

EUGENE V. DEBS

RECEIVES A SUCCESSION OF OVATIONS TENDERED BY THE WORKINGMEN OF ALL THE CITIES ALONG HIS ROUTE.

LABOR'S TRIUMPHAL MARCH!

He Delivers Addresses to Listening Thousands Who Greet Him With Deafening and Prolonged Cheers, Upon Topics of Political and Industrial Economy.

The *Railway Times* simply recites history when it records the fact that the reception of Eugene V. Debs at Milwaukee by toiling masses, constituted most significant and cheering signs of the times giving force and value to the principle of unification for the emancipation of labor, which from the first, has been the Shibboleth of the

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION
a principle for which it battles, and for which it has suffered, and which is being voiced by its president on every rostrum where he appears.

THE NEWSPAPERS
of Milwaukee devote columns of their space to accounts of Mr. Debs' meetings, and the *Chicago Chronicle* is also on hand to furnish its readers with the masterful arguments and logic of his utterances. In this good work, the *Sentinel*, the *Journal* and the *News* vie each other in responding to public sentiment, for all the people, as well as the toiling masses, are anxious to know what the great champion of labor has to say when discussing labor problems.

THE SHERMAN STREET M. E. CHURCH.
It is a new departure to see labor leaders addressing immense audiences in churches. This fell to the lot of Mr. Debs who was invited to address an audience in a Milwaukee Methodist Church whose pastor is the Rev. C. M. Starkweather, the organizer of a Christian Labor Union under the auspices of his church. The house was packed from door to pulpit, there being not less, says the *News*, than 1,200 persons present, while many had to go away for the want of standing room.

Rev. Mr. Starkweather introduced Mr. Debs felicitously. Mr. Debs was cordially received, and proceeded to discuss a variety of topics which secured the profound attention of the great audience.

He did not doubt that great good could be secured by organizing Christian Labor Unions. In referring to strikes Mr. Debs said he was opposed to strikes, but as "American citizens we are living under a striking government," that every star on the American flag tells of a strike since the strike at the battle of Lexington. Had it not been for the patriotism of our forefathers in striking against foreign misrule and oppression we would still be British subjects. (Applause.) Patrick Henry said that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God; this being true the reverse must also be true; that non-resistance to tyranny is disobedience to God."

Mr. Debs referred to the Pullman strike to the reduction of wages by a corporation with a surplus of \$25,000,000, and believed that the ills of workingmen are due to the centralization of wealth. He referred to Pullman's objection to being mentioned in the same breath with his employees who he referred to as "those cattle," and to Wickes' declaration that labor "is a commodity" and declared that if a commodity, it was now "the cheapest commodity on earth."

He pointed out that something was radically wrong when thousands of willing workers tramping the streets of Chicago who would be glad to find lodging even in a felon's cell, and that there are enough of the necessities of life in the country to supply all.

Mr. Debs graphically pointed out the robberies going forward in high places, and doubted if there should be millionaires while the land is full of mendicants. He protested against "Christian humanity being confined to the little family circle," but that it should so broaden out that all should consider themselves brothers.

He referred to Trinity Church, New York, worth \$100,000,000 invested in real estate "much of which is rented for unholy purposes." Rockefeller, the saint who will never be satisfied until he is baptized in the Jordan, was referred to, and his gifts of charity, and he exclaimed: "O, charity, what crimes are committed in thy name."

Mr. Debs referred to "wealthy law breakers and won the applause and laughter of the audience when he said that when Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee, had been cited to appear before Judge Hanford for contempt of court, the gentleman went to Europe. It was different with him, he said, for he had to go to jail. That showed the difference

between the poor and the rich. When Pullman was cited to appear before Judge Grosscup as a witness he went to the sea shore. When he returned he fixed it up with Judge Grosscup. Why didn't Pullman go to jail?

The *News* says that, "At the conclusion of his address Mr. Debs was loudly applauded, and after the meeting a great many of the ladies and gentlemen shook hands with the patriot of 1894 who languished in the Woodstock jail for his courage to do right."

AT WEST SIDE TURNER HALL.
The demonstration of the workingmen of Milwaukee at Turner Hall was immense and superb. The hall was packed with an audience of fully 2,000 people; it was jammed full to an extent that one woman fainted. It would be difficult to overestimate the enthusiasm of the audience when Mr. Debs appeared

ON THE STAGE,
Says the *Sentinel*: "Were all the members of the Milwaukee Federated Trades council, including J. L. Reisse, who acted as chairman of the meeting and Henry Smith, Robert Schilling, Carl Runge, J. Hunger of the German Typographical Union; Otto Fisher of the Steam Fitters' Union; H. Obrecht, secretary of the Federated Trades council; N. Schwinn, Horseshoer's Union; Hugh Carney, Cream City Typographical Union; Victor L. Berger, Charles Hambitzer and others.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. DEBS
was eminently characteristic of the man, replete with wit and wisdom. Few questions of interest to workingmen escaped his attention and he held his audience for more than two hours in rapt attention, an evidence that he sounded key notes from start to finish.

WEALTH RULES.
Mr. Debs referred to the United States Supreme Court as an evidence that wealth rules the country and that when corporations need an injunction or a favorable decision, they get it, *volens*.

WORKINGMEN
of America, Mr. Debs thought, had not been half true to themselves. They had spent a great deal of time in crying out against conditions which they had not tried to remove. This was an age of cheap literature. Every man could afford to buy a book, the reading of which would improve him. The great labor problem would be solved by intelligence. There was no excuse now for ignorance. Labor had constituted itself to a large degree a standing committee on charity. This was wrong.

The workingmen should do for themselves what they best could, and the rest would take care of itself. There was no slavery but ignorance. It should not be forgotten that the labor problem was not going to be solved in the saloon. This sentiment was warmly applauded. Mr. Debs said it was better to buy books than to buy beer. The laboring man should live within his means. The greatest slave was the man who lived from hand to mouth. A little bank account was a nice thing to fall back upon. After saving, a man should buy books and study the labor question. In the course of time he would learn to cast an intelligent ballot. Mr. Debs said he wanted see workingmen freed from the corrupting influences of envy and jealousy. They should be animated by a fraternal spirit. They should realize that they depend upon one another. He said he was with the trades organizations so far as they sought to ameliorate the condition of their members, but they could not solve the labor problem; that must be done by the ballot box. The tendency of wages was downward. There were not jobs enough to go around. The machine had come to stay.

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE.
Mr. Debs referred to women's right to vote with all the order of an advocate of pronounced conviction upon the subject. He regarded a government of the people as a misnomer until women are completely emancipated by securing the ballot.

EDUCATION.
Upon the subject of the education of workingmen, Debs essayed some well considered remarks and assurances that the "labor problem of this country or any

other, was not going to be solved in saloons," and "that it was better to buy books than beer."

TAGGING AND NUMBERING WORKINGMEN.
The degrading policy of tagging and numbering workingmen received from Mrs. Debs a scathing rebuke that was vociferously applauded. He regarded this tagging and numbering employees as the "lowest degradation that could be placed upon an American laborer." While Mr. Debs was speaking, a telegram was received from W. H. Johnson, of Cleveland, O., president of a labor union, saying "Olney, Jenkins, Woods, Grosscup, Taft & Co., did not have as many friends in the country at this time as Debs."

EDUCATIONAL IDEAS ENDORSED.
The Milwaukee *Journal* referring to Mr. Debs' views on education, prints an editorial article as follows:
Mr. Debs put a great deal of sense into his speech the other evening. And just now reference is had to that part of it that refers to the need the laboring man has of education, not particularly school work, but of constant study. The great work of the labor unions, aside from their routine business, should be directed to the field of education. They should sustain lecture courses by men of repute and aid their members in every way to secure and read good books. Debating societies should be organized and night schools maintained for the instruction of apprentices and journeymen in the line of their work. The public library is open to all; how much do the various labor organizations do toward selecting suitable books and inducing their members to read them? Every place of meeting should have posted a list of the books suitable for the reading of its members. Reading rooms might be organized by them in connection with their hall.

When these things are done, the laborer will command attention in every field into which he enters. As it is, when the time comes and the opportunity for him to act, he is overreached or he goes to some extreme that he cannot defend or is inutile. The strength of the laboring man lies in his fitness to know his rights, his possibilities and how best to attain them. Debs advised economy; that does not mean scrimping; it means a proper expenditure for things that pay and retrenchment in those things that do not bring returns in health, knowledge and character. This is the great lesson that the laborer has to learn; and as he learns it, he will become free to control his own destiny. Without it, what is he?

The visit of Mr. Debs at Milwaukee, was a splendid triumph from start to finish, and demonstrated beyond all cavil that the people are as enthusiastic as ever in support of the cause advocated by the President of the American Railway Union.

ON DITS.
The women of Milwaukee were out in force to hear the President of the American Railway Union, and contributed their full share to the ovations tendered him.

Cleveland was not forgotten by Mr. Debs, nor his Venezuelan policy.
Mr. Debs paid his respects to Olney, who aspires to the fame of being a man of "iron and blood," a la Bismarck.

It was a happy hit, when Mr. Debs referred to the little girl, who, upon being asked the name of her father replied, "404."

Mr. Debs made an earnest appeal to the telegraphers to join the American Railway Union, and they are going to join.

AT GRAND RAPIDS:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION

Was Received by Thousands of Badged Workingmen and Women with Music and Banners and Applause.

As Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, proceeds on his lecturing tour from city to city, the enthusiasm his presence awakens grows in volume and intensity, phenomenal outbursts of ardor, zeal and devotion, unparalleled in the history of this era of "progress and poverty," of hopes deferred and of faith in the future. Not only every member of the

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION,
but every friend of the toiling masses of the country have a right to rejoice as they behold the banner of labor high advanced, streaming out and held aloft by a champion of their cause, whose whole life presents a continuous battle for their welfare, who in storm and shine, at noonday and at night, in prison and out of prison, undaunted, and defiant, battles and pleads for the amelioration of the condition of labor. The continuous ovations accorded Mr. Debs step as

LIBELOUS
the oft repeated allegation that workingmen are unappreciative of the labors of those who champion their cause. Afforded opportunities, workingmen of America will give convincing testimony of the courage and convictions to do and dare all things prudent and patriotic, for their own emancipation from degrading thralldom, ready and willing to unify for the right and enthroned justice, and this conclusion must have been forced upon all who witnessed the grand reception accorded Mr. Debs at

GRAND RAPIDS.
The workingmen of Grand Rapids, not content to await the arrival of Mr. Debs in their flourishing city, sent a reception committee of three, consisting of M. A. Murphy, F. A. Dickstader and W. H. VanGorder to Kalamazoo, to receive Mr. Debs and escort him to Grand Rapids. The committee was accompanied by a representative of the Grand Rapids *Democrat*, who utilized the time for an extended interview with Mr. Debs upon current topics relating to the welfare of labor in the United States. In this interview, as published in the *Democrat*, Mr. Debs is reported as saying that "after a long and thorough study of the economic conditions of this country, I am satisfied that the necessary relief for the great masses of laboring people lies in co-operation. I believe that every man who is a producer should have a profit on what he produces. No, I do not claim to be a Socialist, although I find a great deal to admire in socialistic doctrines. I do not believe it right for the gigantic trusts that now control all natural products, such as oil and coal, to say to the rest of the world, 'you cannot touch these commodities unless you pay us our price.' Every man should have equal rights to supply his own and his family needs from nature's vast storehouses, without hindrance from the monopolists." Mr. Debs deplored the throwing out of employment thousands of men by the introduction of machinery, and believed the remedy for this great and growing misfortune to be the inauguration of shorter hours of work which would give the 4,000,000 of unemployed men in the country an opportunity to work. Continuing, Mr. Debs said:

"One thing I am largely interested in at present is the organization of branches of the American Railway Union. This movement is intended to unify all classes of railway employees on a graduated scale of wages. As affairs now stand, the engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen and others each have a separate organization, and frequent instances have arisen when one class of employees had a grievance against the company, the support of their fellows, necessary to insure favorable consideration by the company, could not be had because each union had its own individual interests to guard. The idea of the American Railway Union is to band all these organizations together, yet permitting them to maintain their own individualities. For instance, if a switchman had a grievance, it would be submitted to the Switchmen's Union, which would investigate the matter, and if the grievance was found to be well grounded, it would be submitted to the officers of the road for adjustment. Supposing that they refused to recognize the justice of the claim, then the advantage of the American Railway Union would be shown in a solid front of supporters of the switchmen, embracing every department of the operating forces. Under these circumstances the balance of power would rest in the employees instead of the employers, as now, and the former would be able to obtain their rights. I am firm in the belief that I shall have no trouble in securing the co-operation of railroad men everywhere, and shall meet with the Grand Rapids employees Sunday afternoon to take steps to enlarge the organization in that city."

WELCOME AT THE GRAND RAPIDS DEPOT.

The report of the welcome at the Grand Rapids depot is reported by the *Democrat* by saying that "as the train passed through the south yards, little groups of men were passed, who waived their hats and cheered as a glimpse was caught of the famous visitor. But it was when the Union depot was reached that the full force of the welcome from the representatives of united labor was felt. The platforms of the train shed were packed with brawny workers, their wives and children, and when Debs alighted from the car he was immediately surrounded by a dense cheering crowd of humanity, and thus encompassed was slowly borne along by the enthusiastic tide, a veritable triumphal entry into the city. Ionia street, for a block on either side of the depot, was filled with surging crowds, all anxious to see the Moses who was expected to show them the way out of bondage, and some difficulty was experienced in forcing a passage way through to the street, where Cormany's full band and representatives of the various labor unions were waiting to escort the visitor to his hotel. Finally, somewhat flushed, but with a broad smile upon his classic face, Debs was pushed through the crowd and into a place at the head of the column, and the march to the Livingston began. All along the line great enthusiasm prevailed, and the frequent query, 'What's the matter with Debs?' was thunderously answered with the familiar 'He's all right!' Arriving at the hotel, the double doors were thrown wide open, and the band marched into the office, followed by Debs, almost overwhelmed with the weight of a score of newboys, who had evidently intuitively found in him a long-lost friend. The size of the crowd inside the hotel

was only limited by the capacity of the office. Here the band played lively airs, the crowd cheered itself hoarse, and whenever the hero of the hour could break away from the importunities of his youthful admirers, he replied with bows. Finally, cries of 'speech, speech,' became so numerous that, raising his hand for silence, Mr. Debs briefly but feelingly assured his hearers of his heartfelt gratitude for the royal welcome accorded him—so royal that he could hardly realize that it was intended for so humble an individual as himself. Finally he managed to make his escape to the comparative seclusion of his apartments, but even there he was kept busy the greater part of the afternoon shaking hands with hundreds of persons anxious to make his acquaintance."

MEETING AT LOCKERBY HALL.
The Grand Rapids *Evening Press* of Monday, January 13th, furnishes an extended report of Mr. Debs' reception and address at Lockerby Hall, Saturday, evening January 11th. It said:

The character of the audience of about 2,000 people assembled in Lockerby hall on Saturday night to listen to Hon. Eugene V. Debs was chiefly remarkable for the conspicuous absence of capitalists. The crowd, considered collectively, was a fair type of the manual laborer in Grand Rapids. It was evident long before the formal opening of the meeting that the people were prepared to endorse any statement which he might make. He is their idol and there is none to gain-say them.

