be here discus for want of space; but the graver and more dan-

will be considered. The Debs and Phelan cases in the United States circuit courts in Chicago and Cincinnati and the decision in the former case in the supreme court promise the beginning of a revolution in American law that unless checked in its onward course will yet destroy all we gained when the nation came into existence. The supreme court decision upon the two really minor questions decided is not important; it is what it did not decide and seems not to have been called upon to adjudicate that is vital to this issue. The decisions of Judges Woods and

CONSTITUTE THE MOST VIOLENT and reactionary propositions in our entire judicial history. They are subversive of some of the most important rights guaranteed by the constitution. Language is inadequate to it express the condemnation that the idea or theory upon which they are both based deserves. However, before taking them up in detail it will be well to examine the contempt matter in some of its other bear-

To understand this question fully it will be rell to consider some of the historical features of

CONTEMPT OF COURT,

as the doctrine goes, is a summary criminal pro-coeding whereby the offender is instantly dealt with without the employment of the customary means used to bring a culprit to justice. The injured party, constructively at least, is the court that hears the case and decides the question of guilt, and it all proceeds upon the theory that it is the only means whereby the dignity and authority of a court of justice can be maintained.

IN PRINCIPLE IT IS REPUGNANT, as Blackstone puts it, to the very gentus of our law. It places the liberty of the contemner wholly within the control of the judge or court whose authority has been assailed and is supposed to leave the settlement of the fact to the amptively most interested.

d it is the only case in civilized law where one of the parties to a controversy is allowed to arbitrate his own dispute, and that, too, the doc-trine holds, exclusively and without review.

This plain statement of the doctrine will doubtless shock the supersensitive sensibilities of some of the learned advocates of this pernicious idea, but notwithstanding

ALL THE VARNISH AND VENEER of judicial necessity with which it is usually

r-coated it is a plain statement of the fact and the doctrine foisted upon our law as it is, is a disgrace to our civilization and to our intelli-It had its origin in the fertile brain of

crafty chancery lawyer during the thirteenth century, and is an outgrowth of what was then known as contempt of the king.

The earlier English law writers, such as Bracton and Fleta, make no mention of it, and its exact origin is like many of the earlier features of the English law enshrouded in more or less mystery

and doubt.

The refusal or neglect

TO OBEY THE COMMAND OF THE KING was called a contempt of his authority, and severe as well as summary punishment was the result.

The courts of law by reason of the Magna Charta and subsequent legislation sequired a cer tain degree of independence, so much so that suitors who had real or fancied grievance ap-pealed direct to the king for relief. These apeals came through the chancellor and grew to such an extent that the king left their dis tion to the chancellors themselves, just as the modern railway magnate has found it necessary to leave the issuance of passes to some secretary or clerk. So the chancellor, as the representative of the king, heard and decided these peti tions, and where he saw fit gave relief. Grad-ually a system evolved, which resulted in the

or equity, as it is called. This court made its own rules, constructed in a sense its own law, and followed but few, if any, of the forms or cus-

and followed but few, if any, of the forms or cus-toms of courts of law.

TRIAL BY JURY,
justly termed the great "palladium of our lib-erty," was unknown in its jurisdiction. Indeed, it often assumed to override and revise the decisions of the law courts.

to jurisdiction was flexible, its acts intended to be remedial, and often it brought about the best of results. Nevertheless, it was founded on a false principle in the main, and was but a form of the exercise of the

KINGLY PREBOGATIVE.

KINGLY PIERGOATIVE.

Through the court of chancery what we call judicial legislation, i.e., the actual making of law by the dictum or fiat of a judge or court often resulted, because where the king could not control the law courts otherwise, he reached the same end through the constructive methods of the court of chancery. Contempt of court grew out of this condition of things, and out of the asserted necessity for its adoption.

The great English lawyers accepted it with great

The great ragins is mycroscope eluctance, as will be seen by an examination of Blackstone's writings on the subject.

Referring to summary methods of procedure without the intervention of a jury, Blackstone

"And however convenient these may appear a first (as doubtless all arbitrary powers, well exe-cuted, are the most convenient), yet let it be again remembered that delays and little inconveniences in the forms of justice are the price that all free nations must pay for their liberty in more sub-stantial matters; that these inroads upon this sacred bulwark of the nation (trial by jury) are sacred bulwark of the nation (trial by jury) are fundamentally opposite to the spirit of our con-stitution; and that though begun in trifles, the precedent may gradually increase and spread, to the utter disuse of juries in questions of the most

And so the doctrine has grown. Courts have gradually added to its scope, and as there was no hasis either in law or reason for its use, have fallen

its existence. Its history in this country has been remarkable Prior to the Oswald case in Pennsylvania, just before the federal constitution went into effect (but after it had been adopted) it seems to have found but little favor in this country. Indeed, i

is remarkable how carefully the CONSTITUTION PROVIDED AGAINST ITS USE.

of the constitutional convention to their con stituents, the debates in the convention itself, and in the various state conventions called to consider its adoption, show conclusively that the senti ment of the republic was then determinedly against summary proceedings in criminal cases,

and as strongly in favor of jury trials in all cases. The fifth and sixth amendments to the constitution were adopted in deference to this state of

It should also be borne in mind that the Oswald case was decided in Philadelphia after the a of the constitution and before the adoption of the fifth and sixth amendments.