ON THE STAGE.
Seated in a semi-circle on the stage were about a hundred citizens, including Mayor Stebbins, Hon. Peter Doran and the officers of the Central Labor union. The meeting was presided over by President Rodney Irwin of the C. L. U. Labor union flags served as decorations. President Irwin introduced ex-Senator Doran, who made a brief speech, advocating government ownership of railroads, and urging working men to join unions and vote for men who would oppose combines, trusts and monopolies and work in the interest of the men who elected them, and affirmed that the only hope for labor in the future is through education and the ballot.

Mayor Stebbins of Grand Rapids, was then introduced, who expressed the opinion "if the legislators of today would study the needs of the people instead of studying politics, the country would be better off a hundred fold." The mayor fired a shot at the theory of high protection and closed by saying: "But I am here to hear and not to be heard. I have both the great honor and pleasure of introducing to you Hon. E. V. Debs."

MR. DEBS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Debs, who had been escorted to the hall by Wurzburg's band, then came to the front and was received with a "prolonged outburst of applause and cheering which made the building tremble," and which was graciously and cordially acknowledged by the speaker. In his address, Mr. Debs did not forget the women, and averred, generally speaking, they were more honorable than men, and if allowed suffrage, their votes could not be bought for a drink of whisky. Speaking of strikes, Mr. Debs said that as "a choice between degeneration and strikes he preferred the latter." He referred to the

GENERAL MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

by saying that "when they meet to strike against their employees their meeting is called a 'conference'; but when railroad employees meet to discuss their affairs such a meeting is called 'a conspiracy.' The difference is that between a general manager and a section hand." Mr. Debs acknowledged that labor unions sometimes made mistakes and that he proposed to tell the truth "though the stars fell." He said that all the powers of government were arrayed against the laboring man.

COURTS, DECISIONS, TRUSTS, ETC.

The speaker in discussing U. S. Courts and their decisions, clinched every statement by reference to irrefutable facts, as for instance, a divided bench where four judges, with terrible effect, criticize the decision of five judges; to Senator Vest, who declared decisions "smacked of corruption," and by reciting instances of rich robbers being given minimum sentences, while petty thieves were punished with maximum penalties. In speaking of trusts, it was noted that we have on our statute books a law against trusts that is never enforced. "The Standard Oil trust absolutely controls the output and price of oil on this continent," said the speaker. "Last winter it raised the price of oil from 40 to 50 per cent, and its principal stockholder, John D. Rockefeller cleared \$5,000,000 by the advance. Then he donated \$3,000,000 to the Chicago university and was called a philanthropist. Every user of oil pays tribute to this philanthropy, especially the poor men who are compelled to buy their oil in very small quantities. But the poor man cannot send his children to that university."

The Pullman strike, the money power and public opinion were referred to. "Many of the great crimes and calamities," said the speaker, "that have been the result of expressed public opinion were enumerated; and called attention to

the fact that all great reforms were the result of individual opinion." He urged his hearers to buy books rather than beer, to stay at home and read and study the questions of the day; to act together; to demand the opportunity for earning their own bread rather than accept charity; to maintain their own individuality and cultivate self-reliance.

The *Press* says Mr. Debs "possesses a magnetic quality that commands the sympathy of his hearers and a flow of language that stamps him as an earnest student and one who thoroughly believes every word which he utters."

On Sunday, January 12th, Mr. Debs addressed an immense audience at Engineers Hall on the advantages of membership in the American Railway Union. Organizers have been at work in Grand Rapids for some time recruiting members for this organization with the result that the local branch has received many additions to its membership, and it is stated, says the *Press*, that still larger accessions to the ranks were made at yesterday's meeting.

ON DITS.

The workingmen of Grand Rapids have sand and spine, courage and conviction.

Mr. Debs' stay in Grand Rapids was a prolonged ovation.

Every word spoken to Mr. Debs at Grand Rapids was full of cheer and hope and faith.

DEBS AT DETROIT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE A. R. U. ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED

By Workingmen and Their Wives and for Two Hours Delights Them With a Masterful Talk.

The receptions given the President of the American Railway Union at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, and Detroit, have been enthusiastic to a degree which must of necessity impress thoughtful men, that the workingmen of America are seeking emancipation from unfortunate conditions with an intensity of zeal and purpose hitherto unknown. In these grand receptions, it has been demonstrated that

WORKINGMEN ARE UNIFYING

thought and purpose for a coming struggle, which whether near or seemingly remote, is an event which is casting its shadows athwart their pathways, and now, more than ever before, they are deliberating as to methods to secure the blessings of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," which vicious laws and a still more vicious governmental policy denies them. Such facts explain, to a large extent, the continuous ovations accorded Mr. Debs at every city where he appears on the rostrum.

AT DETROIT,

on the evening of January 13th, Mr. Debs addressed an immense audience of workingmen, their wives and daughters. He was introduced to the audience by H. C. Barter, president of the Trades' Council, and every labor union of Detroit was represented in the audience, besides a large number of business men of the city, anxious to see and hear the man whose mission is to unify labor to meet present and coming emergencies. The speaker was an hour late owing to an accident to the train on which he was traveling, but the incident did not exhaust the patience of those who waited for his coming, and who, when he made his appearance upon the stage, was received with a warmth of applause which at once dispelled all discomfort incident to a mid-winter night.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Debs at once began his address, and for two hours, in close alliance with his audience, held it in rapt attention to the last moment, and the frequent outbursts of applause were proof positive that audience and speaker were in sympathy. "Eugene V. Debs on the platform," says the *Detroit News*; "is deliberate, gentle-toned, poetic. There is time to lose a strike between his sentences. There is no call to arms in his musical and unstrained modulation. There is as much about the Savior of Men in his address as one would hear in an average sermon; as much about the imperative need of education as you would get from a college professor's talk to young men; as earnest a plea for equal suffrage as Susan B. Anthony ever made; as glowing a tribute to Frances Willard and as strong a plea for the influence of home as the most devoted member of the W. C. T. U. is capable of; and with all these richness of epigrammatic and poetic homilies on the tyranny of aggregated wealth and the wrongs of wage-earners."

The *Detroit Free Press* in its report of the address, after complimenting the speaker's "literary knowledge, clear voice, choice and forcible language, good enunciation and correct pronunciation," proceeds to say:

"He stated that the great evil of the United States was centralization and concentration of wealth. 'There is an

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AGITATION VS. STAGNATION.

"Nature abhors a vacuum," and nature abhors stagnation. Stagnation kills. Agitation gives life. Let us quote scripture as given by St. John: "Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda, having five porches. In these lay a great multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water. For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool and troubled (agitated) the water; whosoever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in was made whole of whatsoever disease he had."

When the pool was stagnant it possessed no life giving quality; only when agitated or troubled was it of any benefit to the multitude of "impotent folk."

Labor in the United States complains of numerous infirmities. If labor does not, like the angel at Bethesda, trouble the pools when the idle wait and starve, in the hope of obtaining employment, the panacea for their infirmities, no cure this side of the grave is in store for them. Labor must agitate. Stagnation is certain death.

True, plutocrats regard agitation and agitators as inimical to their interests, and the plutocratic press "seconds the motion," but labor must remember that it has been only by agitation that at any time or anywhere it has improved its condition, and that at the moment agitation ceases and stagnation sets in, decay begins.

Moreover, agitation and education are inseparable. To educate is to agitate, and to agitate is to educate. Free speech means agitation, because free speech is an eternal enemy of despotism in any and in all of its manifestations.

Men who would be free must themselves strike the blow for their emancipation. To cease agitation is to accept bondage.

Agitation is life. Stagnation is death. The labor agitator is the angel that troubles the stagnant pool of labor, and when plutocrats succeed in hushing his voice labor may throw up the sponge.

MAYOR PINGREE, of Detroit, thinks that state farms for convicted criminals would solve the prison problem. He says the right thing to do "is to put these prisoners to work on a big state farm, where they can support themselves. The prisoners can raise any quantity of things that would not compete with the farmer at all. Take mushrooms or French peas, for example. Big money in them. Teach the men how to make a living farming, and then give them a few acres to work when they are released." The latest fad of statesmanship, is to make crime pay the state a revenue—to make crime self-supporting, utterly regardless of the effect of the policy upon men who are honest and obey the laws. Crime is increasing at a fearful ratio, and some of the states make it self-supporting and secure increasing revenue from convict labor.

PROPHETS and sons of prophets are multiplying on every hand. Prof. Heron prophesies a great social change and that it "will bring forth either a revival of love, an outpouring of love through the Messianic fellowship of some vast social sacrifice, or a universal French revolution will come. Either a religious movement, producing a revival such as the prophets dimly or never dreamed of, or blood such as never flowed will remit the sins of the existing order. The Pilates of monopoly have already made friends with the Herods of the state, and the high priests of the church are blessing their union.

We have received on our table, No. 1, Vol. 1, of the *Arkansas Kicker*, having the motto—"You can't dodge it." The *Kicker* is published in the town of Hardy, Ark., the home of Morgan's *Buzz-saw*, which are, we surmise, in holy alliance to redeem "Arkansas" from the dominations of political fools and rascals. May the *Kicker* continue to kick with far-reaching legs with hobnailed boots, and may the *Buzz-saw* never cease buzzing while there is political timber in "Arkansas" which can be used to build the Populist superstructure, and make it, pillar and dome, the pride and glory of the people.

Ab. I. Nitro, the Roman philosopher, remarked: "If you want to be happy and prosperous, mind your own business."

CLEVELAND weighs \$400,000.

SANTA FE is the oldest city in America.

GROVER's reserve gold is fond of sea voyages.

JOHN SHERMAN has made \$20,000,000 by deals.

Gold bugs and gold bonds rule in the United States.

The Democratic platform—banks, bullion, boodle, bonds, bunco.

In the United States of America, if you want reform, vote for it.

WHEN a great burden rests upon a man he is said to understand it.

THERE are no paupers among bees, and the drones are killed p. d. q.

BONDS and bondage tells the whole story of Cleveland's administration.

ON the 1st of March, certain trades will be selected to secure an eight-hour day.

THE gold bugs are having trouble in the U. S. Senate, where free coinage is on top.

THE New York police last year arrested 112,300 persons, of whom 20,363 were women.

A LARGE number of workmen should have a crawfish engraved on their escutcheons.

THE way CarHale carried Kentucky, enabled Henry Watterson to see stars with his lame eye.

EVERYBODY seems inclined to twist the tail of the British lion, but the beast can do something besides roar.

How often does the Democratic party expect to be killed, before final arrangements are made for its funeral.

CLOD MATHEWS, astride of corn cracker looms up just a little bit bigger than his private secretary, who is by birth a king.

CONGRESS has appropriated \$141,325, \$20 for pensions. "Let independence be your boast, ever mindful what it cost."

THE gold production of the United States for 1896 is estimated at \$50,000,000—and "pyshimminy" Rothchilds will get it all.

WHEN a man's heart has the habit of getting down into the seat of his trousers he does himself and the world good service by dying.

THE present Lord Mayor of London was brought up in the yeast business, and raised the dough required to make him Lord Mayor.

THE Venezuelan president is building for himself a \$500,000 palace. Like Cleveland and John Sherman, he finds that politics pay.

CLEVELAND's Venezuela commission which is to cost the country \$100,000 as a starter, develops the fact that it is not worth a 100,000 cents.

CLEVELAND's "parity," or "redemption" fund is no sooner replenished by the sale of gold bonds than it takes its departure for Europe.

THE *Dollar* remarks that "Debs' triumphal march from the plutocratic bastle shows where judicial tyranny stands in the minds of the people."

THE Boers of South Africa, as England has learned, have a Monroe doctrine and a boundary line for which they fight with becoming desperation.

REPORTS have it, that English miners began digging coal at New Castle-on-Tyne, in the year 1234—661 years ago, and they are still digging it at the same locality.

"VOTE as you pray," says one who advocates better conditions. The trouble is, men pray for better conditions, and then vote to make conditions worse than they are.

IF a workman's income is \$1 a day, and he pays 5 cents for a glass of beer his "income-tax" is 5 per cent., regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court. See?

THE *Labor Record* says "St. Joseph will send a carload of convicts to the Jefferson City penitentiary." Wonder how many bank embezzlers there were in the carload?

A MACHINE has been invented by Prof. H. A. Rowland, that will rule 125,000 lines on a square inch of polished metal, which leads a Cockney to exclaim: "That's dom'd foim."

ALONG the Iowa and Dakota division of the Milwaukee railroad, corn is being used for fuel. To market it is to give it away—the railroads get everything except the husks and cobs.

CLEVELAND's grandest inspirations come to him while he is shooting wild geese. If he could be content with the domestic article he could profitably blaze away at his cabinet geese.

IT is reported that certain Jews in New York City refused to stamp their ballots with a cross. Let the law be changed so as to permit them to stamp their ballots with something resembling a call.

SAYS the *Emporia Times* the "private ownership of railroads has led to the corruption of more courts and legislatures in the United States within the past thirty years than public ownership would in two hundred years."

THE OUTLOOK FOR LABOR.

It is admitted, universally, as an axiom, that labor pays all debts. If the hand of labor were paralyzed, there might be some debt paying with the wealth labor has produced, but the world of progress, of industry, of wealth getting and debt paying, would stand still, as if by a decree of Jehovah.

A gentleman of scientific attainments in an address recently delivered, told his audience what would happen if certain laws of nature should become disturbed in their operations, and for illustration said: "The rotary motion of the earth's surface is about 1,000 miles per hour at the equator, diminishing to naught at the poles. Were that velocity multiplied a few times all terrestrial bodies would fly off and become wanderers in the dark, cold planetary spaces. On the other hand, should her motion cease from any cause, however slight, the waters of the equatorial belt, now thirteen miles high, would immediately engulf all populous countries with such a flood as would by comparison make the affair of Noah a small circumstance. And, again, let the life and health-giving mixture, air, be slightly changed so that the inert nitrogen shall become only twice as much, instead of being four times as much as oxygen, two or three days would encompass our feverish and intoxicated existence; stoves and furnaces would burn with their fuel, and the world would soon be swept with flame."

Such illustrations are scientifically true. Any change or suspensions of the laws of nature would wreck the universe, but such illustrations are no more true, than that universal ruin would be the result of the paralysis of the hand of labor. Hence it follows, if the debts of the world are to be paid, labor will pay them, and if the interest on the debt of the world is to be paid, labor will pay that interest, and hence to pile up debts, as Grover Cleveland is doing, is a stupendous crime against labor.

But we are not so particularly interested in the debts of the world as in the debts of the United States of America, which from official records are shown to amount, approximately, to a sum total of \$18,000,000,000, as follows: Our national debt is \$1,750,000,000 The total indebtedness of the several states, counties, etc., is 1,126,000,000 The bonded and stock indebtedness of railroad corporations is 6,630,000,000 The mortgage indebtedness of the people on farms, etc., is 2,500,000,000 That of street railways, manufacturers, etc., is about 5,000,000,000 Additional miscellaneous indebtedness 978,000,000 Total \$18,000,000,000

Suppose the interest on this indebtedness averages 4 per cent? In that case the annual interest would amount to \$720,000,000, and labor, and only labor will supply the needed funds. If any portion of the principle should be paid, in any one year, the amount, whatever it might be, would be that much added to the load labor would carry for that year. To make the matter worse, a vast amount of the money which labor pays, principle and interest, goes to Europe, and chiefly to England; hence American labor is confronted with the fact that on paying debts, principal or interest, it is enriching not only home plutocrats, but those of foreign lands. Taking this view of the subject, and it is not strained to support a theory, the conclusion is inevitable that the outlook for labor is not rosy.

Eternity is not long enough nor is heaven high enough nor pure enough, to wash away the stain of crimes that have been committed against the American people under the guise of patriotism and in the name of loyalty.—Chicago Express.

Well, after eternity is exhausted, start in again for another eternity, and if there is any place higher than heaven climb for it. But we doubt if eternity and heaven are what is needed to wash away the iniquities of earth. What would be useful and effective, would be the unification of workmen in casting their ballots for reform instead of race-hatred.

IT is reported that "President Yerkes of the Chicago street car lines has just distributed to the stockholders of the North Chicago road a surplus of \$1,700,000, all accumulated in the last two years, although a yearly dividend of 12 per cent. had been paid during that time." Why not let the cities own these railroads, secure the immense profits, reduce fares and taxation? Its coming!

REV. C. M. STARKWEATHER, a Methodist clergyman of Milwaukee, proposes to organize within the church a Christian Labor Union. It is a new move, to say the least of it. We know of no pagan labor union; they are all "christian," and doing what they can towards feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, praying for better conditions and voting the wrong ticket.

MRS. BILLY K., the bluegrass widow, had led to the altar a Mr. Belmont, a bluegrass widower, while Billy K., unless the courts dismiss the injunction, will never sing again: O, what is this? A kiss, a kiss—Pray give me two, ere you dismiss The honey slip Of lip and lip, And make my heart a wilderness.

Six European governments expended annually \$777,125,195 on their military armaments—with England in the lead, showing an expenditure of \$199,704,734.

UTAH.

The admission of Utah as one of the sovereign (?) states of the American republic was accomplished by the proclamation of the president of the United States early in January, 1896, and another, the forty-fifth star, is to blaze henceforth on the blue field of "Old Glory."

The history of Utah, its first settlement by the Mormons in 1847, down to the date of its admission as a state into the federal union, is one in which facts are stranger than fiction, and which takes on all the glamor of romance.

No one can have any rational idea of Utah, from a wilderness in all of its primeval savagery, to civilization, without being familiar with the history of the Mormons, or "Latter Day Saints," their rise, progress and fall, or change from a polygamous to a monogamous sect. It will also be found necessary to know the history of Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon and Brigham Young, particularly, the latter, who for many years ruled supreme in Utah, or, as he called the territory, Deseret.

The march of the Mormons from Nauvoo, Ill., to their new home in the wilds of the Rocky mountains—their infatuation, their superstitions, persistency, suffering and courage are unparalleled in modern history, the master spirit being Brigham Young, whose authority was supreme in all matters of church and state.

The great apostle of polygamy, he set the pace by having thirty wives upon the Mormon principle—the more wives and children a man has in this world, the brighter will be his crown of glory in the next, and he sent his evangelists to all lands to preach the Mormon doctrine and make converts, and the success that attended their efforts was seen in a steady stream of Mormon pilgrims going to Salt Lake City.

They subdued the wilderness, built cities, carried forward stupendous enterprises of irrigation. They built churches and school houses; had revelations from heaven, married as many wives as they could support and rising generations multiplied. Treason flourished like a green bay tree, and all was happy, except that Uncle Sam opposed polygamy, and though Brigham Young was in many regards astute he failed to see that his cherished idea of plural marriages would ultimately, and eventually smash Mormonism, polygamy revelations and "a' that," and now that polygamy is banished, Utah is a state, and if the half that is said of her wealth and resources is true, she will move on by astounding leaps and bounds to dazzling prominence. With 84,476 square miles of territory, with all the minerals in fabulous abundance, with fertile fields and a glorious climate, Brigham Young, may from time to time look down upon Utah, and felicitate himself, that after all his lives was not a dismal failure.

SOME one remarks, that "the greatest issue of all is that of human rights, all other questions are based upon this one." If they are wrested from a man what ought he to do about it? In the United States of America, he can do two things to regain his rights—fight for them, or vote for them. But thousands complain of the wrong who will neither fight nor vote for their rights.

REV. TALMAGE, the mountebank, being "called" to Washington to preach in the "president's church," once only on Sundays, proceeded to oust another preacher and thereby appropriate the whole roost. He is one of the tribes who, just before they began preaching take lobelia or some other stomach agitator, and then—whew!

TOM JOHNSON, who has become immensely rich by manipulating street car franchises, is charged by a Detroit alderman with an attempt at bribery to secure his vote in the common council of Detroit. Tom started out clean, but seems to have tumbled to Jay Gould's methods of making money.

MR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT has been engaged for many years in compiling statistics, and says: "You can prove anything by statistics." No, not "anything," for that means everything. It is possible to make a lie appear like truth but it is impossible to make truth appear like a lie.

The silk worms graphically illustrate conditions in the labor world. They spin their tasks, lay their eggs and die. Plutocrats manage to get all the silk, and the worms proceed to supply the world with more worms which spin more silk and die as did their progenitors.

A U. S. Senator wants a bill passed to prevent the use of "Old Glory" for mercenary purposes, or for advertising. Good idea. If the bill passes, the stars and stripes will never float again when the U. S. Supreme Court is in session.

THE talk about George Gould, son of old Jay, having announced a belief that municipalities should own and manage street cars, or that the government should own and operate the railroads and telegraphs, turns out to be booh.

UTAH has sent a Republican Mormon "Canon" to the United States Senate, who believes in plural marriages, Joe Smith revelations, "sealed" wives, the Mormon bible, etc. It will be interesting to see and hear him shout.

YOU'RE ON THE RIGHT TRACK WHEN YOU SMOKE... SMOKE... PLUG CUT... The undisputed leader of plug cut smoking tobaccos throughout the world. HARBURG BROS., The American Tobacco Co., Successors, Baltimore, Md.

THE FOOT TO WALK ON IS A LYONS ALUMINUM... The entire foot is full of air, give the wearer an easy, elastic step. OFFICIALS & EMPLOYEES ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION W. M. BELLIS SECRETARY

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 People'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, Lock Box 416, Ennis, Texas.

The Wing Piano Preferred by Railroad Men... A PARTIAL LIST of Railroad Men who have bought the WING PIANO... J. L. O'BRIEN, Pueblo, Colo., A. T. & S. F. R. R. O. W. ROSE, Cockburn, N. Y., West Shore R. R. GEO. R. VAN SANT, Astor House, N. Y., Pa. R. R. R. B. HART, Woodbridge, N. J., Pa. R. R. J. F. CUNNINGHAM, Huntington, W. Va., C. & O. R. R. F. A. WIGHTMAN, Stuart, Mont., N. Pac. R. R.

"THE UNION FOREVER!" ... THE UNION MADE OVERALLS ARE MADE BY ... SWEET, ORR & Co. The Largest Overall Manufacturers in the World GUARANTEED NEVER TO RIP! If you don't wear overalls, you MUST WEAR PANTS. You should wear shirts, and you should wear sack coats. They are all the best that can be made. Our Brandis on all INSIST upon our goods. If your local dealer don't keep them, then write to SWEET, ORR & CO. NEW YORK CITY. CHICAGO, ILL. NEWBURGH, N. Y. A LOST LEG is not the calamity it was before the invention of The Patent Adjustable Double Slip Socket (Warranted not to chafe the stump) LARGEST LEG FIRM IN THE WORLD Received the Medal and Diploma at the World's Fair, and the Medal and Diploma at the California International Exposition.

CITIZENISMS.

CITIZEN DEBS FOR PRESIDENT IS THE POPULAR SLOGAN.

It is Heard in the East and West, in the North and South—Large and Small Sufferers and the Social Evil.

[Cleveland, O., Citizen.]

The name of Eugene V. Debs for President is spreading like wild-fire. In every part of the country the bare mention of Debs as the standard-bearer of the united reform and labor forces is sufficient to create the greatest enthusiasm. It is reasoned, and justly too, that even if the leaders and politicians at the head of the various factions prevent an amalgamation the nomination of Debs would sweep aside the technical barriers now separating the reform and labor forces and develop one powerful labor party. He has always favored unification of the dissatisfied elements, and has held aloof from the petty bickerings and quarrels so common among reformers.

Debs has never been a headstrong political partisan. He is, however, firm and uncompromising in his advocacy of the rights of the working masses as against privileges for a class. In a word, he is opposed to a system that makes the many dependent upon the few—that compels the laborer to beg for work that he may live. His strong personality, his great ability as an organizer, his wonderful magnetic power, his brilliancy as an orator, his culture and intellectual development, his humane, sympathetic naturalness, and his faithfulness and honesty is recognized and admired by men of all shades of political and economic belief, and even by his most pronounced enemies.

The leading newspapers and politicians of the old parties have taken cognizance of and are closely watching the movement that bids fair to make trouble for them. They know that Debs is the most popular figure in the labor and reform world today, and they realize that his nomination would be a tremendous factor in combining the Populists, Prohibitionists, Socialists, Single Taxers and organized workmen of every class, as well as to draw from their parties thousands of voters who wear the bosses' collars lightly and who sympathize with the labor movement and the minority parties. They are well aware of the fact that a political stampede is threatening, and it will be the greatest one known to history if those who want reform are wise in their day.

There is not a labor or reform newspaper of consequence in the United States that does not speak well of Eugene V. Debs. A large number of them in every section of the country are outpoken for him for President. The Pittsburg Kansan, a power in the Sunflower State, puts it briefly and to the point: Debs for President.

The Co-operative Age, easily the leading reform paper in Minnesota, is also of the opinion that it is unnecessary to go into details, and favors

Direct legislation and Eugene V. Debs. The Dakota Ruralist, of which Ex-President Loucks, of the Farmers' Alliance, is one of the proprietors, in discussing Presidential timber, concludes that

Debs would seem to be the "man of destiny." The Grand Age, the best and largest reform paper of Mississippi, is for

Eugene V. Debs for President, and for a union of all who are for victory and better conditions in 1896.

Alabama's most influential Populist paper is the Labor Advocate, published at Birmingham, and it speaks especially for the miners and iron steel workers. It carries the name of Debs for President at the head of its editorial columns, and closes an article as follows:

Let us hope that the workmen will follow up their expressions of sympathy and love with their votes for Debs for President in '96.

The Kansas City Labor Record announces that "the preachers are beginning to boom E. V. Debs for President," and thinks

A fusion of Republican and Democratic parties to compass his defeat would be amusing, to say the least.

The St. Louis Union Record is quite positive that Debs will be the choice and that the old parties will combine. Says the breezy and popular Record:

If Eugene V. Debs should be the Populist nominee for President, as he probably will be, it will require a fusion of the two old parties to best him.

Coming Events, a wide-awake Indiana paper, has for some time published a picture of the A. R. U. leader on its editorial page with the simple announcement:

For President of the United States—Eugene V. Debs.

The Wealthmakers, one of the foremost Nebraska Populist papers and enjoying a large national circulation, says:

Eugene V. Debs is the logical People's party candidate for President in '96. No other man could poll half the labor votes he would.

Wayland's Appeal to Reason is of the opinion that

Debs would create more enthusiasm and do more to solidify the labor forces than any man the People's party could nominate for President.

The Inimitable Dr. Fish, another national character, having established the East and West Pan Yan, N. Y., names for President "Eugene Victor Debs, and for the following reasons:

He is a staunch Omaha Populist. He is the most able organizer in the United States—a man of wonderful capacity in this direction. He will be the largest apostle among the craft-unionists of any man on earth—from ocean to ocean.

He is a grand public speaker and of impressive appearance. He stands before the world as a victim of encroaching despotism. In case of plucocratic insurrection he would have an instant military support and the nerve to use it.

The above are but a few of many newspapers expressing a decided choice for Debs, and these were selected at random. It will be noticed that every part of the country is heard from, and therefore, it cannot be said that the boom is merely a local one and will go to pieces before the convention meets. It should also be borne in mind that scores of labor organizations and reform clubs have expressed a preference for the popular and scholarly labor champion as a Presidential nominee. The friends of Debs are bound to increase at a wonderful rate during the next few months, and although he is not seeking political honors, as a true American he cannot refuse to serve his countrymen if they call him, which they will do in all probability.

INGERSOLL AND DEBS.

The Grand Rapids Democrat in a well written editorial, institutes comparisons between Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and Eugene V. Debs, both of whom addressed Grand Rapids audiences within a day or two of each other. Of Ingersoll, the Democrat remarks that "a few years ago we went in crowds to see the star actor of agnosticism, Ingersoll; now his audiences are small, and, in the whitened locks, the enlarged diaphragm, the failing voice and the well-worn phrases of the one-time popular actor on the stage of human thought, we recognize reminders of past popularity and realize that the days of his drawing powers are gone. The masses go now to see other and newer lights in the ever changing histrionic performance on life's stage. Among these lights we recognize and patronize Debs. The most successful actors, today, are those whom notoriety has given prominence. Debs has notoriety rather than fame. He has been the defeated leader in one of the greatest and most disastrous labor agitations the world has ever known. He has suffered imprisonment.

Each of these actors, in his time, has had influence, greater or less, on the thoughts and sentiments of the community. It remains to be seen how great, how lasting and how useful will be the influence exerted by Debs. To one portion of the community, he is a philosopher and a hero, whose influence tends to furthering the best interests of the masses of mankind. To another, he is a pestilent fellow, the results of whose attempted teachings is in the line of injury to the social order.

Debs has played his first engagement in Grand Rapids. There can be no question of its success. It would be interesting, however, to see what sort of a demonstration and patronage would be called out if he were to return here in a few weeks. However, the week has seen the exit of Ingersoll, and the entrance of Debs on the local world's stage of performers. That world is tired of the one. How long will its interest in the other be maintained?"

In another editorial article captioned, "How Debs Appears" the Democrat says: "In considering Eugene V. Debs as an actor on the stage of life, and speculating on his future, we are looking upon him as he appears in the distance. A nearer view, afforded by his presence in this city, gives opportunity to judge of the man at shorter range. And that judgement cannot fail to contain much in his favor. The people of Grand Rapids have had an opportunity to see and hear E. V. Debs, a man who, within the short space of eighteen months, has received about as much notice as any other man in America. And, after the brief period of inspection and reflection afforded, the popular verdict cannot fail to be largely in Mr. Debs' favor. No one who has had an opportunity to meet him and talk with him, or who heard his address, last night, can fail to be impressed with the feeling that the man is sincere in his announced desire to do what he can to better the condition of wage earners. He gives apparently convincing proof that he is neither a seeker after wealth nor a man ambitious of political honors; and, where this condition of affairs exists, the natural inference must be that he is honest in his avowed intentions of assisting labor in its struggle against capital."

It should be stated that aside from the fact that Messrs. Ingersoll and Debs appear before American audiences as speakers, there is nothing whatever upon which to institute comparisons. Colonel Ingersoll discusses the "Mistakes of Moses." Mr. Debs points out the blunder of politicians, the corruption of the Supreme Court and the rascalities of the rich. Colonel Ingersoll lampoons the churches. Mr. Debs, satirizes government instituted for the welfare of all, but which promotes only the interests of the few, and seeks to strike the fetters, tags and numbers from wage-workers and redeem them from conditions which entail poverty and degradation, and while such conditions exist, wage-earners, in Grand Rapids and other cities, will not grow weary of his logic and eloquence.