In a contempt case, the customary proceeding is the filing of an affidavit charging the omission or commission that is alleged to constitute the contempt. The accused must either answer under oath or be found guilty on his failure to do so In the Oswald case, Oswald libelled the court and was imprisoned for contempt by the very judge he was alleged to have libelled, and whose in tense feeling is evident in the report of the pro-

As a result, Oswald was required either to be a witness against himself or be found guilty. He was denied a trial by jury, and after serving his time was liable to be indicted for libel. He was refused even twenty-four hours time to prepare for trial. In short—a witness against himself trial without a jury-twice in jeopardy for the same offense—convicted without due process of law. The last, being upon the rule laid down subsequently in the Dartmouth college case by the supreme court.

The fifth amendment to the constitution pro

hibits one being placed twice in jeopardy for the same offense, nor to be compelled to be a witness against himself nor be

DEPRIVED OF HIS LIBÈRTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS of law, and the sixth amendment reiterates the right of trial by jury. Can anything be plainer than that the doctrine of contempt of court is without warrant under our constitution?

Strange as it may seem, these great constitutional questions have never been determined by the upreme court. In one case, ex parte Robinson.

Mr. Justice Field in delivering the opinion of

the court remarks in the following language The power to punish for contempt is inherent in all courts; its existence is essential to the preservation of order in judicial proceeding, and to the enforcement of the judgments, orders and writs of the courts, and consequently to the due administration of justice. The moment the courts and invested with jurisdiction over any subject ssed of this power.'

MERELY HIS DICTUM

The point in the case decided (and by all rules of law, all the decision amounts to) was that an attorney could not be disbarred as a punishment for contempt, the question of the inherent right of a court to punish for contempt not being in issue and none of these great constitutional questions being involved, indeed not mooted and no argued. In the

DEBS CASE

all these constitutional questions were involved but not raised, argued or considered, and why, I am unable to say. Another great question in-volved in the Debs case is mentioned by the court, but hardly considered and does not seem to have been fully presented. That was the right and duty of the supreme court to examine into the fact on habeas corpus

The constitution, Art. III, Sec. 2, says: The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions as congress may make. (Congress has made no exception to cover habeas corpus.)

At the time of its adoption this provision was vigorously assalled by such men as Edmund Ran-dolph. Richard H. Lee, George Mason, Luther Martin and many others, as a practical annulment of trial by jury, in that the supreme court could re-try the facts and overturn the findings our courts of

of a jury.

This objection was caused by the seventh without a jury in every case involving the amendment, which provides that "no fact tried liberty. The act of congress of 1789 that confers on the courts of the United States the power to by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any the United States than according to the rules of common law.'

Now this amendment simply relates to a fact tried by a jury, not by a court as in Debs' case.

The supreme court has repeatedly held that it issues the writ of habeas corpus in the exercise

OF ITS APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

That being true it follows that in a case where the fact was not tried by jury, but where the fact was tried and determined by the court in the absence of a jury as in the Debs case, then clearly under the constitution the supreme court should itself consider whether or not the facts of the cass warranted the finding of the trial judge, whose judgment is the foundation of the commitment under which the prisoner is held.

The opinion of the court written by Mr. Justice

Brewer is clear and sound on the two questions decided. At the outset of his opinion he states (the italics being my own);
"The case presented is this: The United

(the italics being my own);

"The case presented is this: The United States finding that the interstate transportation of persons and property as well as the carriage of the malls, 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 the court's sitting as a court of equity, for an injunction to restrain such obstruction and prevent carrying into effect such conspirators, spiracy."

citing and prevent carrying into effect such conspiracy."

In other words, Mr. Brewer lays down the premises from which the conclusions of the court are drawn. Then he set out the two questions of law the court is saked to decide, viz:

"First—Are the relations of the general government to interstate commerce and the transportation of the mails such as authorize direct interference to prevent a forcible obstruction thereo?

Second—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? Nothing else is decided and what considerate and reasonable person can disagree with the court's affirmative acceptance of both propositions. The defendant's counsel the court says, "Does not question the jurisdiction of the court, but only the expediency of the action of the government in applying the process."

Courts are not formed to actile questions of ex-

pediency. While the asserted doctrine of contempt is wholly a matter of expediency or necessity, still questions of expediency belong solely to the law-making branch of the governing the solely to the law-making branch of the governing the solely to the law-making branch of the governing the solely to the law-making branch of the governing the solely to the law-making branch of the governing the solely to the law-making branch of the governing the solely to the law-making branch of the government of the governm ent and within constitutional bounds.

ment and within constitutional bounds.

Taking the first question as stated by the learned Justice let us apply a test in another direction. Suppose a crowd of 5,000 Hungarian laborers agreed to sit down on the main line of a railroad and by physical force prevent its operation and all movement of mail, etc., could any discussed. one doubt but that the government, after it being shown that the civil authorities were powerless, might not use any force necessary to remove the

But in Debs' case in point of fact there was no FORCIBLE OBSTRUCTION.

Not a single fact in evidence to show any force whatever. All he did was to advise the men to quit work and he did that before either the case was instituted or the injunction was just as certain and just as effective as the si The latter was prohibitory; not mands- mary method of contempt. tory. How could he obey the injunction? By forcibly compelling many thousand men to reume employment?

But this question purely of fact was not before the supreme court and Mr. Justice Brewer further says that the circuit court's finding of the fact cannot be reviewed. This point is not decided be ause not raised, and I am confident that had the question been properly presented to the supren urt of its duty to review the finding of fact of an inferior court not within the exceptions of the seventh amendment as above pointed out, it would have reviewed the facts in some effective manner and then decided that there was no evi-dence of Mr. Debs' having forcibly obstructed the transportion of either mails or commerce and

discharged him from custody.

The extent and scope of the writ of habeas con us is one of the most

VITAL QUESTIONS IN LAW. The writ is one of the five great bulwarks of hu

man liberty, which are: Equality before the law. Universal suffrage.

Trial by jury.

Freedom of speech No nation is truly free that does not confer upon the citizens all these great rights in their fullest extent. A government whose strong arm would

at one moment, but would be palsied when raised against the rich violator whose immunity was due largely to the prominence and influence acquired by the extent of his numerous public larcenies is not the structure erected by the fathers; it is but the sheet that surrounds and conceals a decayed and decaying interior, fetid to Therefore, anything in our law that destroys the

EQUALITY OF ITS OPERATIONS has no place in the institutions of a free coun try, and this contempt doctrine that leaves the one overwhelming question of fact to the sole determination of one man, learned though he be and in a case where personal interest, pique or malice may have its sway unrestrained and unchecked, is wrong both in principle and in application

From the earliest period of American history

the old struggle of the more fortunate and sordid few to oppose and control the less fortunate many has raged. It was that which caused the revolution and that brought about the adoption of the constitution, for the influence of the many at that time being paramount and alive to the ecessities of the people, they endeavored then to bury forever the unrighteous doctrine that PRACTICALLY MAKES ONE HUMAN BEING THE SERF or the slave of another. Then it was they saw the necessity for firm, stable and permanent rules to control the destinies of the republic and to protect the rights of the people, and in our great organic law in plain and simple language secured

to human happines Lest they be lost through the centralization of ower in the hands of the few they simply delea general government of divided responsibilities, those functions of government

to the people those five great rights so necessary

that were necessary for the common good, re-serving the rest to the people. No one can read the debates and discussions over and about the constitution without being struck with the apprehension all seemed to

share lest through SOME LOOPHOLE

the old oppres on would reappear as the waters of the sea found their way through a rat hole in the dykes of Holland and the little trickling stream that just passed that barrier, then grey, and grew until the whole was undermined and the entire land engulfed in a raging torrent, dealing death and destruction as it went.

THEIR FEAR OF THE COURTS was not an idle one, but one sternly impressed upon the people by the history of the race, that from the days of Virginius to the time of Jeffries, it had often been shown that courts could be made equally vehicles of injustice as well as of justice

They did not condemn the institution of court of law, rather they tried to make them pure and

without a jury in every case involving life or In the high court of thority to try a contempt case without a jury, and even if we admit it to be an inherent power there is nothing to prevent the court calling in a jury to determine the facts. The laws giving the power are not unconstitutional for denying trial by jury, simply because they do not deny it. Their silence is the best evidence that no atte was made to interfere with the right to a jury. A law susceptible of two apparently equal constructions—the one constitutional and the other unconstitutional, should not be avoided, but sustained and given the constitutional interpreta

The writer in condemning the doctrine of contempt does not want to be understood as con-tending that there should be no means of maintaining the dignity and respect due a court of ustice. It is the arbitrary summary method of punishment without a jury and without appeal it is the broad doctrine as generally understood by the profession that is thus strongly condemned.
This doctrine of contempt of court is one naknown to any system of jurisprudence that is not founded upon the English law, and it is straye that the integrity and effectiveness of our courts alone in all the world is dependent upon such a

SPECIES OF TYRANNY. The idea of the possession of power so artitrary even in a court is repugnant to the very spirit of our free institutions, and the placing in the hands of a single human being the summary

exercise of that power, opens wide the door that in many cases leads to actual oppression. The assumption of this prerogative of a court has grown into a uniform practice, until it his been

LTERALLY FOISTED UPON OUR LAW.
This has been mainly done by palpable judicial legislation, which has been arbitrarily asserted, and is to our jurisprudence what Sinbad found in the old man of the ses.

Restrained within reasonable limits it is doubtful if the doctrine would ever have been seriously questioned, and the fact that the supreme court of the United States has never directly passed upon its constitutionality is good evidence of that contention.