The St. Louis Evening Journal remarks that "there will never be any horse sense in politics until people quit confiding in jackasses." But if the people confide in jackasses are they not also jackasses? and are we not down to the jackass level of government?

CONTEMPT.

REFERENCES TO ENGLISH METHODS OF DEALING WITH THE SUBJECT

Which Federal Judges Have Adopted Utterly Regardless of the Guarantees of the Constitution.

A writer in the Boston Labor Leader says: "I do not think that the strictures which I often read in your paper on the law which the United States courts have administered in Debs' and other cases, are quite correct. It always has been and still is the law of England, as well as of this country, that every person who violates an injunction or encourages the violation of one, or who does anything else which a judge afterwards declares contempt of court (for there is no definition of it), is liable to be fined and imprisoned to whatever extent the judge thinks fit (except so far as the recent statutes in this country may have prescribed a limit); and also that he is not entitled to a jury, nor even to any formal trial whatever. In Ireland at the time of the Fenian trials, Judge Dowse fined Sir John Gray the Dublin Freeman Journal, five hundred pounds with a year's imprisonment in addition, for publishing a letter from a correspondent stating that he had seen one of the jury in a Fenian case (a capital case, too), drunk at the hotel where the jury was staying. The government remitted the imprisonment and the fine was paid by public subscription. But Parliament refused (notwithstanding importuning of the Irish members) to define the offence of contempt of court or make a trial necessary before conviction for it. There have been several instances in England of High Sheriffs being fined five hundred pounds for conduct which the circuit judge considered disrespectful. The law is a bad one, but until it is altered by the legislature the judges must administer it. I do, however, think after a careful perusal of the evidence in Debs' case as reported, that he did not, in fact, violate the injunction nor encourage the violation of it; but this question of fact was not brought under appeal, and perhaps could not be. So in the case in your issue of November 30, it does not appear that the labor leader referred to in Mr. Borland's letter did willfully violate the injunction. I suppose I need hardly point out that a question of fact is not a question of law."

Under what is known as the British Constitution, made up of acts of Parliament, precedents, etc. a bundle of myths, a British judge may do pretty much as he pleases, as for instance, as stated by S. S. Gregory, in his brief in the Debs et al case before the United States Supreme Court. Lord Justice James of Lord Westbury:

"He was an energetic and successful statesman, and during the three years over which his tenure of office extended, he abolished the time-honored institution of the courts of insolvency, the ancient system of conveying land and the eternity of punishment. So lately as Tuesday last, by a judicial decision of the Privy Council, he abolished hell, with costs, and took away from the orthodox church party in England their last hope of everlasting damnation."

The Supreme Court of the United States emulated Lord Westbury's dictum, but in another direction. Instead of abolishing hell, it created hells all along the line, and instead of abolishing hopes of "everlasting damnation," in operation a despotism, which begins the "damnation" business at once for workmen.

There can be nothing more dangerous to the liberties of the American people than the ceaseless sophisticating, of the infamous edicts of federal judges, and the employment of technical entanglements and references to English methods, by which the constitutional rights of American citizens are obscured and cloven down. What is wanted is to keep before the minds of workmen the haggard fact, that corporations, courts and armies in the United States are in alliance to wrest from them the sacred right of trials by jury under due process of law.

In denying this right, the constitution is violated, and we are required to live under the most odious and infamous despotism known to civilization.

THE A. R. U.

The A. R. U. forever true, to all Men born to labor, Answer straight, when called to state, Who it regards its neighbor, There is no lie in mouth or eye, when The order takes the stand, And without fear, so all can hear,

EUGENE V. DEBS.

In an editorial article of the Grand Rapids Workman the writer gives his opinion of Eugene V. Debs as follows:

"Eugene V. Debs is one of the most innocent, confiding, trusting, sympathetic souls alive. His whole being is one huge wave of kindness that responds quickly to every appeal or attention. He takes it for granted that everybody is honest, truthful and sincere. He can hardly understand how anyone would impose on his good nature or betray his confidence. He is positively child-like in his intercourse with his fellows, never once questioning the motives or impugning the sincerity of his motives other than what they appear to be on the surface. He is a born educator and missionary, a conservator of morals of a high standard, a worshipper of the beautiful and sublime, tender and loving, forgiving and forgetting, profuse in his praises but not flattering, self-sacrificing and long suffering—just the one to suffer in a holy cause and not know that he is the victim of his own probity of purpose. Mr. Debs, like many another man and woman, thinks he has a mission. To fulfill his mission he has declined a lucrative position that would place him in absolute independence, a position that carries with it trust, emolument and standing among his fellow men. So honest is he in his purpose that he refuses to besmirch his reputation by anything that would appear sordid. He refuses to accept any salary as president of the A. R. U. until that organization is clear of debt. He is lecturing through the country without any compensation other than his expenses. He would not accept any political office in the gift of the people, so repulsive and enervating to him is the thought that his enemies might say, 'I told you so.' He is a bundle of nerves, ever thinking, talking, reading and planning to do good. As a conversationalist he is brilliant and fascinating. His manners are as polished as a Beau Brummel, yet democratic as a child's. He has a flow of language as choice as an Emerson or a Whitman, and a thorough study of nature as close as Dickens or Burns. He is happily fitted to touch elbows with all classes of people, from the highest to the lowest. While in Milwaukee he delivered an address of over two hours in one of the most fashionable churches in that city to over 2,000 people. A member of the church exploited his astonishment in one of the papers that the pulpit should be disgraced by his presence and the sacred edifice defiled by his voice, yet when he had finished his address he remained for one hour shaking hands with the people, and the indignation was so great at the unmanly rowdism of the blatant pharisee that he would have been mobbed in spirit if he had been present. Mr. Debs was urged to reply. 'Oh, no, he answered, 'I forgive him.' When one thinks of it we can safely crown him as one of nature's noblemen. It is a thought that prefigures the passing of the ships in the night that while he was proselyting in the interests of the masses in Lockerby hall a conference of worm-eaten politicians but a stone's throw distant were blaspheming the name of Lincoln and feasting on borrowed glory; the audience but the reflex of their own impotency; the sentiments but the vapor of rapid villification of the evolution of progress and human thought. This thing called a political club was wheezing like a heaved horse of virtues warped by greed and poisoned by the joss of tradition and precedent. What a satire on passing events. The thought of it turns the liver and nauseates the senses, an aggregation of mental microbe breeding that part of human exertion, the humbug."

The New York Commercial Advertiser relates that "a remarkable old lady has arrived from Ireland. She is Mrs. Mary Coffee, aged 104 years, and she comes to visit her daughter who is 75. Fancy such a journey at 104. And what stirring events she has passed through. She was able to talk as a child with French refugees who had fled to Ireland from the awful tyranny of Robespierre. She had lived under the insanity of George III.; under the vicious excesses of that wretched coward, George IV.; under the vacillating William IV.; and finally under the motherly Victoria. She has heard Daniel O'Connell and Parnell plead for the freedom of her race. She has lived through four famine seasons of the Emerald Isle. And in remarkable old age, with almost superhuman energy of mind and body has crossed the ocean as a steerage passenger, and been permitted to glance at some wonders of this great metropolis. Some writers upon longevity have expressed doubt whether any one lived to be 100, but in this case the proof is undoubted, as the daughter is living and her time of birth indisputable." If the old lady can stand a year of Grover Cleveland's administration, there would seem to be no sufficient reason why she may not live a thousand years.

It leaks out that C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, is at the head of the American syndicate that has received valuable concessions of Venezuela timber lands, and it may be that Cleveland and Olney have been taken in on the "ground floor."

THREE BILLIONS.

ENGLAND'S INVESTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Equal to One-Twentieth of the Wealth of the Country, and Still Increasing at An Alarming Rate.

England is mercenary, the creditor country of the world. Her foreign policy is based upon greed. Her methods are various. From the weak she grabs, from the strong she obtains concessions by diplomacy. It is well understood that her vacillating policy with Turkey was owing to the fact that Englishmen had vast moneyed interests in Turkey, and that war with the Turks would involve financial losses, which effectually closed her eyes to Turkish butcheries.

We now have the Venezuelan imbroglio, but England, with more than three billions of money invested in United States enterprises will never go to war with this country.

To show the character of England's investments in the United States, the New York World publishes the following statement of British holdings, as follows:

Table listing various investments in the US: Bonds (\$1,250,000,000), Mines (150,000,000), Gaslight Companies (50,000,000), Electric Light Companies (50,000,000), Breweries (35,000,000), Stock Yards (20,000,000), Cotton Mills (20,000,000), Flour Mills (10,000,000), Dressed Beef Companies (10,000,000), Rolling Mills (10,000,000), Distilleries (5,000,000), Grain Elevators (5,000,000), Sash and Door factories (5,000,000), Leather Goods factories (5,000,000), Food Product Companies (4,000,000), Paper Mills (3,500,000), Ship Yards (3,500,000), Potteries (3,000,000), Varnish Works (2,500,000), Rubber Mills (2,000,000), Miscellaneous (50,000,000), Real Estate (1,500,000,000). Total: \$3,193,500,000.

In commenting upon the foregoing sum total the World remarks that "the figures of such an amount can scarcely be appreciated. It is thirty times greater than the amount of cash ordinarily in the possession of the United States Treasury. It is four times as large as the sum total of the nation's immediate resources, as shown by the official report of the secretary of the treasury at the end of the last fiscal year. The whole debt of the nation in the year before the civil war was about \$65,000,000, only slightly more than 2 per cent. of the total of Britain's present holdings in America. The British of today, if they could realize on these securities at par, could pay that national debt forty-six times by simply selling their present possessions of American securities. At the end of the civil war the national debt was \$2,773,000,000, or \$400,000,000 less than what the British now own in the United States. Today, with the national debt fallen to about \$1,500,000,000, the British could pay it twice over by taking out of the American pocket that which belongs to them."

With such facts in full view, those who have anticipated war with England, may dismiss their fears. There will be no war. England will never fight the United States of America. Set that down.

The Westminster (Eng.) Gazette, deploring the death of the Marquis of Waterford, recalls the fact that during the present century, selfslaughter among members of the peerage has been frightful. "Here" says the Gazette, are over a dozen which can easily be recollected: Lord French, Lord Greaves, Lord James Bessford, Lord Munster, Lord James Douglas, Lord Congleton, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Forth, Lord Walsingham, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Delaware and Lord Shaftesbury. In addition to these, Dr. Samuel Butler, bishop of Meath, took his own life in 1876, and the Dowager Lady Howe made her exit in the same tragic fashion in 1877. Since the titled snobs have gone to speculating in American girls suicide, unfortunately, has diminished in the ranks of the peers.

The Brotherhood Era, of Toronto, remarks that "Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, in exchange for her heart and \$5,000,000, takes on all the titles of her husband who is Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Marlborough, Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, and Baron Churchill of Sandridge, all in England, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Prince of Mindelheim in Swabia and lieutenant in the Oxfordshire Hussars." Thus Billy K. V., whose grandfather with a long pole pushed mud scows along the lagoons of the Jersey coast, and whose grandmother kept a longshoremen's boarding house, and whose father said, "the public be d—d," becomes allied to one of the most ancient and aristocratic families in England. Our millionaires are getting there with both feet.

Says the Appeal to Reason: "So long as labor petitions, begs for justice it will be a beggar—and ought to be. When it demands justice and backs up the demand by its votes for true advocates of better conditions it will have the earth. Why should the sixty-five millions who labor beg anything from the other five millions of useless drones in power?" Yes, and echo answers, why?

SOUTHWESTERN WITH MARGINAL NOTES

No man's religion ever survives his morals unless he has plenty of cash.

Want and sorrow are the wages that folly earns for itself.

Many a workingman, and many a working woman will aver that wants and sorrow are the result of low wages, or no wages.

Take my word for it, the saddest thing under the sky is a soul incapable of sadness.

The saddest thing under the sky is to see soulless plutocrats testing the souls in sweat shops as to their capability for sadness.

A man who sits around and boasts of his ancestors makes a mighty poor ancestor himself. In which case those who boast of revolutionary ancestors are bad eggs. See?

The true way to gain much is never to desire to gain too much. Not if Rockefeller knows the wages.

It is an easy matter to get your fellow-men to speak well of you; all you have to do is lie down and die. It is a great pity there are not more complimentary obituaries.

The production of gold and silver in the United States for the years 1894-95 as shown by the report of the director of the mint was as follows:

Table showing production of gold and silver in the US for 1894-95 and 1895. 1894: Gold \$80,500,000, Silver \$49,500,000. 1895: Gold \$47,000,000, Silver \$49,000,000. Total for two years: \$185,000,000.

CLEVELAND is both fat and fatuous.

CRIPPLE... CREEK

Send for prospectus of The STRAUB MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, if you want to secure an interest in one of the big development enterprises of the wonderful Cripple Creek district, and see how easily a workingman can acquire an interest in one of the coming bonanzas.

Millions of Dollars have been made by developing mines in Cripple Creek during the past year; millions will be made during the coming year in a similar manner. The STRAUB MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY offers you an opportunity to make a portion of this, if you will assist them in opening up their enterprises. No stock for sale except treasury stock, and the treasury stock is sold at bed rock, giving everybody a chance to make money.

Don't wear your life out working for wages, when a small monthly investment may mean independence. This is one of the best development enterprises ever offered from the district.

We can furnish you the highest references in the West.

Write for prospectus and full particulars. We are members of the Mining Exchanges, and can fill your orders for any of the listed stocks.

George Arthur Rice & Co. Bankers and Brokers, DENVER, COLO.

MEN OF ALL AGES

Advertisement for ERIE MEDICAL CO. featuring an illustration of a man and text describing various ailments like weakness, nervousness, and debility, and offering a cure.

Advertisement for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething, featuring an illustration of a child and text describing its benefits.

Advertisement for BLOOD SIGNALS, featuring an illustration of a person and text about accidents and health.

Advertisement for BLOOD SIGNALS, ARE ALL RIGHT BUT ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN AND HAVE HAPPENED, featuring an illustration of a person and text about health and accidents.

Advertisement for G. E. FULLER, featuring text about trusses, elastic stockings, and other medical supplies.

BLOOD POISON

Large advertisement for BLOOD POISON, featuring an illustration of a person and extensive text describing the symptoms and treatment of the condition.

PAPERS.

"MORE BOOKS AND LESS BEER."

"Save your money and buy a gun." That old chestnut's roasted dunn.

neighbor, or sell." Now, suppose he is forced to sell to escape taxation, and to sell has to accept \$3,000; would the single tax policy assume that the lot is still worth \$4,000 and tax it upon that valuation, notwithstanding it sold for \$3,000? If so, then the tax would advance to 4 per cent. and the owner would be required to build or sell. Here the question arises, what is land value, and how do single taxers propose to arrive at it?

The fact that land is in sight, cannot be covered up, is easily assessed and the tax easily collected, does not answer the demand of those who desire to understand how the taxable value is ascertained.

That the single tax on land, or land values, or rent, would in numerous cases result in confiscation is not denied; on the contrary is admitted, and it will be a gloomy day when all the land again falls into hands of what we call "the government."

Much, not too much, is said and written about a landed aristocracy. If only land owners support the government, would not the "single tax" result in the establishment of the most odious landed aristocracy the world has known, and create by law a parish class as debased as that of India? If not, why not?

Are the People Mad?

BY REV. C. E. WALKER.