It must be born in mind that the very settlement of this matter is in the hands of those who

There is no good reason whatever for supposing that the same result sought to be attained by this arbitrary power, cannot be secured by constitutional process, for example—were the disstitutional process, for example—were the dis obedience of a lawful order or judgment of court made a felony or misdemeaner, as circum stances might warrant, and punished accord ingly, there is no reason whatever to suppose that punishment by that method would not be

The respect afforded a court of justice, is by no means dependent upon the exercise of such an ARBITRARY POWER.

Courts, like men, will be respected just so far a they demean themselves worthy of respect, and the nearer we approach the ideal court of justice in which the passions and frailties of human nature abound in the least degree, the closer we ome to the acme of jurisprud

The imprisonment of a human being is

A PEARFUL THING and should only occur where the accused has had a full, fair and impartial hearing before a just court and unprejudiced jury. The institution of trial by jury and the requirement of a unanimous verdict in criminal cases should never be changed. In some cases the results are perhap unsatisfactory, due more to the method of selection and the opportunity for professional jury-men getting upon the panel. These are all minor matters and can be remedied by judicious legisla-

But the main idea, that

HUMAN LIBERTY

is too precious to be left to the verdict of one man, that unless the evidence is strong enough to convince twelve unbiased men, the doubt should be resolved in favor of freedom, is some thing that should be held forever sacred and inviolate. And as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" let the public be ever watchful to destroy, stamp out and exterminate anything that would even in the least degree impair or destroy this great "palladium of our liberty."

CUNNING OF THE OPPRESSOR

comes in many varied and hidden forms and it is weaving today around our liberties a network that will surely destroy them unless we be watchful and alert. Daring not to raise its head in the more open halls of legislation the crafty minions of what a great and learned judge terms A SORDID DESPOTISM OF WEALTH

are now knocking at the door of the sanctuary construction and judicial legislation to accomplish that which it fears to trust to open conflict And when the purity of our courts is lost the structure of American freedom will totter and fall. For more than a century the American judicial system has been looked upon as a crowning achievement in the cause of human liberty We have looked upon our courts with conscious pride; we have brought our suits before them with the fullest confidence in their fairness, jus tice and integrity. The independence of our judges we have looked upon as a main stay of our liberties, and now the dream of perfect security that has possessed us during more than a hundred year's of our country's existence is rudely

that sinks deeper into the heart of this people than the knife of the assassin into his hapless victim. The whole question when carefully ex amined brings us face to face with the graves condition that ever confronted the American people. Rufus Choate once remarked that it was not nearly so important that our courts should

be honest, as that the people should BELIEVE THEM HONEST. and this indeed, is true, and while in discussion the honesty or integrity of neither judge nor court will be questioned, still, it must be pointed out that any decision of a court of justice, that shocks the people's sense of right, will, as Choate

DESTROY THE VERY FOUNDATION

upon which rests the fabric of our governmenta integrity. There are some principles that are in born in mankind that must not be violated, and that cannot be gainsayed. And civilized govern-ment that rests upon a firm, foundation must recognize the existence of these principles ground into the bone and sinew of our race. First se is the principle that enforces the dictates of justice, without

MEANS OF OPPRESSION The misdeeds of mankind are due to the frailties of human nature, and true human justice metes out that punishment justly and humanely, that s necessary to purge the culprit of his crime. is idle for courts to attempt to ingraft upon the laws of a nation those features which produce unnecessary hardship or inhumanity. And after all, there is a court to which a final appeal may in the end be taken; though its process be slow instion be set with difficulty, in the end it will enforce equal and exact justice.

PUBLIC OPINION justice will yet be done and the free man with the free ballot will yet preserve and forever ecure the liberty, the happiness and the glory the republic.

#### EXPRESSIONS OF THE PRESS.

Pretty nearly all of the Illinois Central engineers have gone into the A. R. U.

The A. R. U. is forging to the front in good shape if exchanges are reliable. In many towns unions are being organised secretly. Debs and his colleagues, in an interview with

the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, say that they intend to prepare the way for the coming co-operative commonwealth.—Cleveland Citizen. Reports come from headquarters that the las month has seen a remarkable change in A. R. U. circles. Local unions that were considered dead have risen as if by magic, and all over the coun-try this labor organization is making rapid strides to the front rank of the labor orders of the coun-

We want to remind the plutocrats that the hanging of John Brown did not save the institu-tion of alsvery, and neither will putting Debs in jail establish government by injunction and the principle of punishing a man without trial by jury.—Eric (Pa.) People.

try.—Fargo Commonwealth.

The Supreme Court has desied the application of the officers of the American Railway Union, Messrs. Debs, Howard, Kelher, Rogers, Hogan, Burns, Goodwin and Elliott, for a writ of hobess corpus!. It has thus upheld the order of Judge Woods to imprison these men without a triel by jury! This overthrows all the freedom of American citizens and makes them seris and slaves. Now, have the Americans any manhood? Are they willing to sink into servitude and peonage at the order of any judge? Are the American people willing to submit to such laws and make no protest or effort for a change? Let every man leave his work and agitate and rouse the people to political action. Advocate for the party that is working for the abolition of wage slavery and for the co-operative commonwealth.—American

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#### MURPHY O'HEA.

A NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE AND ALL AROUND WRITER.

Writes a Pamphlet About Chicago, as th "Cannon Ball Route to Perdition" with Pen Pictures of Scenery.

We have on our table a pamphlet, the idea, that the cannon ball route to God. perdition has its grand central depet in

Mr. O'Hea's prefatory remarks before he gets down to business, are in the line of allegory and personification, simile and metaphor, all easily understood by Chicago people, whether decent or debased, scribes, pharisees, hypocrites, millionaires, thugs or thieves. but we are more interested in Mr. O'Hea's Chicago, when he gets down to business, as he does when referring to

WORLD'S FAIR,

"The Comedy of American Fool," which was played in a way to disgust "a live princess from Sunny Spain," when Chicago's hotel keepers, pork butchers, soap peddlers and dry goods men in swallow-tailed coats fawned around her like "menials" and were ready, if need from a throne.

The World's Fair, in the writer's estimation, "proved to the world with all its wind, boasting and sky-scraping," charm, and that its "christianity was counterfeit." It showed that in one thing "only" are we ahead of the world, for "while other nations, like Greece and Rome, raised monuments to progress, to letters, genius and art, it was left for Chicago, close upon the twenpride and genius was to erect in the are looking after the heathen Chinese. year of the World's Fair, a monument to a policeman's baton." "Noble city of power and rule in the city, its citizens

Referring to the death of the Mayor, Carter Harrison, by a fiend who wanted office, his "trial proved that to kill a kill a public officer meant murder."

WHO OWNED CHICAGO.

Following the murder of "King Carter;" "the Railroad Kings," says the writer, "declared that they owned Chiname of the boodler. Then it was a young patriot arose; one Eugene V. Debs, and with the people, won victory. But before the vampires, Pullman & Co., would acknowledge defeat, they wired Wall street-then the virtual ruler of America. Wall street quickly wired their right bower, Grover the Fat, to trample upon the Constitution and and save Pullman. To help this scheme, old, worn out, useless freight cars were burnt up by the railroads, and thugs employed to create a riot, so as to injure the people's cause. Then they yelled for troops, but Hopkins said no, not needed, and so did Altgeld, a noted patriotic governor in that time, and the noblest Amèrican of them all. His only, was the power to act. He said it was not necessary. Then it was that tional. The war was over, right fell; might conquered.

Having shown that the railroad kings own Chicago, body and boots, it is minus of soul. Mr. O'Hea turns on his search light and exposes several Chicago hells. and pins the miscreants, who operate them to the wall, as if they were so many tarantulas or blue tailed fles.

THE OLD REGIME AND PRISON HORRORS

In the days of the old regime, the horrors of the county hospital, the jail, the work house and insane asylum were simply notoriously disgraceful. It is just the same to-day. The Cook county hospital is run in the interest of politicians. Its management is a public disgrace, and its present abuses demand public condemnation. But it is in the county jeil of to-day that horror can be seen. Hungry prisoners; stinking rotten cells, fetid dungeons, occupied by sickly men, women and children—a living cess-pool of fi th and rottenness. It is a standing, reeking monument to Chicago's official depravity. Here public officials grow rich, whilst the unfortu-na e prisoners are starved, ill-treated and huddled together worse than cattle. It is the bastile of Chicago; a hell-hole

of torture and a bare faced, brazen pile

of man's inhumanity to man. Yet the

mayor, city council and county commis-

sioners are silent. Men are starving to-

day behind the walls of this infamous hell-hole whilst politicians fatten upon

The sheriff gets \$30,000 a year for feeding them, and what they get to eat is simply horrible.

A DOG IS FED AND TREATED better in Chicago than a prisoner in Cook county jail. On June 1st, the number of tortured and starved in the jail were 365, yet the sheriff who secures \$30,000 and is paid 25 cents a day for their feeding, allows only 136 cells for the men, 18 for the women, and 24 bearing the title of "Chicago, or the for the boys. Oh! inhuman treatment. cannon ball route to perdition," written Oh! barbarous conduct. Oh! disgrace by Mr. Murphy O'Hea, of Chicago, a ful, immoral Chicago. Besides this, like writer of rare accomplishments, whose cattle, they are doubled up three and fancies to whatever heights they soar in four together in a cell. A midst this fetid. this production at least, are always in death devouring machine, God is prayed alliance with facts so weird and start to by political vampires, and around it a ling, that the reader will readily grasp hundred church bells toll to a living

> OH! YE HYPOCRITES. No light or fresh air to a human being, but both to the dog of the gutters, or the hogs in the pen. They are treated worse than cattle. The society for prevention of cruelty to animals ought to be changed to society for prevention of cruelty to human beings. Bailiffs, prosecutors, judges, sheriffs and henchmen, upon the sufferings of these ill-fated creatures become arrogant. Of the \$158,-000 paid ex-Sheriff Gilbert, \$94,000 was net profit. The county architect has condemned the plumbing and steam fitting and President Healy promises much but not a word of the rotten food, the fetid odors, the stink and tortures of the prisoners. Nothing to elevate the To get by law what others carn prisoners, everything to debase.

A HELL HOLE.

"There is only one bath tub, and in be, to lick the dust from her boots, to this dirty, fetid, disease-contaminating testify how dearly Chicago loved royalty, tub, all the prisoners bathe, one after however doubtful the blood or distant another, all naked before each other." It would seem that all the boodlers of Chicago, all the priests and pirates with Geo. M. Pullman in the lead had consulted together to make the Chicago that "verbosity" was Chicago's only prison a minature hell, to torture the poor creatures who get into it by means. fair and foul. Viewing these horrors, Mr. O'Hea exclaims, Where is christian Chicago? Where are the Catholic Sodality societies? Where are the min isters of reform and the women's christian societies? The young women are tieth century, to prove that her only studying bloomers, and the old women A MODERN SODOM.

Mr. O'Hea opens wide the flood gates civilizing influences," says the writer, of his scorn and denunciation and per-"how well that monument typifies the mits the outside world to catch a glimpse of inside Chicago, and says "Chicago is the Mecca of outcasts and the side-show of cosmopolitan corruption, where over 200,000 of her unfortunates live in slums where the name of Christ is a bye-word private citizen was nothing at all, but to for alleged christianity, where honor is immolated upon the altar of debauchery. If Christ were to come to Chicago he would kick Chicago's aldermen out of the city hall and close the doors of its churches as useless temples consecrated cago, body and soul. Blessed be the to selfishness and the devil. The boodlers of the city hall and its political and moral corruption are within the shadow of a thousand churches, but nearer to church the farther from God. The only ones in Chicago whom Christ would save would be the

HARLOTS AND THE GAMBLERS, for they at least have the spirit of their for they at least have the spirit of their Since first a sinner sinned on earth, convictions. They are denied that Of all the erring sons of men, charity and love which Christ showed the world. The only good thing is her public press, and even this at times is prostituted to greed and avarice. Chicago is the fly leaf of moral debasement. The ten commandments of Chicago are: 1st. I am the Lord thy God, thou must not hearken but to me. 2d. Thou must not boodle only in my name. 3d. Keep wholly the immoral day. 4th. Dishonor thy father and thy mother. Grover, he of Buffalo and Cleveland, 5th. Thou shalt not fear to kill. 6th. to suit the vampires, trampled upon the Thou shall not be punished for adultery. right of a state, and at the behest of the 7th. Thou shalt steal. 8th. The boomoney power and to help the latest out, die, the whole boodle, and nothing but Axe, cross and gibbet, stake and rack— "the Law of Injunction," sent in the the boodle. 9th. Covet thy neighbor's And now, though they profess His name, United States troops. Van Cleave, in his "Iniquities of the City Council," chises of the city. 10th. Remember The high-priests and the rulers still the most transgress High Heaven's will. brands this as unwarranted, unconstitu- not thy debts, but in my name take what you want if you have the boodle. And last, not least: Look out for the Last to amend, first to condemn Civic Federation." In the foregoing, we have simply out-

> lined some of the salient features of Mr. O'Hea's pamphlet. To say that it is caustic feebly expresses its power. His pen is a whip of flame, and his excoriatiou would be cruel if it were not just. It is not surprising that with one accord, boodlers and bagnio proprietors, hog butchers and millionaire swindlers, priests, preachers and pirates, the aristocracy of the slums, the men of the club and the spineless winking and blinking administration of zig zag law, ant Mr. O'Hea's pamphlet suppressed, but there is a vast number of honest men who want it circulated, that the people generally may know the size of the Chicago ulcer on the back of civilization, and have some conception of the streams of moral putridity forever flowing from its yawning depths.

> The Times urges its readers to obtain a copy of "Chicago or the Cannon Ball Route to Perdition" by Murphy O Hea.
>
> The pamphlet can be had by sending

ten cents in postage stamps or otherwise to Mr. Murphy O'Hes, 39 West Adams street, Chicago. By all means extend

the rights of these unfortunate people. Hen takes his place in history.

THE SILENT CLERGY. The pulpits set a night apart To pierce Corruption's evil 1 But nearly every shaft they hurl

Shot through the sky and missed the world. The more misguided shafts shot down And hit the "women of the town." Picked up by friends who face the foe, Because-by such advice delayed. THE STOLEN EARTH.

Why say "Go slow?" while millions moan

And, crushed beneath their burdens groan; While Wrong, insidious and sly,

War, though it sweep both sea and shore,

Lays low with want and misery

More victims, day by day, than War With voice of thunder heard afar!

Is but a storm which soon is o'er; Foes sheathe their swords and soon are friends. But strife, without a truce, goes on And ceaseless suffering attends The strife and storm that never ends. The earth encompassed in their sweep, Is strewn with wrecks that moan and weep-Wrecked victims of a Wrong that age ends power to ravage and to rage Fiercer and fiercer in its ire. Until nations in its grasp expire.