In our schoolboy days we were taught that Divine Providence directed all the affairs of men and that sheriffs, assemblymen, governors and presidents were all great men of worthy motives, and our eyes were directed to behold the great and noble examples set by our statesmen and others in places of public trust. Later, in our search for a basis of responsibility in moral conduct we learned that there is a realm in human thought and action in which both God and man must assume the freedom of the will, or man's accountability is at an end. So we are forced to conclude that while God supersedes His universe He must not be charged with "all the things that men are doing."

But our "historic examples" of praiseworthiness dwell upon by our teachers of history hardly bear the light of moral research, and so in many instances we must distinguish between presidents and presidents; between judges and judges; between convention nominees and caucus nominees. Many Americans have served both God and their country in high places of trust; many more have served themselves and the devil with full purpose, defeating honor, justice and political progress.

Much that passes for "respect" in connection with the acts of so-called statesmen as it is marshalled before our dim perceptive by the chaplains of legislatures, chaplains of congress, and the chaplains of rich men is only the glamour of society's "paste and powder" under the glare of flashing diamonds that have been smuggled into the lives of these through the control of "ships of state," ships "anchored" or "set sail" by and for money filched from the pockets of the toiling American people. Men are bribed before the caucus and after. Men are hired to vote for or against certain candidates. Men make strong speeches in convention for or against a certain measure only to get an "offer" to change base. Men bid for votes of delegates by "writing up" pet theories of pi-judiced classes and "trade" delegates before convention for favors after election. In the halls of congress speeches are made in hottest language only to "draw" the heavier from the till of the "lobby" when about ready for the roll call to record a "yea" or "nay" for the "money down" or for "stock" in a forthcoming scheme to rob the people.

How is it that a poor, tinkering lawyer can run for the White House so successfully that he suddenly becomes a millionaire? How is it that a state legislator with no visible property and no bank account can own several thousand dollars' worth of property in two or four years, serving his district at five dollars a day for ninety days in a term of two years?

Do the common people know that candidates in well-organized political parties are usually nominated before the conventions meet? In case the "regulars" are defeated the delegates, as a body, do not nominate. A committee, usually purchased, nominates the candidates, even if the work seems to be done in open convention.

Men whose honor is nil have manipulated public affairs so long that the masses seem to have lost all interest in the liberties we are so fast losing. Laws are sold and bought in legislatures, in courts, and the fetters of slavery are being forged upon us very rapidly, and we remain dumb. Are the people mad?

Why not act suspicious toward old-line politicians, make a few regular Patrick Henry speeches, rally about the standard of liberty and nominate new men of known honor and try the experiment of developing a new order of statesmanship, then keep it in line with righteousness by the use of the Initiative, Referendum, and Imperative Mandate.

It is frequently said that we must keep our statesmen in service for a long period in order to develop strong men and to take advantage of their experience. Good Lord, deliver us from the experience such as we have been enjoying (?) in recent years. Let us try "green hands," fresh from the shop, the farm, the engine, the brake-wheel; but before we try "life service" let us insure our liberties.

Let us rally around our old flag staff, and shake out from the furis of the emblem of liberty, the freedom that God places at the basis of our responsible actions and smite down the foe who would enslave a single son of toil.

SHERBURN, MINN.

"The writer uses 'diamonds' here in the sense of 'show of wealth' displayed by our new aristocracy."

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DETERMINED BY SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Prof. Gunton, in a lecture on "The Political Philosophy of the Monroe doctrine" affirms "that we must protect our own civilization," and says:

No community can have more freedom than its most intelligent third can maintain, for the laws of a country are always based on the requirements of the worst 20 per cent. rather than the best 10 per cent. Now if by an artificial process we add to our population a large group of humanity only on the level of our poorest class, we reduce the standard of our best third, and the necessary result would be a lessening of the public integrity and intelligent citizenship. It would mean the addition of a great section of population upon which education and reason would have little influence, and in all probability put back the accomplishments of democratic institutions to exactly that extent.

I believe that the natural trend of this republic is to extend its civilizing influence, but first of all it must develop its own power, and resources, and the character of its own people. It may take on new territory, but it must do so on an economic protective principle; the condition should be that the nation which desires annexation shall first have risen to at least an approximate equality with our people before it can be placed on equal terms with them. That standard of development can be determined by the wage-level. The industrial conditions of mankind determine the social conditions they live under. Tell me the wages of a people, and I will tell you their form of government, their standard of morality, and their social life and religion. If the wages are 10 cents a day the government will be despotic; and the religion pagan; if the wages are 25 to 50 cents the religion will most likely be Catholic and the government monarchical. If the wages are \$1 a day the people will probably have a parliamentary form of government and will be on the road to democracy. Any community then, whose wages are very much lower than our own, cannot with safety be annexed to this country, because their social and industrial standards would only be an injury to us. Such nations will gain more by working out their own salvation until they have reached the point of approximate equality with us, that is sufficiently near that they can at once assimilate with us and receive the benefits of our civilization.

PENSIONS FOR WORKINGMEN.

The Dolgeville, N. Y. Herald of recent date, contains an interesting account of how Mr. Alfred Dolge manages to pay pensions to his thousand employes. Each year Mr. Dolge sets apart an amount equal one per cent. of the wages of his employes. The Herald says:

"When a man has been in the employ of the firm for five years he receives a life insurance policy for \$1,000 on which the firm pays the premium. At the end of ten years he receives a second policy for \$1,000 and at the end of fifteen years a third for a like amount, making \$3,000 insurance in all that the firm carries for him and which is paid to his family in case of his death. If an employe is injured while at service, or becomes incapacitated for further work by sickness or old age, he is retired on a pension varying from 50 per cent. at the end of ten years, to 100 per cent. at the end of twenty-five years. Any employe who has worked for the firm twenty-five years continuously, or who reaches the age of 60 years, is retired on full pay for the rest of his life. As a result of this system the workmen of Dolgeville own their own homes, having been able to use for the purchase of homes the money that wage earners elsewhere must put aside against the much dreaded 'rainy day.' As an insurance against various forms of labor troubles the system has paid for itself many times over and it has developed a new generation of exceptionally intelligent children who, in the course of time, will succeed their fathers in the mills and factories."

Mr. Dolge as a working mechanic, before he became capitalistic employer, discovered that he earned more than he received and now he seeks to arrange a method whereby his employes shall get their fair share of the products of their skill and labor and believes he has struck the right plan and is anxious to extend it to railroad operations. We fear he is doomed to disappointment. Corporations, unlike Mr. Dolge, have no souls. They work for dividends, disregarding divinity. They do care how soon men wear out, for to them, nothing is so cheap as human life, and they use it to pay dividends on water, called, "capitalization."

UNIFICATION.

An ancient Druid, long ago, Preaching against a schism, Took up a bundle of twigs to show The strength of unionism. Said he: "These twigs if you but take Apart are easily bent; And yet no man can ever break Them when they are united. If all the toilers of the land Could only be united Into one strong, heroic band, Their wrongs would soon be righted. If all for one and one for all Would only be our motto, We very soon would have to call This earth an Eldorado. United, like a mighty wave, We'd force our bonds asunder, And shake our shackles o'er the grave Of every man oppressor. A workman would be a man, And as 'man' regarded, If one for all, and all for one Could only be united."

CABLE DISPATCH TO GROVER.

My Dear Mr. President: By shinnemy you ish a dandy; more honest; youst let com b, Mr. Cleveland, I dakes em all. Lord Shansberry he say vat fur we Agths Americans; we rna dot goudny putty mooch almost already. Dats so.

Grover Cleveland requires twenty policemen to guard his White House palace. How many are required to guard the Csar's winter palace?

VENEZUELA is a land of revolution, but not of evolution.

OLD JOHN SHERMAN.

Rev. Myron W. Reed in his Christmas sermon referred to a war speech made by a Mr. Ware, of Topeka, Kansas, in which he said:

"We ought to have a war every generation in order to make people patriotic. When war breaks out greed is detested and the man who can do the most for his country comes to the front. Money making ceases to be the chief end of man. Instead of a contest in money making there is a contest in patriotism, and we have Grants and Shermans and we find that those who could not make money are able to make history."

To this Mr. Reed replied: "If ever greed was busy it was in war time and reconstruction time. Mr. Ware was a gun-holder and was paid in debased and degraded paper dollars. Gold was and has been and is the proper thing for a bond-holder. The war did bring obscure men like General W. T. Sherman to the front. It also brought his brother John to the front. He says in his life, which is a confession before impending death, that he has been in public office since 1855 up to date, excepting one day, when he was rapidly getting from one office to another. He has been a servant of the people on a salary for forty years and has managed by close economy to save out of it more than twenty million gold dollars."

John Sherman has beaten that old miracle out of sight. Of course, there has been no vulgar theft of the money of the people. But a man in a position to know what is going to happen, who is in a position to direct how a thing shall happen, has an advantage over sixty-five million people less one, who have no power to direct what is going to happen and no knowledge of what is going to happen. Foreknowledge and foreordination give a man an advantage. He can seem to save his country and be dead certain to save himself."

It has come to this, at last, in our progressive civilization, that certain men like John Sherman, can steal without being thieves, can set the triggers and make things "happen" in a way that stealing is according to law. In this way civilization, theft, progress and poverty go hand in hand, and yet Mr. Reed is of the opinion that

"Christ is with us. Has been with us. And says he will go with us To the end."

The Toledo, Ohio, Mirror, announces a meeting of Eugene V. Debs in that city, 20th inst., in Memorial Hall, and says: "Everybody is invited to come out and hear the address of this man, who is acknowledged the greatest leader workingmen ever had. Mr. Debs is a most interesting speaker and will not disappoint the great crowds which will turn out to listen to him. The greatest curiosity has been manifested on all sides to hear him, and not only workingmen but others will avail themselves of this opportunity to see the man whom it took the combined efforts of Pullman, the Railway Managers' Association, state militia, regular troops, a subsidized press and bribed judges to stop in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the white slaves at Pullman."

The Sunday Forum says: When the telegraph brought news that Roy Goodwin, one of the directors of the A. R. U., had been arrested on the charge of destroying property of the Great Northern railroad, we stated in most positive terms the opinion that Mr. Goodwin was innocent of the charge and was pursued by the malice of the Jim Hill management. His acquittal by a Montana jury supports the Forum's view of the case. The railroads should delegate their vengeance on the heroes of labor to federal judges; a jury of twelve men are certain to acquit.

Director Roy M. Goodwin was innocent and the trial completely vindicated him. No one believed him guilty and the only excuse for his arrest was to put him out of the way. Bro. Goodwin cannot be bribed and has the courage to do his duty, and such men must be put in jail. That there is no redress for such outrages is a humiliation as well as a disgrace.

Cal. Brice of Ohio, deploring "the land slide," No. 2, was told by another Democrat that "his case reminded him of a man who was in a small country hotel that was burned to the ground. The only guest escaped in his undershirt. Thus attired he went through the crowd mourning his fate."

"Everythin' I got in the worl's in that burnin' up, an' I dunno what I'm ginar do."

An unsympathetic but entirely too practical listener said: "I tell you what to do, podner; jes' throw that thar little undershirt in the fire an' start in the world again without a stitch to your back."

Cal. replied—"d-n Havermeyer's sugar god, I was a little bit too enthusiastic in my devotion."

The Student, writing of Woods' legal attainments says he is a proanitranstibstantionist, a creature who can eat sugar and transform it into gall, like a tarantula.

DEBS AT DETROIT.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE]

old saying," he said, "Knowledge is power," but it might be improved by adding that wealth is omnipotent." Then he asserted that organization is born of tyranny and oppression and advocated organization among the laboringmen to fight capital, which is organized. He asserted that the revolutionary war was a mammoth strike on the part of our forefathers, and claimed that all progress is born of opposition.

"He referred briefly to the Pullman strike, of which he was the leader, and for which because of contempt of court, he was imprisoned in the Woodstock jail, and claimed to have opposed its beginning by every means in his personal power. The situation at Pullman that led up to the strike, as most vividly related, was one of almost absolute starvation. The query as to why the strikers did not leave the employ of the Pullman company was answered by the following: 'At Pullman a child is rocked in a Pullman cradle. He works in a Pullman shop, he is educated in a Pullman school and is married in a Pullman church. He lives in a Pullman cottage and when death comes is carried to the grave in a Pullman hearse and is buried in a Pullman cemetery.'

I paid two visits to Pullman, he said, and there saw children playing in the streets and suffering the pangs of hunger. We saw women half clothed and thought it our duty to aid them. We have been condemned because we had a sympathetic strike, but I wish there were more sympathetic strikes in this land."

"The United States courts were roasted in a way that is delightfully familiar to Detroiters. Mr. Debs claimed that that august body favors the rich man against the poor man. He stated an incident as connected with his case as proof of his contention. 'Pullman was subpoenaed as a witness by the United States Court in Chicago,' he said. 'He paid no attention to it, and, hitching his private car on behind a fast train, went east. When he returned he had a private interview with the judge in chambers, and nothing was done to him. If I had ignored the court in the same way I would have been sent to jail for contempt.' The comments of the United States Supreme Court judges were liberally quoted in that connection.

"A warm admiration for the principles of the American government was expressed by the speaker, but he thought they had been ignored in the practice. 'I do not hate the rich,' he said. 'I only ask equal rights. If the poor man commits a crime, let him be punished. If a rich man commits a crime, let him be punished, too. I ask equality before the law, and that is the way our government is built, but our legal nets seem to be fixed to catch the minnows and to let the whales escape.'

"It was asserted that crime is largely born of ignorance. The speaker asserted that a law ought to be on the statute books making it a felony to force a child into a factory or workshop, and that the strong arm of the state ought to take such a child from the factory and place it in school. Education was advanced as a panacea for the ills, but by it was meant an education that would lead the workingman to think and act for himself. Many of the people of this country are too busy to think about anybody but themselves and when they hear of a strike they lay the blame to the workingmen without any further investigation, as they are not in touch with the workingmen and are unmindful of the interminable wrongs that led to the strike, he claimed.

"Woman's suffrage was advocated strongly in a glowing sentence, which was: 'Until woman enjoys every right man has, we are only half civilized.' And another: 'If woman has no right to vote where did we get ours? A woman is naturally more honest than a man and would not sell her 'vote for a drink of whisky.' Ignorance was denounced, as Mr. Debs claimed that with books as cheap as they are no one should be excused for not having a library. 'It is better to buy a book than to buy beer. I want to be frank enough to acknowledge that I have tried both,' he advised his hearers. Business men were feeling the spirit of unrest, as witnessed by the 13,000 failures in one year, and the spirit of unrest was to him a hopeful sign, as it showed people were thinking.

"Force as a reforming agent, was opposed by Mr. Debs, as he did not think any lasting benefit could come from its use. An appeal to reason was the only way to gain lasting reforms."

The Detroit meeting was in all regards a splendid success and the press of the city, without an exception was generous in its commendations of speech and speaker.

EPICRAMS OF THE SPEECH.

"The Northern Pacific is a corporation goose, plucked every time there is a肺炎 in sight."

"Why should riches shield raceality?" "Our judicial nets are adjusted to catch the minnows and let the whales slip through."

"We are making criminals faster than we can lock them up."

Referring to a pauper who had stolen a cloak for his sick wife after searching long for honest work—"I would have done the same thing myself." (Voices—"And I and I.")

"I plead for a broader humanity on the part of the successful man of the world. Christ taught: 'Love thy neighbor.' I believe that feeling is the redeeming factor of the world."