The wrong that time but lendeth power To rage and ravage and devour-None better than the laud-god knows Who owns whereon a city grows, Whose growing rentals net him, clear, Three hundred thousand pounds a year The landless millions know the worth Of access to the stolen earth-A p ivilege that costs them more The more there are to lord it o'er-Greets every patriot eye and car? To be selected for the job Of making laws by which to rob To rob by law is not a crime. For it ennobles (?) men in time Plutos are "nobles" in the rough Who have not ridden long enough Upon the people's backs, to be Received by the "nobility." Tis nothing rare—the nabob spruced In what nor he nor his produced. An idler bred an idler born, Holding all honest toil in scorn, And blushing for his lineage soiled If traceable to one who toiled. Who say "Go slow?" The cowards blind, Seeking the wrong they fear to find, Finding the wrongs that spare the rich, Leading the brind into the ditch, Fearing the ditch less than the fo Wrong by the side of wrong they show, on countless ills they can agree-The stolen earth they cannot see! Oh, God! How wicked is the sin

SINFUL SILENCE. Shall sinful silence still prolong This vilest, most oppres That ever marred the sunny climes This vice-producing crime of crimes? The people driven from the soil To beg, or bow to slavish toil, And starve, competing as they must With head and hand, to earn a crust! When Youth, discouraged, hangs its head, And Girlhood sells itself for bread, Our gout-fed clowns their "mission" To bound, with rage of bigots blind, The victims of the wrongs in which The silent clergy shield the rich. Speak! moral teachers, dumb so long. our silence fortifies the wrong, Man's enemies behind thee hide Speak out, like men, or stand aside The landless for their birthright cry, Brothers their brothers' rights deny, Yet ye, who pray "Thy kingdom come," As God's ambassadors, are dumb. Though God's impartial will denied Is fraud confessed and God belied.

While hearths are cold and homes are bare,

And homeless wand'rers everywhere!

THE HIGH PRIESTS AND THE RULERS. Ah, from Oppression's very birth, The guiltiest have ever been Have ever kept men on their knees Whoever "Wise before his .ime." And these his judges. Bruno spake And died a martyr at the stake; Servetus burned; Spinola drowned; Purest and greatest One thorn-crowned And crucified. To Socrates The hemiock given; on his knees Was Galileo made gainsay The truth whereon they stand to-day. The high priests and the judges led Christ to the tree on which He bled. And nailed Him to the cross to die-First to revile and crucify-They constitute the powers that be, And crucify eternally, Whatever is, is right" with them.

PRIEST AND LEVITE. The suffering by the wayside lie, The priest and Levite still pass by, Turn where you will-Lo, here and there The robbed and wronged are everywhere, And priest and levite pass along Vithout e'en questioning the wrong-'They pass by on the other side,' Yet saying ".lesus is our guide." They know the pass word; let them go, And wish them speed-to-Jericho. Yet follow not, for thy soul's sake The path the priests and Levites take.

THE PAITHFUL FEW. Thank Heaven for the faithful few And e'en for those who hide from view Or follow, afar off, their Lord, Fearing the arm that wields the sword rearing the arm that wicks the sword, These still, at least in part, must share The cruel cross Christ had to bear. The bitter trial still is on, And countless Peters curse and groan, And still believe and still deny Their Lord, while tyrants crucify.

THE LIGHT OF THE SOUL

In every soul there is a light Revealing 'mid the darkest night, God's will—thus leading to His plan For equity 'tween man and man. Perception of the right is given To light the way from earth to Heaven, To bless us as in Heaven above, Where Justice reigns, and life is love. its circulation.

The Washington Post writes of the laziest man in North Carolina, who could not be persuaded "to do a lick of work for less 'n 25 cents a day." Thus William Hen takes his place in history.

Where Jastice Feight, and his show. Where Jastice Feight, and his show. The right each soul unerring guides To what is best, and wise besides. But self ignores this inner light Pursues, in what seems best, the right. Rejecting thus the Heavenly ray, Men wander in the dark astray. These—thus for self—cause all to groun, For who can bless himself alone? At best, the robber's gain is dross, All unjust profit real loss, Entailing poverty and pain And strife—wealth crying "peace" in vain.

GOD-GIVEN RIGHTS God-given rights restored will end Oppression's cruel reign and rend From life and limb the fetters all Which hold the people now in thrall. With equal rights and freedom won The statesman's part is but begun, And these maintained complete his chart ; The moral law's the preacher's part. THE BANQUET.

Speak! ye who preach redemption's plan. Christ, or the brotherhood of man, For at the Father's banquet ye

Must needs protest 'gainst wrongs No lack of room, nor stint of fare, A rich abundance and to spare, The few with claim on every seat. The many forced to haunt the street, Denied, derided and disgraced, The brand of ontcast on them placed And that thy duty to attest.