"Reformers do not spring from the upper classes."

"Every magnificent man has a magnificent mother; anybody will do for a father."

"The laboring man in cultivating the beautifying influences of a home is solving the labor problem."

"There is a great deal of education of the brain, but not enough of the heart."

"When I see a fortunate one shrink from the unfortunate then I think there is nothing so much in need of civilizing as this civilization of ours."

"When any man is hungry I have more than is my right share."

"If we had more justice we could get along with less charity."

"Labor saving machinery was designed to bless the world; it operates to the advantage of the few."

Speaking of the Chicago university and Rockefeller: "Think of a Jesse James college or a Captain Kidd academy."

ON DEBS.

The Detroit Tribune refers to Mr. Debs as "King Debs of the Chicago strike."

Louis Tracy in an address of welcome, said that "many honest people were inclined to believe that Mr. Debs wore horns."

After the speaking Mr. Debs held an informal reception, receiving many congratulations.

Many business and professional men of Detroit listened to Mr. Debs' address.

One gray-haired lady, well dressed, took especial pains to thank Mr. Debs.

Harry Barter, Tom Lacey, chairman of the reception committee, and Sheridan Ford met Mr. Debs at Lansing and came on with him to Detroit.

AT BUFFALO.

EUGENE V. DEBS ADDRESSES A LARGE AUDIENCE AT MUSIC HALL.

His Address Rivets Attention From First to Last and His Telling Hits Are Applauded to the Echo.

On Wednesday evening, January 15th, Eugene V. Debs addressed a Buffalo audience which crowded Music Hall to the doors.

Mr. F. R. Guss presided at the meeting and E. B. Halcomb acted as secretary, and Mr. Debs was introduced to the audience by Mr. Guss. It was an audience of great intelligence and boundless enthusiasm, and the address touched brains and hearts with equal force and effect.

PRESS OPINIONS OF THE SPEAKER.

The Enquirer, which devotes nearly three columns to Mr. Debs' address, said:

Those who revere the courts and judiciary; those who oppose political equality; those who imagined Eugene V. Debs to be a wild-eyed anarchist, bristling with foam-flecked and sanguinary-hued ideas, acquired valuable knowledge on these points at the monster meeting held in Music Hall last night. In numbers and enthusiasm the audience was immense. The intelligent, respectful attention, the demonstrations of approval, showed that the utterances of the speaker did not fall upon tiers of listless hearers. Debs is a forcible, entertaining speaker. In appearance he closely resembles two well-known men—the late Eugene Field and the present Bill Nye. At a pinch he might pass for James Whitcomb Riley. Debs is not an orator. He is a plain, blunt man, who speaks right on. His gestures are pleasant and appropriate; his sentences sharp, brief and epigrammatic. He quotes agreeably, making but little pretention to dramatic effect. Standard quotations were a feature of his lecture. Hood, Burns, Goldsmith, Shakespeare, Locke, Daniel Defoe, Joaquin Miller, Lowell, were all drawn upon to illustrate the points of his address. The best part of the lecture were the epigrams, which in uttering Mr. Debs would punctuate and emphasize with a finger gesture.

The Evening News said:—"The name of the leader was a great magnet, and sympathisers and those who had been attracted by curiosity to the hall were impressed alike with his great earnestness, his honest manner, and his forcible oratory."

THE AUDIENCE.

The Enquirer reports that "the audience was thoroughly representative. Every labor union in the city was represented; many clergymen were there; local politicians, county and city office holders were well represented, as was also the Political Equality Club. Many were turned away, being unable to obtain admittance."

THE ADDRESS.

When the speaker stepped to the

ROUSE YE AMERICANS

TO AROUSE FROM THEIR LETHARGY AND RESPOND TO THE DEMANDS.

An Invocation That Breathes the Spirit of Action, Energy and Hope For Better Conditions.

Rouse ye Americans! Ere ye have lost the last vestige of your manhood! Why tamely stand while being robbed? The fruits of toil belong to you. Why claim them not? Your children starve—your wives despair—your brothers and your sisters plead for help! And yet ye give it not! Is it cowardice? Is it ignorance? Or is it indifference that holds ye fast? Are ye so low that fear withholds your arm? Or are ye yet so ignorant, ye know not whence cometh wealth? Or, can it be, your hearts so calloused have become, the cry of anguish stirs ye not? Know ye the oppressor, and yet shrink from conflict because his arm is strong? Or is your brain so dulled ye know him not? Or, is your love for self, so great ye care not what the fate of others be? You see father, mother, wife or child, may sink beneath the burdens far beyond their strength to bear, and ye condemn them for their weakness? 'I'll not believe it! Yet, what shall I believe? Why stand ye there inactive? Why withhold the helping hand from the pleading brother? Are ye brutes? Have ye no sympathy? Can ye not hear and see and feel? Then look about you. Here ye not the cry for bread? See ye not your brother clothed in rags? Feel ye no sorrow at your sister's shame? Rouse, then I say from your fool's dream of superiority! Stand forth a man, a noble man; demand liberty, maintain your rights. And not your rights alone, but every man's. Too long your eyes you have closed. Too long you have failed to hear. Too long you have steeled your hearts against anguish and despair! Awake! Thy brother calls! Arise! Thy sister pleads! Come forth! Thy father falls beneath the tyrants blow! Thy mother's spirit, crushed by cruel wrongs at last gives way, when hope is gone! And care ye not? Indifferent ye remain? Then curses on you coward that ye be!

Ah! Providence, and fate? Ye answer so? Ye know ye do but lie. 'Twas man-made laws, not natures, struck them down. 'Twas human laws deprived them of their rights. 'Twas human fiends, their very life's blood stole. Disguised, subtle, man-made laws! These curse our land. These crush the very manhood out of men. And yet ye see it not! Art blind? Behold thy brother's need. Then gaze beyond. See yonder gorgeous pile. A mansion grand with lux'ry's filled. And yonder throng of idlers. They have no need to labor with their hands. And why? Come, tell me why? Are they of finer mould? Are they of a better race than thee? Whence comes this wealth that makes them free from toil? Ye answer not and yet ye know. Art fool or knave that silence holds ye so? Come, find thy tongue, and tell me whence it comes. Ah, true! thou hast it now, from labor in the field. Thence comes all wealth. Now use thy wit, and see if thou canst think, whose is this wealth from nature's bosom plucked? (Free gift to all is nature's store-house), the case is clear. There is but one side. The workman's side. To him belong the fruits of honest toil. To him, alone. Ye see it now, 'tis plain, and yet ye stand inactive! Ye will not move a hand, nor speak a word, nor ever cast a vote, to claim your own! The mystery is great! Ye are a slave! A weak and foolish slave, to old ideas that are false and wrong. Your blood, if aught ye have is pale and thin! Your spirit, conquered by your serfdom! Your mind enfeebled, reason fled! I call aloud: Awake! Arise! throw off this yoke of serfdom, chained upon you by cunning laws of deep and dark device, and stand forth a man!

W. H. MEER.

Single Tax on City Lots.

Mr. Editor: Take two lots on any street in any city; they are the same size and adjoin each other; they have forty feet frontage and are valued at \$100 a front foot or \$4,000 each. Upon one lot there is a building which cost \$10,000 and rents for \$600 a year; the other is a vacant lot without improvements; at what rate under the single, or land-value tax are these lots taxed? The man who owns the lot which he has improved has an investment of \$14,000, the owner of the unimproved lot has invested only \$4,000. Is the tax on the lots to be the same? Suppose, for the sake of argument, the total tax levied for city, county and state revenue, is 3 per cent. on the land-value. In that case the man who had invested \$14,000 would pay \$120, and as he rents his house for \$600 a year, would come out at the end of the year \$480 ahead while the owner of the unimproved lot would be \$120 out of pocket. The reply is, "let him build like his

of the stage, he was received, says the *News*, "with yells of applause. Wherever Mr. Debs speaks, the press finds it difficult to report his utterances entire, and are content in giving what they call the "best things said," the sparkling and trenchant epigrams which cut to the bone and marrow, and lay bare to the perception of the audience the wrongs to be eliminated if healthy conditions are ever secured. In dealing with these wrongs, nothing escapes the eagle eye of the speaker. In referring to the curse of the centralization of wealth he said: "It has been stated that centralization and combine are the master spirits of this age. The centralization of wealth; the massing of stupendous fortunes in the United States during the last half century, is without parallel in the history of the ages." "In the march of progress we count millionaires by the thousand and mendicants by millions." "It is no part of my purpose to appeal to prejudice or raise passions." "I wish simply to show that the centralization of wealth has created a power that not only dominates every part of the Government but is a menace to the Republic itself.

THE STRIKE.

"There are thousands of intelligent people who oppose labor organizations because they resort to the strike. In my opinion a strike is in the nature of a calamity, but when I have to choose between a strike and degradation, when that time comes, I favor the strike with all the power at my command." (Loud applause.)

"One hundred years ago Patrick Henry said that resistance to tyranny was obedience to God. On this principle we justify the strike."

"The shot fired at Lexington which was heard round the world was a strike. Were it not for that shot we would be British citizens today instead of sovereign Americans. There were those who were willing to accept colonial dishonor, but there were sturdy men who would not surrender rights at a sacrifice of manliness, honor or patriotism."

"Washington, Franklin, Paine and Jefferson were agitators."

"I lay no claim to infallibility on the part of labor organizations."

Railroads combine for mutual protection. General managers meet and decide to reduce wages. They determine the conditions of employment. That is a conference. Railroad employes unite to resist the reduction. That is a conspiracy. The difference between a conference and a conspiracy is the difference between a railroad manager and a section hand." (Laughter and applause.)

COURTS AND DECISIONS.

"The Supreme Court of the United States has surrendered to the money power."

"When the Supreme Court found the Income Tax Law to be unconstitutional its decision was a usurpation of the functions of Congress. If that law placed \$60,000,000 of taxation upon the shoulders of the poor the law would not have been found to be unconstitutional."

"The money power is in absolute control of the United States. It has invaded the Supreme Court. It has invaded the church. It dictates legislation. It is the absolute master of the situation. It sometimes seems to me that the lust for gold has eaten the heart out of our civilization."

"The decision of the Federal Court in the so-called Debs case means that a Federal Judge can imprison any citizen at his own sweet will. This being true, I charge that in so far as the Federal Court's relations to labor are concerned is despotism pure and simple."

"I solemnly protest against a form of government by injunction." (Loud and continued applause.)

"When the injunction was served upon me, in order to show my good faith, I sought the advice of the two best lawyers in Chicago. They told me to proceed in the course I had been pursuing. I was within my constitutional rights. I was doing what any citizen had a right to do. I took their advice and got six months for it." (Laughter.)

"What is the effect of the injunctive process? First, what is an injunction? It is simply a force of law. It is not an enactment of Congress. It is not the will of the people expressed through its representatives. It is an order of the judge. An injunction is the arbitrary decree of a despot. In Russia there is nothing that excels it."

"If you can legally restrain men from quitting the services of a railroad it follows as a logical conclusion that you can restrain railroads from reducing wages."

"The nets of justice are so adjusted as to catch the minnows and let the whales slip through."

"We do not ask the courts to help us, but we do ask them to allow us to help ourselves."

"The railroad managers' conference is secret. We must take the public into our confidence."

"In these times of hunger pangs men do not give up positions to accept idleness and poverty without good cause."

"The world is unjust, but it is growing a little better every day."

"Will the workman always draw his rage closer to him in order not to touch the silken garments he has made? Will his nostrils always be tickled by the odor of banquets which he has spread

but cannot taste? Will he always scan palatial residences which he erected but may not enter? No, not always. No workingmen will not much longer supplicate for their rights, but they will take them. Not by violence, nor by crime, but by ballots—by ballots.

THE FARMERS ALLIANCE.

During the progress of the meeting the following telegram was received from the State Farmer's Alliance of New York, in session at Geneva.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 15.

Eugene V. Debs, Music Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.: Resolved, That the State Farmers' Alliance of New York, in convention now assembled at Geneva, regard the action of the Supreme Court of the United States in affirming the condemnation of E. V. Debs by Judge Woods on a charge of contempt of court, whereby he was imprisoned without a trial by jury, as a dangerous if not treasonable betrayal of the Nation to despotism. That the subsequent decision on the Income Tax was a disgrace to the jurisprudence of the age.

C. R. WHITE,

President.

The Buffalo meeting was in all regards in the highest degree satisfactory to the members of the A. R. U. and to workingmen of every order and closed with rounds of applause for the speaker and the cause he advocates.

RAILROAD MEN.

Thursday evening, January 17th, there was a large meeting of railroad men and others which taxed the capacity of Wesp's Hall to the uttermost. The chairman of the meeting was P. W. Springweiler, and J. W. Hill acted as secretary. Of the meeting the Buffalo *Express* says, "Wesp's Hall at Clinton and Watson streets was crowded last night with railroad men and others who had gathered to listen to an address by Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, on the aims and methods of the Union. The address was a most interesting one setting forth from the viewpoint of one of the chief participants the features of the great railroad strike of two years ago, and showing that the responsibility for the outrages perpetrated at that time rested not on the shoulders of organized labor, but on those whose interest it was to crush the cause of Unionism at any cost. Frequent applause interrupted the speaker, who was received with great attention and carried with him the full sympathy of the audience."

UNIONISM AND EDUCATION.

Referring to the benefits secured to the member of the A. R. U. Mr. Debs said, "An organization such as it is intended to form can give substantial aid in time of misfortune so that the maimed will not have to subsist on charity nor the killed be buried in the potter's field."

"The Union will improve the efficiency and the capability of its members and give them a standing in the community. Individuals too often do not try to do anything for themselves. They will too often sit in the roundhouses in their overalls during their leisure hours and tell of runs that they never made, when they might better be improving their minds. I believe in the emancipating power of education. The lodge room can be transformed to a school-room."

"There are people who believe that such an organization is a menace to good order. It is a preserver of order. Strikes are born of an imperfect organization. Let there be an organization of switchmen here with a dozen members and it is likely that a strike would ensue in 15 minutes. Organize all the switchmen and a strike would be averted. Just concessions can be secured by a perfect organization, and at the same time the hot-headed will be subdued. The action of a strong organization will always be conservative. We do not desire to inflict any injury on the railroads, but we do demand a reasonable compensation for our toil and treatment such as is fit to be accorded to American citizens. If you would be respected you must have power enough to compel respect. This is an age of organization and it is also an age of sharp competition."

At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker with three rousing cheers, after which a meeting of the local branch of the A. R. U. was held, and a number of members initiated.

EDITORIAL EXPRESSION.

The Buffalo *Times* referring to Mr. Debs' speech at Music Hall said, "Eugene V. Debs, the famous labor leader, delivered an address in Buffalo last night which will furnish food for thought, both to those who agree and disagree with him. Mr. Debs undoubtedly is honest in what he says and does. He is not a crank or a demagogue. He is intelligent and forceful. He has vast energy and resource. He possesses the natural qualities of leadership. There are many who do not acquiesce in his extreme views on the monopolies and trusts, yet it cannot be gainsaid that the chief menace to American institutions is the growing tendency toward centralization."

Mr. Debs' speech is worthy of careful perusal. He is well versed in economical matters, and his deductions are always logical and interesting, even though in some instances they are fallacious."

Tacoma has a "Doolittle Club," but it is not a deputy marshal club on "injunction days."

AT CLEVELAND, O.

RECEPTION OF E. V. DEBS AT CLEVELAND UNPARALLELED.

The People Welcome Him With Every Possible Demonstration of Confidence in His Integrity.

The *Times*, as the organ of the American Railway Union, records with pride, and for the good of the order, the triumphant lecturing tour of its President, Eugene V. Debs.

Some years ago Mr. Debs discovered that the organizations, known as "brotherhoods" of various titles, were utterly incapable of protecting their members against the encroachments and oppressions of railroad corporations. He discovered that the term "brotherhood," had little significance at any time, and that in a struggle with corporations to obtain justice for underpaid and overworked employes, the term "brotherhood" not only had no significance of any value whatever, but was a delusion and a snare, and that those who relied upon them for protection in time of need, were not only defeated in every instance, but were also humiliated and impoverished. Moreover, Mr. Debs had discovered that these "brotherhoods" were enormously expensive organizations, owing to which thousands of their members, unable to meet excessive demands, were annually expelled and forced into the ranks of the idle, many of whom were required by dire necessity to tramp in the hope of finding employment.

Furthermore, Mr. Debs discovered that if railroad employes were ever to overcome such disabilities, the relief sought, must come through their unification in one great and potential organization, which, including all, could, in case of wrong, contemplated, or done, apply the required remedy, and in his lecturing tours, he has made "unification" the central idea of his addresses. As a result, multiplied thousands of railroad employes have thronged his meetings and have become convinced that unification is the one thing needed to secure fair wages and proper treatment for railway employes of every class.

RECEPTION AT CLEVELAND.

To say that the reception of Mr. Debs by the labor hosts of Cleveland, was phenomenally grand, is stating a big fact mildly. The Cleveland *World*, which devotes a dozen columns to Mr. Debs' address, says:

No greater demonstration of admiration—it might almost be called adoration—was ever before paid to any public speaker on a rostrum in Cleveland. The meeting opened close to 8 o'clock. At that time the hall was crowded with people to its utmost capacity. Every available inch of standing room was occupied on the main floor and in the balconies. Men hung to the railings and on the window sills.

The stage was so filled with spectators that room was scarcely reserved for the speaker. Between 2,500 and 3,000 people were crowded into the hall and it is no exaggeration to say that nearly as many people stood in the hallways or were unable to get into the building at all.

That tells the whole story, except that the night was exceptionally inclement, the rain coming down in torrents, but undismayed, the people breasted the storm, overflowing halls and thronging adjacent streets.

From Chicago to Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Detroit and Buffalo, the enthusiasm of the people steadily increased, to find its maximum at Cleveland.

WHY THIS WARMTH OF RECEPTION?

In these sober, economic days, when the practical challenges the mind forces of labor to solve difficult problems, what, it may be asked, arouses the ardor of devotion of the hosts of labor when E. V. Debs is announced for a speech? Is it not because the speaker and the

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION

stand for a great principle in labor affairs? Is it not because E. V. Debs and the order of which he is President, stand for courage in the presence of overwhelming force? Is it not because labor beholds in the person of E. V. Debs, an imprisoned martyr to the cause of labor, whose liberty was cloven down by a judicial despot, who trampling upon the constitution of the country, made that once revered document a "flaunting lie?"

Such queries aside, the fact remains that labor's hosts rally to the call, when the President of the American Railway Union is to deliver an address, and not labor's hosts only, but those also in every department of business and professional life in increasing numbers are found in his audiences wherever he speaks.

THE PRESS.

The Cleveland press, as elsewhere on his tour, treated Mr. Debs with a cordiality in the highest degree commendable. *The World*, *Plain Dealer*, *Leader* and *Recorder* appropriated space with a lavish hand, to afford their readers information relating to the mission of Mr. Debs, and the salient arguments employed to bring about the reforms he advocates, and the *Times* regrets that it can only present its readers with the briefest extracts of his utterances.

PRESS EXPRESSIONS.

The Cleveland *World* prefaces its introduction of Mr. Debs' speech by saying:

"There was a practical lesson taught by the address which those present seemed to feel. Throughout Debs argued for a higher standard of

intelligence among laboring classes. "Education is not to be found in the saloons," said he. "Nor in the churches," cried some one in the audience.

His reference to the months that he spent in jail at Woodstock and his arraignment of the federal bench struck the popular chord of course, and was vociferously applauded. His mention of the prison episode came startlingly sudden, there being no remarks leading up to it. "When I was in jail," he began. Further utterance was for the moment drowned in peals of laughter and applause. There were wisecracks when he mentioned the names of Judges Woods and Groscup.

There were shouts of approval when he quoted Goldsmith's famous lines and added "The laboring men have done no thinking, except by proxy." The women in the audience seemed immensely pleased when he declared himself in favor of women's suffrage.

The *Plain Dealer* speaks of Mr. Debs as follows:

"Mr. Debs is one of those men who have the faculty of putting all visitors at ease and his cordial hand-shake and greeting cannot help but make an impression. His eloquence on the platform is clearly indicated by his steady flow of conversation. He expresses himself clearly, concisely and never hesitates for a word, nor does he ever abuse the rules of grammar. When in repose his face does not indicate the power of the man, but the moment he speaks the character of his features is immediately changed. His face is lighted up with an unusual animation, and when he smiles this becomes the more noticeable. He becomes intensely interested when conversing on the subjects of the day, particularly when he touches upon the labor question. He spoke yesterday afternoon of his trip, its object and the success he has attained."

THE GREAT MEETING AT GERMANIA HALL.

When the hour arrived for the exercises to begin more than 3,000 people were packed in the hall, all available space was occupied and thousands were turned away for want of room. Mr. Isaac Cowan presided and in introducing the speaker said:

Martin Luther said "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." We have with us the martyr of the labor cause of America. One, that if a ballot and an impartial ballot were taken tomorrow, as to whether his imprisonment was just or unjust, would decide in his favor and for justice. We are told that we lack leaders. We have leaders, and we have them with us tonight. We need a leader. It is true, with the eloquence of a Roman senator the backbone of the ancient dame, the strategy and business principle of the Anglo-Saxon, and the patriotism and love of country, of the American citizen. We are glad to have that man with us on the platform here tonight. And without any further remarks I take great pleasure in introducing to you tonight the Hon. Eugene V. Debs.

The speaker, in stepping to the front, was welcomed with bursts of reverberating applause, which greeted his utterances at frequent intervals during the two hours occupied by his address.

THE ARRAIGNMENTS.

Touching upon the dangers of centralized wealth, the speaker arraigned before his audience the men and measures that have placed American liberty in peril, the courts, the corporations and the military power. He proclaimed his faith in education as a redeeming force, spoke gallantly for woman suffrage, and in a glowing apostrophe of labor said:

"It is labor that heats the iron ore and seethes it in paths of fire and rolls the hammers and tempers it into the brightest blade, and the ponderous rail; it is labor that gathers the white fleece, and transforms it into thousands of articles of beauty and use; labor that seizes the green-plumed forest monarch and bids him fall low upon the earth, and sees his huge form sink under the saw, until the vast forests change into materials for home; labor that hammers at the doors of earth's chambers, bid them roll back upon their hinges—and shall not the workmen come to their own? Who shall doubt it? When the mariner sailing over the tropic seas looks for light, he turns his eye toward the Southern cross burning luridly above the tempestuous ocean, and as midnight approaches, the cross begins to bend; the whirling oceans change their places, and the Almighty marks the passage of time upon the dial of the universe. Though no bell may toll the glad tidings, the lookout knows midnight is passing, and relief and rest are close at hand. Let labor everywhere take cheer and hope, for the cross is bending, and midnight is passing, and 'joy cometh in the morning.'" (Great applause.)

The address bristled with epigrams and closed as follows:

"A man cannot afford to be mean and selfish and contemptible; life is too short. We are only here for a little while—a few ticks of the pendulum of time and we pass from the scene of action. The world is not yet just, and it is a long way from being generous, but it is getting to be a little better, and I believe that a labor day is coming when the workman shall stand as free and independent as any in the land, and shall be rewarded for his toil of brain and hand. For the right is marching on."

MEETING OF RAILROAD MEN.

On the evening of January 19th, there was a large meeting of railroad men in Memorial hall addressed by Mr. Debs. The hall was crowded. The *Plain Dealer* said:

Eugene V. Debs addressed a large meeting of railroad men last evening in Memorial hall. When the time arrived to call the meeting to order the hall was thronged to the doors. In the interim, while the audience was awaiting the appearance of Mr. Debs, Thomas Fitzsimons, David Rankin and Attorney George A. Groot made brief speeches. When Mr. Debs finally appeared on the platform the railroad men rose en masse and their cheers and yells could be heard blocks

away. For nearly two minutes this sort of a demonstration was kept up. Cries for "Gene for president," "He's the stuff," "Ain't he a dandy," interspersed the cheers. Finally he managed to get his audience quiet. His speech was largely one for the railroad men, but he also touched on politics, denouncing the Democratic and Republican parties, and urging the men to prevent a revolution of force by a judicial application of the ballot. He paid his respects to Grover Cleveland and expressed his opinion of the Venezuelan controversy.

In his address, the speaker referred to some of the degrading practices of employers, such as tabbing and numbering their men, and said:

"I suppose there are spotters in this hall tonight. I do not doubt it. I know what it is to be tracked by serpents in human form. I have been tracked before. But right here I want to serve notice on any such, and through them to their masters, that I defy them. Lock me in jail, if you will; hang me if you can, but I propose to stand by and express my convictions." (Prolonged applause.)

Discussing conditions and failures that have attended efforts to improve them, the speaker said: "In view of such facts the question arises, what should be the policy of employes of railroads? In one direction we hear it said they should federate; again we are told they should arbitrate, and from others we hear it said that if they 'can't get what they ask for they should accept what they can get and be quiet.' Federation, arbitration and submission have all been tried. Results are before the country. There is one other means for railroad employes to try to escape squalor and degradation, and that is unification, consolidation—to meet consolidation by consolidation—to resist the power enthroned in corporate consolidation by the power enthroned in unification of employes to secure and maintain justice, to make honest toil produce such dividends as will secure decent American conditions for the home, the family, wife and children."

The meeting was in all regards a success, and unification won many converts.

ON DITS.

Cleveland is a splendid city, with thousands of fair women and gallant men.

Mrs. H. S. Lake, one of Cleveland's most charming women, presented E. V. Debs with a beautiful satin banner, inscribed—"To E. V. Debs."—"Love's Labor is Not Lost."

Mrs. Antoinette Huhhauser, another of Cleveland's lovely women, presented the lecturer and champion of Woman Suffrage with a magnificent bouquet of white roses.

TOLEDO MEETING.

ANOTHER GREAT MEETING AND RECEPTION OF E. V. DEBS.

Memorial Hall Packed From Stage to Street, By an Intelligent, Enthusiastic Audience.

As Eugene Debs proceeds on his grand lecturing tour, it is remarked that there is an awakening, and an increasing interest evinced in his utterances on the part of business and professional men. Merchants, manufacturers, lawyers and ministers, in larger numbers are found in his audiences. The Toledo *News*, referring to the speaker, and the meeting at Toledo January 20th, said:

Eugene V. Debs is an orator. He is eloquent, logical and earnest. His manner is commanding, his voice pleasing and his presence magnetic. He is popular with the masses.

No greater demonstration of admiration—it might almost be called adoration—was ever before paid to any public speaker on a rostrum in Toledo. The meeting opened close to 8 o'clock. At that time Memorial Hall was crowded with people to its utmost capacity. Every available inch of standing room was occupied, on the main floor and in the balconies. Men hung to the railings and on the window sills, hundreds, and perhaps thousands were crowded out of this immense hall.

The audience was composed of all classes, from the banker to the humblest toiler. As the local labor leaders appeared they were received with friendly greetings, but the real welcome was reserved for Debs.

He was recognized the moment he entered. Instantly there arose a great shout. It was indeed the roar of a mighty multitude, and again and again it burst forth with deafening intensity. Debs, long, lank and lean, strode to the front of the stage, shrugged back the shoulders which have a tendency to droop, and crossed his hands behind his back. He stood in that attitude for several minutes, while the uproar fell only to rise again, until it finally concluded.

President R. G. Rudd, of the C. L. U., in a neat and appropriate speech, introduced the orator. Through the hour and a half that he spoke Debs held the close attention of the entire audience. His utterances were delivered slowly and distinctly. The language he employed was pure and simple. His perorations were superb, and sometimes the rhetoric he used was beautiful almost to sublimity.

The Toledo *Commercial*, referring to the meeting, reported as follows:

Early in the evening Mr. Debs was met at the Jefferson hotel, where he is stopping, by a large delegation from the Central Labor union and escorted to Memorial hall. As he marched down the aisle and appeared on the platform he was tendered an ovation which lasted several minutes.

The speaker was introduced by Mr. Rudd, president of the Central Labor union. There is a certain amount of magnetism about Mr. Debs' style of speaking and it takes him but a short time to get on easy terms with his audience.

On the platform were seated some seventy-five vice-presidents, composed of the members of the Central Labor union, and other leading citizens. The reception that Mr. Debs received here could not have been more cordial or pleasing, and the speaker took occasion to refer to that fact.

The subject of Mr. Debs' discourse was the condition of the laboring classes and what means they should adopt to recover the position which

they once held in the affairs of this nation at a time when there was not so many very wealthy men nor so many very poor men.

There were at least 1,000 people in the audience, and the frequent and prolonged applause which greeted Mr. Debs' speech from start to finish, showed how enthusiastically it was received and how his ideas are in warm touch with the great mass of the laboring people. There were several ladies scattered throughout the audience, and they were attentive listeners of all that was said by the great labor leader. Mr. Debs is a very forcible and convincing speaker, and at times becomes magnificently eloquent and clothes his ideas in the most flowery and picturesque language.

The Toledo *Blade* refers to the meeting by saying:

Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway union, addressed nearly two thousand labor unionists, railroad men and business men at Memorial hall last evening. His audience was most attentive during his address of an hour and a half and frequently interrupted him with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Debs speaks with great ease and fluency, quotes readily from well known authors, uses good diction and makes a finished speech. In appearance Mr. Debs reminds one forcibly of Bill Nye, and the similarity is even more apparent when he is seen upon the platform.

It was 8:15 o'clock last evening when the Central Labor union, escorted Mr. Debs, reached Memorial hall. (The members of the union filed up the aisle to the platform, where seats were reserved for them, and soon after Mr. Debs appeared.)

He was greeted with hearty applause by his audience.

THE ADDRESS.

The Toledo *News* devotes about ten columns to Mr. Debs' address, giving it in full for the benefit of those who could not find room in the hall.