THE APPEAL. Away, Apologists, away! Let fools and cowards make delay. And choose their texts beyond the moon; Men cannot right their wrongs too soon The wronged, ere yet their anger rise, Appeal to thee. Wilt thou advise? The landless for their birthright cry-Brothers their brother's rights deny Speak now! for they have waited long, Say who are right and who are wrong, Tell, in atonement, from the steeple— GOD MADE THE LAND FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

GERMAN NOBILITY IN THE ARMY.

In Germany, wth rare exceptions only descendants of the nobility are per mitted to command in the armies of the empire. There are, it is said, sixty-six generals in the infantry, cavalry and artillery, and there are but two who do not belong to the nobility. These two, however, are what in England would be classed as "gentry," and are not of common origin by any means. Among the 75 lieutenant-generals there are but 13 of bourgeois extraction. Of major-generals there are 140, and all but 38 of these are of noble birth; 206 of the 294 colonels have a right to wear titles. It will be seen from this that the higher commands of the German army remain in the hands of the aristocracy, which is strictly in keeping with the theory that only those who have been accustomed for generations to rule over their fellow men, by right of birth, are fit for military command. There are 49 regiments in the German army where all the officers without exception are members of the nobility, and there are 21 other regiments whose rigid rule it is never to admit an officer below the grade of sous-lieutenant, who is not of noble

Just now there is no nobility in the United States, but no sooner does a youth graduate from West Point, than he assumes the strut and airs of a European titled ass. He becomes the ward of the nation, and expects sometime, a la Miles, to shoot down a workingman. This military mill is forever grinding out sprigs of military nobility, who are taught that the gun is the instrument to inaugurate and perpetuate a centralized despotism upon the ruins of the American republic, wrecked by the decrees of the supreme court.

THE A. R. U.

Is a great organization.

It is daily becoming greater.

It is destined to be the greatest.

It is American and stands for liberty. It is an organization of workingmen.

It is not an organization of boot lick-

It is an organization that dares and

It is an organization of soul and of sympathy.

It is not an organization of sneaks

It is not an organization of fleas in the hair of corporation dogs.

It is organization of hearts that beat responsive to calls for help.

It is an organization that scorns aristocracy, plutocracy and despots.

It is an organization of Abou Ben Adhems, who love their fellow men.

It marches right along in grand and grammatical order—great, greater, great-

It is a Railway, and stands for the right of way to the goal of unalienable

It is an organization that defies the enemies of labor and snaps its fingers in the face of Fate.

It is the American Railway Union and as such, has won continental, national, and international renown.

It is an organization of hands that ay hold upon the unfortunates, and helps them to get what is due them.

It is a Union-and stands for the trength of united heads, hearts and hands, to redeem labor from its enthrall-

It is an organization that has stood and with stood persecution, obloquy, tyone stain upon its escutcheon—and its flag still waves triumphant.

# About Railroad Watches

The AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY was the first and for many years the only watch manufacturing concern in the world that constructed a movement specially adapted to railroad service. All railroad watch movements of other makes are camparatively recent efforts in this direction. The inception and de-

velopment are due alone to the American Waltham Watch Company.

Foremost among railroad watches is the 21-Jeweled Vanguard, placed on the market in April, 1894. This watch has become the synonym for accuracy and strength. In model and finish the Vanguard possesses a combination of advantages over all 18 size railroad movements of any other make. It has Double Roller; Safety Barrel; Compensation Balance in Recess; Raised Gold Settings; Embossed Gold Micrometric Regulator, and is Adjusted to Temperature, Iso-chronism and position. The Vanguard expresses the best results in modern watch making.

The first Crescent Street, a Gilt 15-Jeweled Key-Winding, was made more than a quarter of a century ago, being then the highest grade of Waltham 18 size. As the announcements of that time stated, the Crescent Street was "For Engineers, Conductors and Travelers; with Micrometrical Regulator: a Great Improvement. The only full plate watch made in this country with hand setting on the back." Automatic machinery and mechanical experience have since responded to each additional requirement by those for whose purposes this movement was first constructed. The present Crescent Street is Nickel, Stem-Winding, 17-Jeweled; is officially adopted by railroad watch inspectors throughout the United States, and until the advent of the Vanguard, stood pre-eminent among railroad watches.

No other trademark is better known in any part of the world than that of Appleton, Tracy & Co. 500,000 of these watches are in daily use. This grade, which is also officially adopted as a railroad watch, contains every requisite for the most exacting service. Appleton, Tracy & Co. movements are made in both Nickel and Gilt, 17-Jeweled. At the Sydney, N. S. W., Exhibition in 1879, the Appleton, Tracy & Co. Watch received the highest awards on all points, over all competitors.

No. 35 and No. 25, first issued in 1886, are the highest grades of Waltham 18 size Nameless movements. They are 17-Jeweled and embody the features that have won for Waltham watches their distinctive leadership. The No. 35 and No 25 movements sell upon their merits, which are more evident and acceptable to watchmakers than the fictitious value often claimed for goods of less established repute.

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