For two hours Mr. Debs held the closest attention of his audience, and in the course of his remarks introduced many subjects in consonance with his theme, the improvement of the conditions of labor, including low wages, the effects of machinery, the vast number of workmen in enforced idleness and the enslaving influence of the money power in all matters of vital importance to labor. Referring to money in the courts, he said:

"If all the common people united and asked for the appointment of a federal judge their voice would not be heeded any more than if it were the chirp of a cricket. Money talks. Yes, money talks. And I have no hesitancy in declaring that money has even invaded, or the influence, the power conferred by money, has invaded the supreme court and left that august tribunal reeking with more stench than Cole-ridge discovered in Cologne, and left all the people wondering how it was deodorized. There is something wrong in the country. The judicial nets are so adjusted as to catch the minnows and let the whales slip through, and the federal judge is as far removed from the common people as if he inhabited another planet. As Boyle O'Reilly would say:

"His pulse, if you felt it, throbb'd apart. From the common pulse of the people's heart." Referring to many workingmen who neglect opportunities, the speaker said: "And just here let me remark in this connection, that workingmen have not been half true to themselves. (Applause.) They have not taken advantage of such opportunities as they have enjoyed. Believing as I do that for the solution of this question we rely largely, if not entirely, upon intelligence, I feel that the workingmen, those most directly, most vitally interested, should study this question in all of its phases; devote their leisure hours to the study of economic questions relating to food and clothing and shelter, and all other phases of this great problem. I said to the railroad men yesterday at Olean, New York, that a great many of them were satisfied to sit in the roundhouse in their overalls and tell stories about runs that had never been made in the world and never would be made. (Laughter and applause.) I want to see them change their lodge rooms into school rooms."

In closing, Mr. Debs gave his audience to understand, who he regarded as "his brother." He said:

"We look upon all the human race as constituting one family. Every man who is in the right, regardless of his color or conditions, or who is trying to be in the right, is my brother. (Applause.) I believe in the brotherhood of man. I believe in looking beyond the family boundary alone; looking out into the world, knowing something of the unfortunate conditions that prevail, and giving ourselves the duty of doing what little we can to correct them."

The Toledo meeting was in every regard one of the most enthusiastic and complimentary that was accorded Mr. Debs during his entire tour, challenging to the utmost his appreciation of confidence and strengthening his faith in the ultimate triumph of the principles of unification.

MEETING OF RAILROAD MEN.

On Tuesday evening, January 21, Mr. Debs addressed a large meeting of railroad men of Toledo at Central Labor Union Hall when he discussed the merits of the unification of railroad employes with convincing power and effect. The audience included all classes of railroad employes, and as a result of the meeting the local union of the A. R. U. was greatly strengthened, and all classes of railway employes given themes for thought which in due time will produce an abundant harvest of A. R. U. men.

The democratic party when it wants a little recreation goes fishing or on a wild goose hunt.

BY INJUNCTION.

Is there a law for the master and one for the man? Is the crime of the lion the crime of the lamb? Are our rights so respected, can anyone say just where an injunction will land us some day?...

LIES MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

According to the estimate of Rev. T. DeWind Tallyho, the country has an immense over-production of lies, a great American industry in which competition proceeds without any sort of obstacle. In a recent sermon Rev. T. DeWind Tallyho said "at every yearly or quadriennial election we have in this country great manufactories—manufactories of lies; and they are run day and night, and they turn out half a dozen a day, all equipped and ready for full sailing. Large lies and small lies. Lies private and lies public and lies purulent. Lies cut bias and lies cut diagonal. Longlimbed lies and lies with double-barrelled-action. Lies complimentary and lies defamatory. Lies that some people believe, and lies that all the people believe and lies that nobody believes. Lies with humps like camels and scales like crocodiles, and necks as long as storks, and feet as swift as an antelope's, and stings like adders. Lies raw and scalloped and panned and stewed. Crawling lies and jumping lies and soaring lies. Lies with attachment screws and rufflers and braiders and ready-wound bobbins. Lies by Christian people who never lie except during elections, and lies by people who always lie, but beat themselves in a presidential campaign."

As a temperance man, walked the streets of Reading, the following lines of a certain well-known Prohibition song passed through his mind: "The Sunday school man, no man could be truer—Kept busy all summer denouncing the brewer. All summer denouncing the brewer; But his fever cooled off with the change of the weather. And late in the autumn they voted together. In autumn they voted together. "The Sunday school man had always been noted For fighting saloons, except when he voted—For temperance except when he voted. He piled up his prayers with a holy perfection. But knocked them all down on the day of election. — But knocked them all down at election. "The foxy old brewer was cheerful and mellow: Said he, "I admire the Sunday school fellow." I admire that Sunday school fellow: He's true to his church, to his party he's truer; He talks for the Lord, but he votes for the brewer— He votes every time for the brewer."

which reminds me of another song, which plutocrats sing, when their bottles are full, and the toast goes round to Labor: The laboring man, and none could be more hearty In glorifying the workingman's party. At every meeting, extolling the party— He would swear it was good, was better, the best. That the devil might fly away with the rest. But he votes for the same old party. The laboring man joined the brotherhood. Because he said "It was supremely good." "That no longer would he sing and saw wood For the old political party," but all the same, He sings and saws, and when his name is called, he votes for the same old political party. The plutocrats just laugh, and laugh at the working man, And say his resolutions ar'n't worth a tinker's dam— That the whole brotherhood business is a sham— That workmen, when properly numbered and tagged; When they are sufficiently fettered and gagged, Will vote every time for the same old party. —John Brown.

OLDEST ENGINEER IN AMERICA.

Wood Benson, said to be the first locomotive engineer in the United States, has been committed to the workhouse, in New York. He is 89 years of age. According to Benson's story, he has never tasted tobacco, malt or spirituous liquor in any form. This statement is to a great degree corroborated by the old man's appearance. He is hale and hearty, stands perfectly erect, losing not an inch of his six feet in height, writes a wonderfully legible hand and has never in his life, he says, used glasses. He declares that on the initial trip over the Hudson River railway he was the man actually in charge of the throttle. During the fire of the Herkimer bridge, Benson says that he was the engineer who ran upon it, not knowing it to be in flames. This fact he discovered too late to retreat, so opening wide the throttle he dashed over the burning structure, burning the hair from his head, but saving the train. On the train was a party of national republican delegates en route for Saratoga, and upon learning of their almost miraculous escape from a horrible death a purse of \$1,000 was presented to the engineer. This is Benson's story. Having in 1870 got together considerable money, he says, he left the engine cab to speculate in Wall street, where he soon lost all. For nearly ten years, he says, he was a guest of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. —E.

LET A. R. U. MEN PRAY.

For spines without the rainbow curve. For hearts that won't abdicate at the first fire, and get down into their boots. For the banishment of the words "die," and "fail," and "flunk," and "crawl," and "squeal" from their vocabulary. For stickability that sticks, for a will that won't yield, for a purpose as unbending as Pike's Peak. For the courage to build the strongholds of the order, its forts and its castles, in spite of all opposition.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Adopted by the A. R. U. on the Death of Richard Frank. Local Union No. 60, American Railway Union, adopted the following resolutions last night:

Inasmuch as it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Richard Frank, who was injured while firing on the Union Pacific. Resolved, That in the death of Brother Frank this union loses a valued friend and brother, his family a loving husband and father.

A precious one from us has gone. A voice we loved is stilled. A place is vacant in our circle Which never can be filled. God in His wisdom has recalled The boon His love had given. And though the body slumbers here, The soul is safe in heaven.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, that these resolutions be spread on our records and a copy sent to the family of the deceased and to THE RAILWAY TIMES for publication.

J. F. CHOPPER, J. R. MIDGIVER, D. M. JENKINS, GEO. CARDELL, Committee.

Rev. T. DeWind Tallyho as a statistician is not equal to Carroll D. Wright, but it is evident that he has been industrious in collecting lie data, which without reference to investment for plant, rent, machinery, interest, wear and tear, demand and consumption, employes and wages, makes an exceedingly prosperous showing which will doubtless fill all Europe with envy. Still the Rev. Tallyho omitted several descriptions of lies that are popular in the market and find ready sale, as for instance, judicial lies, gold bug and gold bond lies, syndicate lies, religious or orthodox lies, bank, bunco or boodle lies, Venezuelan or diplomatic lies, greenback and silver dollar lies, corporation lies, congressional lies, and executive lie, transportation lies, octopus lies, which cut into small chunks become independent lies with missionary missions to convert the world. But we give it up. Lying is a great American industry. You bet.—'Rah for Rev. Tallyho.

The Rural Republic remarks that "the railroads of the country are capitalized at an average of \$69,000 per mile. The actual cost of construction and equipment does not exceed an average of \$20,000 per mile; all the excess is "wind and water." If they were allowed to charge enough only to pay fair interest on actual cost of construction and expense, passenger fares and freight charges would not be one half what they are now." This puts on an average \$49,000 of dividend paying water in every mile of railroad in the United States. Water every where and not drop to drink.

The Presbyterian Theological Seminary where Dr. Briggs presides and prepares young men for the pulpit, has been boycotted by the Presbyterian General Assembly. Indeed it is something worse than a boycott, as it involves the blacklisting of graduates who have been "called" to unravel the mysteries of Jehovah's dealings with men. It is called a "boycott" but is minus thumb screws and faggots of the old time Inquisition.

Elizabeth Ney, daughter of Marshal Ney, famous in Europe for her delicate work in sculpture, for twenty years has worked quietly in Texas, where she has been known as "The Strange Lady." Miss Ney—now Mrs. Montgomery—is said to be a very beautiful woman. In the Texas building at the World's Fair was a finely wrought marble statue of General Sam Houston, the work of Mrs. Montgomery.

A new book from The Coming Nation press is "Law, Labor and Liberty," being all the special articles written for the "Liberty edition" and No. 132 of that paper by a "galaxy of the ablest writers." Every American patriot of whatever political faith ought to read it. An 80 page book for 10 cents. Address The Coming Nation, Tennessee City, Tenn.

A San Francisco woman is suing her sister for \$250,000 for "services rendered" in promoting the successful marriage of the latter. In her bill of particulars the plaintiff specifies that she "interviewed" the prospective bridegroom in respect to the engagement between him and her sister, and "solicited him to keep, fulfill and perform said contract," and that the interview was had at her sister's request.

The gambling institution at Monte Carlo pays 300,000 francs annually for the support of the clergy of all Monaco and spends not less than 1,500,000 francs every year in muzzling French Journalists and other inconvenient writers.

Let us get our armor on, boys, and be ready for the fight— For a fight is coming boys, if half that's said is true. There are signs by daylight and signs in the night, Portending serious troubles boys, p. d. q. There is unification boys of all the corporation clans. And don't you forget it, boys, of the A. R. U. If you'll only take notes of labor, as she stands, You'll say something must be done boys, p. d. q. In musing on conditions, boys, you doubtless inquire. What is the course, boys, we ought to pursue? If to liberty and justice like Americans we aspire— Then to unify 's our duty, boys, p. d. q. To unify 's our mission, boys, Debs is sounding the key notes, Whether skies are black, boys, or whether skies are blue— We are going to up and at 'em and be ready with our votes— And plutocrats will find it out, boys, p. d. q. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9, 1896. T. RAIL.

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

Rev. Myron W. Reed, preached a Christmas sermon at Denver, in which, among other things, he said:

Spartacus lived about seventy years before Christ. He was a shepherd boy, a slave, a gladiator. He led the greatest labor strike of the world. He began his fight against the Roman empire with seventy men. His little army grew to be 200,000 men. He was successful in seven battles and was defeated finally, not by the Romans, but by envy and jealousy in his own army. The great strike for liberty failed for the usual reason. Workingmen are going from every direction to Philadelphia to take the place of their brethren out on a strike and to serve as deputy sheriffs. Corporations, trusts and monopolies of all kinds know enough to stand in. Workingmen do not know enough to do that or are not men enough.

And yet Mr. Reed is' persuaded, that Christ has been with us since the day he was born in Bethlehem of Judea, that he will not come again because he has not gone away and because he said, "Lo, I am with you always." If it be true that Christ is still with us he is vastly less demonstrative than he was when he scourged thieves and gamblers out of the temple, and is sadly needed in Washington and Wall street.

The Denver Road remarks that "Anna Gould's yellow haired, no account republic cost \$1,500,000 of Jay's hard earned (stolen) dollars on the French bourse one day recently. Go it Castaline—you are all right. We wish you were here in Denver on the Mining Exchange, where you could put the money into circulation among the people Jay robbed in his day and generation.

As can be seen by a letter we print this week on our first page, Jay is now in hell, with a front seat and a short poker. We trust the count won't reach the same destination until he robs the Gould children of their all—including hair, hoofs, horns, hide and tail."

NON-UNION MEN AND "SCABS." The Kansas City Labor Record says: "Union men should make a distinction between a non-union man and a scab. Frequently men whose sympathies are all with union men and the union cause are made life-long enemies by the ill-advised actions of union men. A man should always be given an opportunity to place himself on the right side before he is ostracised and refused the opportunity to work."

Humanity, published at Kansas City, has started out "to bring about an equitable adjustment of the social and political evils which environ us," and asks: "Why be everlastingly working to change the natures of men? Why not work with men the same as hogs? Develop them along the line of nature" That is to say, make the human hog fat, or a Lord Bacon.

The Denver Times asks: "Why not remove all the gold in the United States Treasury to London and keep it there permanently?" Be patient, please, Cleveland's gold bug policy, will, in due time have all our gold in Rothschild's pockets. As the auctioneers say, it's "going."

An enterprising cycleman at Paris proposes to establish a "Cycle Express Company" there. Packages entrusted to this company will be delivered immediately per cycle, instead of lying for hours in the office, as often happens in the ordinary express service.

It is highly gratifying to know that a number of distinguished pugilists have decided, in case of war with England to fight to a finish under "Old Glory," and will not follow Cleveland's example and hire a "substitute."

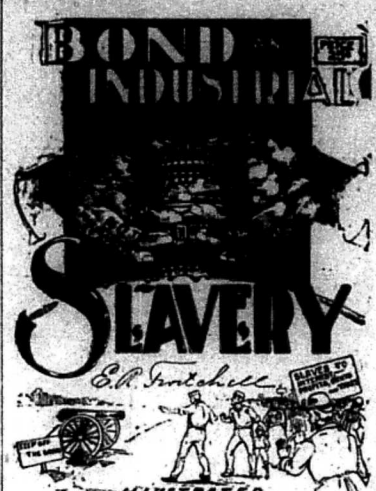
University professors of political economy dare not say a word in favor of workingmen because they get their money "from the other side."

The output of iron, the metal of civilization, in the United States during the year is the largest ever known to the industry.

Plutocrats are doomed to the "lower world" because Pluto, the dismal god, is their progenitor, and reigns there.

John Copp, formerly switchman for Clover Leaf road at Frankfort, Ind., will learn of matters of interest by addressing Cynthia Potter, Frankfort, Ind., or Hurd, Brunback & Thatcher, Atty., Toledo, Ohio.

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WHAT OTHERS SAY. THE COMING NATION. Tennessee City, Tenn.

The paper is improved with each issue, and the last one is always the best.—E. P. C. Webster, Kan. The COMING NATION is just as bright and "up to snuff" as it ever was.—Robert Duderstadt, Belaire, Mich. It is a wonderful paper, better than ever, and practicing now what it preaches.—C. S. Whitford, Arkansas. The last issue of THE COMING NATION weighs a gross ton per square inch.—H. J. Swigart, Indiana. It strikes me as being just about 100 per cent better than ever.—J. M. Dillon, Dayton, Ohio. We are thankful that THE COMING NATION has not lost power.—R. M. Webster, Pasadena, Cal. We all like THE COMING NATION better now than ever.—Jos. E. Paynter, Benish, Manitoba. The brains in it are up to date; the courage in it runs parallel with the brains.—W. T. Wallace, Abingdon, Ill.

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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 arraignment of the "hiring 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 each.

THE PULLMAN STRIKE

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the brand is made by well paid Union Operatives—Every suit you wear is direct help to your cause. If your clothing dealer doesn't keep these goods or will not order them, drop us a card.

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